



THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY
OF MONAGHAN.





THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

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“ Of ancient deeds, so long forgot,
Of feuds, whose memory was not,
Of forests, now laid waste and low,
Of towers, which harbour now the foe,
Of manners long since changed and gone,
Of chiefs, who under their grey stone
So long had slept, that fickle Fame
Had blotted from her rolls their name,
And twined round some new minion's head,
The fading wreath for which they bled.”

WALTER SCOTT.



TO THE NOBLE AND GENTLE
MEN OF MONAGHAN,
THIS WORK
IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE
LITTLE HILLS,
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

“*Utinam tam facilè vera invenire possèm, quam falsa convincere.*”—CICERO.



THIRTY-FOUR years ago the author of the following work attempted the history of one of the baronies of the county of Monaghan with which he was more immediately connected. It was published in the year 1845, under the title of “Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, in the Province and Earldom of Ulster,” and was very favourably received. One object of this attempt was, “to produce a work, however faulty and imperfect in other respects, free at least from the taint of political prejudice, too generally to be found in connection with Irish historical literature.” In this endeavour, by the admission of the Radical press of the time, the organ of those who arrogated to themselves the name of the National party, he was allowed to have succeeded; indeed, he was somewhat blamed in the columns of *The Nation* for the moderation of his opinions, and for not writing his book more in a partisan character, as befitting one who was Saxon by descent, and who owed his Irish estate to the Royal grant of Queen Elizabeth, and could not certainly boast of Milesian or Irish blood.

At that period the national archives were not thrown open, and it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the consultation of the State Papers. The Lambeth Library was also closed to the general public, and the works of the various Archæological Societies were but in their infancy; the information therefore which the author was enabled to bring together, through the kindness of the various guardians of historical manuscripts, was in a certain degree both new and interesting, and this will, no doubt, account for the favourable verdict with which his work was received. He had also the advantage of material assistance from the great Irish scholars of the day, Mr. Eugene Curry, and Dr. O'Donovan—now, alas! both no more—and was thus able to utilize the native Irish Annals, then unpublished, as well as to give some insight into the meaning of the Irish names of townlands, which had not been hitherto generally attempted.

It has been the aim of the author in the present work to extend the history of the county to the remaining four baronies, in accordance with the

desire of the late accomplished Mr. Lucas, of Castle-Shane, formerly Member of Parliament for the county of Monaghan, and Under Secretary of State for Ireland.

His plan is, first, to give a sketch of the general history of the district from the fourth to the end of the seventeenth century. Then follows an account of each Barony, with Pedigrees and notices of the principal families there seated; next, the Ecclesiastical History, divided into Parishes, with Sepulchral Inscriptions, and Lists of the Clergy; lastly, the Townlands, with their former and present owners, with translations of the Irish names. An Appendix, containing various documents, and lists of the knights of the shire, burgessees, and sheriffs, completes the work.

As regards the Topography of this county, the first notice in print of any place in it is to be found in Stanyhurst's Description of Ireland, prefixed to the first edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, printed in 1577, where among "The names of the chiefe Townes in Ulster," are "Muneighan" and "Karregmack Roffe." In Speed's Description of Ireland, printed in 1610, we find the "Fort of Monaghan," "Carrick," and "Clunis Monast:" the last placed in Fermanagh. Camden, writing about this time, says: "Along Lough Erne to the east extends the county of Monaghan, very mountainous and covered with woods, but having no remarkable Town [except Monaghan, which gives its name to the whole county]." In the Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Ireland, printed in 1642, by G. N., and intended to encourage "The Adventurers" to settle in Ireland, the county is described nearly in the same words, though its situation is transferred from the eastern to the western shores of Lough Erne. At the end of the last century Gough made some additions to Camden's account, but Sir Charles Coote, in his Survey, printed in 1801, made the first attempt of anything like a Parochial History; it is not, however, remarkable for accuracy, and was intended only as an Agricultural Survey "for the consideration and under the direction of the Dublin Society."

Of the Pedigrees in the present volume, it may be well to observe, that some may be thought by genealogical readers to be bald and meagre; but the English antiquary will make allowance for the difficulties of Irish genealogies. In a country where sepulchral inscriptions are rare, where ancient parish registers are unknown, and where family papers have been generally very carelessly kept, one can indeed well understand the trouble of the Irish Peer, on taking his seat in the House of Lords, and attempting to prove his grandfather's marriage before Lord Eldon, hoping "that his *own word*, in default of any other proof, would be deemed sufficient," as well as the witty rejoinder of the Chancellor, "Certainly, if your Lordship was *present* at your grandfather's marriage!"

In carrying out this work the author has had every assistance from the Reverend the Clergy, as well as from the representatives of the Noble and Gentle houses of the County. Indeed, from all to whom he has applied he

has received help, and has to return his grateful thanks for their kindness, particularly to those who allowed him to consult various deeds and papers, as well as to those who afforded him much aid in copying inscriptions in different parts of the county.

But especially he must be allowed to mention the names of Hans C. Hamilton, Esq., of the Public Record Office in London, the accurate editor of the Irish State Papers; William S. Mitchell, Esq., of Monaghan, who greatly assisted him in the lists of owners of property throughout the different baronies; the Most Hon. the Marquess of Bath, who most liberally gave him access to the invaluable papers at Longleat; Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, the most agreeable and genial of genealogists; William Henneffly, Esq., of the Public Record Office in Dublin, well known as one of the best Irish scholars in the country; and his dear friend, the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh, the most accurate as well as the most erudite ecclesiastical authority in Ireland.

ETTINGTON PARK,
August 26, 1879.



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ILLUSTRATIONS.



THE Ford "Bellaclynthe," where Essex met Tyrone, September 7, 1598.
(*To face the Title.*)

- P. 1. Hammer of Horn Stone, found near the Banks of Lough Fea, Barony of Farney.
- P. 15. The Castle of Donaghmoyne, 1843.
- P. 21. Fibula of Gold, found at Donaghmoyne Castle, 1853.
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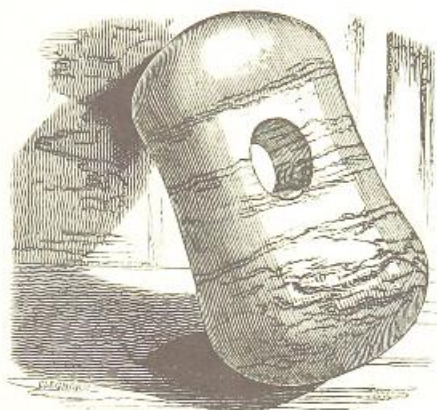
ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- P. 17. Note 2. Rath-Tulach, now Tully, in the Barony of Monaghan. See pp. 199, 468.
- P. 125. Fifth line in note. Read "on" a commission, *vice* "or."
- P. 153. *Leslie Pedigree*. Among the daughters of Sir John Leslie, read—
 "Mary, n. Sept. 13, 1858.
 Constance-Christiana, n. Sept. 23, 1861."
Add, "issue of the Rev. Edward Leslie and Margaret Higginson. 1. Jane. 2. Charles-Tench, deceased. 3. Marion, married to the Rev. Clement Govett, Rector of Shepperton, Middlesex. 4. Thomas Edward Cliffe, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 5. Margaret. 6. Isabella, deceased, married to Major Egerton Huddleston. 7. Joshua Robert, Vicar of St. John's, Holbrook, Lincolnshire. 8. Angelica, married to the Rev. James Galbraith Pooler, D.D., Rector of Newtownards, Co. Down. 9. Christina, married to the Rev. Charles Beresford Knox, Rector and Treasurer of Dromore. 10. Agnes, married to the Rev. George Frederick, Rector of Liffmore, Co. Waterford, deceased."
- P. 154. Line 16. Read "Anketill Grove" in two places, *instead of* "A. Grave." Also in line 30.
- P. 159. *Anketill Pedigree*. Issue of Robert, son of Bullingbrook Anketill, *dele* "Henderfon." There were two daughters: Susan, who married James Mollen, and another daughter, name unknown, who married Henderfon.
 Issue of Maxwell Anketill. 1. Oliver, living, 1878. 2. Arthur, died in infancy. 3. Charles. 4. Frances Julia, and Isabella, all living 1878.
- P. 164. *Singleton Pedigree*. Annabella, daughter of Andrew Crawford, Esq., and Isabella Singleton, married Whitney Moutray, son of the late J. C. Moutray, of Favor Royal, Esq. Her sister Eliza was the wife of the late Rev. John Thomas Moutray, Chaplain of Errigal-Portclare, Co. Tyrone.
- P. 214. *Westerra Pedigree*. Line 3. For "St. Andrew's Ch.," read "St. Audoen's Church, Dublin."
- P. 226. *Owen Pedigree*. Blayney Owen, grandson of Nicholas Owen, m. Dec. 16, 1700, Mary, daughter of Henry [not Lewis] Blayney of Gregannoge [or Gregynnoge]. Her will is dated Ap. 10, 1752, and proved May 24, 1753. She remarried Captain Henry Barlow, by whom she had issue a son, John Barlow, living in 1752. She desired to be buried at Tedavnet Church. By her first husband she had issue Blayney Owen, who died s.p. 1750, Mary, and Euphemia. *Dele* "the first Blayney Owen" altogether. *Add* to John Owen of Raconnell, "ob. Jan. 9, 1805, æt. 70;" and to Elizabeth Rogers, his wife, "ob. July 25, 1795;" *add* to their issue, "Blayney Owen, ob. Jan. 1, 1805, æt. 20."
- P. 245. Line 20. Read "Henry," second Lord Blayney, *vice* "Edward."
- P. 248. *Blayney Pedigree*. Sir Arthur Blayney, Knt., *add* "ob. 1659." His wife Joyce, *add* "ob. 1661." Issue of Henry Blayney and Mary Seddon: "1. John, m. Anna Weaver, 7 children, all ob. s.p. 1. Mary, eldest daughter, married Blayney Owen of New Grove, Co. Monaghan, at the parish church of Tregynon, Co. Montgomery, Dec. 16, 1700. 2. Margaret, m. Curtis Gambel or Gombold of Rofs, Feb. 28, 1727, at St. Audoen's Church, Dublin. 3. Elizabeth, m. Lumley Williams, Esq. 4. Jane, m. Mr. Baldwyn of Salop. 5. Joyce, ob. cælebs. 6. Bridget, m. John Thomas, Esq. 7. Anne, m. Thomas Moore."
- P. 251. *Blayney of Gregynnoge Pedigree*. *Add* to John Blayney of Gregynnoge, "ob. 1665;" and to Elizabeth his wife, "ob. 1662;" and to Joyce, their daughter, "ob. 1661."
- P. 282. *Shirley Pedigree*. *Add* to issue of the Rev. A. G. S. Shirley, by Mary, his second wife, "Louisa, n. Oct. 25, 1863."
- P. 303. Line 30. For "Johnson," read "Robinson."
- P. 343. Line 1. Read *мучаньл* and *мучаньлѧ*, for *мучаньз* and *мучаньзѧ*.
- P. 360. In note 2, line 3. Read *բոն-Բանո* for *բլլանո*.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

CHAPTER I.

SKETCH OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM THE FOURTH
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



Hammer of Hornstone, found at the bottom of a bog near the banks of Lough Fea, in the
Barony of Farney. Reduced one half.

“ War was the natural and constant state of the Inhabitants, and Peace only
existed in the shape of brief and feverish truces.”

WALTER SCOTT, *Introduction to the “Monastery.”*



N the year 1585, in the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth, and during the Government of Sir John Perrot, that district of Ulster, distinguished after the Anglo-Norman Invasion as Irish Uriell or Oriell, and M'Mahon's Country, and at present comprehended by the County of Monaghan, was first made into “*Shire Ground*,” and subdivided into five Baronies (heretofore the territories or “*Captaincys*” of petty chiefs of the MacMahon and MacKenna tribes), now called Monaghan, Trough, Dartrey, Cremorne, and Farney.

A county rich in the memories of the past; for here within “*MacMahon's Country*” was fought many a battle, besides numerous less important skirmishes, some of which had more than a passing influence on the fortunes of the northern sept, and even on the history of Ireland. But there are other



and more agreeable affociations connected with the present county of Monaghan, for throughout the length of it the great Apostle of Ireland, as St. Patrick has been worthily termed, proceeded in his blessed work—the propagation of the Gospel of Christ, in what was then a veritable heathen land. It appears by the Tripartite Life of the Saint, as understood by O'Donovan,¹ that he passed from the territory of Lemania, in the present diocese of Clogher, to the district of Hua-Meith-tire, where he erected a church called Teagh Tallain (now Tehallen), in the barony of Monaghan.² He then went through the territory of the Mugdorni, and built a church which retains its name to this day—Donaghmoynes. He then entered the adjoining territory of the Fir Ros, and rested on Sunday at a place called Eanach Chonglais, where a church was afterwards erected, called in Colgan's time (1647) Kill-enaigh, now Killanny, on the borders of the present county of Louth.

The county of Monaghan, containing, according to the Ordnance Survey, an area of 319,849 acres, is bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone, on the east by that of Armagh, on the west by Fermanagh and Cavan, and on the south by Meath and Louth. It is rather a hilly than a mountainous district, its highest point above the level of the sea being 1,254 feet, on the summit of Slieve Beagh, at its north-western extremity, near the union of the counties of Monaghan, Tyrone, and Fermanagh. Its lakes are very numerous, but with the exception of those at Castle-Blayney and the chain of lakes about Rock-Corry, of comparatively small extent; the whole area of water in the county is computed by the Ordnance Survey at 6,167 acres 33 perches.

It would appear by ancient surveys that the morasses and bogs in this county were at one time very considerable; they have of late years so greatly decreased (being cut out and turned into meadows), that the want of fuel is beginning to be very seriously felt. In many parts of the county coal is now coming into general use—the beginning of what may be called a domestic revolution in this part of Ireland. There are 1,853 townlands in Monaghan, and it is remarkable that the average of acres of each is but 172, the lowest throughout the whole of Ireland. "This great difference," remarks Dr. Reeves in his paper on the Townland Distribution of Ireland,³ "must have had its origin in the civil peculiarities of the districts, while in the possession of the original inhabitants. Monaghan and Fermanagh, two contiguous counties which have the lowest average, thereby denoting the minutest subdivision, were found at the close of the sixteenth century to consist of a certain number of Ballybetaghs, each of which contained four quarters, and each quarter four *tates*; that is, in each Ballybetagh sixteen *tates*, a name peculiar to these two

¹ Letters on the County of Monaghan in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

² The foundation of the church of Donagh in Trough is not noticed in the Tripartite Life, but is supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick on this journey.

³ Printed in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. vii. p. 473.

territories, the patrimonies respectively of MacMahon and Maguire. The *tate* was estimated at sixty acres, native; and a sixteenth, instead of the more usual twelfth, was the unit; and this continuing in local use, afterwards came to be stereotyped in these parts as a townland on the Ordnance Survey."

We find frequent notice of Farney, the most celebrated of the five Territories, comprehending the present County of Monaghan, in the ancient Irish Annals, particularly in that valuable record called the "Annals of Donegal," or more commonly, from the number of the compilers, the "Annals of the Four Masters," formerly preserved in the Stowe Collection, and in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and also in the "Annals of Ulster," in that of Trinity College, Dublin. The earliest instance is from the former compilation, which records in the following words the celebrated battle which took place in Farney in the fourth century, between two rival clans, the ancient inhabitants of Ulidia or Ulster, or the Clanna Rudraighe, so called from their ancestor Rudraighe Mor, or Rury the Great, and that denominated from their leaders the Clann Colla,¹ which ended in the defeat of the former, and in the conquest of that part of the ancient Kingdom of Ulidia which extends from Lough Neagh to the Boyne, and afterwards known in Irish history as the Territory of Oirghiall, preserved in the modern name of Oriel, as we have before remarked.

"Anno Domini 331,² The Battle of Achadh-Leith derg" (literally the half red field; the place is now unknown), "in Fearnmhagh (Farney), was gained by the Three Collas over the Ultonians, in which was slain Fergus Fogha, son of Fraechar, the last king of the Ultonians that occupied Emania."³

"A. D. 605. Conall of the Red Dart, son of Daimhin, was killed by the Ui-Meith Macha.

"A. D. 606. Maelduin, son of Ailen, chief of Mughdhorna-Maighen [that is Cremorne], died.

"A. D. 672. Scannlan, son of Fingin, chief of Ui-Meith, died.⁴

"A. D. 696. A Battle was fought at *Tulach-Garraifg*⁵ in Farney, in

¹ The Three Collas, the grandsons of King Cairbre Liffeachair.

² According to the more accurate chronology of the "Annals of Ulster," the date should be, 332. See the "Circuit of Ireland," by the Irish Archæological Society, page 6.

³ Emania, now called The Navan, was the ancient palace of the Kings of Ulster, about one mile west of Armagh: considerable remains still exist.

⁴ *Hy-Meith*, there were two territories of this name, one called *Hy-Meith-Mara* [Maritima], from its verging on the sea, and the other *Hy-Meith-Tire*, from its inland situation, and *Hy-Meith-Macha*, from its contiguity to Armagh; the former was more anciently called *Cuailgne* (now Cooley), and comprised the present baronies of Upper and Lower Dundalk; the latter was a territory in the present county of Monaghan, comprising, as appears from the "Irish Calendar," the parishes of Tullycorbet, Kilmore, and Tehallan. The name *Hy-Meith* is still preserved in O'Meath, a mountainous district, comprising ten town lands, and lying in the north-eastern portion of Carlingford parish, opposite Warrenpoint in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Tulach Garraifg*, not known, it would be Anglicised now Tully Garrifk.

which was killed Conchobhar Macha, son of Maelduin, Chief of the *Oriers*,¹ and Aedh (Hugh) Aired, Chief of *Dal-Araidhe*.”² The preceding year, A. D. 695, Maelfothartrigh, lord of the Oirghialla, or Oriel, died.

Two centuries later, another notice occurs, and from that time down to the year 1147 (when the name of Farney is merged in Oriel), frequent mention is made of events, or in other words, of battles, murders, and robberies, which took place in Farney, and in the other territories which constitute the present County of Monaghan, exclusive of a pretty extensive catalogue of deeds of the same description which are recorded as happening *in* the Ferros, or more properly *among* the Ferros; that is, the men of Ros, who appear to have been a tribe inhabiting a part of Farney. The name is preserved in Carricmacros, which is a contraction of Carraic-Machaire-Rois, Magheros, being still the name of the parish in which Carricmacros is situated.

We will now proceed in chronological order with the more important extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters, relating to these districts previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion in the year 1170; observing by the way that a remarkable evidence of the belligerent habits of the early inhabitants, exists in the numerous specimens of the earthen Fort or *Lis*, which crown the round hills (not unaptly compared to a dish of green codlings³) of the county of Monaghan; so numerous, indeed, that about six hundred may be counted on the Ordnance Survey, of which number 220 are to be found in Farney alone.

“A. D. 709. The Battle of Sliabh-Fuaid [was gained] by Fearghal over the Ui-Meith, wherein was slain Tnuthael son of Mochloingi, Chief of Ui-Meith, &c.

“735. Flann Feabhla, abbot of Gort Conaigh in Mughdhorn-Maighen (*i.e.* Cremorne), died.

[Gort-Conaigh is anglicised *Field of the Firewood*, but its situation is now unknown.]

“737. Afrach, son of Aitheachda, Lord of Ui-Meith, died.

“742. Muireadhoch Meann, Chief of Ui-Meith, was slain at Cuil-Cummaifg by the Ulidians [this place is not identified, it means the corner or angle of the conflict].

“745. Fiachra, son of Ailine, Lord of Mughdhorna, was killed.

“754. Reachtabhrat, son of Dunchu, Lord of Mughdhorna, died.

“774. Aenghus, son of Ailene, Lord of Mughdhorna, died.

“781. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Eachach [people of Iveagh] and the Conaille [people of the level portion of Louth], in which Cathrae, Chief of Mughdhorna, and Rimidh, son of Cearnach, were slain.

¹ *Oriers*, formerly O'Hanlon's Country, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Orior, in the County of Armagh.

² *Dal-Araidhe*, from the Bay of Newry to Slemish, and from Glennree to the sea eastwards.

³ Gough, in his additions to Camden's "Survey."

“ 797 (*recltè* 802). Artri, fon of Ailill, Lord of Mughdhorna-Moighean, died.

“ 799 (*recltè* 804). Cearnach, fon of Dunchadh, Lord of Mughdhorna, died.

“ 827. Drugan, fon of Tadhg, Lord of Ui-Meith, died.

“ 830. The plundering of Muchnamh [Mucknoe, now Castle-Blayney] and Ui-Meith by the foreigners [*i.e.* the Danes]. Tuathal, fon of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach-Meighen [Donaghmoyne].

“ 833. Suibhne, fon of Artrach, Lord of Mughdhorna, was killed by his own tribe.

“ 847. Maelbreafail, fon of Cearnach, Lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by the foreigners, after having embraced a religious life and retired from the world.

“ 848. Aenghus, fon of Suibhne, Lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Gairbheth, fon of Maelbrighde.

“ 849. Caireall, fon of Ruadhrach, Lord of *Loch Uaithne*,¹ was slain by the Conaille.

“ 879. Lorcan, fon of Coscrach, Lord of *Hy Niallain*;² and Donnagan, fon of Fogartach, Lord of Fearnmhagh, fell by each other's hands.

“ 893. Dobhailen, fon of Ailell, Lord of Ui-Meith-Macha, died.

“ 901. Laidhgnen, fon of Donnagan, Lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed.

“ 910. The forces of the north, and all Ulidia, were led by Niall Glundubh [King of *Ailech*]³ to *Grellach Eillte*⁴ [in Meath], where they were opposed and defeated by Flann Sinna [The Monarch] and his sons, and where a party of their friends were slain; among whom were Fergal, fon of Aengus, fon of Maelduin; and Maelmordha, fon of Eremhon, fon of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, fon of Gairbith, Lord of *Hy-Brefail*;⁵ Dermot, fon of Sealbhach, Lord of *Dal-Riada*;⁶ Maelmuire, fon of Flannagan, Lord of Fearnmhagh; Donall, fon of Gairbith, Lord of *Conaille*;⁷ Coinnican, fon of Airechtach; Cormac, fon of Innrechtach, Lord of *Ciarraighe*;⁸ and many other nobles besides.

“ 935. Macetigh Mac Aainfeamain, Lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen, died.

¹ Loch Uaithne, now Lough Ooney, near Smithborough, in the barony of Dartrey. The chief of this district had his principal residence at this lake, and hence was sometimes called Lord of Loch Uaithne.

² *Hy Niallain*, now Oneiland, two baronies in the county of Armagh.

³ Ailech, or Oilech, the Fort of Ely in the county of Derry, commonly called Greenan Ely, the ancient royal residence of the kings of Tir-Owen. See Ordnance Memoir of Derry.

⁴ *Grellach Eillte*, now the parish of Girly, south of Kells.

⁵ *Hy-Brefail*, a territory in the county of Armagh, through which the Bann flows to Lough-Neagh.

⁶ *Dalriada*, that part of the county of Antrim lying north of *Sliabh-mis*, now Slemish.

⁷ *Conaille*, the level part of the county of Louth.

⁸ *Ciarraighe*, unknown.

“942. Con, son of Donnchadh, heir-apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh.

“945. Scolaighe O’h Aedhagain [O’Heggin], Lord of Dartraighe, and others, were slain in the heat of the battle against the Danes of Dublin at Slane.

“947. The Brother of Dunachadh, son of Eguartach of the tribe of Mughdhorna-Maighen, died.

“947. Congalach, son of Maelmithih, at the head of an army plundered Ui-Meith and Fearnmhagh.

“952. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, Lord [referred] Abbot] of Corchor-mor and Lord of Dartraighe, was killed.

“953. Ailinne, Lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen, died.

“960. Dunchadh, son of Laeghaire, Lord of Fearnmhagh, died.

“978 [referred 979]. Lachtann, Lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen, killed at the battle of Teamhair.

“987. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall (Carroll), Lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed at Armagh, by Fergal, son of Conaing, Lord of Oilech, and the *Kinel-Owen*.¹

“996. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith at *Struthair*,² by the son of Donnchadh Fin and the Fears-Rois, wherein the Lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain.

“997. Oiffine Ua Machainen, Lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha [now Inismot, B. of Slane, co. Meath].

“1001. Cearnachan, son of Flann, Lord of *Luighne*,³ having gone on a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, was killed by Murtagh O’Ciardha, Tanist of *Cairbrè*.⁴

“1002. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith plundered Lann-Leire [Dunleer]; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua h Uarghufa, Lord of Ui-Meith.

“1004. Muireadhach, Lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna.

“1006. Treufhear Ua Baigheallein [Traynor O’Boylon], Lord of Dartraighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne.

“1009 [referred 1010]. Duncan, Lord of Mughdhorna, slain.

“1016 [referred 1017]. Flann Ua Beice, Lord of Ui-Meith, was killed.

“1018. Ruaid hri Ua h Aileallain, Lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh, and the two sons of Ceinneidigh, namely Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him.

¹ *Kinel-Owen*, Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* the descendants of Eoghain, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who occupied Tir-Eoghain, now Tyrone.

² *Struthair*, now *Struveel*, in the parish of Tedavnet, B. of Monaghan. See Ord. Survey, sheet 8.

³ *Luighne*, the barony of Lune in Meath.

⁴ *Carbry*, the barony of Carbury in Kildare.

“ 1018. Aileni, son of Oiffene, Lord of Mughdhorna, slain.

“ 1022. Mathghamhain [Mahon], son of Laidhgnen, son of Ceerbhall, Lord of Fearnmghagh, was killed at Cluain-Eois by Cathal O’Criochain.

“ 1025. Cathalan, Lord of Fearnmghagh, plundered Fearn-Manach. The Fermanagh men immediately plundered and burned all before them as far as Loch Uaithne, killing seventeen men on the banks of the lake.

“ 1025. Tearman Feichin [Termonfeckin] was plundered and burned on Christmas-night, by the Ui-Crichain (*i.e.* the followers of Cathalan O’Criochain, Chief of Farney).

“ 1027. Cathalan O’Criochain, Lord of Fearnmghagh and of the Airghialla, and Culocha O’Garbith, Lord of Hy-Meith, fell by each other.

“ 1029. Donogh O’Donnacan, Lord of Fearnmghagh, and Cinaedh Mac Angerce, Lord of Conaille, fell by each other at *Kill Sleibhe*.¹

“ 1039. Mac Ruaidhri, Lord of Fearnmghagh, fell by his own people.

“ 1043. Flann O’Hanfeth, Lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by Ua-Cearbhaill, Lord of Fearnmghagh.

“ 1044. Another predatory excursion was made by Muircheartach O’Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle spoil and prisoners in revenge of the profanation of the same bell [*i.e.* the bell of St. Patrick’s testament].

“ 1053. Amhloeibh O’Machainen, Lord of Mughdhorna, died.

“ 1054. Aedh O’Ferghaile, son of Conaing, the son of Niall, royal heir of Oilech, and Lord of the Kinel-Owen of Tullyhoge, was killed by Lawler, son of Laidhgnen, Lord of Oriel, assisted by the Fears-Manach.

“ 1062. Douncuan O’Machainne was slain by Gillaciaran O’Machainen, Lord of Mughdhorn. Rory Mac Cucairge, Tanist of Fearnmghagh, was killed by the son of Niall O’Rourke.

“ 1078. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn by the men of Fearnmghagh at Sliabh Fuaid.

“ 1079. Mac Gilladhidhe Ua-Lorcain, Lord of Fearnmghagh, died.

“ 1079. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, Lord of Fearnmghagh, died.

“ 1080. Donn O’Leathlobhair [Lawler], Lord of Fearnmghagh, was killed by the *Hy-Laitben*² at Sliabh Fuaid. Eochaidh O’Merligh, Lord of Fearnmghagh, died.

“ 1081. Mac Augheirru, Lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmghagh.

“ 1086. Amhalgaidh, the son of Rory O’Rodigan, was killed by the men of Fearnmghagh.

“ 1089. An overthrow was given by the *Ui-Eathach-Uladh*³ to the men

¹ *Kill-Sleibbe*, now Killeavy, in the county of Armagh.

² *Hy-Laitben*, unknown.

³ *Uibh Eachach Uladh*, the people of Iveagh, a barony in the county of Down, and anciently Magenis’s country.

of Fearnmhagh, in which the son of Aedh O'Críochain, Lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of their nobles were killed, with many others.

"1096. Sithfrúich, son of Mac Sealbrigh, Lord of Fea Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorn Maighen.

"1097. Lochlainn O'Duibhdara, Lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed by the Uí-Briúin of *Breifne*.¹

"1101. Donogh O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, made a predatory incursion into Fearnmhagh and Conaille, and carried away a great prey of cows. They were met, however, by Cucaifil O'Carroll, Lord of Fearnmhagh and Oriel, at *Airgett-Glionn*,² where he killed as many of them as he overtook, excepting a few. There were killed of them Eichtigern O'Breen, Lord of *Breaghmaine*, [Brawney]³ and the grandson of Cairthen O'Mailruain, and O'Hindhain (now Hanrahan) Chief of O'Melaghlin's household, and two hundred besides.

"1107. Conchobhar Cifenech, son of Donnfleibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh.

"1110. Maelruanaidh Ua-Machainen, Lord of Mughdhorna, died.

"1113. A fierce battle took place among the men of Fearnmhagh themselves, in which the two royal heirs of Fearnmhagh fell, viz. O'Críochain, and O'Donnagan.

"1119. Flaithbhertach, Ua-Laidhgnen, Lord of Fearnmhagh for some time, died.

"1123. Cucaifil O'Carroll, Lord of Fearnmhagh, died.

"1124. Acdh Ua-Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh.

"1125. Murtogh O'Carroll, Lord of the South of Fearnmhagh, went on a predatory expedition into Bregia, but was met by Dermot O'Melaghlin and the men of Meath and Bregia, by whom Murtogh was killed, together with a party of the nobles, and others of Fearnmhagh.

"1128. The people of Connaght made a great predatory descent on Fearnmhagh, and they devastated that country, and the monastery of Lughmagh [Louth], but a great number of them were killed by Cochall Mac Senain and the men of Fearnmhagh.

"1129. Flann O'Kelly, Lord of the Bregians, and Mortogh O'Connor, royal heir of Offaly, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. 4

"1131. Tighernan O'Rourke and the men of Brefney made a predatory excursion into Cualgne, and plundered Hy-Meith. They were met on their return by the Ulidians, and the men of South Oriel [who were on their return from an expedition into Connaght]; after they [the latter] had

¹ *Brefney*, the country of O'Reilly and O'Rourke.

² *Airgett-Glionn* might be anglicised Money Glen, Silver Glen, &c., and is therefore possibly the same as Money Glen in the parish of Donaghmoynne in the barony of Farney.

³ *Brawney*, a barony in West Meath.

passed Athlone, at Magh Conaille, a battle ensued between them, in which Ragnal O'Heochadha, King of Ulidia; Cu-Midhe O'Criochain, Lord of Fearnmhagh, and his son; and Donnfleibhe O'Henraghty, Lord of Hy-Meith, with many others were killed.

"1133. Donagh O'Carroll and the men of Fearnmhagh, made a predatory excursion into Fingall, but were met by the Danes at *Finnabhair-nan-Inghen*,¹ where a conflict ensued in which fell Randal Mac Poil, and a great number of the Danes. The men of Fearnmhagh, however, encountered great danger.

"1135. The men of Fearnmhagh revolted against the Methians, and allied themselves to the Brefnians [*i.e.* they withdrew themselves from the O'Melaghlins, and joined the O'Rourkes].

"1136. The people of the fouth of Meath plundered Fearnmhagh.

"1138. The men of Meath destroyed the corn of Fearnmhagh.

"1143. The Kinel-Owen made a great predatory descent on Fearnmhagh, in which they greatly injured the country, both in cows and corn they killed Art-O'Rourke on that occasion.

"1145. Murough O'Melaghlin made a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and carried away a great number of cows, and killed many people.

"1147. Cu-Uladh Mac Donnfleibhe, King of Ulidia, plundered Fearnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Cluain-Maeldubh (Magheraclone)."

It appears from these extracts (and the fact is confirmed by the "Book of Lecan," that in the twelfth century there were two distinct tribes, each governed by their respective chiefs, in the present district of Farney. They were distinguished as the Chiefs of Farney and of Ros;² both were descended, according to the "Book of Lecan," in common with other tribes of Oriel, from Colla da Crich (*i.e.* Colla of the two regions), the first eighteen descents of the Chiefs of Farney being, with some slight variations, the same as the reputed progenitors of the MacMahon clan.

According to Shane Mor O'Dugan's topographical poem, written previous to the year 1372, and giving an account of the territories of Ulster and Connaught, and their hereditary Chiefs, O'Hay is styled Chieftain of Farney, and O'Cosraighe (now Cosgrave), Lord of the Fer-Ros; while originally, O'Carroll and O'Dubhdara, and afterwards, Mac Mahon and Mac Guire, are mentioned as the Chief Lords of Oriel. The passage is as follows:

¹ *Finnabhair-na-n-Inghen*. This was the name of a townland situated on the north side of the Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.

² A wild legend relating to Saint Adamnan and one of the chiefs of the Fer-Ros is preserved in a fragment of certain Irish annals, printed by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society in 1860, at p. 71.

" Let us now turn quickly back, let us leave the noble assembly¹
 To those whose hostages no service yield, we stop not till we reach Oriel,
 O'Carroll and O'Dubhdara were the chief kings without guile
 (Men who bestowed gifts upon all of Oriel without reproach);
 The chief kings their successors were Mac Mahon and Mac Guire,
 Rich were our gifts at their hands, the noblest fepts of Oriel.
 He too had the right to rule O'Laighnen, as king of Oriel,
 Nor is the claim less urgent still of O'Flathry to be king of Ulidia,
 The kings of productive *Hy-Tuirtre*,² were O'Flinn and O'Donallan
 O'Here over *Hy-Fiachra-finn*³ without doubt or the fate of battles,
 The king of the mellifluous *Machaire*,⁴ was O'Criotan over the tribes,
 O'Hay over another party, over the noble men of Farney,
 O'Caemhan, head of the battle, was king of *Moy-Leambna*⁵ of the heroes
 Nobly his goblets did flow, O'Machoiden king of *Mughdorn*,⁶
 Two kings over the Oriels in pride, O'Hir and O'Hanlon,
 O'Coseraighe was king of the Fer-Rofs, on them did victory always attend.
 The kings of the Ui-Meith Macha without decay, O'h *Innreachfaigh*⁷ of high plunders,
 A Rod who has divided the party, *Mac-Dombnaill*⁸ over *Clan Ceallaigh*.⁹
 A blue-eyed white-handed host, are the red-mouthed Muintir *Barigheallain*,¹⁰
 Griffins of no ill-shaped horns, are the bold kings of Dartraighe."

The peculiar rights and privileges of the various tribes, and their chiefs, are given at great length in the "Book of Lecan"; it appears from that authority, that while from the people of Oriel a very limited attendance was due in the hostings of the Monarch of Ireland, considerable immunities and privileges were claimed by them, as the descendants of the victorious Collas; but the original, so far as it relates to Oriel, is too curious to be omitted.

"The Oriellans are bound only to three fortnights' attendance in the hostings of the Monarch of Ireland, nor are they bound to attend him at all in either Spring or Autumn, and they are entitled to seven Cumals [21 Cows or bondwomen] for any and every man of them who shall be killed on such hostings; and they are bound only to pay a seventh of the value of any trespass they shall commit, and they pay not for any theft they might commit; if the oath of the thief deny it; and their hostages are not kept in locks or chains, but are bound only by their word, under the king's hand, and that they be reprobate on earth and in heaven if they shall run away or depart. They are entitled to a third of all the profits of the Monarch of Ireland [i. e. a third of the Boromean tribute, i. e. the third of it which had been formerly the right of the King of Ulster, after the destruction of the Ultonians in the battle of Achaidh-Leth-derg, by the three Collas]. And the feat of

¹ i. e. Ulidia.

² Hy-Tuirtre, a territory in the county of Antrim.

³ Hy-Fiachra-finn, a territory in the county of Tyrone, near Ardstraw.

⁴ Machaire, part of Louth.

⁵ Moy-Leambna, a level district in Tyrone, near Clogher.

⁶ Mughdorn, Cremorne.

⁷ O'h Innreachfaigh, now Hanratty.

⁸ Mac-Dombnaill, now Mac Donnell.

⁹ Clan Ceallaigh, now Clonkelly, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

¹⁰ Barigheallain, now anglicised Boylan.

the King of Oriel shall be near the seat of the Monarch of Ireland at *Taillten*,¹ and at *Uifneach*,² and at the Feast of Samhain (1st November), and the distance between shall be but that his sword may reach to the monarch's arm, and to him belongs the presenting of every third cup to the King of Tara; a third of his rights from the Monarch of Ireland is due to the descendants of Colla-Meann [the Mughdornians], for being his champions. The same privileges that the King of Oriel is entitled to from the King of Tara, his queen is entitled to from the queen of the Monarch of Ireland."

[Here follows a verification of this tract, consisting of sixteen stanzas of four lines each, and then the subsidies payable by the Monarch of Ireland to the King of Oriel, and the liabilities of the latter to his Chiefs.]

"The King of Oriel is, firstly, entitled from the Monarch of Ireland, to a free hostageship for his hostages, and a full recognition of them by the King of Tara, and that they be clad and fed by him, and that they be in the monarch's confidence, and that they be degraded if they abscond from their hostageship.

"The King (Chief) of Hy Niallan, gets 3 shields, 3 swords, 3 cups, 3 steeds, that is from the Monarch of Ireland; 5 scarlet cloaks, 5 swords, and 5 steeds to the King of Hy-Breafail; 6 cloaks, 6 shields, 6 swords, 6 cups, and 6 steeds to the King of *Hy-Eachach*; ³ 4 cups, 4 swords, 4 shields, 4 cloaks to the King of *Hy-Meith*; ⁴ 3 cloaks, 3 shields, 3 swords, and 3 coats of mail to the King of *Hy-Dortain*; ⁵ 6 steeds, 6 men-slaves, 6 women-slaves to the King of *Hy-Briuin Archoill*; ⁶ 8 cloaks, 8 steeds, 8 shields, 8 swords, 8 cups, and 8 men-slaves to the King of *Leamhain*,⁷ and *Hy-Creamhthainn*,⁸ and *Siol-Dubhthire*; ⁹ 3 steeds, 3 shields, 3 swords, 3 cloaks, and 3 coats of mail to the King of *Leithreann*; ¹⁰ 4 steeds, 4 men-slaves, 4 swords, 4 shields to the King of *Dartraidhe-Coininfi*; ¹¹ 6 coats of mail, 6 cups, 6 shields, 6 swords, 6 women, 6 chess-boards to the King of Fearnmhaighe [Farney]; 5 cloaks, 5 shields, 5 swords, 5 ships to the King of Fermanach; 6 men-slaves, 6 shields, 6 swords, 6 cups, 12 cloaks to the King of Mourne and Rosf."¹²

O'Donovan thus translates the verification of the last five lines:

"Entitled is the King of Dartrey of valour
To four bondsmen of great labour,
Four swords, hard in battle,
Four steeds, four golden shields.

¹ Taillten, now Teltown, in Meath, midway between Kells and Navan.

² Uifneach, now Ufny-Hill, in Westmeath, near Ballymore Loughfenedy.

³ Hy-Eachach, the territory of Iveagh in the county of Down.

⁴ For Hy-meith and Hy-Breafail, see p. 3 and 5.

⁵ Hy-Dortain, a territory near Ardbraccan, in the county of Meath.

⁶ Hy-Briuin-Archoill, supposed to be in the south of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

⁷ Leamhain, the same as Moy-Leamhna.

⁸ Hy-Creamhthainn, the barony of Lower Slane, in Meath.

⁹ Siol-Dubhthire, the Race of Dubhthir, not known.

¹⁰ Leithreann, unknown.

¹¹ Dartraidhe-Coininfi, Dartrey of the Dog's Island, now the barony of Dartrey.

¹² Mourne, now Cremorne.

Entitled is the King of Farney the fair,
 To six beautiful drinking-horns for ale,
 Six shields, six curved swords,
 Six fair women, six chefs-boards.
 Entitled is the great king of Fermanagh
 To five cloaks with golden borders,
 Five shields, five swords of battle,
 Five ships, five coats of mail.
 Entitled is the king of Mughdorn and Rofs
 To six bondmen of great energy,
 Six swords, six shields, six drinking-horns,
 Six purple cloaks, six blue cloaks."¹

Of the district of Rofs, the following notices occur in the "Annals of the Four Masters":

"A. D. 811. Dungal, son of Cuana, Lord of the Feara-Rois [or Fer-Rofs], died.

"812. Cathal, son of Artrach, Lord of Mughdhorna; and Maelduin, Lord of the Feara-Rois, died.

"825. Maenach, son of Crunnmael, Prior of Feara-Rois, died.

"845. Ceallach, son of Maelpatrick, Prior of Feara-Rois, died.

"849. Eochaidh, son of Cearnach, Lord of Feara-Rois, was killed by the Danes.

"892. Maeleitigh, son of Fearadhach, Lord of Feara-Rois, was killed by the Danes.

"921. The Feara-Rois were plundered this year.

"935. Garbhith, son of Maeleitigh, Lord of Feara-Rois, was slain.

"948. Ruaidhri O'Canannain gave an overthrow in Meath to Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, in which was slain Conghalach, son of Ceallach, Lord of Feara-Rois, with many others.

"953. Mucchadh, son of Cumusgach, Lord of Feara-Rois, died.

"1022. Muireadhach O'Slevin, Chief Ollave² of the north, was killed by the Feara-Rois.

"1028. Maelmorhda, Lord of Feara-Rois, was killed by the people of *Conaille Muirtheimne*.³

"1034. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, Lord of the South of Bregia, was killed by the Feara-Rois.

"1052. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cu-Cuailgne, was killed by the Lord of the Feara-Rois.

"1073. Cuchaille O'Finn, Lord of Feara-Rois, died.

"1100. An army of the Lagenians marched as far as *Sliabh-Fuaid*,⁴ and burned Airghialla, Ui-Meith, and the Feara-Rois.

"1109. Morogh O'Melaghlin, King of Tara, made a predatory excur-

¹ "Book of Rights," p. 153.

² Ollave, *i. e.* poet.

³ *Conaille Muirtheimne*, the level part of Louth along the coast.

⁴ *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the Few's Mountain in Armagh.

fion into the Feara-Rois, which he preyed, and killed O'Finn, Lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the guarantee of the Staff of Jesus,¹ and of the Coarb of St. Patrick; but God avenged that deed, for Tiernan O'Rourke made two successive and sudden assaults on O'Melaghlin's encampment, and slaughtered great numbers of his people.

"1113. Mortogh O'Brien, King of *Leth-Mogha*,² led an army both of laity and clergy to *Grenog*.³ Donell, the son of Mac Loghlin, at the head of the nobles of the North of Ireland, marched against him, and took up his position at *Cluain-Cain*⁴ in Feara-Rois; in this manner they remained for a whole month opposite to each other, until Ceallach, the Coarb of St. Patrick⁵ with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them."

For some years prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Irish Annals teem with accounts of the wars between the O'Carrolls, then Lords of Oriel, and the surrounding tribes; but as it would be tedious to mention these endless military expeditions, not particularly connected with this district, it will be sufficient to notice only the death of one of the principal chieftains of that time, whose decease is thus recorded by the "Four Masters":

"A. D. 1168. Donough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, the flood of the nobility and dignity of the North of Ireland, died of a wound from a hatchet, inflicted on him by one of his own people [*i. e.* O'Duibhne of the Kinel-Owen tribe]. He lived, however, to receive extreme unction, and to repent of his sins; and bequeathed three hundred ounces of gold to Clergymen and Churches."⁶

Morough O'Carroll succeeded Donough as Lord of Oriel; his death is stated to have taken place in 1189, "in the great Monastery," *i. e.* the Abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, "after an approved repentance." The next O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, was captured by the English in 1193, "who first put out his eyes and then hanged him." Farney in the meantime had been vanquished by De Courcy, or some of his companions in arms, though the Irish Annalists do not give any account of the fact; they tell, however, of the demolition of Richard Fleming's Castle at Slane in 1176, by Malachin M'Laughlin at the head of the people of Tyrone and Oriel, and of a great battle which was fought by De Courcy at Glenn Righe [the Valley of the Newry river] in 1178.

It is to this period of the Anglo-Norman invasion that Dr. Hanmer's account of the third battle said to have been fought by De Courcy in the

¹ The Staff of Jesus, *i. e.* the crozier of St. Patrick.

² Leth-Mogha, the southern half of Ireland.

³ Grenog, now Greenoge, a parish in the barony of Ratoath, in the county of Meath.

⁴ Cluain-Cain, now Clonkeen, a parish in the Barony of Ardee in the county of Louth, on the borders of Farney.

⁵ Coarb of St. Patrick, *i. e.* the successor, either lay or clerical, of St. Patrick.

⁶ "He was the founder of the Monastery of Mellifont, and the reformer of the Church throughout Oriel. By his order MSS. were made for the use of the church, and in his time it is recorded Cloictheachs [*i. e.* round towers] and nembeds [church lands] were built and appropriated."—See Petrie's "Round Towers of Ireland," p. 389.

district of Ferny against the Mac Mahons is to be referred. He wrote it upon the authority of a paper MS. written in 1551, and of Giraldus Cambrensis, having changed the Ferly of the last author into Ferney. Ferlee is a tribe and territory on the Bann, in the county of Antrim, and it is needless to add, this supposed engagement has no reference to the district upon which we are at present engaged.

O'Carroll¹ and not Mac Mahon² was, at the time of De Courcy's conquest of Ulster, in possession of Farney, having been recognized as Lord of Oriel in 1193, and in 1197, Flaherty O'Mulderly died, and is styled by the Four Masters, Lord of Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and Oriel.

Early in the thirteenth century, however, it is probable the Mac Mahons became established in Oriel as Lords of the Country: the Four Masters, however, do not notice any chief of the name in that capacity till the year 1273, when we have,

"1273. Eochaidh Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and a great number of his people, were killed by O'Hanlon and the Kinel Owen."

From this period the name of Mac Mahon constantly occurs in the Irish Annals as Lords of Oriel, by which we must understand that part of Oriel only which was not under the English sway.

Thus we are told that, in the year of our Lord 1283, "Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, head of the liberality and valour of the Irish, the most distinguished in the north for bestowing jewels and riches, the most formidable of his tribe in his times, and the worthy heir to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Mac Mahon (Brian), and the Oriels, and Gilla-Isa-Roe, son of Donnell O'Reilly."

"A. D. 1314. Rodolph Mac Mahon was slain by his own brothers (or kinsmen)."

Farney had the misfortune, from its position on the frontiers, to be exposed to the depredations of both English and Irish, though recognized by the former as parcel of the county of Louth, and claimed by the latter as belonging to Mac Mahon's country.

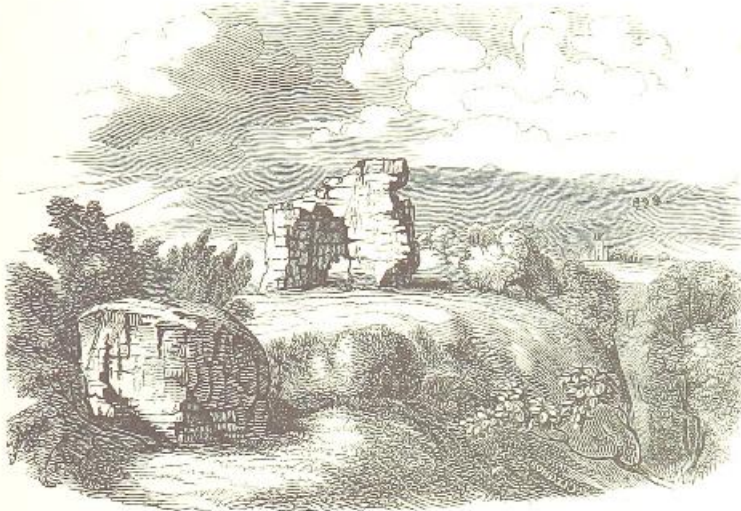
The exact date in which it was first erected into a manor, by the name of the Manor of Donaghmoyné, from the principal parish of the district, and granted by the Crown to the Anglo-Norman family of Pipard, we have no means of ascertaining.

The "Annals of Kilonan," however, under the year 1197, inform us that "the Castle of Domhnach Maighen (Donaghmoyné) was built this year," and

¹ The name O'Carroll is preserved in Clancarroll, corruptly Clankerville (*reſſe* Clan Chearbháill), *i. e.* the children of Carroll, which was the distinctive appellation, so late as the middle of the seventeenth century, of a district of the parish of Donaghmoyné, in the barony of Farney.

² I have not mentioned in the text the fabulous account of the Mac Mahons being descended from Fitz-Urſe, one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket, because, although the story was adopted by Camden and Spencer, to any one in the least acquainted with Irish history the Milesian origin of that sept is a fact generally admitted.

the Register of Clogher has fixed that event "about the year 1200," preserving the name of Roger Pipard, Baron of Atherdee, as the founder;¹ we may, therefore, infer that the ancient territory of Farney was granted to the ancestor of the Pipards very soon after the Anglo-Norman Invasion. This family appears to have been in possession upwards of a century. In the 30th year of Edward I. we find Sir Ralph Pipard, Knt. Lord of the Manor of Donaghmoynes, who by his deed, dated on the Wednesday next after the



The Castle of Donaghmoynes, 1843.

Feast of St. Martin, 1302, resigned to the king "all his Castles, Towns, Manors, lands and Tenements which he had in Ireland, together with knights-fees, advowsons of Churches, and religious houses, with homage and service of freemen, with liberties and free-customs, &c., at the same time he commanded his brother of St. John, constable of his castles '*de atro dei*,' (Atherdee or Ardee) '*et de Donenaghmayn*,' to deliver up the said Castles to the king or his attorney."²

"The Pass of Donaghmoynes" was, no doubt, an important military avenue to the north of Ireland, and as such the Sheriff of Oriel, or Uriel, was commanded by King Edward II. in the year 1315-16, to distrain certain men-at-arms ("*hobeleri*") and foot soldiers to cut the pass of Donaghmoynes and another pass near the Town of Louth."³

Donaghmoynes and the surrounding territory of Farney seems, from this period, to have been held as parcel of the Royal demesne, the Crown granting from time to time to different individuals the custody of the castle and manor at a fixed rent; thus we find in the eleventh of Edward II. (Oct. 8, 1317), "The king pardons Walter de Cufack 78^{li}. and 14^{1d}. arrears due at the time that he held the Manors of Atherdee, Maundevileston and Donaghmoynes of

¹ Addit. 4789, p. 109.

² Patent Roll, 30 E. I.

³ Gilbert's Historical and Municipal Documents, Ireland, p. 378, from the Archives of the City of Dublin. (London, 1870.)

the king."¹ In the sixth of Edward III. the King's Justice in Ireland was commanded to inquire on oath as to the value and extent of the lands of Donaghmoyn, then wasted and destroyed by the Irish, and to commit the same to John de Clinton for term of his life.² This grant was confirmed in the twelfth of the same reign, when the king regranted to John de Clinton all the lands and tenements of Donaghmoyn with the appurtenances in the County of Louth, to be held for the term of his life at the rent of four pounds a year.³ Again, in the fifteenth of Edward III. we find a further confirmation of the same premises to Clinton, and time given by the Crown, for the payment of the arrears amounting to 48 marks, in consideration of the rebellious state of the country.⁴ How long the Manor of Donaghmoyn remained in the possession of John de Clinton is uncertain; it appears, however, in the forty-fifth of Edward III. it was again at the disposal of the Crown, and conferred with other extensive manors on Roger Gernon, of Gernons-town [now Castle Bellingham in the county of Louth], for his services in the battle of Dundalk against Edward Bruce. The lands granted are described as "the Manor of Donaghmoyn with its appurtenances together with the lands of ffermoy, with its appurtenances, then in the hands of Irish rebels, to be held for ever at the annual rent for the first twenty years of one red rose, to be delivered at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and after the completion of that period, at the rent of six shillings and eight pence to be paid into the exchequer in Dublin, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, with licence for underletting to English tenants, and with special provision that the said Roger Gernon shall within the said twenty years construct and build a competent castle (*fortilicium*), for the restraint of the enemies and rebels of those territories, as is befitting." [This grant is under the test. of William de Wyndesore at Kildare, the 1st of Feby. 45th of Edward III. confirmed by the king himself at Westminster, Sept. 12, 50th Edward III.]⁵

The Gernon family appear to have retained but a nominal interest in their estate, and like their predecessor, John de Clinton, to have neglected or been unable to fulfil the conditions of their grant, for we find it recorded in the second year of Henry V. [July 11, 1414], that "the King pardons Roger Gernon of Gernons-town, all false liveries, &c., from the Manor of Donaghmoyn, and in all his lands of the dominion of Fernewey, which are held from the king in capite, &c. and which lands Roger father of the said Roger, had to himself and his heirs from the gift of Edward III. and at the same time he confirms his estate in those premises."⁶

But we must now return to the "Four Masters," and the gifts of the Mac Mahons, who were now and for the next century, in the zenith of their

¹ Patent Roll, 11 E. II. 140.

² Originalia, 6 E. III. Ro. 14.

³ Originalia, 12 E. III. Ro. 2.

⁴ Originalia, 15 E. III. Ro. 8.

⁵ Patent Roll, 50 E. III. M. 31.

⁶ Patent Roll, 12 H. V. 22.

power, first as Chief Lords of Oriel, and afterwards as tributaries to the O'Neills of Ulster; an exception must be made as regards Farney, as they were not admitted Farmers there under the Crown till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

“A. D. 1323. Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, and others, slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-Atha-Chonaill.”¹

“A. D. 1325. Donough Mac Kenna was slain in Mac Mahon's church.” He was Chief of the Territory of Trough.

“A. D. 1342. John Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory excursion against Hugh, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon, and was slain in the rear of the prey, and his galloglasses were destroyed by killing and drowning.”

“A. D. 1344. Hugh, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards, and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Cochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.”

“1346. A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their heads were counted [after the battle].”

“1354. Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortrefs.”

“1355. Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

“1357. Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

“1365, Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon, assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the Lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the Province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his own; not long after this, Mac Mahon invited him (Mac Donnell) to a feast, and they continued drinking for some time. Anon a dispute arose between them, whereupon Brian threw his arms about him (Sorley) and ordered that he should be fast and strongly fettered, and cast into a neighbouring lake: [and this being accordingly done] he was drowned; upon this, Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the Chief of Clannaboy, and Turlough More Mac Donnell, with all his tribe in Ulster, assembled together, and with one accord marched into Oriel as far as the confines of *Rath-Tulach*,² the residence of Mac Mahon. Intelligence of this having reached Brian, he fled, leaving the town empty and desolate to them; they, however, pursued Mac Mahon, who, with the Chiefs of his Territory, was engaged placing their herds and flocks in the fortresses of the country; the men of Oriel were defeated, and deprived of their arms and cattle; after this Mac Mahon was banished from his own country to East Breifny, and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.”

“1368. A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of the Kinel-Owen,

¹ Now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

² Rath-Tulach, a place in the barony of Monaghan; but the name is now obsolete.

who was joined by the chieftains of the entire Province [of Ulster], into Oriel, to attack Brian Mac Mahon; and they pitched a camp in the very centre of the Territory; Mac Mahon offered him great terms, viz.: to cede one half of the Territory of Oriel to Niall, the son of Murrough, son of Brian of the Chalices of the Mafs; *i. e.* he who had been Lord of the Territory before himself; and other great gifts to O'Neill himself, as eric or fine for [the death of] Mac Donnell. O'Neill consented to make peace with him on these conditions; but the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, Lord of the Gallowglaffes, without O'Neill's permission, marched with one accord with three battalions of kerns against Mac Mahon, and made an assault upon his fortrefs; but Mac Mahon and his household, being upon their guard, armed and accoutred within their fortrefs, they responded without delay to the attack, and a fierce and furious conflict ensued, in which they were defeated by Mac Mahon. The son of Murrough Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, together with a great number of others, were slain upon that occasion."

" 1369. Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the Lordship of Oriel, died."

" 1370. Niall O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, routed Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and very great numbers of Mac Mahon's people were cut off by slaying and drowning."

" 1372. Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was privily and treacherously slain by a gallowglafs of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army."

" 1375. Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection."

" 1381. An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations; the people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict."

" 1397. Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath Trim."

" 1399. Hugh Mac Mahon died after the loss of his eyes."

" 1402. Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgal,¹ [another] son of Brian, assumed the Lordship after him."

It was this Ardgal or Aghy Mac Mahon who was admitted by royal grant, Farmer of the Territory of Farney, for in the third year of Henry IV. [Dec. 13, 1401], the following Indenture occurs between "the most illustrious Lord Thomas de Lancafter, the king's son,² Seneschall of England, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Ardgal or Aghy Mac Mahon.

"The said Aghy promifeth for himself, his people and nation, that for

¹ Ardgal, now anglicized Arnold.

² Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV.

ever hereafter he will be a faithful liegeman to the Lord Henry King of England and France, and his heirs; that for ever hereafter, he [Aghy], and his, ought to behave well, laudably and faithfully towards his majesty, his heirs, and his faithful people. Further that he will not in anywise rise with any Irish Enemies or rebels in the defence or comforting of them, nor secretly or openly by himself or his people give them consent, assistance or favour against the King and his people; but will *rise*¹ with his subjects against them whenever he shall be so required by the King, or his Lieutenant, and without any excuse will be ready with all his power to march with the King or his Lieutenant against the said enemies or rebels, yet at the Kings charges, if he chance to get out of his own parts [country]. For the faithful performance and observation whereof, the said Lieutenant granted to him the lands and Lordship of Fernewy [Ἰερνὴ Ἰνῆ], in the County of Louth, the castle excepted, for his life, at the rent of 10^{li} p^r an^m. Dated at Dublin, Dec. 13, 1401.”² Again in the ninth of Henry IV. [1407-8], the King commits to Coghonnaght Mac Mahon the custody [of the Castle?] in Fernenoyn in the County of Uriel, lying among the Irish enemies;³ and in the tenth of the same reign [1408-9], the King grants to Maurice Pounteyn all lands and tenements in Donaghmayn and Fernemeny in the hands of the King, to be held for his life, without rent.⁴

It was probably on the termination of these lives that the lands were confirmed to Roger Gernon in the second of Henry V. as before mentioned, however, whether by forfeiture or otherwise they soon reverted again to the Crown, and were granted by King Henry VI. in the third year of his reign [Feb. 7, 1424], “to John Sayntleg,” by the name of the “Dominions of Donaghmayne and Fernowyn, in the County of Louth,” to be held during pleasure, without rent: it was valued at this time at 40 pence per annum only.⁵ A few months subsequent to this grant, a solemn compact, or Indenture of Peace, was entered into between “James de Botiller, Deputy, and Bernard Mac Mahon, Captain of his nation, Rory and Magnus, or Manus, his brothers, dated at Athirde, the 12th of May, 3 H. VI. [1425].” A special clause in this agreement provides that “The said Bernard and his brothers, and all others of his nation subject to him, shall faithfully pay in future the whole

¹ “*Rising out*, is a certain number of horsemen and kerne which the Irishry and Englishry are to find in her Majesties service, at every general hosting, for defence of the Country against any foreign enemy or other invaders, which numbers are also to be victualled by them for certain days, some more some less.

“The *kerne*, is a kind of footman, slightly armed with a sword, a target of wood, or a bow and sheaf of arrows with barbed heads, or else three darts, which they cast with a wonderful facility and nearness, a weapon more noysome to the enemy, especially horsemen, than it is deadly; within these few years they have practised the musket and calliver, and are grown good and ready shot.”—DUMMOCK'S *Treatise of Ireland*, temp. Eliz. Harl. MSS. 1291, fo. 4.

² Patent Roll, 3 H. IV. d. No. 232.

³ Patent Roll, 9 H. V. 12.

⁴ Patent Roll, 10 H. IV. 5.

⁵ Patent 5 H. VI. Rotuli selecti ex archiv. Westm. p. 84.

annual rent to the lords of ffernewy, and whatever is due from them to the King his heirs and successors.”¹

It does not therefore clearly appear from the Patent Rolls when the Mac Mahons were finally established in Farney, since although Aghy Mac Mahon was in possession as early as the third of Henry IV. we find Maurice Pounteyn in the tenth of that reign, Roger Gernon in the second of Henry V., and John St. Leger in the third of Henry VI., recognized as Lords of the “Dominion of Farney,” but in the 23rd of Henry VI. [1444] it appears by the Pipe Rolls, that Felim or Phelim, son of Brian Mac Mahon, was appointed custodian of the Dominion or manor of Farney, for a term of seven years, at a rent of £10 per annum.²

The fact, however, appears certain, that although many attempts were made, the English Government was scarcely ever able to reduce to more than a nominal obedience the frontier territory of Farney; and it having been found impossible to establish to any advantage an English captain there, certain petty chiefs of the Mac Mahons were recognized by the Crown, from about the beginning of the fifteenth century to the middle of the sixteenth, as farmers of the district. These Mac Mahons were often at feud with the rest of their sept, and allied to the English of Louth; but who, as we learn from the following extract from the proceedings of the Privy Council of England, in the early part of the reign of Henry IV., relating to the same Aghy Mac Mahon, whose agreement with Thomas of Lancaster we have already noticed, were not always disposed to receive them with favour and good-will.

“The Commons of the small County of Louth complained that the Commissioners had issued an order to assess Aghy M^c Mahon, and other Irish, the Kings enemies, on the County, to the impoverishment of his subjects therein, and against the law, the which Irish refused to accept such food as the complainants themselves used; but were dispersed with their caifs,³ nurfes, and children, throughout the Country, spying by day and night, all the roads and fortresses, whence the greatest possible mischief might hereafter arise; and they therefore prayed that Mac Mahon, and the other enemies might be sent out of the Country.”⁴

An English view of the state of Ireland at this period is preserved in the pages of Froissart, who in his account of the knighthood of certain Irish chieftains by King Richard II. in the Cathedral of Dublin, derived from an eye-witness, one Henry Castide,⁵ observes: “To tell you the truth, Ireland is

¹ Original Indenture formerly in the Chapter House, Westminster.

² Patent Roll 23. H. vi., Record Office, Dublin.

³ Caifs, creaghts is probably intended, *i. e.* the chiefs' cattle and their herdsmen. See Mr. Prendergast's valuable article on the creaghts of Ulster in the “Journal of the Kilkenny and S. E. of Ireland Archaeological Society,” iii. p. 420.

⁴ Proceedings of the Privy Council of England, vol. ii. p. x.

⁵ His arms were, on the authority of “March Herald,” Argent, a chevron gules, between three torteaux.

one of the worst countries to make war in, or to conquer, for there are such impenetrable and extensive forests, lakes, and bogs, there is no knowing how to pass them, and carry on war advantageously ; it is so thinly inhabited, that whenever the Irish please, they desert the towns, and take refuge in their forests, and live in huts made of boughs, like wild beasts ; and whenever they perceive any parties advancing with hostile dispositions, and about to enter their country, they fly to such narrow passes as it is impossible to follow them.”¹

¹ Froissart, John's translation, ed. 1808, vol. xi. p. 155.



Fibula of Gold, exact size, found in the ruins of
Donaghmoyne Castle, anno 1853.

CHAPTER II.

SKETCH OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY TO THE ACCESSION OF ELIZABETH (1558).



Ancient Irish Bridle, reduced one half, found in a Fort in the Chafe at Lough Fea. The bit is of iron, the rest of bronze.



Return to the Irish Annals:—

“A.D. 1410. Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his Tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up for a reward to Owen O'Neill, and Owen sent him to Maguire to be held in custody.”

“1414. Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.”

“1416. Ardgall, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.”

In the year 1424, the defection of Manus Mac Mahon, one of the sons of Ardgall [or Aghy] Mac Mahon, and brother of Brian and Rory, who successively succeeded their father as Chiefs of their name, is especially commemorated by the Four Masters. The passage is as follows:—

“1424. A great number of English came into Ireland this year, with the Earl of Ormond, which greatly strengthened the English power; great plunderings and preyings were committed by the Earl and his Englishmen, and the English of Meath, in Machaire-Arda-Macha [the plain of Armagh], and in Machaire-Mucnamha [the plain of Mucno]; they also made a descent on Magenis, demolished his Castle of *Loch-Bricrenn*,¹ killed the Constable of his Gallowglasses, and almost all the defenders of the Castle. War and general disturbance prevailed over the entire province of Ulster on that occasion, on account of the conduct of the English.

“The Chiefs of the Province, headed by O'Neill, and O'Donnell, and Owen O'Neill, collected together to oppose the English, but many gentlemen of the province went over to the ranks of the English in that war, such as Mac-I'Neill-Boy [Chief of Clanboy], O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magenis was driven out of his country by Mac-I'Neill-Boy, and the English, and was forced to take shelter among the Irish of the Province.”

In 1432, we find this same Manus Mac Mahon, who had then his residence on the high ground of Lurgan,² in Farney, to the west of the present town of Carrickmacross, at dire feud both with his English neighbours, and his own brother Brian, at that time Chief of the Clan.

“1432. Great and frequent plunders were committed on the English, and many of them killed by Manus Mac-Mahon, and the heads of those that were killed by him were set up on the garden stakes of Baile-na-Lurgan, the residence of Manus, so it was hateful and horrifying to look at them in a state of decomposition.”³

“Mac-Mahon [Brian, son of Ardgall], went into opposition against O'Neill, and his own brothers Rory and Manus, and went over to the English, carrying all his cattle with him; the English force assembled and marched with Mac-Mahon into Oriel, and burned Dartree-Coininfi; they then went forward to Armagh, and taking all the provisions out of the Churches, burnt them on the green of the town, and then exacted great considerations from the chief men and clergy of the town, for sparing their Churches from being burnt, the English and Mac-Mahon then returned home.”

“1437. A great war broke out between Mac-Mahon and Manus Mac-Mahon, Mac-Mahon called in the aid of the English, Manus fought the friendship of O'Neill.”

¹ Now Lough-Brickland, co. Down.

² The remains of the ancient Fort of Lurgan are still extant on the highest part of that townland. It was a double fort, the inner circle surrounded with water, and the banks overgrown with bushes; the site of the inner fort remains, but much levelled; part of the fosse is still wet; the outer circle has been entirely levelled. The view of the surrounding country from this place is very fine.

³ It is stated in the Dublin copy of the “Annals of Ulster” that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan in having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls.

The decease of "Brian Mac-Mahon, Lord of Oriel, after having spent a good life," is commemorated in the year 1442, and that of his brother Manus, who is called "The worthy Lord elect of Oriel," in 1443.

This event is thus more diffusely commemorated by Dudley Furbis in his translation of certain Irish annals.¹

"Magnus Mac Mahon, who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, martial feats, wars and preys on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried in Cluain-eonis [Clones], on the first day of the exaltation of the Holy Cross." [14 September.]

Brian was succeeded by his brother Rory as chief of his name; his death occurred in the year 1446.

"1446. Rory, son of Ardgall Mor Mac-Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and his son Hugh Roe, was inaugurated in his place by O'Neill."² The sway of O'Neill over the Mac Mahon sept was, according to the Four Masters, established in the year 1422, by Niall Garbh [the rough], son of Turlogh, son of Niall Garbh O'Donnell, and they remained tributary to that powerful House till the attainder of Shane O'Neill in 1567.

The territory of Farney, situated on the frontiers of Louth, and recognized as royal domain of the Crown, was subject both to the exactions of O'Neill, and the English Government, and bore the brunt of constant feuds and incursions of the hostile nations, till the final conquest of Ulster in the reign of James I. introduced—for it can scarcely be called restored—the blessings of peace and comparative civilization.

Hugh-Roe, son of Rory M^c Mahon, who succeeded his father as chief of his name, like his uncle Manus resided at Lurgan in Farney; shortly after his inauguration by O'Neill, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI. [1446-7] He made peace with his English neighbours in the following terms:

"M^c Mahon submyttethe himself to be the kings true subiecte to give ou^r the blacke³ rente uppon the kings subjects, he pmisethe to make satisfacion to the kings subjects of hurt done according to the lawes and marche pliaments he pmiffeth to carrie nothing owte of the inglishe pale contrarie to the statutes; will not receive or aide anie rebels; he will paie all bonaughts⁴ &c.

¹ "Irish Archæological Miscellany," i. p. 207.

² "Annals of the Four Masters."

³ *Blackrent*, a bribe paid by the English to their Irish neighbours to abstain from plunder.

⁴ *Bonaught* "is of two sorts, bonaught bonny and bonaught beg. Bonaught bonny is a certain payment or allowance made unto her majesties galloglasses or kernes by the Irishry only, who are severally bound to yeald a yearly proportion of victuals and money of their finding, every one according to his ability, so that the kerne and galloglas are kept all the year by the Irishry, and divided at times among them.

"*Bonaught beg*, or little bonaught, is a proportion of money rateably charged upon every plowland towards the finding of the galloglas.

"The *Galloglas*, are picked and selected men of great & mighty bodies, cruel without compassion, the greatest force of the battell consisteth in their choosing rather to die than to yield; so

as he paide to the duke of Yorke;¹ It is agreed that if the peace be broken certificate should be made to the Lorde Deputie and the wronge shall be reformed and no pledges to be taken of greater valewe than the hurte comyted; and after satisfaccion the pledges to be deliued unto the right owners; he paiethe for the peace to the Lorde Lyefftenaunte ffoure skore kyne, to the chaancellor, a whighte palfraye or in lue thereof xx kine at vi^s viii^d the pece. And is sworne for the pformance of the pmiffes.”²

Mac Mahon, as the following extracts from the Four Masters testify, at first redeemed his word pledged in the foregoing document; he appears afterwards to have again rebelled, and thus perhaps deserved, in the opinion of the Irish Annalists, the honourable terms in which his decease is commemorated by them: we must not forget, however, in blaming the conduct of the Irish chiefs in constantly breaking their engagements with the English, that they only followed the example of the latter. Articles, or indentures of peace, appear to have been treated by both nations as binding only so long as the interest of the one party was concerned, and no longer;—but to return to the Irish Annals:

“1452. O’Neill [Owen], led an army into the Feadhaibh [*i.e.* the woods now the Fews] for the purpose of making war on the English of Machaire Oirghiall [Louth], and Mac Guire accompanied him on that expedition, the son of O’Neill [Owen Oge] and Mac Guire’s people went out to *Cloch-an-Bhodaigh*,³ and plundered the English, carrying their prey with them to their camp. They were followed to the camp by the English, and Mac Mahon’s people and his relatives, O’Neill and Mac Guire and their people came forth against them, and a battle was fought between them in which Mac Donnell of the Gallowglaffes [Sorley More,] and many others were killed, and many more taken prisoners. O’Neill returned to his camp in great wrath. When his son Henry heard of this disaster, he came to his succour; Mac Mahon then came to O’Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other. An eric⁴ was paid to O’Neill for the dishonour which had been put on him, and an eric besides for the death of Mac Donnell.

“The Earl of Ormond, Lord Justice, took and demolished several castles in West-Meath, and other places this year, he marched into Machaire Oirghiall, and compelled the Mac Mahons to submit to him, after which he went against the O’Neills, and compelled their submission also.

that when it cometh to handy blows, they are quickly slain or win the field. They are armed with a shirt of mail, a skull, & a skein. The weapon they most use is a battle-axe, or halberd, six foot long, the blade whereof is somewhat like a shoemaker’s knife, & without pike, the stroke whereof is deadly where it lighteth; & being thus armed, reckoning to him a man for his harness bearer, & a boy to carry his provision, he is named a *spar*, of his weapon so called, 80 of which *spars* make a *battell* of Galloglaffes.”—Harl. MSS. 1291, fo. 4.

¹ Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, father of King Edward IV. and King Richard III.

² Carew MSS. Lambeth, 603, fo. 132.

³ *Cloch-an-Bhodaigh* (the Clown’s Rock), not known, but might be now anglicized *Cloghbody*.

⁴ Eric, a ransom for murder or manslaughter; in this place mulct or reparation.

“1453. Mac Mahon [Hugh Roe, son of Rury], a wife, religious, and hospitable man,—a man well versed in all the sciences, a man of valour and dignity, died on the Paschal night in his own house in Lurgan, and was buried at Clones, and Felim, son of Brian Mac Mahon, was inaugurated in his place over Oriel.”

“1457. A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into *Eoghanach*¹ and *Sliabh Mughdhorn*.² Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartrey-Coininfi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartrey, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely *Lis-na-n Gabhar*;³ after which they returned home.”

In the year 1462 Phelim or Felim, called in Irish, Felim-an-fhiona [of the wine], son of Brian, son of Ardgall, founded at Muineachan, [that is Monaghan,] a monastery for Conventual Franciscans. He died in 1466, and the same year “the English of Meath gained a great battle over the Orgiallians, in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clan-Kelly taken prisoners.”

He was succeeded as lord of Oriel, and chief of his name, by his cousin Owen, son of Rury Mac Mahon, ancestor of the Mac Mahons of Dartrey, who survived but nine months. His brother Redmond was the next Mac Mahon, who succeeded, according to the Four Masters, in 1467. In which year Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a prey, which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

In 1471, according to the same authority, “the Earl of Kildare, and the English of Meath, went into Farney, and took a great prey from Mac Mahon, who then mustered the forces of his country, and committed great devastations, both by preying and burning, on the English in return.”

Four years later an internal feud took place between the Mac-Mahon, and the sons of the late chief, Hugh-Roe: the story is thus told in the Irish annals:

“1475, a great war broke out between Mac Mahon, [Redmond, the son of Rury,] and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, the sons of Hugh forcibly appropriated the pasturage of Farney to the use of their own cattle, and an English force came to their support. Mac Mahon came in through

¹ *Eoghanach*, called on Norden's map Owenagh, a territory south of Ballybay, comprising the parish of Aughnamullan, in the barony of Cremorne. Owenagh is still the local name of a river in that neighbourhood; it rises in Lough Tacker, near Bellatrine, in the parish of Aughnamullan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in Cavan, and joins the river Erne.

² *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, Cremorne.

³ *Lis-na-n Gabhar*, the Fort of the Goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, barony of Dartrey.

the *Eoghnach*, and passed out again in Farney, and the sons of Hugh removed to the English settlement. Mac Mahon and his forces then made an inroad on the English settlement, but were opposed by the sons of Hugh Roe, and the English: Mac Mahon was defeated, himself and Brian, son of Rury Mac Mahon captured, and a great number of his people either killed or taken prisoners."

The following year "an Incurfion was made by O'Neill into Oriel, and the sons of Mac Mahon, *i. e.* the sons of Redmond and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the *Eoghnach* inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach, and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from thence, and from the borders of Breifne; he then returned home victorious and triumphant." In 1478 "an incurfion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey."

Again, we are told that in 1480, "a war broke out between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, the sons of Redmond were much plundered, and driven into Breifny, where they took protection under O'Reilly."

Redmond Mac Mahon, as the Four Masters relate, died in captivity in Drogheda, in 1484, and the following year Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, (grand) son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The various events which happened in Mac Mahon's country and its neighbourhood during the rule of this chief will be best illustrated from the following extracts from the annals of the time.

"1485. Redmond, son of Glaisnay, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English Territory of Machaire Oirghiall, [Louth,] and killed a son of the Taa.¹ But Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Connolly, and the grandson of Ardgal [Mac Mahon] were slain of his people, and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape."

"1486. Philip, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, [James, son of Rury, son of Ardgal,] Canon Chorister of Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartree, &c. died.

"Brian, son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartree, was killed by the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

"Eight-and-twenty towns [*i. e.* Ballies or Townlands] belonging to the English in Machaire Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon.

"O'Neill led an expedition before All Hallow's this year into Machaire Oirghiall, and greatly burned and devastated that country.

¹ Taa, this is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe in the county of Louth.

“ A great plunder was made by Brian, son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, on Edward, son of Thomas Oge [Mac Mahon,] and his sons in *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*,¹ and Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, was killed by them at *Doire-Cenainn*.²

“ 1488. Mac-an-Bhaird, [Ward,] the poet of Oriel, died.

“ 1489. Manus, son of Hugh-roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon, died.

“ 1490. Colla, son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was killed by Cu Uladh, son of Niall Mor O'Neill.

“ 1491. Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was killed by Brian, son of Rury, son of Edmund Mac Mahon, and in revenge, Art O'Neill, the brother of Felim, carried off a prey from *Teallach-Gealagain*,³ where he killed and burnt many persons.

“ 1492. The Four Masters mention that in this year there were “great depredations committed by Glasney and Brian, sons of Mac Mahon, *i.e.* Redmond upon the O'Reilly, and in the consequent reprisals by that chief; Owen, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain. In this year also, it is recorded that Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, who with others had been taken prisoner during these proceedings, escaped out of the castle [or cranoge?] of Monaghan.

“ 1494. An overthrow was given to the English by Mac Mahon [Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe] and O'Reilly, on which occasion sixty gentlemen of the English were killed, and a great many prisoners taken.

“ 1495. O'Neill, Magenis, O'Hanlon, and the son of Mac Mahon [Gillpatrick, son of Hugh-Oge, son of Hugh-Roe], went on an expedition into Fermanagh, where they totally burned the residence of Mac Gilla-Ruaidh, [Macgilroy,] they then went forward to Mac Guire himself, and threatened that if he would not give them terms of peace, they would ravage all his country as far as *Bally-Flannigan*.⁴ However they did not put this threat into execution, but they remained two nights on the east side of the lake, at *Drumralach*,⁵ without daring to go any farther into Mac Guire's country. Some of them were killed, after which O'Neill made peace with Mac Guire, on his (Mac Guire's) own terms.

“ 1496. Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan by Gillpatrick Mac Mahon, and Rury his brother, they were the sons of Mac Mahon, [*i.e.* of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury,] they were accompanied by only sixteen Sgologes [farmers,]

¹ *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*, the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

² *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derry Cannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

³ *Teallach-Gealagain*, probably the townland of Tully-gillen, in the parish of Killmore, in the barony of Monaghan.

⁴ *Bally-Flannigan*, a cranoge in Lough Erne, in the parish of Inishmacfaint, co. Fermanagh.

⁵ *Drumralach*, now Drumralla, in the parish of Galloon, co. Fermanagh.

in committing that murder at night. They captured Roffa, son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon in that house. [Mac Mahon's at Monaghan.]

“ Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, went to plunder Mac Mahon and his sons, in a week after the killing of Glasny, and they succeeded in carrying off the prey, although some were killed on both sides.

“ Mac Mahon's town was afterwards burned by Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rury.

“ Gillpatrick, the son of Mac Mahon, was treacherously killed by O'Hanlon and his own brother Ardgall, and his other brother Ever was captured the same day.

“ Mac Mahon went with his cattle, and accompanied by the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, under the protection of O'Reilly and the English after that murder. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Farney, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gillpatrick.

“ O'Donnell went into Oriel to the assistance of Brian, son of Redmond, and from thence they both set out in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny O'Reilly, burning the country which they passed through as far as the Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of the Cavan too. O'Donnell committed great ravages on, and took a great prey from the English of Machaire Oirghiall, and from Mac Mahon's territory too, on his return home on that occasion.

“ Mac-Mahon died, after having been blind for some time previous; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.”

Of the fate of this chief the “ Annals of Ulster ” preserve the following account :

“ 1497. Mac Mahon [Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rory], went, at the instigation of Shefin White, to drive Magenis out of the castle of *Oirenach*¹ by force. It had been well for them if they had not gone there, for Mac Mahon was killed with the chief men of his people, and Shefin White was captured, together with many more, both of English and Irish.

“ Roffa Mac Mahon, son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, was proclaimed the Mac Mahon, the day after the above transaction.

“ The descendants of Hugh-Roe Mac Mahon settled themselves in Farney this year, and the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon quartered themselves on the *Lucht-tighe*.”² [Louty.]

The consequences of this appropriation of Farney, which, according to the Four Masters, originally took place in 1475, have been before detailed. The descendants of Hugh Roe, supported as they were by the English Government, from whom they held the territory of Farney at a yearly rent, [it

¹ Oirenach, now Erynagh, near Downpatrick. See Reeves' Eccles. Antiq. pp. 31, 232.

² Lucht-Tighe, or Louty, the present barony of Monaghan, literally The Household, because it was the residence of the chief.

appears of £10], were naturally opposed to the rest of their sept, who claimed an equal right and share in those lands. These two great branches of the Mac Mahon family were therefore constantly at feud with each other (besides being at war with various members of the great O'Neill sept, from whom in the year 1498 they appear to have received at Dungannon a very severe reverse; many being killed, besides the loss of most of their horses and all their armour); thus the Four Masters relate in 1501, "a war broke out between the Oriellans themselves; that is, between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond (Mac Mahon). Mac Mahon went over with his cattle to the Lucht-Tighe, and the descendants of Redmond were driven out of the country, and were obliged to ask shelter of O'Neill.

"Mac Mahon then marched forth against the descendants of Redmond, and both parties met at *Ath-an-Choileir*¹ [where a battle ensued between them, in which the descendants of Redmond were defeated]. Torlogh (the son of the earl's daughter), son of Conn, son of Henry O'Neill, was assisting the descendants of Redmond; the same Torlogh who was the best son of a Lord for his age, of all the Irish, was there killed by Mac Mahon, as was also Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with great numbers besides."

A few more extracts from the Four Masters, relating to some of the more important members of the Mac Mahons of Monaghan, and of Mac Mahon's country, shall be here given—

"1502. Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and being joined by Maguire, *i.e.* John, they made an Incurfion into Dartrey-Coininfi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and they totally burned his town (*i.e.* townland), and the whole territory. The spoil of the country fled before them, the people of Oriel from the river Owenagh inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donagh Maguire came up, and opposed them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their own homes.

"1507. O'Dunan of *Domnach-maighe-da-Chlavine*,² was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

"1508. The son of Mac Mahon (Redmond Oge, son of Redmond), was killed at *Domhnach-Muighe-da-Chlavine*, on St. Patrick's day, by the son of Mac Guire (Philip son of Edmond), thus was that deed effected: Philip having gone in honour of St. Patrick to hear mass at this place, when they were at the mass in the church, Redmond Oge, with a large company of his followers, surrounded and set fire to it on all sides. When Mac Guire's son heard of

¹ *Ath-an-Choilier*, or the Ford at the Quarry, must have been in Tyrone, but the exact situation is unknown.

² *Domnach-maighe-da-Chlavine*, *i.e.* the great church of the plain of the two slopes, now Donagh, a vicarage in the barony of Trough.

this, he said that he should not allow St. Patrick's church¹ to be burned, and exhorting his people to be brave and faithful, he rushed out at their head, in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A battle immediately ensued, in which Redmond was dragged from his horse and killed, together with his foster brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride, and many more of their party were made prisoners. The names of God and of St. Patrick were much magnified through this deed.

" 1513. Roffa, son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

" 1521. Mac Mahon (Redmond, son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury), died, and his son Glasny Oge was proclaimed the Mac Mahon.

" 1524. Brian, son of Gillapatrik, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, Ardgal, son of Hugh Oge, and Eochardh, son of Hugh Oge, went into the house of Mac Mahon, to bind and confirm a peace with him, under the sanction of many reliques and guarantees, and left the house again without fear or suspicion of any evil. However, Brian-na-Moch-eirge [of the early rising], Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household, went after them, and Brian, and Ardgal, were foully and treacherously killed by them. They were the two best youths of their own age in their country."

To turn from the Irish Annalists to that other invaluable source of Irish History, the correspondence between the governments of England and Ireland, formerly preserved at the State Paper Office, Whitehall, but now at the Public Record Office; from the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. we find in one of the earliest papers in that repository, dated in the year 1515, the name of "Mac Mahound of Iryshe Uriell, chyef Capytaine of his nation," included amongst those "that obey not the Kinges lawes, and have neyther Justyce, neyther Shyryffs, under the King." At this period it appears also that English Uryell, or Oriel, the present County of Louth, "bore trybute to the wyld Iryshe." "The Countye of Uryell payeth yerely to the greate O'Neyll £40." ²

Thomas Howard,³ Earl of Surrey, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1520, and in the summer of that year made an incursion into Ulster for the purpose of *revengeing*, or as he writes it, in describing the state of affairs to the king, "*persecuting* suche invasyons as O Nele and M^cMahan comittid unto youre subgietes here, upon the aryvall of me, Your Graces Lieutenaunt, I, your said Lieutenaunt, entrid in the cuntreys of the said O Nele and M^cMahun the 11th day of August, where" (adds his Lordship), "*I dyd suche annoyfaunce, as I might.* The circumstance whereof I forbere to

¹ St. Patrick's church. Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," published by Colgan, lib. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday. This was the church of Donagh, already mentioned.

² State Papers, vol. ii. p. 1, &c.

³ Thomas Howard, created Earl of Surrey, 5th Hen. VIII. son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, succeeded his father as second duke. Ob. 1554.

write, for so-muche as Sir John Wallop¹ was personelly present in all the progreffe, which can reoport unto your Grace all the effect thereof, at lenght.”²

But a more important hostile incurfion took place a few years afterwards in the territory of Farney, the circumstances of which were detailed in a letter to King Henry VIII. by Lord Leonard Gray,³ the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and leader of the English forces, in the following terms, “where as yt dyd appere to your Graces Commiffioners and Counfayll here, that where as Hugh Roo (Mac Mahon) Rose M^c Brene [and] Remond M^c Rore of the cuntre of Ferney, showlde pay to your Grace tene pounce yerye sent owt of the fayd cuntre of Ferney,⁴ and other feryyce to be doune by them to your Grace al tymes requysyte, they have withdrawen the payment of the fayd £10, and other theyr dueties, by the fpace of thys thre yeres past, and also fpoyled oftymes your Gracys fubjectes yoinyng to theyr borders; for whych caufes yt was agreyd by your fayd Commiffioners and Counfayll that a yorney sho[uld] be made upon them: fo that, the 7th day of Apryll, I went, with fuch fowthiers as I have under your Grace, into the fayd cuntre of F[erney] and brought owt of the fayd cuntre fyve hundred kyne, thre or f[our] hundred fwyne, and geyt. And yf the borderers of your Gracys countr[y] of Uriell had not pryelye gyven them waonyng, I had had a thowfand mo than was had, at left. But fuche lyke partes pleyd by borderers have lettyd mych of your Gracys affayres yn theys parties, as your Gracys commiffioners may informe your Grace. And at the fame yorney I have burnte all the cuntre, and theyr cheyff houfes, and fome part of the corne of the fayd cuntre brought into the Englyfhe pale, and the reft clene bowrnte and dyftroyd, whych, as mooft men doo exteme, was nat foo plentye of grayn theyr manye yeres; and at the fame infant cut twoo pacys yn the fayd cuntre of Ferney; foo that by Goddys grace, it fhall not be longe, but your Grace fhall have a fermoure of the fayd cuntre of Ferney; whych fhall pay to your excelent Majestie dowble the rent that hath byne payd yn tymes past, with other commodityes, yf they, that have payd the fayd rent of tene poundes yn tymes paffyd to your Grace, doo refues to doo, as they fermours wyll doo. Nat dowtyng but Thomas Bowman, your Gracys fervaunt, wyll fhew your Grace, at lenght, the hole cyrcumftance of thys jorney, whych was then with me at the fayd jorney. Soo that of the fayd jorney your Gracys fubjectes was at noo chargys.

“From your Gracys towne of Drogheda, the 15 day of Aprill.⁵ [1538.]

“By your mooft humble bounden

[*Superfcribed*]

“and obedyent Subject

“To the Kinges mooft excelent Majestie.”

“[*Signed*] Leonard Gray.”

¹ Sir John Wallop, K. G., brother of Sir Oliver Wallop, ancestor of the Earls of Portsmouth.

² State Papers, vol. ii. p. 40. (Chapter H. vol. v. fo. 109.)

³ Lord Leonard Gray, son of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, created Viscount Grane, January 2, 1536.

⁴ According to the agreement of the 3rd of Henry IV.

⁵ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 3. On the same day the Lord Deputy wrote a letter to the Lord

The next dispatch from the Lord Deputy to his sovereign, describes the further progress of his attempts in the north of Ireland, the smooth ways or roads which he ordered to be formed, and the jealousy with which his operations beyond the pale, were regarded by O'Neil, to whom the Mac Mahons were tributary.

“After my moste humble and bounden duete remembred unto your Moste Exelent Majeste. Plese the same to be advertesed, that fythens my laste letters adressed unto Your Highnes, I have cut divers pases, and made suche smothe wayes, into Your Graces countre of Afale (Offaley) for caryagg of horse men and fote men, that the lyke was neuer sene there. And, in like maner, in the contre of Farney. At whiche tyme, I, being in the said contre of Farnaye, Onele was gadred a great ofte, thretning dayly, for that he was not paid his wagis, not only to a lettid me of my purpose in Ferney, in taking parte with them, and succoring there goodis and catellis, but also to haue praied, spoyled, and burned to your Gracis towne of Draheda, whiche was contrari to his peax, othe, and promes. Wherupon I sent to your townes of Draheda, Athyrde, and Dondalke, for company to assiste me againste the said Onele, of whome I was verry well answerid, and specially of your towne of Draheda, wher in they have dyfervid Your Gracis thankis, which I moste humble desier Your Highnes hit may be sent to them in writing, wherby I dowt not the same shall incorage the same, and oders, to do lyke at tymes required. Wyth which company I reparid towardis the borders of Onele, wher as he, hering of my cummyng towardis him, wythdrewe hymselfe, wyth his company, in the night, and on the morowe sent his messenger to me, that he wolde abyde to all suche thinges as he was bounde to his former peax. And therupon I concluded with the said Onele.” &c.

“From your Cite of Dublin, the 19th of Maye. [1538.]

“By your moste humble bounden and

“obedient Subjette and Servauntt,

“*[Signed]* Leonard Gray.”¹

[*Superscribed*]

“To the Kinges Moste
Regall Majeste.”

The same transactions were thus noticed by Sir William Brabazon, in a letter to Aylmer, and Allen, Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls.

“I mooste hertelie commend me unto yow, advertisyng yow, that your bedfellowes be in helth; and to declare to you thoccurrauntes of this cuntrey,

Privy Seal, differing from this in no substantial point, except that he mentions with regret the death of Jerome Lyne, a servant of Cromwell, who had been with Gray in the recent holding, and was very active there; it is in the State Paper Office. Jerome Lynne, gent., was Constable of Carlingford and Green-Castle, in the county of Louth. See Lodge's "Patentee Officers," p. 119.

¹ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 7.

thei be nothing so frutefull as thei were at your departure. For first, as to Uriell, there is a grete parte of it distroied, praied, and burned by them off Ferney; and this present Wednesday before Whitfontyde put to flay, and like to be peax betwene hus and them of Ferney aforefaid. And at that tyme that thei of Ferney were at warre, my Lord Chauncelour was sent to the borders besides Dundalke, to parle with Onell; at which parliament Onell his cumpeny toke a pray in the Englifshe pale, and burned fum townez there; and as hereunto hath made no restitucion. Howbeit as he faith, he will kepe peax," &c.

"This Wednyfday before Whitfunday. [1538]

"Your lovyng Friend,

"[Signed] Willm̄ Brabazon."^{1 2}

[*Supercribed*]

"To my lovyng Frenedes

"The Chief Justice and

"Maister of the Rollez of Ireland."

The Council of Ireland, writing to Cromwell from Dublin, on the 10th of June, 1538, to advertise him of the state of the country since the departure of the king's commissioners, mention the terms of the peace concluded at this time with the Mac Mahons of Farney, and the occurrences which have been described in the letters of Gray and Brabazon. The Council proceeded to give their version of other Irish affairs undertaken without their sanction; and proceeded to draw up certain "Articles of the enormities and abuses of the Lorde Leonarde Gray, the Kinges Deputie of Irlande." The letter to Cromwell states that "The Lord Deputie made a pray in Farney upon a certaigne septe of the M^c Mahons, where Jerome Lyn chauned to be slayn; by reison wherof thei have burnt robbed, and spoiled a parte of the best of the countie of Uriell, and have bene still fens at warr, unto such tyme as nowe, the 4th of June, the Lord Deputie and Counsaill have concluded a certaigne peace withe them, so as thei make restitucion for suche hurtes, as thei have comitted, aftir the arbitrement of certaigne persons appointed for that purpose."³

The articles of impeachment declare that "The Lorde Deputie, without advife of the Counsaile, made a roode into Ferney upon Rēmonde M^c Rorye, and others in the same cuntrey, spoiling theme of their goodes (thei being at peace); at whiche time parte of my said Lordes men were slayne, others of theme wounded, and others takyn prisoners: for redempcion of whiche persons, as Garnon of Garnonston, and others, he was constreyned to leave behinde him the spoile and prede he had there takyn, to his great dishonor; and so returned in vayne."

¹ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 17 (from Lambeth Library, vol. 602, leaf 128).

² Sir William Brabazon, ancestor of the Earls of Meath, ob. July 9, 1552.

³ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 23.

“ Stephen Aparry, also and the said Gernon, with my Lorde Deputies company, and by his Lordships commaundement, without thadvise of the Counsaile, made another rode into the said cuntrey, spoiling them of their goodes, thei being at peace.”

Another set of articles drawn up in 1540,¹ adds that, “ The Capiteyns of Ferney euer after (the said rood) did hang out, and fynallie did combyne withe Oneill, so as, at the invasio[n] of yonge Gerrot withe Oneill and Odonell, thei came thoro[ugh]e the fastnes of the said cuntry to execute ther myschef.”²

This last sentence alludes to O’Neil’s hostile incur[s]ion into the Pale in 1539, triumphantly revenged by Gray at Bellahoe, and thus noticed in Grace’s Annals.

“ Afterwards when the Lords of Ulster, to wit O’Neal, O’Donnel, Claneboy, with the Scots of the Glyns, were going with their united forces against the English Colonies and were doing much mischief he, [Lord Leonard Gray] pursued them to the ford called Beallyhoe near the borders of Ferny, where he slaughtered many of them and put the rest to flight, on the 2d of December.”³

The Four Masters give the following account of this celebrated foray, and of the engagement which resulted from it.

“ 1539. O’Neill and O’Donnell of one council and one accord, led an expedition into Meath, and ravaged and burned such part of the country as refused to submit to them, until they came to Tara. They secured a great booty on that expedition; for the Irish did not muster in modern times, any army to attack the English, which destroyed more of the wealth of Meath than did that plundering army, for great was the property in gold, and silver, brass and iron, and other goods which they carried away from Ardee, and from Navan, both of which places they completely rifled on that occasion; on the return of these forces home, they greatly exulted in pomp, pride, and triumph at the immensity of their booty, and at having met with no opposition. When the English Chief Justice, Lord Leonard, heard of these transactions, he collected all the English of Ireland, and the muster of the great towns of Meath, both clergy and laity, and all the vessels in the neighbouring harbours, and particularly a large fleet that was then in the harbour of Carlingford. When the Chief Justice found himself at the head of all these forces, he followed the Irish Army into Oriell, and overtook them in Farney, at a place called *Bel-Atta-Hoa*.⁴ The Irish army had not been able to form themselves into their proper or wonted order, nor did they abide

¹ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 36.

² Ibid. vol. iii. p. 248.

³ Grace’s “ *Annales Hiberniæ*,” printed by the Irish Archæological Society, p. 159.

⁴ *Bel-Atta-Hoa* (the Mouth of the Ford of the Ear). The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Bellahoe; this was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney. It is situated about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.

the commands of their leaders to defend and maintain their military position, but they fled in great confusion and disorder, leaving behind them a great part of their own property, and of the plunder of the English, with their enemies after their defeat. A great many of their inferior people were killed, but none of their gentlemen fell, except Maelmuire, the son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, of O'Donnell's people. Magenis having been left alone and separated from his people in that defeat of Bel-Atha-Hoa, was captured by the Oriellans, and after he had been some time in their hands, they treacherously put him to death, at the instigation of his own people, and for a suitable recompence or reward."

We will now proceed to give the English account of the battle of Bellahoe, as preserved in Holinshed's "Chronicles."

"The Lorde Deputie in the mean while marched wth the force of the Pale, the Major and the Citizens of Dublin to Drogheda from thence likewise accompanied with the Major and Townesmen, he marched northward to Bellahoa, where O'neale and his companie on the further side of the water laye encamped with the spoyle of the Pale.

"The Deputie by Spyes and secreete Messengers hereof certified, caused the armie to travaile the better part of the nyght, in so muche as by the dawning of the day, they were neare the Ryber syde; where havinge escried the enimies, namely Magannothe, and the Galloglasses that were placed there to keepe the straytes (for O'neale wth the mayne armie lurked in a Grove not farre off), they beganne to sette themselves in battayle array, as menne that were resolved wth all haste and good speede to surprise the enimye wth a sodayne charge.

"At which tyme James Flemming Baron of Slane (commonlye called blacke James) garded wth a rounde companye, as well of horsmen as footmen, humbly besought the Deputie, to graunt him that day the honour of the onlette. Where to when the Lorde Gray had agreed, The Baron of Slane wth cheerefull countenaunce, imparted the obteyning of hys s^uyte, as pleasant tydings to Robert Halfepennie,¹ who wth his auncestours was Standert bearer to the house of Slane. But Halfepennie seeinge the further syde of the water so beset with armed Galloglasses, as he tooke it, as likely an attempt to raze downe the strongest Fort in Irelande wth a filippe, as to rushe through suche quicke Iron walles, flatlye answered the Baron, that hee woulde rather disclayme in his office, than there to gyve the onlette, where there rested no hope of lyfe, but an assured certaintie of death. And therefore hee was not as yet so weerie of the worlde, as lyke an headlong hotespurre voluntarilye to runne to hys utter and undoubted destruction. Wherefore hee besought his Lordship, to set his heart at rest, and not to impute his denyall to barenesse of courage, but to warynesse of safetrie, althoughe hee knewe none of anye stayed mynde, but woulde sooner choole to sleepe in an hole sheepe hys pelte, than to walke in a torne Lyon hys skinne, namely when all hope of lyfe was abandoned,

¹ Robert Halfepennie, called "Big Halpin" in a curious Irish MS. account of this battle in my possession.

and the certaintie of death assuredly promised. The Baron with this answer at his wittes ende, roade to Robert Betoa of Downeore,¹ brake with him as touching Halfe pennie hys determination, and withall requested hym (as he did tender hys honour) nowe at a pinche to supply the rowme of that dastardly cowarde, as he did terme him.

“Betoa to thys answered, that although it stode wyth good reason, that suche as heretofore talked the sweete in peace, shoulde nowe be contented to appe of the sowre in warre: yet notwithstanding, rather than the matter shoulde to hys honour lye in the dust, he promised to breake through them, or elle to lye in the water: and withall being surpassingly mounted, for the Baron gaue hym a choyle horse, hee tooke the Standarde, and wyth a sodagne howte, hauing wyth him in the foretanke, Mabe² of Mabeltowne (who at the first brunt was slaine) hee slung into the water, and charged the Irish that stode on the further shore. After followed the Gentlemen and Yeomen of the Pale, that wyth as great manhood charged the enemies, as the enemies with courage resisted their assault. To this stoutenelle were the enemies more boldly prickte; in that they had the aduantage of the shore, and the gentlemen of the Pale were constrained to bicker in the water. But the longer the Irish continued, the more they were disaduantaged, by reason that the English were so assisted with fresh supplies, as their enemies coulde not any longer withstonde them, but were compelled to beare backe, to forsake the banke, and to giue the armie free passage. The Englishe taking heart upon theyr captenelle, brake through the Galloglasses, slue Haggannouse theyr Captaine, pursued Oneal with the remnaunt of his Lordes, leauing behinde them for lacke of safe carige the spoyle of the Pale, scantly able to escape wyth hys owne life, being egrely pursued by the Army untill it was sunset. In this conflict Mathew King, Patricke Barnewall of Kylmabyocke, Sir Edwarde Balnet, Priest, who after became Deane of Saint Patrickes in Dublin, and was sworne one of the priuie counsaill, and Thomas Fitz-Simons of Curduke, were reported to haue serued verie valiantly. Moreover James Fitz Simons Maior of Dublin, Michael Cursey Maior of Drogheda, Gerald Ailmer chiefe Justice, & Thomas Talbot of Malahide, were dubbed knights in y^e field. But of all others the Lord Gray then Lord Deputie as hee was in authoritie superiour to them all, so in courage and manlynesse hee was inferiour to none. He was noted by the armye to haue endured greate toyle and paine before the skirmishe, by posting bareheaded from one bande to another, Debating the strength of the enemies, enhauncing the power of the Pale, depressing the rebolt of rebellious traitours, extolling the good quarell of loyall subiectes, offering large rewardes, which with as great constancie he performed, as with liberalitie he promised; Ober this he bare himselfe so affable to his souldiours, in using them like friendes and fellowes and terming thē with curteous names, and mouing laughter with pleasant conceyts, as they were incensed as well for the loue of the person, as for the hatred of the enimie, wyth resolute mindes to bicker with the Irish. In whiche conflict the Deputie was as forward as the moste, and bequitte himselfe as valiaunt a serbitour as the best.”

¹ “Betagh of Moynalty,” according to the same authority.

² “Babe of Darver,”—*Ibid.*

The victory of Bellahoe, which broke the power of the northern Irish, closed the services of Lord Leonard Gray; he was recalled from the Irish Government, April 1st, 1540. The history of his unfortunate, and to all appearance, unmerited fate, is involved in much obscurity; he was committed to the Tower, brought to trial for high treason, and "Instead," says Leland, "of abiding the decision of his tribunal, he sought mercy by an abject resignation of his life and honor, to a prince incapable of mercy; he pleaded guilty to his indictment, and was beheaded on a scaffold."

The Four Masters record under the year 1540 one result of this great victory in the following terms:—"The English throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were prosecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the Monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars."

The last mentioned among the indentures, in "a note of the Peasses made in the tyme of the Lord Leonard, the Kinges Deputie," is the following:

"Item a peas betwyxt the saide Lorde Deputie, and Hugh Roe McMahon, capitayn of his nacion, and contrie of Farney."¹

Sir Anthony St. Leger succeeded Gray as Lord Deputy of Ireland. In 1541 he undertook in person, attended by the Council, an expedition against O'Neill, and wrote word to the king, in a dispatch, dated on the 9th of October, "from the borders of Ferney," that they had been in his (O'Neill's) country, "by the space of 22 daies, and have burnid grete part of the same, and destroyed miche of his cornis and butters, whiche is the grete lyvinges of his contrey." "Thankes be to God," they conclude, "all this your Realme is in metelie good quyete, as fuche a wilde contrey may be, excepte only the saide Oneil, and such as take his parte, which are no grete number, and, with Goddes grace, shall in shorte tyme be fewer; whiche to put in execution to do, we will, according our bounden dewties, use our diligente paynes."²

After this successful foray the Mac Mahons, and many other sept, gave in their allegiance to the Government, "33 H. VIII." [1541] as we find by the following indenture, dated the 14th of August in that year:

"Bernard Mac Mahon, otherwise called Bryan O'Maghery, appearing before the Lord Deputy and Council at Kilmaynam submitteth himself to the King.

"I. He will be faithful to the King, and will acknowledge His Majesty to be King of Ireland.

"II. He will renounce the Roman Pontiff's usurped Primacy.

"III. He will not adhere to the King's rebels.

"IV. In every journey called hostings, he will rise up with the Lord Deputy with 16 horsemen and 32 footmen victualled for three weeks to serve in Ulster; if the hosting be in other parts, he will bring 8 horsemen and

¹ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 173.

² State Papers, vol. iii. p. 336.

16 footmen; if unable to come personally, he shall send a sufficient captain on every sudden hosting or invasion for one, two or three days and nights. He will rise up with the Deputy with all his power.

“V. If he, or any of his followers, receive or conceal any goods or chattels of the Lord Conatus O’Neyle, captain of his nation, or any of his followers, at any time when he shall rise up against the King, it shall be lawful for the Deputy to seize and retain not only such chattels, but also all the chattels belonging to Bernard.

“VI. He shall receive all his lands from the King, and pay the rents and services due.

“VII. For observance of the premises, he has delivered his son Arthur Mac Mahon as hostage.”

This chief, Bernard or Brian Mac Mahon, with others of his tribe, appears in the list “of the Irishmen that have cum into the Kingis Majestie,” now in the Record Office.

“Brene Macmahoune	} Macmahounes.” ¹
Hew Roe	
Rowre Mac Rowre	
Patrick Mac Brene	

Two years later, fresh articles of peace were concluded between Sir Anthony St. Leger, the Lord Deputy, and “Redmond M^c Rory (Mac Mahon) of Ferney, gentleman, now, on the death of Hugh Roo Macmahon, lately captain there, chosen and elected at Kilmainham, by the Lord Deputy and Council, Captain of Ferney.” By these articles, “the said Redmond binds himself to be true subject to the king and his successors, declares that he will aid and abet no rebels, that he renounces the usurped authority of the Roman Pontiff, that he will not receive, protect, or defend any of his adherents, nor suffer any of them in his country, but will with all industry and diligence, expel, eject, and eradicate, or at the summons of the said king and his successors, coerce and seize them: he answereth all hostings in his own person, with ten horsemen, and sixteen well armed kerne, and upon every sudden journey he answereth with all his force, with prouender for two or three nights; on a penalty for every horsemen 3^s & 4^d per diem, for every kerne 20^d. And lastly he promises to pay £10 per annum for the said Country of Ferney, on the feast of the annunciation, as the other captains there, had been wont to pay.”

This indenture, under the hands and seals of the Lord Deputy and Council and the said Redmond, was dated on the 30th of December, in the 35th of Henry VIII. (1543.)²

The pains and penalties threatened in the foregoing instrument were shortly incurred, in the 3rd of Edward VI.

“Mac Mahon, Brian Mac Mahon his brother, and Hugh Oge, captains

¹ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 350.

² Carew MSS. 603, fo. 46, 2.

on the 15th of July, 1549, appeared before the Lord Deputy and Council at Kilmaynam, and before them were objected and alleged as well the refusal of the King's Scots under their severall rules, as divers other misdeeds and offences, and particularly the violation of such orders as were lately taken between them at *Villam Pontatam*, commonly called Drogheda, by reason of which they have incurred the penalty of 500 marks, but upon their submission to the King, the Lord Deputy and Council have remitted their penalty. They faithfully promise to be true subjects, or forfeit all their possessions. The Lord Deputy is surety, commonly called *Slanetye*.”¹

Three years later, in the sixth year of Edward VI. [May 6, 1552,] the Chancellor of Ireland (Thomas Cusacke) writing to the Duke of Northumberland, thus describes the state of Monaghan :

“Next to Breany is M^c Mahons countrye, called Oriell, wherein be Three Captaynes, the one in Dardarye (Dartry), the other in fferny, and M^c Mahon in Lieghtrie (Monaghan), of w^{ch}. three Countries M^c Mahon is cheiffe Capt: these Countries are lardge, ffast, and stronge, amonge whome there contynued intestyne warre before tyme, whereby the most parte of the countrye was made waste, neverthelesse they be tall men of the number of lxxx horsfemen cc kerne and vi^{xx} Galloglas, and all these ffor the most parte doe occupie Husbandrye, except the kearne, and yet some of them doe occupie likewyse, and nowe of late before Easter, by appoyntm^{te} of my Lord Deputye, I resorted to them to see their countryes ordered, and they all assemblinge before me, I caused them not onely to ffinde at their owne chardges yearlie vi^{xx} Galloglasses to serve the Kinge, and to attende uppon an Englishe Captayne of the English Pale w^{ch} hath the order of the Countrye committed unto him, ffor the keepinge of the Kings Ma^{ties}. peace, the mayntenaunce of the good, and punishm^{te} of the evell; but alsoe caused them to put in there pledges to my handes, as well ffor the ffindinge of the Galloglas, as ffor the due perfformaunce of the orders w^{ch} I tooke betwixt them, w^{ch} thinge was done wth out fforce, or rigor, and they as people most gladde, to lyve in quyett, applyed to the same, w^{ch} is great towardnes of obedience. Besides this, they have (*sc*), and yealded to all Sesses to the Souldiers of Moynehane (*Monaghan*),² and in other places, beeves and carryadge, like as other in the Englishe Pale doe.”³ In a MS. in the British Museum, called “a description of Irishemen,” I find the military force of the Captain of Ferney estimated at this time, at forty horsfemen, one Battayle (that is 80 Galloglasses), and three hundred kernes.⁴

¹ Carew MSS. 603, fo. 132.

² This is the first occasion, I think, in which the Monastery of Monaghan is mentioned as being occupied by a garrison of soldiers; it had been destroyed in 1540, and escheated in consequence of the suppression to the Crown, and thenceforth was often used as a military post, and became ultimately the Residence of the Governor of the county and the metropolis of Mac Mahon's country.

³ Harl. MSS. 35, fo. 188.

⁴ “A description of Irishmen. Ulster. M^c Mahowne Lorde of ffernyni, xl^{tie} horse, 1 Batt. ccc keernes.” Harl. MSS. 35, fo. 214.

CHAPTER III.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN FROM THE
ACCESSION OF ELIZABETH (1558) TO THE DEATH OF
WALTER EARL OF ESSEX (1576).Seal of Terlough Leneragh O'Neil, and of another member of that ancient house.¹

URING the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, the immediate sovereignty, or *superiority*, as it was termed, over the Mac Mahon sept, was in fact centred in O'Neil, although the Queen's Government still asserted in theory, though scarcely powerful enough to enforce in practice, the ancient royal rights to the bonaughts and other customary dues, payable by the mere Irish to the Crown. Thus we find in the first year of Elizabeth, "Shane O'Neale claimeth to be O'Neale, remitteth to the Queens Judgement whether the superiorities of M^c Mahon, M^c Gennife, &c. oughte to belonge to her Ma^{tye} or to O'Neale, &c."²

Art Mael³ (anglicized "Moyle" the bald), was at this period Chief of the M^c Mahons; he died in 1560, and the event is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"1560. Mac Mahon was killed in one of O'Neills expeditions, because he was not properly guarded by the Scotchmen, when placed between the two contending parties in Mac-Ullins Route.⁴ The first spear of every battle,

¹ The first seal is from the impression of the silver signet ring found many years ago near Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, and first engraved in the "Dublin Penny Journal," 1832, p. 208. The second is from the original matrix preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, and is believed to have belonged to Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. It was formerly in the collection of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill.

² Carew MSS. 603, fo. 133.

³ Son of Redmond, son of Glasney.

⁴ The route in the county of Antrim, M^cQuillan's country.

the stout defender of his own part of the province against the men of Bregia and Meath, was the man who was then slain, and the son of his brother, viz. Hugh, the son of Brian of the early rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was proclaimed in his place."

This last chief survived but two years, as the same annals also inform us:

"1562. Mac Mahon, [Hugh son of Brian, of the early rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny,] was slain by the men of Farney."

The following Latin letter preserved among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, has reference to this occasion. It is written by the Earl of Suffex, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Patrick M^c Rowry Mac Mahon, "Captain of Farney."

"Predilecte Salutem. Hodie intelleximus te M^c Mahon occidisse, et fratrem suum manucepisse, de quo certe ob tuam causam letamur, cum vero salus tua in manibus tuis est, hortamur te quatenus fratrem M^c Mahon nullo modo e vinculis dimittas sine nostro consensu, et si in loco tuto illum custodire non poteris, ad nos illum mitte, nosque illum non solum in salvo custodire per Presentes promittimus, sed etiam illum pro te et in tuum usum custodire, cum ad te jam gubernatio illius patriæ sicut nobis videtur maxime spectat. Si ad nos veneris, libenter colloquium tecum habebimus, de his quæ non scribimus. Interim vero ne dictus Mac Mahon pacto aut dolo e manibus tuis liberetur, cave. datum ex Arbraken 5^o Novembris 1562. Tuus Amicus T. Suffex." (addressed)—"Predilecto nostro Patricio filio Rogeri."¹

At the back of this letter is apparently the rough copy of an intended answer, signed "Vester verus subditus, Patricius filius Rogery Capitonius de Ferny." Another letter in the same repository, also in Latin, and no doubt written by the priest, through whom these communications were made, desires redress for the loss of a hundred and sixty cows which had been stolen from this same Patrick Mac Rory, during the time he was with the Lord Deputy, as invited in the preceding epistle.

"Art, son of Brian, and brother of Hugh, succeeded as the next M^c Mahon; it is of this chief that the Lord Deputy, the Earl of Suffex, writes from Kilmainham to the Privy Council, December 28, 1562.

"I have also caused the new M^c Mahon to be spoken wth by Shane O'reylie one of O'reylios sonnes whoes daughter M^c Mahon hath maryed, and doo perceive by the said Shane, that M^c Mahon will forsake Shane O Nele, & retorne to the S^vice of the Quenes Ma^{tie}. yf he may be admytted by me to be M^c Mahon, and have assurance of defence, wherein I staie answer untill I shall heere from yr ll^{ps} of y^r conclusions with the Commissioners sent from hence, lest open dealinge in that matter over some, might doo more hurte than good, considering howe subiecte M^c Mahons Countrie doth be to Tyrone."²

¹ MS. Cotton Vesper. fo. xii. 101, originally printed in Ellis's "Original Letters," vol. iii. p. 342.

² S. P. O. orig.

The government of the northern borders was at this period committed to Thomas Fleming, Baron of Slane, who, in his capacity of Lord of the Marches, resided in a castle on the banks of the Lake of Bellahoe or Ballyhoe,¹ in the immediate vicinity of "the Captain of Farney," whose movements, as well as those of the chiefs, and other inferior captains in M^c Mahon's and O'Reilly's Country, he was appointed to watch. This nobleman, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written "from beallaho, the xvi of June, 1561," after mentioning "his living uppon suche lands of myne as dothe marche uppon the verrye borders of the Irish pale, and standith alwayes in greate daunger," states that he is readie to do the deputies pleasure, but has only two carts appointed unto his carriage, and begs to have four or five. "Two carts," he says, "is little inough to carry victualls from Slane to beallaho, and other places in the Marches."²

The State Paper Office preserves an account of an unsuccessful foray which was made upon Farney a few months later.³ The expedition was undertaken by night, and it was intended to attack M^c Mahon, and certain of Shane O'Neil's Scots. The attempt, however, the Earl of Suffex informs Cecil, "was rendered fruitless by the treachery of a certain Lord" [The Earl of Kildare].

In 1563, May 26, Art, or Arthur, the new Mac Mahon, appears to have submitted, having given pledges for his good behaviour, and being bound by indenture to serve the Queen. The death of Shane O'Neil in 1567, and the general submission of the chieftains of Ulster, which shortly preceded that event, eventually entitled the Queen to more than nominal authority in the north of Ireland; her rights were soon afterwards formally recognized by the Act of Parliament for the attainder of Shane O'Neil passed in 1569.

This, perhaps, would be the right occasion to make a few observations on the ancient Irish law of tenure, now about to be abrogated, and the relations between the occupiers of land, and the chiefs of the tribes beyond the English pale, a subject until the recent translation of the Brehon laws, involved in great obscurity. Messrs. Hancock and O'Mahony, in their valuable preface to the "*Senchus Mor*," observe on this point, that each occupier of land belonged to a tribe, and was liable in common with the other members of it, to certain tribal obligations, such for example as the support of the old members of the tribe who had no children. He had also his share of liability as to contracts made by others, if with the assent of the tribe. He was not free as to contracts made by himself, or as to the disposal of land, which was considered to a certain extent common tribe property, and subject as such to various restrictive regulations. The Chief's claim for rent was contingent on his supplying stock to the occupier of his land. There

¹ The site of this castle may still be traced, close to the bridge on the old road to Carrickmacross, at the lower end of the lake of Ballyhoe.

² S. P. O. orig.

³ The Earl of Suffex's letter is dated Ardrackan, Oct. 6, 1561.

were two ways of doing this, called "*Saer stock*" and "*Daer stock*:" in the first tenure the Chief gave the stock without requiring any security from the tenant; in *Daer-stock*-tenure, the tenant was required to give security for the stock received. It was necessary that the Chief himself, who was more like the president of a republic than an hereditary sovereign, should be the most experienced, most noble, most wealthy, wisest, most learned—in a word, the most truly popular of his tribe; "but what his legal position was, what powers he exercised, and over whom, are questions to which," remark the Editors of the third volume of *Ancient Irish Laws*, "the Brehon Code has as yet given no definite information." But enough has been said to show the great gulf which lay between these ancient Irish customs, and the laws of England as supposed to be administered within the pale, now about to be extended northwards, and to explain why the latter could scarcely be expected at once to take deep root in a country which had been for so many ages used to the Brehon code.

The State Paper Office contains several documents relating to the state of the North at this interesting period; among them is a scheme in Cecil's handwriting for projected garrisons in Ulster, and for dividing the late O'Neil's Territory into Shires by authority of Parliament. There is also a paper called "*The Division of Ulster, 1567.*" The value and extent of M^c Mahon's Country is thus estimated:

"ffyrste Mac Mahon for the landes called the Loghtie, Dartrie, Tallegallgan and Trough-M ^c Kena, amountinge to 66 ballebettes, every ballebet 16 Tates, every Tate 60 English acres; amounteth and may be conveniently rated at—Arg. cccxx ^h ."	}	acres 63,360
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"fferney, Clancarvile Ballenclurgā and Krighe-Moorne amountinge to 36 Ballebetts every of those xvi tates, every tate 60 acres, amounteth and may be rented at—Arg. c ^h ."	}	acres 34,560
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We may add to the above the "*Bonaght*," or yearly allowance, payable out of Mac Mahon's Country, "*Due to the Queens Majestie for Her Galloglasses.*" Nov. 17, 1568.

"Sparres iiij ^{xx} for his Contrey xl ^h for Ferney."	}	Apon Mac Mahon for a quarter of a yere, yerlye	Wages in money. xxxiiij ^l Irishe	Dietts in money. ciiij ^{xx} ij ^l x ^s sterling.	Dietts in Victuells. Bred Corne 1830 peckes. Butter 43,950 quartes."

The following from the State Paper Office appears to be about the same date:

¹ See *Traacts relating to Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 89, printed by the Irish Archaeological Society.

“ The particular charge of every cheffe gentleman inhabytinge from the Blacke Water to the Englyshe Pale, as they are bownd to answer in ryfings out. After their auncient custome ; converted into Beves and so into Moneye.

	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>st</i>		
“ horfm. ferney — 144 Beves at	13	4	. . .	96	0 0
footem. more — 360 hefers at	8	0	. . .	144	0 0
				<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
				240	”

The anticipated fruits of the acquisition of Ulster were not, however, immediately forthcoming: the power of the great sept of the O'Neils had received a check; but Turlogh Leneragh, who had succeeded to much of the power of the late O'Neil, was not slow in recommencing that system of plundering warfare against his hereditary enemies which had obtained for ages, and which continued with few intermissions during the whole reign of Elizabeth.

The Territory of Farney was continually the scene of these hostile forays, thus Thomas, Lord of Louth,¹ in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated “ from Tallanstowne the vth of September, 1568,” describes an incursion of “ Tirrelagh Leynagh ” (O'Neil), “ accompanied with Mac Mahon, O'Kaahan, and divers others to fferney and dyd bourne the same, wth Stontowne and Kyllany peell of the Countye of Lowth, prayes they toke none. I, the Sheriff, wth the gentlemen of the Countrey dyd followe them a fower or fyve myles into fferney, and could not overtake them, but yf we dyd we shuld lytle pre-
vayle, for that by report of the Capten of fferney, Tirlaghe his force was very greate.”²

The following letter from the original in the Record Office, contains O'Neill's explanation on this occasion; it is addressed to the Lords Justices:

“ Cordiali salutatione permiffa, querelam Colla m^e Ybrien ad verfum nos, afferens nos cum exercitu devastato patriam de fferney; nos autem responde-
mus quod certiores facti fumus quod Dominus Deputatus, ficut plurimum gaudemus ingressus est in Hiberniam apud Knockfergus, qui si comparuit, contenti fumus stare suo arbitrio et vestro, si vult ipse inter nos et Coll M^e Ybryen; si autem quod absit, non comparuit, contenti fumus stare vestro tamen arbitrio inter nos et prefatum Collo M^e Bryan: si et in quantum sibi nocuimus; non fatentes quod ea omnia quæ dixit sunt vera, et propterea fecimus quic-
quia fecimus quia ipse antedictus Colla imprimis nobis plurimū nocuit, et quia Dominus M^e Mahon sollicitavit nos reddere securos quantū ad nos per-
tineret; et si quam bene valete.

ex Benburb x. Septembris, 1568.

“ Serenissimæ Reginæ indefessus subditus Dominus O'Neyll.” [Indorsed

¹ Thomas Plunket, second Baron of Louth, ob. May 1, 1571.

² S. P. O. orig.

in Fitzwilliam's hand] "For M^r. Secretary, copy of Tyrlo leno, hys lett^r, for burnyng of farne and the Inglysh pall, in September."

From these letters it would appear that the Captain or petty Chieftain of Farney, was at this period opposed to O'Neil, and we shall see hereafter that his successor Ever M^c Mahon, in a petition to the Queen in 1592, declared that "the Captains of his name were all slain by the O'Neils, who were always enemies to the Captains of Ferney." He states also his services against his own sept, and according to his own account, confirmed too by the testimony of the lords of the pale, had been ever a loyal subject to her Majesty. The truth seems to have been, that the Captains of Farney, from their position on the frontiers, thought it more prudent to behave with greater "*civillity*" to their neighbours of Anglo-Norman descent than their more northern brethren, who were more independent of the English Government.

By the Act of Attainder of Shane O'Neil, passed February 23, in the eleventh year of Elizabeth [1569], "The Countries of Fernye, Ireel, Loghty, and Dartalry, called the M Mahonns Countryes; the Countrie of the Troo, called M Kynons; the Country of Clancanny, called Mackans Country," besides a great portion of the north of Ulster, were declared to be forfeited to the Imperial Crown of England, as being either the inheritance of O'Neil, or held under that semi-Royal House. By the O'Neils of course this Act of Parliament was ignored, and we find Turlogh Lyneragh O'Neill writing to the Queen from Armagh on the 19th of April, 1571, begging her Majesty to allow him "the rule of his nation, and pre-eminence of his urraghs," *i. e.* his tributary chieftains, viz.: Maguire, Magennis, M^c Mahon, O'Hanlon, &c.¹

"All this County" [Monaghan], says Sir John Davis, "albeit it were resumed and rested actually in the Crown by the act of attainder of Shane O'Neale, notwithstanding the Mac-Mahons being still permitted to hold the possession, no man sought to have any grant thereof untill Walter, Earl of Effex, obtained the whole Barony of Donomayne (otherwise called the Ferney and Clankerville), to himself and his heirs."²

But we are anticipating, and before we resume the further account of Mac Mahon's Country, at this time lying mostly waste and desolate, with few inhabitants, the scene of constant depredations from the hostile nations who lived on either side of its green pastures and shrubby hills, we must briefly notice the first attempts to settle an English Plantation [as it was called] in Ulster. The first offer appears to have been that of Sir Thomas Gerrard of Lancashire, "for the planting of the Glynnes and part of Clancdeboy;" his proposal bears date the 15th of March, 1569-70. That of Sir Thomas Smith seems to have been first put into execution, his natural son, Mr. Thomas Smith, having taken possession of his estate in the Ardes in 1572; the attempt, however, of Walter Devereux, Earl of Effex, undertaken

¹ S. P. O.

² Sir John Davis's Hist. Tracts, p. 230.

in the following year, was by far the most important, as well as the most intimately connected with our subject. Sir William Fitzwilliam was now Lord Deputy of Ireland, having succeeded Suffex in 1571. Some extracts from his dispatch to the Lord Treasurer [Burleigh], "from Ballahowth, October 26, 1572," illustrating as it does his supposed dislike of the new plantation scheme, of which he was very generally accused, will not be out of place here; he writes "that he is even now on his journey along the borders,¹ and proceeds to complain of one Chatterton's dealing, who pretended that he had the grant of Ohanlon's Country, which turned out to be merely that he and his brethren "were in talke to take a peece of grownde of my L. Primat," and that his brother gave out that he would surrender the grant he had of O'hanlon's Country, and take Collo Mac Bryans [meaning part of Farney].

"It hath bin written to me," continues Sir William Fitzwilliam, "by waye of psuasion how necessarie it were to place Englishe-men in these waste countryes, as if I had mislyked of Mr. Smithe's enterprize, no, as I wrot to y^r L. in that matter I never mislyked, but rather allowed of that cōse, as the best, so it were indeede and thoroughlie ron owte." "I found yesterdaye at Ardy," he adds, "where I mustrid this Countie of Louthe such a silly showe of Battons, as God bleffe me from neding to hazarde her Ma^{ties} honor and state upon, tomorrow I go to Meath, where God fend a fight of better comfort."

But to return to the expedition of the Earl of Essex in 1573. "Ireland was then," observes Lodge in his sketch of the life of that illustrious nobleman, "the only scene of military operations, and a fierce insurrection reigned, particularly in Ulster; Essex prevailed on the Queen to permit him to volunteer his services there, under a very singular agreement. Brian Mac Phelim, more frequently called 'the great O'Neil,' a powerful chief, had possessed himself of the most part of the district of Clanhughboy, in that province, from which the Earl undertook to dislodge him, on condition that Elizabeth would grant to the conquerors and their commander, one-half of the subdued district, for the defence of which, he stipulated to maintain, at his own charge for two years, two hundred horse and four hundred foot; and to furnish himself with the means, he borrowed ten thousand pounds of the Queen on mortgage of his estates in Essex."²

¹ In fact, he had gone there for the purpose of aweing O'Neill, who had threatened "to coome to fferney, to bring them to subjection, & theire to remaine till he have the upper hande uppon Magennis and Ohanloyne and uppon all others that doo not give him his accustomed usage. He hath M^cMahon his brethren among the pledges." From a copy of a letter from Henry Barnewall to Mr. Chief Baron, 19 Oct. 1572. S. P. O.

² These estates were inherited by Essex from his ancestors the Bouchiers, and consisted of "The Mannors of Newington, Brirfield, and Clifton in the County of Bucks, the Mannors of Hallingbury-Bouchier, Hollesbury, Tollesthunte, Old-Hall in Tollebury, and Bouchier's Hall in Tollebury, with the Park called Bouchier's Park, and certen ffarmes called Swaines in Wyvens Bakers, in Golding, Pottinguishe and Russhiby nisse in the County of Essex, and the Manors of Burton, Langorne and Monketoñ in the County of Pembroke."

The State Paper Office contains many very interesting documents¹ connected with this, as it proved, unfortunate expedition. "A note of the Indenture between the Queen and the Earl of Essex, dated July 23, 15th of Elizabeth, touching the moiety of Clondeboy;" and a paper among the Carew MSS. entitled "The offer of Walter Earle of Essex, touchinge the inhabitinge of the North of Ireland,"² may be particularly mentioned.³ It appears from these authorities that the Earl received from the crown a "Grant of the Dominion of Clondeboy, Rowte, Glynnes, Raughlins, and all other landes, &c., belonging to those countries, in the Earledome of Ulster, and all landes teneamentes and hereditamentes from Knockfergus bay, includinge the river of the Belfast, directlie to the next part of the Loghe end, from the Loghe to the Bann, & so to the sea alonge the Bann, & from the Bann all aboute the lande by the sea coaste includinge also the Isle of Raughlens and all the Isles upon the sea coaste till Knockfergus bay, and all landes within that circuit."⁴ (Forming the present county of Antrim.)

The yearly value of these lands, mortgaged to the Queen, amounted altogether to 505*l.* 18*s.* S. P. O.

There appears to have been other property afterwards added, witness the following extract from a letter from Walter, Earl of Essex, to the Lord Treasurer, from Dublin, the 12th of January, 1574.

"her Ma^{tie} hath received from me the possession of Northe Fambrydge a manor (in the County of Essex) w^{ch} hath bene possessed by my ancestors a long tyme, and as your L. knowethe I can but lacke to yt. lytell evydence or none have I for that land, therefore I can faye nothing to the Tytell but I appelle to her Ma^{ties} goodnes." S. P. O.

He offered also to release to her Majesty the title which he had to "800 mark lands, which was given him by the Earl of Marches will." S. P. O.

The late Captain Devereux, R. N., in his "Lives of the Earls of Essex," i. p. 26, thus explains the history of this 800 marks land:—"Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, bequeathed these lands to Isabel, daughter of his sister Anne, by Richard, Earl of Cambridge. Isabel married Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex. Edward IV., in the first year of his reign, granted to the Earl of Essex, in lieu of the above lands, certain forfeited estates of the Earl of Ormond. During the minority of their grandson, Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, temp. Henry VII., the Earl of Ormond was restored to all his lands; and the Crown retaining possession of the bequest of Edmund Mortimer, the Earl of Essex, who was heir to the Bouchiers, claimed it."

¹ Inter alia,

"An Estimate of the Charges in the Province of Ulster, under the Earl of Essex, from the beginning of June 1573, till the beginning of Jany. 1574." This is a long and curious paper; it gives the names of the retainers, their offices, wages, &c., *e. g.* :—

"Fraunces Drake, Cappetaine of the ffalcon, xlii^h ster. p^r mensem."

"Patrick Oge, Gwyde to y^e said Erle, xvii^d p^r. diem."

"Edmonde Boy, interpreter to y^e s^d Erle, xvi^d pr. diem."

"a Piper, per diem, ij^h."

"C. Kernes, at iij^d the pece per diem."

"Donell M^cMahon for his owne wage, Piper, and Kernes, cij men. liij^h xvij^h ij^d ob. di. per mensem."

The date of the original offer of the Earl of Essex is May 26, 1573.

² Carew MSS. 635, fo. 102.

³ See also Cotton MSS. Titus B xii. 48, 437.

⁴ In the rough draft of this Patent is added, in Walsingham's hand, "I^{mo} the Erle may have also an estate in the Iland of M^cGuyse, reserving some rent for acknowledgm^t to her Ma^{tie}." Cotton MSS. Titus B xii. 48.

The details of the Irish Enterprize of 1573, are foreign to our present purpose; it will be sufficient to observe that "the Earl of Essex embarked from Liverpool on the 16th of August of that year, accompanied by the Lord Rich,¹ and many other persons of distinction,² together with a multitude of volunteers of inferior rank, who followed his fortune in the hope of mending their own. They were disappointed," adds Lodge, "and abandoned him soon after his arrival in Ireland, and this was the first of the long series of misfortunes which attended his expedition."

The following letter from the Earl from "Knockfergus, November 2, 1573," to the Lords of the Council, evinces the disinterested motives which governed all his actions. Lord Rich had deserted him as early as the 28th of October, and when winter set in most of the gentlemen who had attended him had returned into England on promise [never fulfilled] of returning in the spring. After stating that "the people do not so much repyne and grudge to become subjects, as to become subject to a subject, namyng Mr. Smythe and mee," he proceeds, "Therefore this I saie that like as I come not hither to make myne owne proffite, but rather for her Ma^{ties} hon^r and benefitt, and to deserve well of her highnes, and the hole realme of England, so if it please hir highnes to proceade but a little further then her Ma^{tie} hathe donne, and to beare but the rest of the charge of the footemen and kerne, I will at myne owne coste serve her wth myselfe, and a hundreth horse wth oute entertainment for the subduinge of this Countrey and all Ulster, surrender my Patent and take but a dooble porcōn to the private adventurers, and retayne onlie a commission for Government of the army and Ulster."³ He ends his letter with complaints of the Deputy's coldness:—"I was not so soon

¹ Robert, second Lord Rich, ob. 1581; he was father of Robert Rich, created Earl of Warwick.

² A document in the State Paper Office has preserved their names, together with the number of horse and foot which each was bound to find, viz. :—

"The names of all suche gentlemen as have subscribed to followe me in this journey.

The L. Ryche	xl h. lx f.	Mr. John Norris . . .	x h. f.
S ^r Peter Carewe	xx xl	Three of the Bowes ^r .	x
S ^r Arthur Champon . .	xx xl	Mr. Thomas Wilfone .	—
Mr. Henry Knollis . .	x xx	Mr. Ed ^d Waterhouse .	x
Mr. Rafe Bouchier . .	xx	Mr. Will ^m Morgan	}xii xxxviii
Mr. George Carleton .	xx	of Penycoid and	
Mr. Edward Barkeley .	xx	Mr. Henry Sydenham	
Mr. William Norris . .	x x		
Mr. Treasu ^r will send under the leeding of his younger sonnes	xx f.		
My L. of Hunfdō his sonnes	x h.		

Sm of horse ccxii.

Sm of foot ccxlviii.

"There be fiftie other gentlemen that have faithfullie promised their assistance, and to followe me in this journey, which are in the Countrey preparing themselves, but because they have not subscribed, I forbear to name them."

³ This Commission bears test. at Dublin, Dec. 20, 16th Eliz. The Queen's letter authorizing it was dated at Greenwich, Sept. 29, the preceding year.

landed but he withdrew all the Queens forces from the Newery, this and some other observations give me cause to doubt that my L. will either give me the lookinge on as carles, or els that he can be contented to fit in his chaire and smyle."¹

Thwarted in all his plans for the reformation of Ulster, and convinced that all his endeavours would be sacrificed to the envy of the Deputy Fitz-William, and the secret influence of his enemy Leicester, he found himself compelled to resign the Government of Ulster in the spring of the following year (1574), and at the same time also offered to surrender into her Majesty's hands the grant of the dominion of Clondeboy. He was obliged, however, very shortly to resume his command, and his offer as to the resignation of his grant of lands, reserving only the Island of M'Guire, appears not to have been at this time finally arranged.²

The Irish Campaign of 1574-5, though most honourable to Essex himself,³ proved but the cause of further losses and misfortunes, accompanied with renewed insults from his secret enemies, whose treacherous conduct he was too noble-minded to resent. The first mention of Mac Mahon's country in connection with this enterprize, then on the point of being given up, is contained in a letter from the Earl to the Lords of the Council, dated from Dublin the 10th of March, 1574:—

"It may please y^r Lordeshipp I have in my other letters hereth sent, declared such accidents as have hapned in Ulster since the deſture of Mr. Malbye. In the later pte of w^{ch} letter I declared my purpose to cutte all the paces that were in the Fewes, therby to open the wayes into Tyrone. According to my appoynt^t I spent the laste weeke in that ſ^rvice, and havinge affyſtaunce of laborers to the number of 600, whereof but fewe oute of the Engliſhe pale, I encamped there, and have opened all the paces in the Fewes eyther leadinge into Tyrone, or towards Ferney, the Breny, or M^e Mahon's

¹ S. P. O.

² "In consideration of w^{ch} y^r offer" [viz. to resign his Grant in Clondeboy], "you desire at o^r hands an estate of free simple of the Island of M'Guire, whereunto we are content to yeild, after a survey taken thereof by o^r officers, whereby some meane rent may be allotted in acknowledgement of o^r Sovereignty." Extracted from the copy of a letter "to the E. of Essex from her Majesty." Greenwich, 30 March, 1574. Addit. MSS. 4763, page 320.

³ Mr. Froude, has, however, in his recent "History of England," cast a stain upon the memory of Essex, and also upon that of Elizabeth, which, if it had been left unanswered, would certainly qualify what I have here said; Mr. Froude having associated the names of both the Queen and Essex with what he calls the "Massacre of Rathlin," that is, the destruction of a horde of Scottish rebels and robbers in that island by soldiers under the command of Captain Norris, who acted under the secret orders of Essex. This he compares to the Massacre of Glencoe in the reign of William III. Professor Brewer, however, after a careful consideration of the evidence, (certain letters of Essex himself in the S. P. O. upon the report of a spy), has proved, I think, to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced persons, that the construction which Mr. Froude has placed upon them will not warrant the conclusion to which he has arrived, and the fair fame of Essex and of the Queen, do not, therefore, appear to be compromised by this somewhat sensational indictment. See "Athenæum," No. 2208, Feb. 19, 1870.

Country, and have cutt them fo brode as tenne horfemen may Ryde a fronte in the narrowest waye."

"The inhabitants fled their cattell to Henry M^e Shanes sonnes, leauinge their corne behynde them, wth I have all wasted & spoyled, together wth fuche habitatōns as they had in that place."¹

Very shortly after the date of the above dispatch, the Earl again resigned his government in Ulster, "having no longer soldiers over whom to govern," as he states in a letter to the Queen, dated "from Dublin the last of March 1575," concluding with the following remarkable words, in which we can trace his devotion to the improvement of Ireland, and the enthusiastic loyalty which characterized all his proceedings:—

"And being now altogether pryvāt I doe desier yo^r: mai^{ty}: good liceince fo to lyve in a corner of Ulster wth I hier for my money, wheare though I may seeme to passe my tyme somewhat obscurely alies! my case considered fyttest for me, yet shall yt not be wthout some staye in those pts, and comferte to fuche as hoped to be rydd from the Tyranny of Rebels."¹

It was about this period, as appears from a memorandum in the State Paper Office, that Lord Essex entered into treaty with Sir Thomas Smith, for his estate of the Ardes² lately granted to him. Sir Thomas offered to part with the Ardes, "both great & litle, &c." to the Earl for the sum of £2000. "He hath written to me," he writes in May, 1575, "that he will have it, and given authoritie to Mr. Thresurer to go through wth me. The Q^{ma^{ty}} willing to have it himself cawfeth me to stay the bargaine," - - - "This grant of the Ardes hath cost me already near ccc^{li} beside the death of my sonne."³ Sir Thomas concludes with an offer to resign his grant to the crown, or to exchange it for a manor in Essex "*with a Park*," "because it was never my chance yet to have a Park or the keeping of a Park."¹

The following month the Earl, harassed by the cares and responsibilities of his mission in Ireland, from which he was not yet legally discharged, and by the unsettled state of his private affairs, dispatched Mr. Asheton, his chaplain, to England, with instructions touching the building and improvements which he still hoped, notwithstanding the ill success of the northern expedition, to carry on in Ulster. "Towching the man^r of my p^rsent proceeding," he writes, "this is to be considered that since her ma^{ty} will not abide the charge of the war and of building, it is convenient now that I do incline to peace." - - "Therefore I resolve not to build but at one place, namelie at Belfast, and that of littel charge, a small towne there will kepe the passage, relieve Knockfergus wth wood, and horfemen being laid there shall comānd the plains

¹ S. P. O.

² The Ardes, a Barony in the north-east of the county of Down, long the inheritance of the Savages.

³ Mr. Thomas Smith, natural son of Sir Thomas, "was slaine in the Ardes by Irish of his owne household, whom he trusted over much," October, 1573, S. P. O.

of Clandeboy, & wth footemen may kepe the passage open between that, and the Newrie, and kepe those of Kilulto, Kilmartin and the Dufferin in obedience, and may be victualled at plea^r. by sea without daunger of Scott or pirate."¹²

Mr. Asheton was also the bearer of certain "Private Instructions," which, as they bear more immediately upon the subject of this volume, shall be extracted at length:—

"1575. 3. Junii. Privat Instructions for Mr. Asheton."

"For the Erle of Essex."

"First that such s^om^es as he hath spent in this service appearing by the accompts taken before her Ma^{ty}. auditor of Ireland to be disbursed by hym over and above all emprests receyved fr^o her Ma^{ty}, may be allowed and repaid unto hym. And where as his lands lye in morgage for £10,000^{li} w^{ch} he borowid of her Ma^{ty}, that for as much as he hath accomptid for the same s^om^e that his lands may be presently discharged.

"That in respect of his credit and to advoyd the dishon^r that will grow to hym by his discharge, that her Ma^{ty} will create hym Erle Marshall of Ireland to hym and his heires males, w^h the ordinary entertaingem^t that the knight marshall now hath (S^r Nicholas Bagnall), neverthelesse w^t these condicoⁿs following.

"first y^t so long as S^r Nycholas Bagnall will exercise his office that he may have the hole fee as amply as now he hath for hymself and his ordinary horsemen and all other comodities whatsoever.

"Also that y^e Erle shall ether repair in p^oson wth the deputy for ye tyme being, to execute the office of Marshall, or els send his provost, which shal be allwaies a soldier of Reputac^on allowid of by her Ma^{ty}. and the Govern^r heare for the tyme being.

"Also that during the minority of his heire male, or if he should not prove a man fit for the warre, her Ma^{ty} allwaies to make choice of a knight Marshall, and he to haue the hole entertaynem^t during the minority or disabylyty of such an Erle Marshall.

"Also because he may haue a place to reside in wher he may doe her Mat^{ty} service: he desireth to have given hym frely the litell countrey of

¹ S. P. O.

² The State Paper Office contains also a note to Sir Francis Walsingham from his Lordship, written at this period; the following extract relates to the Ulster Expedition and his engagements with the Queen:—

"If in the mids of this good opinion, that her Ma^{ty} seemith to conceive, and all the freindships promised among yourselves, my causes stand at a stay and not speedily orderid, I will erie *ingrata patria*. Their is reason that my land bounde to her highnes be presently discharged, because I have accomptid for the money, as may appeare in an estimat sent to my Lord Treaso^r.

At Drogheda, June 1, 1575."

Ferney,¹ In confideracōn wherof, he will at his owne charges buyld a walled towne at Donamyne, and there lie being a fitt place to defend the pale, eſpecially the County of Louth from Oneyly and M^c Mahon and frō all that ſhall rebell in Ulſter. Their is in Ferney but very fewe people, and they ſhall no way be troblid but cheriſhed w^hout innovacōn, and both they and the County of Louth will be glad of it, her Māty hath no rent out of this place, and it hath bene offrid to ferme for forty marks Iriſhe p^r aⁿn.

“Alſo in confideracōn of his titell of viii^c marks by yere of the Erle of Marches landes w^{ch} he refigned to her Māty he defirith that during his lief he may haue the leading of one hundreth horſemeñ and two hundreth footemeñ, to remayne for the moſt part for y^e defence of the Borders Northward, and vppon all requiſite ſerVICES to be at the devotion of y^e Lord Deputy for the tyme being, as the reſt of y^e Army: and the ſaid Erle will covēant to kepe the ſame ſoldiers of Engliſhe birth aſwell, or better, furniſhed then eny bands w^hin this Realme now are, and to have for the ſame but ſuch ordinary allowance and wagis as the reſt of y^e Captens have for like companies.

“Fynally the ſaid Erle will refigne to her Ma^{ty} uppōn theſe confideracōns all his portion of Clandeboy the Rowte and the Glyns, ſaving the lytell ilande of M^cguy w^{ch} he wolde kepe as a footyng againſt the Iriſh of thoſe partes, leſt they might thynk hym a baniſhed man out of y^e Countrey.”^{2 3}

Theſe propoſitions appear to have been graciouſly received by her Majeſty; ſhe very promptly agreed to grant his Lordſhip’s deſire touching the Farney, and conſented to ſtop all proceedings with regard to the mortgage; but with her characteristic caution referred the remainder of his demands to the judgment of the new Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was then on the point of ſucceeding Sir William Fitz-William. Her Majeſty’s pleaſure was conveyed in the following terms:—

“Towchinge y^r requeſt of the Countrey of fferney, wee are content to grant you the ſame, reſerving unto ourſelſe twentie markes rent onely as an acknowledgment of the ſame to be holden of us, and alſoe the Bonnaghte which heretofore hath been variable and leavyed of the inhabitants of the

¹ There is preſerved at Longleat, the ſeat of the Marquiſ of Bath, many intereſting documents in illuſtration of Lord Effex’s Iriſh Enterprize; among theſe is a paper written in 1568, called, “The extent of the plowlands of fferney,” hereafter noticed in the *History of that Barony*; it would appear therefore that Lord Effex had for ſome years in his mind the acquisition of this far-famed territory.

² S. P. O. orig.

³ The Earl had reſided long at Carrickfergus. “Within theſe few years there were ſome veſtiges of the houſe in which he dwelt, at the ſouth end, eaſt ſide of Effex Street; the walk adjoining the houſe was alſo called from him, Governor’s Walk, lately changed to Governor’s Place. A double row of elm trees remained on the walk till 1820; at the weſt end was an embattled baſtion called Effex Mount.”—M^c Skimmin’s “Carrickfergus,” p. 29, note.

countrie, and whereas you desire y^e leading of one hundrethe horfes and two hundreth footemen during y^r life, we haue upon conference with o^r truſtie and welbeloued Svant S^r Henry Sidney, whom we mean p^rſently to diſpache from hence into that realme to ſuplye the place of o^r Deputie there; agreed y^t there ſhal be allotted unto you by him, ſome ſuch convenient number of both horſemen and footmen as ſhall ſeeme for the good of that country. Laſtly touching y^r request for continuance of y^r ſtate and intereſt in M^oguife Iland we have appointed that you ſhall receive o^r reſolution at o^r ſ^d ſervants hands, at his repair thither. And whereas ſute hath been made unto us before Aſhetons arrival by certen y^r friends in y^r behalf for y^e ſtay of y^e forfeiture of y^r lands, and alſo for y^e remiſſion of y^e intereſt, you ſhall underſtand that we are well pleaſed to condeſcend to y^e ſame, and to give order for y^e ſtay thereof accordingly.”¹

The diſpatch from which the above is an extract is dated in July (1575); the 22nd of the ſame month, the Earl of Eſſex, in a letter dated from Drogheda to the Lord Treafurer (Burghley), thus alludes to the report of the Lord Deputy’s recall, and his own affairs:—

“But now I underſtand both his l: and I ſhall be unburdenid of moſt of our cares, I think the newes of alteracōn is not miſliked of hym, and fuer to me, a more privat lief (as the world goes), ſhall content me beſt.”²

The unfettled ſtate of the Iriſh Government at this time, with the intrigues of Leiceſter at home, prevented for the preſent much progreſs being made in the farther arrangement of the various propoſitions contained in the Inſtructions to Mr. Aſheton. The Queen, however, who had perſonally the higheſt regard for Eſſex, for ſhe had once written to him, “*We have great cauſe to think you a rare treaſure of our Realm, and a principal ornament of our nobility, we wiſh daily unto God we had many ſuch,*”³ took the opportunity of a brief viſit to Chartley, the ancient ſeat of the Devereuxes in Staffordſhire, to beſtow a ſtill further mark of her favour on its abſent lord. Her Majeſty, previous to leaving Chartley on her progreſs to Stafford, thus expreſſed her gracious pleaſure in a diſpatch on Iriſh affairs to the Earl:—“Given at Chartely the vi of Auguſt 1575.” “Touching ſuch Petitions and requests that you haue made unto us, although in o^r former letters we have part written o^r mind unto you, yet if any thing there ſhall appear irrefolute let not that trouble you, for wee do think it better (as o^r manner is), to increaſe rather daily o^r good will and benefitts to ſuch noblemen and other who doe ſeem worthy that regard for the good ſervice done unto us, then at one tyme, to poure out all, and therefore, where as from the ſferney

¹ Carew MSS. 628. p. 229. Addit. MSS. 4763. p. 3-23, copies.

² S. P. O. orig.

³ The Queen to Eſſex, April 11, 1575, ſee Captain Devereux’s “Lives of the Earls of Eſſex,” i. p. 98.

beside the Bonnaghte¹ wee did reserve of you the yearely . . . of xx^{li} m̄kes wee doe not esteeme the money, foe but wee can bee content in lieu of that rent to haue a cheife horse or some such thing yearely to bee p̄sented to o^r Deputie for the tyme being for an acknowledgment of Sovereignty onely.”

With her own royal hand Her Majesty concluded the letter to the Earl with the following somewhat obscure sentence:—

“If lives would value life, or thank might answer praise, I should esteeme my penn’s labour the best employed by me that many yeares hath lent mee; But I supply the want that both those carrieth; a right judgement of upright dealing shall lengthen the scarcety that either of the other wanted. Deeme therefore Cofin myne, that the feanth of y^r honor wth the danger of your breath hath not been bestowed on foe ungratefull a Prince that will not both consider the one and reward the other.

Yo^r most loving Cofin

and Sovereigne E. R.”²

Sir Henry Sidney arrived in Ireland on the 12th of September, 1575, and entered upon the duties of his office at Drogheda. One of his first cares was the settlement of Farney. In his very interesting account of the three periods that he carried on the Government of Ireland as the Lord Deputy, addressed to Sir Francis Walsingham, he says:—

“I went to Tredatt (Drogheda) (Sep^r 13 1575), and as soone as I could, received the Sword of the then Deputie, and takinge some order for the peacable and pollitique govⁿment of the English Pale: and after conference had wth the Earle of Effex for the best possession that I could putt him in of his Countrey of Farney p̄cell of the attaynted landes late remembred, and given him by her Ma^{tie} I jorneyed to Carrigfergus, &c.”³

Effex’s own account of this conference with the new Lord Deputy is given in a letter to Walsingham, dated from Drogheda on the 28th of September, 1575, and preserved in the State Paper Office; it is as follows:—

“The L. Deputie and I have had some conference about such of my peticoⁿs as were referred to his allowance and accordinge to an agrement

¹ See before, p. 24. Shortly after the grant of Ferney in 1576, I find the following calculation:—

		“Rising owte in Ulster due by the Irishrie.		
		Bon & Soren to her Maj ^{tie} Gallogh.		or composition.
M ^r Mahon w th	8 Horfm.	160 Sparrs for a quarter.	50	250 fatt beaffe or ells in money 187 ^{li} sterl.
Hugh og of Dartrie—	15 Kerne.	Jn ^o Goudsmith Clerke of the Coun- cell. Worthe 826 ^{li} . 13. 4.		
Ever Ro. Cap- tain of Ferney.	10 Horfm. 13 Kerne.	80 Spa for a quarter worthe in money and victuelles 413 ^{li} . 6. 8.		The Countrie graunted to the E. of Effex & his heires.”

Cotton MSS. Titus B. xii. p. 302-3.

² Addit. MSS. 4763. p. 326.

³ Carew MSS. 601. fo. 107. See also State Papers, Ireland, under date March 1, 1582.

betwixt us he hath certified his opiñon in his lre to her Ma^{tie} sent here^{wth} [whereof he gave me the copie which I send you enclosed] and I nowe promise to myself that her Ma^{tie} will not deferre the assuraunces w^{ch} are to passe unto me under the Seale of that realme, the folicitinges whereof I have referred to Mr. Broughtñ. These alteracõs there being contrary to the cours taken when I wrote unto you last, do alter my purpose, and haue wonne a consent in me of my stay here for a tyme, and therefore do hertilie pray your further frendship in givinge expedicõ to my assurance.”¹

The same day he thus addressed Lord Burghley:—

“I have determyned that accordyng to suche resolutyons as her Ma^{ty} hath taken, and her Deputye nowe consented unto, I wyll accepte her Ma^{ty} offeres of the Lande & offyce here wth y^e leadinge of the 300 men in suche forte as the L. Deputye hath now wrytten, to w^{ch} foldyers I wyll appoynt such suffycient Leaders as shall be as able as anye other of the arraye, and those thinges performed, I am agayne at the devotyon of my frendes.”

He concludes his letter to Burghley in these words:—“Bycause settled determination to lyve altogether pryvat dothe assure me of a quyet and contentyd Lyeffe in whēver stat I shall beinde myself to lyue, ether in Englande or Irelande. Neuerthelesse thys place (is) but a kynde of exyll in Respecte of the Contentacõ w^{ch} I hope hereafter to fynde at home.”¹

The Dispatch of Sir Henry Sidney to the Queen, referred to above, is also preserved in the State Paper Office; the following passages relating to Lord Essex, the settlement of Farney, and the grant of Mac Guire’s Island, are extracted from it:—

—“Of the Earle I must say, that he is so noble and woorthie a psonage, and so forwarde in all his actions, and complete a gentleman, wherein he may either advaunce y^r honor or service, as youe may take comforte to haue in store so rare a subject, who hath nothinge in greater regarde then to shewe him selfe soche an one in deed as the common fame reporteth of him, which hath ben no more in trothe, then his due deserte, and painefull travells in the hardest partes of this miserable cuntrye haue deserued: ffor his sute to haue ccc hundred men in pay during his lyffe, y^r majesty may do vearye well in myne opinion to graunte him his demaund, for by that meanes, he shal be encouraged the rather to thinke that his service past is neither least unre-membred, nor he altogether unrewarded, and the border of the English Pale (by the lainge and employment of these men in fferney and those confines) moche strengthened and defended.”²

“But yet I wold wish, that the same were graunted from your Majestie, with this condicion, that one hundred of them should be at the Deputies direction, for the service of Ulster, where they should remayne, and not be

¹ S. P. O. orig.

² “The Earl of Essex allowed 300 men in Ireland by lrs from Woodstock. Sep^r. 1575.” Cotton MSS. Titus CX.

removed but when urgent necessitie of service should so requyre, to be imploy'd for the defence of the borders of Connaught, or the Englyshe Pale, and not els where: Two hundred of them, whereof one hundred of Horsemen, and one hundred footemen to remayne in Ferney, or Mac Guise Iland, where the Erle shall thinke most requisite and necessarie for his best Commoditie, to imploy them in those partes, and those yet to be viewed and mustered by the direction of the Governor; and theise three hundred men thus distributed, may convenientlye be graunted without encrease of your farther chardge, whereof as Councillor to your Majestie, it behovett me to have dewe Regarde.

“Touching his other demande for M^c Guys Iland y^r majesty may esteeme that you have made a good purchase for y^r selfe to have soch a Tenaunt, who, besides obedience (w^{ch} is rather to be desired, than generally looked for in those partes) may in tyme by buyldinge, plantinge and setlinge there draw soche consent and lyking of others to fancye his neybourhoode as benefitt may groue to y^r Coffers, honor to your Realme, and fastie to many of y^r good subjects.

“Drogheda, Sep^r. 28. 1575.”^{1 2}

Notwithstanding, however, the favourable report of the Deputy, and Mr. Broughton's sollicitations at home, the Earl's suits appear to have sped but slowly; the State Paper Office contains several applications from his friends to those in power, written about this period: among them, Adam (Loftus), Archbishop of Dublin, writing to Lord Burghley, “from Tallaughe, the 14 of Octobre 1575.” After mentioning with commendation “the excellent nature of the good Erle” (of Essex) with respect to his reconciliation to Fitzwilliam,³ proceeds, “And because now I have occasion to speake of the Earle, I am to wishe, (or rather humblie to entreate y^r L. even for goddes cause,) to deale effectually and honourably be hym, ffor, if my judgement be any thinge, there hath been seldom, more true hon^r and vertue putte in any noble man, then is in hym, if respecte be had, either to religion, or maners. Suche a noble gentleman, whose stoutnes, coutesey, wysedom, and liberalitie, maketh all the worlde to have hym in admyracōn, ought to receive extraordinary assistance from suche as may do him good.”¹

“Ffor fferney, I have donne nothings,” writes Sidney to the Lords of the Council, from Mellefont, on the 15th of November, 1575, “for that I expecte my Lo: of Essex resolucōn and he the Quenes, as I take it.”^{1 4} And the same day to Burghley, “I pceive y^r L. lyketh verye well my proceeding with the Earle of Essex, for his demaundes, wherein how I haue

¹ S. P. O. Orig.

² Printed in the Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 71.

³ —“We do depte the one from the other wth good and founde frandelhippe, wherein there hath been no jarre since o^r first reconciliation.” Walter, Earl of Essex, to L^d. Burghley; Drogheda, Oct^r. 10, 1575. S. P. O. Orig.

⁴ Printed in the Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 75, &c.

dealt wth him, I referre it to his owne reporte, who can be best Testimonie and witnes in his own cawse.”¹

In fact Essex found it necessary at this time to repair to England, for the purpose of superintending in person the passing of his Patent, which had been delayed, to his great vexation, for many months. There is a copy of a note among the State Papers, dated in November, 1575, from Walsingham, probably addressed to the Earl at Chartley; conveying the Queen's congratulations on his Lordship's safe return from Ireland, and assuring him, “In conclusion I find her Ma^{ties} affection towards your L. such as y^r best friends can desire.”¹ Nevertheless, notwithstanding the gracious disposition of her Majesty, nothing appears to have been done for some time. Sidney's dispatches at this period contain melancholy evidence of the wretched state of the north of Ireland in general, and of Farney in particular. “The Countye of Louth,” he describes, “as greatly impoverished through y^e continual concourse of Soldiers passing to and frō y^e north, and besides y^e ill neighbourhood of y^e men of fferney. The good townes of Carlingford Dundalke and Ardie are extremelye impoverished and only y^e towne of Drogheda in better state, w^{ch} was moche amended and increased in wealth, through the great expense of the Earle of Essex, who lay and contynued there moche, and during his abode verye bountifullye and honourably spent in the same. So that onlye fferney is the gapp open to the hurte of the rest, w^{ch} I beseeche y^r ll: to hasten my Lo. of Essex, to take order in, as the occasion of his staye in resolacōn to place some one man to take the chardge of the countrie, breede not further trouble then in shorte tyme is to be recovered.”^{1 2} (Dec. 16, 1575.)

The contents of the foregoing dispatch from the Irish government appear to have been taken into consideration at “Killingworth,” on the 22nd of the same month. (22 Decem. 1575.) A note of the council on that occasion has been preserved; it is endorsed, “S^r Henry Sidneys requests to be propounded in Councill.” “*Apostilled by my L. Tresorer.*”

(*Inter alia*)

“To consider of M^c Mahons³ offer of fidelitie and to yeld rent and service to her Ma^{ties} y^t he maie be delivered from the ONeills servitude.”

Lord Burghley has added to this article, “y^e best rent and f^rivices y^t cā be gotten, and y^t he makes no clayme to ferney.”¹⁴

An agreement was eventually signed on the 17th of March, 1576-7, by both the Lord Deputy Sidney, and Art Mac Mahon, whereby it was provided that Mac Mahon should hold all Iriel [*i. e.* Oriel or Uriel] except

¹ S. P. O. Orig.

² Printed in the Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 81.

³ Art, son of Brian, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, he was chief sixteen years.

⁴ The following appears also upon the notes of the Council:—

“In the North, and at y^e fferney, and under y^e Erle of Essex.”—“horsemen 200, footemen there 250.”

Farney, in chief, by the service of "rising out" of twelve horsemen and twenty-four kerns, and to pay yearly 250 beeves; he also engaged to send a labourer for four days in the year out of every house.¹

While the Lords of the Council were debating the terms to be offered to the Irish chiefs, and arranging the draft of the Patent to be granted to Essex, his lordship addressed them in the following touching words:—

"It maye please your Lordshypes bycause I knowe thys Cryftmas tyme is altogether dedycated to pastymes and therefore unapte for suche as be futures, I thought yt a most convenyent season for me to wi'drawe my self hether somewhat to thynke uppon myne owne estate by conference wth suche of my offycers as haue had dealynges for me in my absence, by whom I fynde how heavye myne Irlande servyce hath bene unto me, by consyderatyon of my expences past, my detts present, and the daunger that my Lynyage restythe in, yf order be not taken presentlye in yt. I fynde allso my ser-vants in howseholde manye, and mō then I am wyllynge to contynewe abowghte me; yet suche as I cañot well uppon the soddayne dyspence, and some of them necessarye to be mayntayned, yf her Ma^{ty} do employe me in the contere ye from whence I cam. Thes causses do move me nowe to trouble your Lordeshypes, and to entreate you all to be futers unto her Ma^{ty} to growe to some spedye resolution in that w^{ch} shal be determyned consernyng me (for uppon that determynatyon restythe the course of my Lyffe hereafter). For myne owne parte, I will not thynke uppon anye forme of her Ma^{ty} bountye towards me, or lymyte your ll: how to deall for me bycause I know her Ma^{ty} to be a prynce of great consyderatyon, and your Lordshyppes carefull to repayre my Ruynes. And very comfortable yt ys to me that bothe her Ma^{ty} and youe have so well accepted of my servyce. Therefore my petycyons extendethe not to encrease her Ma^{ty} favores, w^{ch} I fynde allredye farre above my deserts, or to better your Dysposytyons w^{ch} I knowe are carefull of my causses, but onlye to entreate youe to procure me expedycon, and to thynke uppon thys, that yf her Ma^{ty} employe me in Yrelande as may be gathered uppon suche letters as bothe the L. Deputye and I have receved; Then yt wylbe greate hynderaunce to the servyce and somewhat to my owne pertyculler, yf the bydynges intendyd by me in ferney be not begone thys spryng. I wyll trouble your Lordshyppes no longer, but wyll hope of her Ma^{ty} spedy Resolutyon. And so do comyt youe to God.

At Duresme house, the 29 of december 1575.

Your llordshypes humblye at Coñdment.

Addressed

*W. Essex."*¹

"To the ryghte hoñable
The Lords of her Ma^{ty}
most hoñable privye
Counsell."

¹ S. P. O. Orig.

This letter was followed by numerous others¹ from the Earl to the Queen and the Lords of the Council; nor were the kind offices of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, wanting on this occasion. All his letters bear testimony of the high esteem in which Essex was universally held. Writing to the Lords of the Council in February, 1575, he thus expresses himself:—

“I am to note and remember to yr lps my Lo. of Essex’s plott for the reformation of the northe, w^{ch} indeed of all other is the best, and surest foundation to build on, and truely his L^p (is) highlie to be commended in it, both for the worthines of the enterprize, as for his great vallor and nobillitie of mynde, joyned to that great travell, payne, and penurie he indured in fo barren and hard a foyle.”²

And again he writes to Walsingham, on the 3rd of May, 1576, to expedite the coming of the Earl of Essex, “whose presens no dout wyll do great serveyce to the Quene, and good to the cuntre.”

The long desired grant of “The Territory of Farney,” bears test a few days after the date of the preceding letter, on the 9th of May, 1576. The original draft of this celebrated patent, one of the most comprehensive on record, is preserved in the State Paper Office, and as it differs in several particulars from the patent itself,³ and is curious from some notes in Burghley’s autograph being appended to it,⁴ it is here inserted:—

“p com Essex, 1575.”

“Articles of Enstruptions of the contents of her Ma^{ty} tres patents to be made to the Erle of Essex as foloweth.”

I. “A graunt from her Ma^{ty} to the Earle and his herres for eū of the domynions and territories called fferney als Hiffearne and Mac Guyes Iland in the province & Erldome of Ulster in Ireland. And all lands, tentz, advoufons, knights fees, and hereditaments whatsoeu’ in the territories, townships, comōts, pishes, hamlets, and fields, w^{ch} heretofore haue bene under the governe^m or Sesse of any Captayne of fferney, or any captayne

¹ In the State Paper Office are the following, among other letters written at this time, all pressing his Lordship’s suit:—

“Walter Earl of Essex to the Lords of the Council, Jan^y 9, 1575-6.

The same to Walsingham, 3 and 5 of Feb^y, 1575-6.”

“Her Ma^{ty} hath taken great offence against me for my not accepting of her late offers.” [What these were does not clearly appear, probably some abatement of the original agreement with the Earl.] “For I am come to y^e passe as my land being intanglid to her [Majesty], and therefore I am presently to abandon this place.”

“Duresme H. Feb^y 5, 1575-6.”

² Carew MSS. 601, fo. 53. Printed in the Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 96.

³ The original grant under the Great Seal of England is preserved at Longleat; there is also there an indenture between the Queen and the Earl, dated 14th of May, 1576, the object of which was to engage Lord Essex to procure an Act of Parliament for the regulation of his estate of Farney, binding him not to convey to any one person more than the twentieth part of the whole territory, this liberty of sale to extend to the next ten years.

⁴ Distinguished by being printed in Italics.

of the said lands called Mac-Guyes Iland in the said province and Erledome of Ulster in Ireland, and all lands territories tenem^{is} advowsons, knights fees and hereditaments whatsoe^r, belonginge, used, accepted, reputed, enjoied, as p^r pcell or member of any the pmisses, exceptinge to her Ma^{tie} her herres and successors all havens, and all customes, subsidies, and demands for any marchandizes to be due. To hold the said domynion and territories of fferney and the lands reputed as pcell thereof, of her Ma^{tie} her herres & successors^{is} as of the castell of Dublin by the rent of a horse or xx^{tie} marks Irish in fre focage, and to hold the said Macguies Iland wth th' apptenauce as of the Castell of Knockfergus, by the rent of a faucon in free focage.

2. "Li^{btie} & sufficient auctoritie to be geven to the Erle and his heires, to grant any of the pmisses to any pson or psons, to hold of him and his heires, of any estate of inheritance or for lif, or lives, by such s^rvice, and rents, as by the said Erle or his heires, shal be thoughte mete, wth like auctoritie for them to receive the same.

3. "Li^{btie} & auctoritie to the Erle and his heires duringe xx^y yeres next to lymitt and appoint leets faires markets and cōt barons in such manō villages and places as the Erle and his heires shal thinke meete, and to have the pfits thereof, and to have li^{btie} to hold ple of all psonell causes and accōns arising wthin those territories & pmisses (savage pleas of the crowne) and to haue the pfit of such c^{rt}, and to haue the executing and return of all writts and other p^resse not being in case where the same toucheth the Quene herres or Successors^{is}.

4. "The Erle, his herres and all tenants resciant and inhabitante in those territories to be free from Cesse, Coney, lūre, taxes, talleyes, impositōns, Bonāghts, and all Irish Exactōns and customes to be had, taxed, levied, or taken, by the L. Deputie, or Govern^r or any other her Ma^{ty} officers or ministers in Ireland, within the territories aforesaid (except such w^{ch} after seven yeres shall be assessed by pliamēt.)

As y^e contrey of le-cale¹ is, or y^e lands of S^r Nich : Bagnall are free.

5. "The Erle and his heires to have catalla felonⁿ, fugitmo^r in exigend, profit felonⁿ de se, and other forfeiture of goods where the same are to be forfeited by any tenant resciant or inhabitant wthin any the pmisses, and all warfs, estrayes, wreks, and deodands, wthin those territories to be granted to the said Erle.

6. "The Erle and his herres to have li^{btie} of fre wareⁿ pk and chafe in those territories.

7. "The Earle and his herres and all Inhabitants in the said territories to have li^{btie} duringe _____ yeres to transport any marchandize or co^mmodities growinge or made in those territories wthout any custome subsidie impositōn texe penaltie or forfeit.

¹ Lecale, a Barony in the east part of the County of Down, then belonging in part to Lord Kildare.

8. "Liſtie to the Earle and his heirres during twentie yeres next, to buyld caſtels, forts, and Bulwarks and to fortefie the ſame for eu^r wth men and municōn.

for y^e ſervice of y^e Q. Ma^{ty} and y^e realme, or for l^efull defence of y^e Erle and his heyres.

9. "Licenſe to the Earle duringe his liſ to deſt out of Ireland and return at his pleaſure, makinge the L. deputie or gou^r for the tyme beinge privue thereto.

10. "Liſtie to the Earle and his heires and all inhabitants in thoſe territories to pſue wth all force all invado^s ſpoilers or attemptors to ſpoile, burn, robbe, or prey in thoſe territories, and to proſecute the ſame wth force into the territories adiacent, or nere adjoyninge, and lawfullie to hurt mayme or ſlee ſuch rebell, utlawe, enemy, or ſpoil^r in ſuch pſute.

11. "The Erle during his liſ for the defence of thoſe territories, to haue under his conduct and go^vmⁿt three hundred ſold^r and the no^mcōn placing and diſplacing of all Capteynes officers and miniſters competent for the ſame, &^c &^c. The ſame ſouldiers to be vewed and muſtered by the dire^ccon of the L. Deputie or gover^r for the tyme beinge.

and by y^e order of y^e muſt^r M^r as any of y^e oth^r Garrifon ar or ſhall accuſtomary be.

12. "ffor the certentie of the limits and bounds of fferney and Macguyes Iland to be knoweⁿ, the Ir^es patents or enrolment thereof, to be ſufficient warrant to the L. Deputie or Govⁿr of Ireland for the tyme beinge, to award co^myſſions to bound the ſame and ſuch limitts and bounds certified into the chauncerie in Ireland and inrolled, to remayne the bounds thereof for eu^r.

and to lymitt ye ſame to be under ſome County of ye realmn.

13. "a grant to be made to the Earle of y^e office of Earl Marshall of Ireland for his life &^c &^c.

"That the ſaid Earl ſhall, and may have, a golden ſtaff ringed at either end, and wth th^rarmes of her Ma^{ty} her heires and ſucceſſors in the upper end of the ſame ſtaf, and wth the ſigne of the armes of the ſaid Erle in the lower end of the ſaid ſtaf." ¹

Walter, Earl of Effex, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (William Gerrard), returned to that country for the laſt time on the 23rd of June, 1576; the brief remainder of his life will be beſt illuſtrated by the following extract from the correſpondence in the poſſeſſion of Lord Bagot, between his Lordſhip's anceſtor, Richard Bagot, Eſq., a near neighbour of the Earl's at Chartley, and Mr. Broughton, whoſe name has been mentioned before as the gentleman to whom Lord Effex entrusted the management of his private affairs:—

"I received letters out of Ireland dated the 10th of this monthe," writes

¹ The Patent of the Office of Earl Marſhal of Ireland is printed in the "Liber Hiberniæ," Pars IV. p. 115.

the latter gentleman from the Temple in August, 1576, "from my fellowes, Vies and Lloid, advertising the good health of my Lord; His embarking at Holy-Head 22^d of July; His landing at Dublin Haven the 23^d. His great welcome the same day, by the citizens of Dublin, and gentlemen of the country, that came to him at his landing. The 24th fested by the Lord Chancellor; and his aboud about Dublin till the 9th of August; invited by fundry of his frends, as the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Countefs of Kildare. The 9th day of August, he travailed towards the Lord Deputie, who was returning from Connaught; and was greatlie entertained by the right noble Earle of Ormond, at a house of the Earles, where the Earle came purpofely to mete, and entertayne my Lord, the morrowe, the 10th of August, my Lord Ormond with my Lord, met the Lord Deputie, about 28 miles from Dublin, where there was greate shewe of friendly salutaçõs, of permanent frendships.

"At the Lord Deputies coming to Dublin, he solemly caused my Lords patents of Earle Marshall of the contrey of ffernes to be redd and published; and invested my Lord in his office. And greatlie to be thought, that my Lord shall have com'oditie by that contrey; but that I referre to further triell. EXITVS ACTA PROBAT. The Lord Deputie the 15th of this month, intended to go presentlie to Connaught to seke to suppress there two Rebels [the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard]; and my Lord intends to remayne nere his owne country to defend those borders, and to take full survey of his lands." ¹

He was attended on this occasion into "the country of Farney," by Mr. Rowland Crompton of Stafford, who, in his evidence taken at Lichfield in the year 1621, in a cause at law between the then Earl of Essex and Mr. Patrick Gernon, deposed that his lordship lay at the house of Sir Nicholas Bagnal at Newry, where "The Captain of Ferney, a Gent: whose name he doth not now remember, came to him, and became his Tenant, at a Rent of £300 p^r. an^m. paid afterwards to George Vyes and Randall Lloid, servants of Earl Walter, with further charge from the said Earl, that he should use his other followers or Tenants of Farney well."

On the last day of August, very shortly after the date of the preceding letter, Lord Essex was taken ill of dysentery, which ended fatally on the 22nd of September, 1576. Several contemporary accounts of his sickness and death have been preserved, but that which has been attributed to Essex's faithful friend and retainer, Sir Edward Waterhouse, printed in Hearne's preface to his edition of "Camden's Annals," is the most minute, and the most entitled to credit.²

The Irish version of his decease, as preserved in the Annals of the Four Masters, is interesting, as showing the popular opinion of his ill treatment by

¹ Privately printed in "Memorials of the Bagot Family," p. 29.

² See the Sidney Papers, vol. i, p. 140, for Sir Henry Sidney's account of the Earl's death.

Sir Henry Sidney (though Fitzwilliam and Leiceſter were his *real* enemies); it is as follows: the laſt paragraph is alſo curious, it relates, I conclude, to his funeral, which took place, as is well known, at Carmarthen in South Wales, where he was born, on the 26th of November, 1576:—

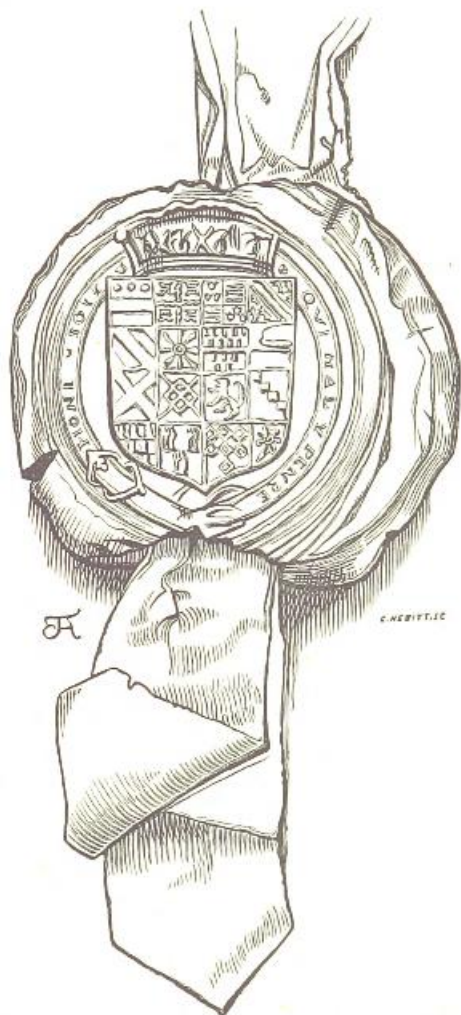
“The Earl of Eſſex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Juſtice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland as Governor], over the Province of Ulſter this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight,¹ of a ſudden fit of ſickneſs. His ſhirt and his heart were ſent to his friends as tokens of his death.”

Two days before his death he addreſſed a touching and beautiful letter to the Queen, which, as illuſtrative of the diſordered condition of his affairs, the reſult of his Iriſh expeditions, and of the unſettled ſtate of the new granted territory of Farney, will not be out of place here, and may fitly conclude the preſent chapter:—

“The tyme is now come (my moſt gracious ſoveraigne) by frayling of my fatal & deadly infirmity, that I ſhould think only of my Savior and heavenly immortality; yet while we remayne in this corruptable fleſh, the world requireth many Chriſtian duties, whereof ſome, even in the pangs of Death, I do now humbly offer unto your Highneſs. My Eſtate of Lief (which in my Conſcience, cannot be prolonged until the funne riſe again) hath made me dedicate myſelf only to God, and generally to forgive and to aſk forgivenes of the world, but moſt ſpecially of all Creatures to aſk pardon of your Maſteſty of all offences that you have taken againſt me, not only for my laſt letters, wherewith I hear your Maſteſty was much greaved, but alſo for all other actions of myne that have been offenſively conceived of your Maſteſty; my hard Eſtate moſt gracious Sovereign, having by great accompts long ebbd, even almoſt to the low water mark, made me hope much of the flodes of your abundance, which, when I ſaw were not in myne own opinion more than plentifully poured upon me, drave me to that, which I dare not call playnes, but as a matter offering offence, to condemn it for error; yet pardonable, madame, becauſe I juſtify not my doing, but humbly aſk forgivenes even at ſuch a tyme as I can offend no more. My humble ſute muſt yet extend itſelf furder, into many branches, for the behoof of my poore children, that ſince God doth now make them fatherles, yet it will pleaſe your Maſteſty to be as a mother unto them, at the leaſt by your gracious countenance and care of their education and matches. Myne eldeſt ſon upon whom the continuance of my Houſe remayneth, ſhall lead a life far unworthy his calling and moſt obſcurely, if it be not holpen by your Maſteſty’s bounty and favour, for the ſmallnes of his Lyving, the greatnes of my Debt, and the Dowries that go out of my Landes, make the Remeynder little or nothing towards the Reputation of an Earles Eſtate. But if it pleaſe your Maſteſty to grant him my poor offices in Wales, the

¹ In reality he was in Ireland two months.

leading of one hundred horse under controllment, and by some sufficient soldiers here in Ireland, for the guarding of the northern border, and his land upon the same, and withal wold pardon my debt to your Majesty, it wold not only be more than a recompense to me, but a most strong obligation wherby to tye him everlastingly to so gracious a Prince: and yet your Majesty departs with no more to your poor kinsman, than you must needs give to others, saving the Debt already stalled, which sum your Majesty shall by your Prerogative receive of his Lyving in his My-nority, or very nere as much. I do not wish him myne office of Earl Marshall here, lest you should not think him worthy of the rest; but he is my son; and may be fit for more in his Lief, than his unfortunate father hath in his possession at his death. I must end as I think, both my letter and my lief together: and therefore it is enough that to your Majesty I commit him, with humble petition that my Lord Treasurer, and my Lord Chamberlain may direct his education; the view of my good Frende the Archbishop of Dublin encouraging me to this battail wherein I now fight, doth give me cause to end with this petition for him, for some other Benefice in England. He is a man notable in his function, good in his Lief and Example, and hath served your Majesty trewly in matters of this state. This is enough to a Prince that nourisheth learned men, and rewardeth her Servants; the Lord God prosper your Majesty, fend you a long and happy Raigne, and so I commit you humbly to Him, and my poor children to you, at your Castle of Dublin, the 20th of September, 1576. Effex." ¹



Autograph and Seal of Walter, Earl of Essex, from the original at Longleate.

In the codicil to his will, his lordship mentions "his lands in Ireland,"

¹ Murdin's State Papers, p. 300.

which he bequeathed to twelve trustees, “to receive the profits thereof till his heir came to the age of twenty-two years, to bestow the same upon some necessary building and fortification upon the lands of the said Earl, by the advice of the Lord Deputy or other Governor for time being. Also for the better defence of the English Pale, and of his own lands against the Irish, he bequeathed £1,000, or so much more or less as his Feoffees, William Lord Burghley, and Thomas Earl of Suffex, shall think good [to be levied off his lands in England after his will performed;] to be bestowed upon fortification of some one principal place in his country, as to the said lords by the advice of the Lord Deputy for the time being, shall seem good.”¹

¹ Lansdown MSS. No. 23, p. 143.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN
FROM THE DEATH OF WALTER, EARL OF ESSEX,
TO THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.



THE decease of Walter, Earl of Essex, was fatal to the prosperity of Farney; we hear no more of the proposed buildings there, or of the walled town at Donaghmoyne; all improvements¹ were at an end; the soldiers necessary for the defence of the new granted territory were withdrawn about two months after the Earl's death,² notwithstanding his request to the Queen, and the country for four or five years remained almost totally waste.

Robert, the young Earl of Essex, being but in his tenth year at his father's death, the management of his estates was committed to trustees; among that number was Sir Nicholas Whyte,³ who, in a letter to Lord Burghley giving an account of the last sickness and death of Earl Walter, adds, "His Lordship comytted to my keping the patents of his creation and countreyes here; and made me one of his feoffes of Trust. I hope with the Deputies favour to turne those lands to a reasonable yere comoditie to his sone."⁴ It was, however, as we shall see, some time before this hope was realized; in the mean time, the Farney with the rest of Mac Mahon's country, was the scene of constant forays and bloodshed between the petty chiefs of the sept. Thus the Four Masters describe an incursion, and lament the loss of Hugh Oge M^c Mahon of the Dartrey, the year following the decease of Essex:—

"1577. Hugh Oge, [Grand] son of John-Boy Mac Mahon, made an inroad on Mac Mahons people, but was overtaken by Mac Mahon himself, [Art, son of Brian of the early rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny,] and Hugh was there killed by Mac Mahon and his people, and there was

¹ A vellum roll, being a list of the effects of Walter, Earl of Essex, taken after his death in Dublin, is in the possession of Lord Bagot; various agricultural implements are particularly mentioned, evidently intended for the improvement of Ireland.

² "The Erle of Essex, his band of horsemen was dyscharged the last of November, 1576." S. P. O.

³ Nicholas Whyte of Whyte's Hall, knt., appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1572, sequestrated 1578, ob. 1593.

⁴ Ellis's "Original Letters," vol. ii. p. 282.

not perhaps of the descendants of Colla, in his time, one who was so great a loss, for his amiability, & his name and renown were far above the name of him who killed him."

It was to this chief that the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, alludes in his letter to the Lords of the Council, dated from Dublin, the 17th of March, 1576-7:—

—"during the tyme of my aboade at the Newrye, I concluded agreement wth M^c Mahon who covenanted to yield her Ma^{tie} ccl^{tie} Beiffes yerelye and a laborer out of everye howse, when occasion of service shall requyre, and the ryfinge out to all hostinges and iorneyes, xii horsfemen and xxiiii kerne, the booke and draught of wth agreement, concluded betwixt M^c Mahon and me, I fend to Mr. Secreterie to be imparted to y^r ll^{tes}"¹

In 1578, Farney was the scene of a tragical event deeply lamented by the English interest, the murder of Patrick, third Lord Louth, by a brother of this chief Mac Mahon. The account was conveyed in a postscript from Sir Nicholas Malby to Sir Francis Walsingham (May 4, 1578):—

"This morning came dolefull newes unto us of an unhappie accident chaunced by M^c Mahon, who wth suche perfoñs as he had wthout any cause or justt occasion but by his yrishe wantonnesse invaded the pale in the countie of Lowthe, where layinge hand upon a praye, the Baron of Lowthe being newly aryved at home from hence, answering the alarme, yssued out and followed the rebels accompanied wth xxx horsfemen, gentlemen of the countie. [They] followed them as farre, as they lighted into the ambushe of the rebels, where the noble young gentleman and xx of the best of his company was slayne."¹

This event is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1579:—"Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunket, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely Art, son of Brian, son of Redmond, son of Glafny."

I shall now give some extracts from a manuscript in the State Paper Office, entitled, "S^r Henry Sidneys Book of Charges," which, as illustrative of the relations subsisting between the English Government and the Irish chiefs at this period, the internal state of the country, &c., will not be out of place here, some of them having special reference to Farney and Mac Mahon's country, and the revenge taken by the English for the death of the Baron of Louth:—

"Paid to divers kearnes in the first halfe yeare ended the last of Marche 1576, for guyding and conducting in paces, with kearnes to searche the woodes in the jorneie to Carigfergus as by the p̄ticulr̄s appeereth, xiiij^{li} x^s.

"Paid in the first halfe yeare ended the last of Marche 1576, to certaine th'erle of Essex teñts of *Lecaile* [sic, but probably a mistake for Farney],

¹ S. P. O.

cvi^s viii^d and to Brian M^c Redman,¹ cvi^s viii^d viz: for the recompence of spoyles uppō them done by the soldiours in the journie to Carigfergus xⁱⁱ xiii^s iiiii^d.”

There are several payments to “O Neils Deans,” and others for their good offices to bring the Irish chiefs to conformity, as:—

“Other his counseilors that brought him [O’Neil] to some good confirmytie xvi^{li}.”

“To two preystes, espialls xii^{li} viii^s x^d ob.”

“To a man of M^c Mahons for y^e like iiiij^{li}.”

“To one that drewe a draught for the killing of Shane Sallaughe liii^s iiiii^d.”

“Nich: Garrett for doing of the fame liii^s iiiii^d.”

“To one that brought the heades, xiii^s iiiii^d.”

“May 1578, to a kearne in M^c Mahons Countrie that found a Boate to passe the loughes xxvi^s viii^d cariage thereof liii^s iiiii^d.”

“June 1578, to Arte M^c Mahon for his good fervice, xxvi^s viii^d.”

“March 1578, to Arte M^c Mahon of Damonare for guyding of Tharmye in M^chounde contrie xl^s also paid to one that guyded to the Cattell and Corne of M^c Maholdes xxvi^s viii^d.”

“1578, Barnabie Baron of Upp^r Offery for killing of Rowry Oge and bringing his heed, for which there was due by proclimacōn v^c marks ster: but he was content to take but as he paid. Heade money by Proclimacōn, cxxxiii^{li} vi^s viii^d.”²

Nor were these the only means adopted by the Government for reducing the rebellious chiefs “to some good confirmytie,” besides beheading the ringleaders and bribing the priests, Queen Elizabeth sent presents of gowns of the newest London fashions to the wives of the more powerful rebels, and thus secured their interest with their husbands; witness the following extract from a letter from the Lord Chancellor Gerrard to Burghley (Jan. 8, 1578-9):—

“I sent my mān with her Mat^{ty}s gowne to Turlaghe (O’Neil) his wyfe, who is a contynuall good instrum^t to contynewe him in quyett. I made a foreparte w^{ch} wanted to yt, his lrēs to me acknowledginge the receipt, I fend y^e hon^{rs} to be made knowne to her Ma^{ty}e. her highnes never bestowed a gowne better. The other I have not as yet deliūrd to the Countesse of Desmonde,³ ffor I wold upon the delaye make her to do some good office for Doct^r Hector his cause, w^{ch} you recommended to me, w^{ch} [if I fynd anie ease of this paine], I will deliver myfelfe.”²

But to return to Monaghan. The result of the attack on Mac Mahon’s Country, “for the murtheringe of the Lord of Lowth,” was a very full submission from Mac Mahon himself, thus described by Sir William Drury, Chief Justice, to the Lords of the Council, from the fort at Philipstowne, Jan. 6, 1578-9:—

¹ Brian, son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon.

² S. P. O.

³ Countess of Desmond, Elianor, wife of Gerald, sixteenth and last Earl of Desmond.

“M^c Mahowne Chief of his name came to me to the Newry, having fought in vaine to be p̄tected, and there humbled himself in shewe verye duetifully as may appere by his submissiō,¹ the copie whereof I send unto y^r hon^r. But afterward being delt wthall for putting in his pledges he shewing himself more stubborne and willfull then becomēd him, I used him in such sorte, as he was not only glad to putt in his best pledges, and to yelde to any thing that we wold appoint him, But the Baron [Dungannon] being a mediator for him, was content to bring him upon his knees wth his pledges before us, and himself kneeling to make intercession for him wth a withe in his hand, w^{ch} I caused M^c Mahowne him-self to receive out of the Barons hands, and to holde it all the whyle he kneeled, I declaring to him his duty: and upon this shewe of humilitie and obedience, I accepted his pledges upon suche condicōns as before I urged not upon him; emong w^{ch} to bring in his brother that murdered my Lord of Lowthe was one. Thither came also Euer Roe M^c Mahowne Capt of ffarney, M^c Cartan, and Con M^c Neile Oge, and others.”²

Sir William Drury adds in another letter of the same date:—

“M^c Mahowne a cancred and stubborne fellowe as any was in Ireland, was so dismayed wth my roughe handling of him, and I am sure he was never half so amazed in his life before, who as I am even at this instant advertized, is since dead.”²

Art, or Arthur, Mac Mahon was succeeded as chief of his sept by his son Rofs, afterwards Sir Rofs M^c Mahon, Knt. Of his election and recognition by the Government, Sir William Drury, in a dispatch dated from Dublin, February 11, 1578-9, remarks:—

“He [Tirlough Lenneragh O’Neil], brought unto me [to Armagh], also Roffe Buy M^c Mahowne the soñe of the last M^c Mahowne, that dyed these last holy-dayes: whome at his humble suite, because the young fellowe hath his daughter to wyfe, and had put himself and all his lands by his submissiō into my hands, to be disposed of as I list, and that the Baron hath undertaken for his good and duetifull behavio^r I was content to establishe in his fathers place, the rather for that the Countrey had before elected him according to their custome and maner.”²

These customs are alluded to by the poet Spenser in his interesting “View of the State of Ireland;” he says:—

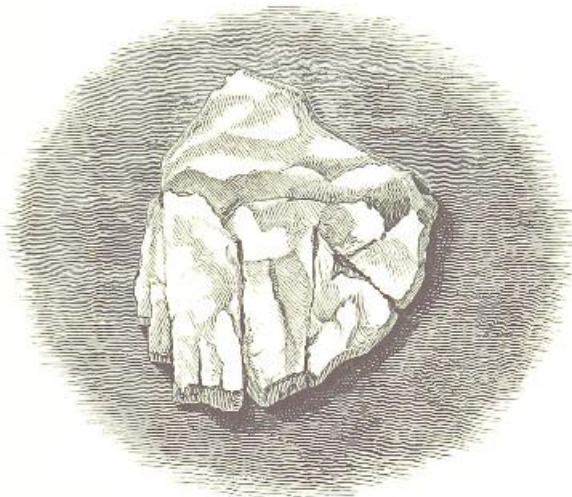
“They use to place him that shalbe their Captaine, upon a stone³ alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill: In some of which I have seen formed and ingraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first Captaines foot, whereon hee standing, receives an

¹ Dated December 16, 1578.

² S. P. O.

³ Sir Henry Bagnall to Lord Burghley, from Newry, Sept. 9, 1595, “Sythence the writinge of my Līe, old Onelye is dead, and the traitor (Tirone) gone to the Stone to receive that name.” S. P. O.

oath to preserve all the ancient former customs of the country inviolable, and to deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then hath a wand delivered unto him by some whose proper office that is: after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himselfe round, thrice forward, and thrice backward." The inauguration stone of the Mac Mahons no longer exists on the hill of *Leck*, formerly called *Mullagh Leight*, or *The Hill of the Stone*, three miles S.W. of Monaghan, in the parish of Kilmore; it is marked in an ancient MS. map of Ulster in the State Paper Office, "*Mullogh-loft, so called of a stone there, of w^{ch} M^c Mahon is made.*" The impression of the foot was effaced by the owner of the farm about the year 1809, and about the year 1856 it was wantonly destroyed, and broken into flags, and used in the construction of a stable.¹



The Mac Mahon Stone.

A few months subsequent to the election of the new Mac Mahon, Hugh O'Neil, affecting at the time to be on good terms with the Queen, made a plausible offer for the government of Ulster, which, as it has some reference to Farney, is here inserted:—

"4th July, 1579. Offers m^d f^r O'Neill as by his l^{ie} will appear and by the trust reposed to Thomas Fleming of Sodden gent. whom he hath made minister for the rest."

"To give three thousand pounds sterling p^r a^m for to have from her Ma^{tie} y^e government of Ulster as L. president thereof, excepting Carigfargus,

¹ The stone measured six feet five inches long, by four feet four inches broad, from the information of Mr. J. B. Doyle of the Ordnance Survey, to whom I am obliged for the drawing from which the woodcut of this curious relic was made. I am also obliged to The Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher, Rector of Kilmore, for the account of the destruction of the Mac Mahon stone, which he kindly sent me while this sheet was passing through the press, October, 1876. Thirty years ago there was a tradition that the golden chair of the Kings of Ireland lay beneath this flag, which actually led to some attempts to raise it. See Mr. O'Donovan's note to "The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," for an interesting account of the inauguration of Irish Chieftains.

Lecall, the M^hhall his landes, *ferny Clancarwell* adjoining to ferny, and that the fort at the blackwater shal not be erazed.

“ To be created Earle of Armagh and Baron of the Benburbe, and his soñe Arte O’Niell to be baron either of the Shraghbane or the newtowne.

“ To have Tyrone with his Earldom, &c.”¹

Farney was, as it appears, at this time held at a nominal rent under the feoffees of the Earl of Essex, by the celebrated Ever, son of Cullagh, or Colla Mac Mahon, though the exact time that he succeeded his father as Captain is uncertain. William Gerrard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, writing to Sir Francis Walsingham, from Dublin [Sept. 5, 1579,] mentions one of the ordinary occurrences of the period, the burning and spoiling of the country, to which Farney was more particularly exposed; he says:—

“ Mac Mahon, upon what splene I know not, entred into the Capⁿ of fferney his countrey with a lx horse, and a cth Scotts and burned and prayed him; The L. of Delvyn beinge at Ardey where I lefte him with the ryfinge owte, havinge understandinge thereof, tooke L^e horsmen and p^{te} of the footemen, and allthough he were farre of uppon the understandinge of this attempt, yet wth the horsmen he made such speade, as he gott the fight of M^c Mahon and his Companie entringe into his owne countrey wth the pray, his footemen beinge behinde, he sent xxx^{tie} of his light horsmen to skirmishe wth the other till his footemen were neere, they gave the chardge, rekwed the pray and flewe and took prysoners lxx. viii or x of his wounded, and their horses killed.”¹

The state of the country bordering upon the pale was, at this time, most wretched; Sir Nicholas Malby thus feelingly describes it in a letter to Lord Burghley, dated March 24, 1582-3:—

“ Touching the Northern borders adjoining to th’English pale, y^t may please y^r L: understand that lately I was appointed by the l. l. justices amongst other commissioners to repaire to Dundalk, where were found suche dyforders, of spoyling robbing and murthering of her Mat^s good subjects by men of the Fewze, Ferney, M^c Mahons Country, the Dartrey, and Oreillys countrey as pytifull y^t y^a to be hard, we passed many orders against them, but no restitution could be had from them, and to take y^t by force that may not be don for feare of styrring the yryshrey to rebellion; w^{ch} will brede charges to her Ma^{tie} w^{ch} the yryshrey p^{ce}aving do not only scorne the orders but hold on their wicked doings against the subjects w^{ch} be made thralles to th’ yryshry.”¹

It was shortly after this, that at another meeting at Dundalk, Hugh O’Neill, then called Baron of Dungannon, offered to defend the pale, if two hundred footmen were allowed him; ultimately, however, the trust devolved upon the Baron of Dunfany, who, by warrant dated July 30, 1583, was constituted guardian of the borders of the Breney, the ffues, fferney, and

¹ S. P. O.

M^c Mahons country, "where his ancestors the Plunkets have most continued," with a small band of twenty horsemen to attend him.¹

The relative importance of the three principal divisions of Mac Mahon's country at this period may be gathered from the following memorandum:—

"1582. A note of what Sheres and places M^c M^c Beves are to be cessed and levyed, for the furniture of M^c Souldyors in Ireland.

"The Iryshe Pale. Mackmahund and fferney lx."

In another paper.

"fferney in 70 Beves 29 Swyne.

Hugh oge of Dartry	30	17
M ^c Mahons Contry	100	70."

We are now come to a very important period in the history of the north of Ireland, the government of Sir John Perrot, appointed Lord Deputy in 1584. Soon after he received the sword he undertook a journey into Ulster; absolutely necessary indeed for the settlement of that distracted province. "From the Camp at Dunluse, 15 Sep^r 1584," Sir John communicates, in the following terms to the Lords of the Council the success which had attended his expedition:—

"While I staid at the Newry there came thither unto me upon my lres of comāundm^t wthout p^tection or pardon S^r Hugh Magniffe, M^c Mahon, Ohanlon, Tirlagh Brasilagh, and the Captains of the Fues, Ferney, Dartrie, Killmarlin, and Kilultagh, and all those of Clandeboyes side, wth whome I tooke ordre to assure the borders, having appointed upon my return back to receive their pledgs."¹

Sir John Perrot accordingly returned to Newry on the 28th of the same month, and remained there ten days, "to p^tfect up this service." On this occasion, he says, the chiefs of all Ulster attended him, "and upon their knees submitted themselves and sware fealty to her Majesty, protesting to serve her against all men."¹

In 1585 Sir John undertook a second expedition into Ulster, occasioned by a false alarm of invasion from Scotland; he set out from Dublin on the 15th of July and returned on the 27th of August, 1585. Sir Lucas Dillon thus describes the effect of his journey:—

"Sir Lucas Dillon to Lord Burghley, 8th Sept. 1585.

—"Having been with my Lord Deputy in his journey northwards, I thought good to acquaint y^r honor with thus much of the success. T. Lennaugh, O Cane, Magwyre, M^c Mahon, the Captaines of Ferney, Fuyes, and Dartree &c. &c. came to his L^p. whereupon he hath compounded all their controversies w^{ch} were verie manie both intricatt and combersome." "My Lo: handled the matter so with them all, that they praied his honor to devyde the Province into Shires, and that they might have Shiriffs, w^{ch} my Lord and Councill verie willinglie agreed unto."¹

¹ S. P. O.

Notwithstanding, however, the apparent harmony which attended Sir John Perrot's dealings with the Chiefs of Ulster, Queen Elizabeth was extremely incensed against her supposed brother¹ for undertaking this second journey to the North at all;² in the course of the next spring she let him know her mind in the following plain and characteristic style:—

“A clause written wth her Mat^r own hand in the top of her l^re to my L. Depute of the xiiiith of Aprill, 1586.”

“Let us haue no more such rashe unadvyfed journeys wthout good ground as your last fond journey to the North, wee marvail that you hanged not such sawcy an aduertiser, as he that maid you beleve so great a cumpany were cumming, I know you do nothyng but wth a good intent for my service, but yet take better heede or you use us so agayn.”³

On the return of the Lord Deputy to Dublin, a Commission was issued “for dividing the part of Ulster not yet reduced into Shire-Grounde.” It bears date Sept. 18, 1585 [27th Eliz.] The Chief of the Mac Mahon Sept, Sir Rofs, for he had been knighted probably by Perrot, was one of the Commissioners, whose survey and account of the limits of the new created counties remains on record; that for Monaghan is as follows:—

“Com: Monohon.” “The particulare meets and boundes, lymitts and pcynts of the Countye of Monohon, with the baronyes of the same.

“Firste it conteyneth fyue baronyes, viz: the barony of Monohoan, the baronye of Cloweneshe, the barony of Moerne, the baronye of Donamyne, and the baronye of Downe.

“Item, the barony of Monohon conteyneth the Converbe, wherein are xxviii townes,

“Item, the barony of Cloweneshe conteyneth the Dartrye, whirein are xxv townes.”⁴

Then follows the award of the Commissioners,⁵ by which they divide the county into four baronies or hundreds (Farney or Donaghmoyn being altogether omitted), viz. :—

“The Barony of Manachehay, The Barony of Dartrye, The Barony of Onaghe, The Barony of Twaughe.”⁶

“The barony of Onache (Owenagh) stretcheth from the water of Onache to Ballawene (Bellatrain?)

¹ Sir John Perrot was supposed, according to Sir Robert Naunton, to be a natural son of Henry VIII.

² The alleged expense of this journey was one cause of her Majesty's anger; according to Perrot, the cost was not above £200, “but in England it was bruited that this journey stood her Ma^r. in xi^m pounds.” S. P. O.

³ S. P. O.

⁴ Record. Misc. in offic. Rot. Canc. Hib.

⁵ Dated Ap. 17, 30 Eliz. [1588].

⁶ The other Counties, the limits of which were arranged under the government of Sir John Perrot, were, Armagh, Tironc, Colerain, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan.

“The baronye of Twaueche from the bridge beneath Manachon to Ballacrew ;

“The barony of Monochane from the aforfayed bridge to the water of Shonache.

“The barony of Dartrie from Macherehulche.”

In 1584 Hugh O’Neil, then known as Baron of Dungannon, and afterwards as Earl of Tyrone, so insidiously ingratiated himself with the new Deputy Perrot and the Queen, that he was appointed Governor of a considerable portion of Ulster, including “Ferney and Clancarvyll,” with the rest of M^c Mahon’s Country. The Commission was renewed in 1586, by an Act of Council, dated May 22, although the forces hitherto stationed there were ordered to be withdrawn. The danger of this policy was exposed by Sir Henry Bagnall, who, in his petition for the ordering of Ulster (dated March 6, 1586-7), says:—

“Item, that it be commaunded from her Ma^{tie} that the faide Tur: Oneyl, the Earle of Tyrone, or anie other that hereafter maie challenge or happen to be called cheife of that Surname shall by noe manner of meanes be suffered to have or enjoye anie So^vantie or rule over these hereafter named whose Countreys are next adiacent to the English pale, That is to saie M^c Genyfe’s, S^r Con M^c Neyl oge’s M^c Mahon’s, the Captaines of the Fues and Farney, but that they be left as is aforefaide to her Ma^{ties} dependauncie.”¹

Few persons were better acquainted with the state of Ulster at this period than Sir Henry Bagnall, and it would have been well for the English Government if this good advice had been followed; as it was, O’Neil made use of the power which had been incautiously entrusted to him for his own treasonable ends, as the experience of a few years abundantly proved. Sir Henry Bagnall’s general view of the new settled counties in Ulster is preserved in a tract drawn up by him, and entitled, “The description and psente state of Ulster in Anno 1586;” the original is in the State Paper Office. Of Mac Mahon’s Country, he says:—“The Countie of Manachun containeth these Countyes, Iriell, Dartrey, Lowghtie, and Trow. The cheife Captin thereof is one S^r Rory M^c Mahon, whoe hath bene sometime contributorie to Oneils and now is left to the Government of the Earle of Tiron: yett of himselffe is very desirous to yeald only to the Queene: and to be governed after the English manner. he is able to make of his owne nation and other his followers c horsemen and fower hundred footemen, buildinges in his countrie are none, save certaine ould defaced Monastarys.”^{1 2}

The Abbeys of Monaghan and Clones must have been here intended: of the latter Sir Henry Duke (to whom it was afterwards granted), writes in a letter to Lord Burghley, from Dublin, Feb. 29, 1586-7:—

¹ S. P. O.

² A copy of this tract is in Carew MSS. 611, p. 278. It may be remarked that Farney, as in the award of 1588, is here altogether omitted, being probably considered an independent territory; it is included, however, in the Survey of the County of Monaghan in 1592.

“In my trauell in those ptes I founde owte for her Ma^{tie} th’abbay of Cloneys in Dartry in M^c Mahowns Countrey w^{ch} was concealed from her highnes ever since the Suppreffion, and is the onlie place to laie a garrison for the brydelinge, and refourmynge of M^c Mahowns Countrey, M^c Gwyres, and the Oreylies, and of all others the most apte and fytt to answere anie oth^r part of the North where the placinge of cth men in garrison will subdewe, and bringe in subjection more ill disposed men, and farre more encrease her Mat^s Revenue then dooble the conquest of Leixe and Offaley : at this place S^r John Oreylie and all the rest of their Countrey, togeather wth S^r Roffe M^c Mahowne have earnestlie written to my Lo : Deputie to have a garrison placed, and M^c Mahowne hathe by his lettre offred unto his L. to yealde yearelie unto her Ma^{tie} (over and above that he nowe paieth) iiij^e choice beaves so as he might be freed from the Oreyles, and not yealde anie thinge to anie of the Irishrie, but onlie to holde of her highnes.”¹

In 1587, another plan, or plot, as it was then called, for the better government of Ulster, intimately connected with Farney, was broached by an old friend of the late Earl of Essex; I allude to “S^r Edward Waterhous his plott for government of Ulster wthout danger to the Pale, or increas of her Ma^{tie} Charges. 7 April. 1587.”

“ffirst it is to be remembered that the most dangerous border of the pale is to the north and northwest, as the Ohanlons, the Fues, the M^c Mahons, Ferney, the Oreighlies, and certaine fvrall bordirers between Ferney and Oreighley called Clankies.

“To refraine and bridell this semith a reasonable waye.

“To appoint a continuall garrison pcell of her Mat^s ordinary bands in Ireland, and the same garrison to lie at Donamayn in Ferney, and to consist of 100 horsemen and 200 footmen, wherof the Erle of Essex to be geñall, and to have the gove^mt of The Oreylies, The Mac Mahons, The Clankies, and the poles of Methe, M^c Guire and O’Donall.

“To all wth Countreys the said Erle may travell wth theses forces, and the Rifings out of the Irishe under his rule, wthout towching of eny other govñet hereafter mencioned. The voluntary cōtribucōn w^{ch} may be contentedly gotten by the L. Deputy and Councell out of theses Countreys may very well yeld a sufficient maintenance of a convenient intertainmt to y^e said Erle, for his travaill in defence of y^e pale frō thes borderers and to mayntagne y^e piece amongs themselves.”¹

Whether this plan of Waterhouse’s was ever seriously entertained by the young Earl of Essex himself, then just entering his twenty-first year, may admit of some doubt; the idea, however, was very shortly given up, as we may gather from an official “opinion” unfavourable to the “Plot,” dated April 22, 1587, which states that so large a force as 100 horsemen and 200 footmen cannot be spared from the general service of Ireland, lest the rest

¹ S. P. O.

of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught "be over weaklie lefte." "I am persuaded," it is added, "yf the ll^s of the Counsaill or her M^{tie} knewe what government yt is that is assigned unto the Erle of Essex, that he would not adventure his person or other of the nobilitie in so strong contreis wth so small forces and for that poynt, the risinges out of those unreformed Contries I thinck wil be more dangerouse then proffitable to the Erle, but yf any man of experience that ever served in Ireland did ever see any good service performed offensivelie wth the risinges out, although yt weare of the civilest subjects of the Pale, then let that article stand for good."¹

The only result of these several propositions for the defence of the country appears to have been the placing of a small force at Clones, under Captain Willis (afterwards murdered by the Irish). The unsettled state of Monaghan at this period appears from the following letter from Mr., afterwards Sir, Henry Duke, to the Lord Deputy Perrot, then about to be relieved from his government, dated from his house at "Castle Jordan," in the county of Meath, "the 9th of Januarie 1587-8":—

"Right Ho: and my verie good Lo: theis are to certifie your Lo: that presentlie I have receyved from the Brenny of certeine that the Erle of Tyrones Brother, Cormock, and Tirlogh M^c Henry of the Fewes, M^c Arte, M^c barons sonnes, and Henry M^c Shane and his brethren have bene in Campe this 7 dayes past wth 300 horsemen, 300 skottes, 400 galliglas, 400 kerne, and 140 shott and have made a *Keaylie*² over a great River that is betwixt them and the Brenny of purpose to pray the Brenny yf the Orelas will not be sworne to be at the Erles comandm^t. One Sondag night laste he campt at Donnamayne in ffenny, and are in y^e Brenny er this yf waters have not letted them: They have taken up a monethes victualls. It is most true that S^r Roffe M^c Mahon and his brother and all his best followers are sworne to be at the Erles comandm^t and the Erle hath given to S^r Roffe and his brother, and to Rorie M^c Gilpatrick 3 horsemens apparells; The Erles men do openlie say that whatsoever they shall doe in yo^r Lo: time, that the next deputie will forgive them. The Erle is building of a forte in a straight that is belowe the mountaine of Slewgallin [Slieve Gullion], and left his forceis to pray the Brenny as his owne men doe openlie avouche. Presentlie upon S^r Roffe his Retourne from the Erle he prayed his next neighbors of Magwires countrie, called Donogh M^c Guires tounes, and O'Donnells men did the like upon their next neighbours of M^c Guires countrie, of purpose to compell Magwire to be at the Erles comandm^t as is openlie reported."

Mr. Duke ends his letter with this pithy sentence:—"My Good Lo: whosoever will beleve that the Irishrie wilbe ductifull and obedient although they sware y^t never so much, except there be a present force of men to comande them, will be greatlie deceyved."

¹ S. P. O.

² Caufey or Caufeway.

Notwithstanding, however, these indications of rebellion, Sir John Perrot, on his departure at the end of the year 1588, declared that he left the country at peace, and boasts, in a note of his services, that he delivered to his successor, Sir William Fitzwilliam, the persons of all the most influential of the Northern Chieftains, who had stayed with him in Dublin five or six weeks before to see his departure; Sir Rofs M^c Mahon and the Captains of Farney and Dartry were among the number.¹

The Government of Perrot, though, perhaps, little respected, appears to have been very popular among the native Irish; that of Fitzwilliam, on the contrary, was both feared and hated by them. One of the new Deputy's first acts, in March, 1589, was an attack upon Sir Rofs M^c Mahon; the details of the foray itself and the circumstances which led to it are given in the following despatches:—

“The Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to the Lords, the last of March, 1589.

“It may please yo^r ll^{ps}: where-upon M^c Maghownes many insolent and most traiterous misdemeanors of late committed upon the English pale, and perticulerlie for the killinge of Capⁿ. Willis, and driving his Souldiors out of his Countrie, beinge placed there by S^r John Perrott, and for refusinge to receive a Shriefe, and also for proclaimyng y^t noe tillage showld be made in his Countrie for the space of 3 yeres, shewing therby his full intent to cast of the yoke of all ductie, and obedience, and to fall to rebellion; There was a iorney by me the Dep^{tie} and the Councell resolved upon,² w^{ch} albeit did not fullie answere o^f expectacōns [by reason of some contrarie accidents]

¹ S. P. O.

² The following is a copy of the programme of this “*iorney*,” preserved in the State Paper Office; it shows us the method in which these offensive proceedings were managed at this period:—

“Horsfemen of the Garrizon of Leinster viz:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding-left: 0.5em;">S^r Henry Harington..... 50.</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 1em;">} Besides the Plunkets the Betoughe and other horse- men of the Countrey.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding-left: 0.5em;">M^c of Th^r Ordinance 30.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding-left: 0.5em;">Capⁿ B ffitzwillm̄ 10.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding-left: 0.5em;">Capⁿ Lea 20.</td> </tr> </table>	{	S ^r Henry Harington..... 50.	} Besides the Plunkets the Betoughe and other horse- men of the Countrey.	{	M ^c of Th ^r Ordinance 30.	{	Cap ⁿ B ffitzwillm̄ 10.	{	Cap ⁿ Lea 20.
{	S ^r Henry Harington..... 50.	} Besides the Plunkets the Betoughe and other horse- men of the Countrey.								
{	M ^c of Th ^r Ordinance 30.									
{	Cap ⁿ B ffitzwillm̄ 10.									
{	Cap ⁿ Lea 20.									

“These horsfemen of the garrizon are to meete at Athboy upon Weddenfday at night being the xix of March, and there they shall meet 2 horsfemen of S^r Henry Duke who shall guide them to fall through Clowgheny at Belatreon and from thence to breake fforray

“Footmen of the Garrizon of Leinst:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding-left: 0.5em;">S^r George Burcher..... 100.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 1em;">} c. c.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding-left: 0.5em;">Capⁿ St leger..... 100.</td> </tr> </table>	{	S ^r George Burcher..... 100.	} c. c.	{	Cap ⁿ St leger..... 100.
{	S ^r George Burcher..... 100.	} c. c.				
{	Cap ⁿ St leger..... 100.					

“These to meete at Mullingar upon Tuesday night being the xviiith of March from thence to draw to fflower, (where S^r Henry Duke ys to give them guide,) & so to strike in through the Brenny till they come to Dartrie & so to the Onough.

“M^d all the fforces as well these of Leinster as others of Ulster appointed to come another waye wth S^r Henry Bagnall for this fvice are to meete at Monoughan on ffriday morninge being the xxth of March, after they have broken fforrey & gathered the preye of the countrey; w^{ch} praye they are to bring the next waye they can convenientlie into Th^ringlish Pale, viz: to M^c Betoughs bawne, and therabout and ymediatlie to certifie us wth all possible speede to th^{end} they maie receive further order and direction from us, and yet in the meane while

happening in th' executōn thereof: yet hath it taken such effect, and so farre plagued him wthout the los of anie of her Ma^{ty}. Sowld^{as}, as therupon he hath written his humble lrē unto me the De^{ty}tie offering to submitt him felse, as by a copie of his said lrē which we are bould to send yo' ll^{ps} inclosed maie appeare, upon receipt whereof we have written unto him for his repaire unto us, and have in the meane time thought it o' duties breafie to adv^{tise} thus much unto your ll^{ps}.”¹

Sir Rofs M^c Mahon's "humble letter" inclosed complains of the state in which his country was after this journey: "They have not left a house in my country unburnt, nor grayne of corne unburnt or spoyled, w^{ch} is now myne onely undoing,—when y' L^d. sent that I should have received a Sherriff all the most p^t of my country went way to other countreys, and if I shall be hable to gather the people of my countrey agaynst the next yere I will willinglie receive yo' Ho^r his Sheriff.—There is not one whole towne of land earyd or plowed in all my country, therefore much more cause all my tenants have now never to reterne to me agayne.”¹

He ends his letter by excusing himself for not attending the Deputy in person, on the score of health, "for that I am not hable to travell so farre as yo^r Lo: is, for that my diseafe is fuche."

It appears, however, that shortly afterwards, viz., on the 3rd of May, 1589, M^c Mahon was present, together with the Earl of Tyrone, and many other of the Chieftains of Ulster, at Drogheda, at a Conference appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council, who, in their despatch to the English Lords, observe:—

"Touching M^c Mahon, he hath made his submission, and hath yelded to put in twoe of his best and dearest men as pledges,² both for his loyaltie and good demean^r hereafter, for a fine to her Ma^{ty}, and also to abide such order for restitucōn of stelhies and harmes don upon the subjects, as Commissioners authorized by us shall laie downe for bothe sides, whome upon the sending in of his pledges we mean to dispatche thither for that purpose, and wth all doe hope better of his conformitie hereafter, the rather for that he hath yealded to accept of a Sherife into his Countrie by o^r nominacōn.”¹

Sir Rofs Mac Mahon survived the meeting at Dundalk but a short time; his death, which is thus alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters, having taken place about the months of June or July, 1589:—

the marshall may make shares to the Souldiors in reasonable fort, according every mans deserte.

"M^d o^r meening for the keeping of the residue of the Pray together ys, that such of the countie of Lowth as have received losses by Mac Mahon and his followers shall receive relief therebie." These directions are dated at Dublin, March 3, 1588-9. Signed by W. Fitzwilliam, &c.

¹ S. P. O.

² Viz. Shane O'Duff, and Bryan M^c Mahon, who, it appears, broke out of the Castle of Dublin, but were afterwards brought in again, January, 1589-90. S. P. O.

“1589. Mac Mahon [Roffa, fon of Art, fon of Brian of the early rifing, fon of Redmond, fon of Glasny] died, & Brian, fon of Hugh-Oge, fon of Hugh, fon of John-Boy, Lord of Dartree of Oriell, & Emer, fon of Cooley, Lord of Ferney; & the brother of the man who died [*i. e.* Hugh Roe], were in contention for the Lordship of the Country.”

It is remarkable, however, that the Irish Annalists take no notice of the fate of this last-mentioned Hugh Roe, who succeeded his brother as the next Mac Mahon, and whose trial and execution the following year has left, it must be confessed, a stain on the memory of Sir William Fitzwilliam, which his own explanation and defence, preserved among the State Papers of the period, and now for the first time made public,¹ has by no means removed. Before we proceed with these extracts from the State Papers, we will give Moryson's account of the matter:—

“About this time,” he says, “Mac-Mahown chieftaine of Monaghan died, who in his lifetime had surrendered this his Countrey, held by Tanistry the Irish law, into her maiesties hands, and received a regrant thereof under the broad seale of England, to him and his heires males, and for default of such, to his brother Hugh roe M^c Mahowne, with other remainders; and this man dying without heires males, his said brother came up to the State, that he might be settled in his Inheritance, hoping to be countenanced and cherished as her maiesties Patentee, but he found [as the Irish say], that he could not be admitted, till he had promised to give about 600 Cowes,² (for such and no other are the Irish bribes,) after he was imprisoned, (the Irish say for failing in part of this payment;) and within few daies againe enlarged, with promise that the Lord Deputy himselfe would go to settle him in his Countrey of Monaghan, whither his Lordship (Fitzwilliam) tooke his journey shortly after, with him in his company. At their first arrivall the gentleman was clapt in bolts, and within two daies after indited arraigned and executed at his owne house, all done (as the Irish said) by such officers as the Lord Deputy carried with him to that purpose; The Irish said he was found guilty by a Jury of Souldiers, but no Gentlemen or Freeholders, and that of them foure English Souldiers were suffered to goe and come at pleasure; but the other being Irish kerne, were kept straight, and starved till they found him guilty. The Treason for which he was condemned, was because some two yeeres before, he pretending a rent due unto him out of the Ferney, upon that pretence levied forces, and so marching into the Ferney in a warlike manner made a distrefs for

¹ Written in 1845.

² This story of the cows is thus alluded to in a Despatch from Fitzwilliam to Burghley, April 30, 1590:—“I humbly thanke yo: Lo: for y^e favor it pleasith y^e L: to shew me of ye: report made of Cowes yt my dawter Dier shold haue for preferring a partner to M^c Mahones Cuntry. It may be, sum hath gyven owt, yt speche who knoith better how to call abought for a cow, than I, or eny of myne can. But if ever there were such a mosion or meaninge for her, for me, or for eny of myne, let God wyepe us all owt of his booke.”

the same, (which by the English law may perhaps be treason, but in that country never before subject to law, it was thought no rare thing nor great offence). The greatest part of the Countrey was divided betwene foure gentlemen of that name, under a yeerely rent to the Queene, and [as they said] not without payment of a good fine underhand. The Marshall Sir Henry Bagnoll had part of the Countrey, Captain Henflowe [Henshaw] was made Seneshall of the Countrey, and had the gentlemans chiefe house, with a portion of land, and to divers others smaller portions of land were assigned, and the Irish spared not to say that these men were all the contrivers of his death, and that every one paid something for his share. Hereupon the Irish of that name, besides the former allegations exclaimed that their kinsman was treacherously executed, to entitle the Queene to his land, and to extinguish the name of Mac-Mahowne, & that his substance was divided betwene the Lord Deputy and the Marshall, yea, that a pardon was offered to one of the Jury for his son, being in danger of the law, upon condition that he would consent to find his kinsman guilty.”¹

This is Moryson's account of the fate of Hugh-Roe, the last chief of the Mac Mahons, and although there are several inaccuracies, it is in most instances confirmed by the following dispatches and extracts from the State Papers. Admitting the charges of bribery and packing the jury, &c. to be without foundation, it is but too evident that Fitzwilliam was not over scrupulous in the means which he took to accomplish his favourite policy of weakening the power of the great native chiefs by dividing their lands; Hugh-Roe had an undoubted claim to his brother's possessions, which Fitzwilliam at first artfully endeavoured to deprive him of, and when defeated in that attempt took advantage of the first plausible excuse for putting him on his trial for High Treason, and on his conviction and execution, appropriating his country to the Queen, and thus terminating the dynasty of one of the most powerful of the minor chieftains of Ulster.

The first paper which has reference to the unfortunate Hugh-Roe, is a letter from Fitzwilliam himself to Burghley, from Kilmainham, the 30th of July, 1589:—

“maie it please yo^r ho^r while I was at Galway, Mac Mahon who had surrentred and held that cuntrey by her Mat^r lrēs patents died, his two brethren Hughe Roe, and Brian M^c Mahon being in remainder after him, and at my return to Dublin I found Hughe Roe there to crave the benefit of her Mat^s said lrēs patents (his other brother being prisoner in the Castle), and wthin fewe daies after I ꝑcured 3 other (eche of w^{ch} looked to have bene M^c Mahon) to come thith^r, having good hope to haue devided the whole among those fower, w^{ch} wolde haue bene the only best (course) for her Ma^{ty}s service and the quiet of the bordres, I thought at the first that he who held by her Mat^s lrēs patents wolde have bene the hardliest drawn to that

¹ Moryson, pt. ii. b. i. p. 10, ed. 1617.

devifion, but upon matter w^{ch} I and the Councell charged againft him, don in his brothers time, wee made him fee, or at leaft to think that his ftate was worft, wherupon he grewe to be contented wth that courfe, w^{ch} notwithstanding althoughe we fpend fome time among them, the reft wolde euery of them be M^c Mahon, or reft as they did; wherupon finding them fo obftinat, and blind from the fight of their owne good, I fettled him, that held as before; and have fent wth him upon his fute 400 footemen and 40 horfe for his affiftance for a time by reafon that one of the other called Bryan M^c Hughe oge, had made him felf M^c Mahon by the Cufrome of the Cuntry, and held togeth^r 5, or 600, hired men for his ftrength.”¹

Thefe facts are thus alluded to in the following letter from Sir George Carew to Sir John Perrot. [Dublin, Aug. 25, 1589], “ fince the death of M^c Mahon, Hugh Roe, his brother, by the Lord Deputy and Council was made Captain of the Country; but Bryan M^c Hugh oge, Lord of the Dartry, was poffeffed of the ftone.² To eftablifh Hugh Roe, forces of the Garrifon were fent by the Deputy, againft whom Bryan armed all that he could make, who, with the help of the Earl of Tyrone and of M^c Gwyer were well nigh 1000 men: But Bryan left the Cuntry, and is gone to O’Rorwke, and the Queen’s forces are returned.”³

The next ftep taken by Fitzwilliam was the imprifonment of Hugh Roe, on a charge of treafon, thus noticed in a letter from the Lords of the Council in England to his Lordfhip, from the Court, November 19, 1589:—

“ After o^r harty comendacōns to yo^r Lo: wheras her Ma^{tie} hath been geuen to underftand that you have lately cawfed Mac Mahon to be apprehended, and have comitted him to prifon, and do alfo meene further to proceed againft him wth all feverytie ffor af-much as her H^s is credibly informed that the late M^c Mahon, this M^c Mahons brother, in the laft Deputies tyme yielded to furrender his landes to her Ma^{tie} and to take the fame back from her H^s by l^{res} Patents, wherby the Tanaitry was cleane cutt of, in w^{ch} l^{res} Patents is referved yerely to the Crowne 400 beeves befides a ryfing out of certeyn horfemen and footemen, wth oth^r Cov^{nts} very convenient for her Ma^{ties} fervice: after the death of which M^c Mahon, you according to the effect of thofe l^{res} Patents eftablifhed his brother the Mac Mahon that now ys, to enjoy his cōntry, and fent certeyne of her h^s forces thither for the placing of him; Her Ma^{ties} pleasure is therefore, although perhaps he may be charged wth fome fuch march offences as are over ordenarylie cōmitted in that Realme, efpecially in thofe Provinces and Countryes wher no eftablifhed Justice is planted, that yow fhall not only forbear to proceede to bring him to any triall untill ſhe may be further enformed from yow of

¹ S. P. O.

² The Stone. This of courfe refers to the Irifh customs on the inauguration of a chief, already defcribed in p. 70.

³ Carew MSS. vol. 618, p. 23.

such matters as he standeth iustly charged wthall, but also to see the Countrey kept in quiet, and to forbear to erect and substitute any oth^r in his place as M^c Mahon and Cheife of the Sept: ffor that her h^s hath ben enforced that yow should have some meanning or intentōn to rayse up one Bryan Mac Hugh oge being known to be [as she hath been given to understand,] an evill affected member and one that hath comitted divers outrages upon her good and loving subjects in that Realme, and seeketh to come by the Lordship wth force, having rayfed up 6, or 700 evill disposed persons to assist him in his evill and disloyal purpose, and hath already taken the Ward of Cloynis belonging to Henry Duke by treachery and tooke 4 or 5 of the same ward prisoners, wherof, some were sore hurt, and rased the Abbey therof, being her Ma^{ties} inheritance, and also hath as we understand killed certain soldiers that yow lately sent for the placing of the Mac Mahon that now ys.—and so we bid yo^r L: hartely farewell, ffrom the Cō: this xixth of November 1589. Yo^r very loving frends. J: Cantuar. Ch: Hatton, Canc. W. Burghley. C. Howard. Hunsdon. J. Buckhurst. James Croft. T. Heneage. Fra: Walsingham. J. Perrot. J. Wotley. J. Fortescue.”¹

After a delay of more than three months, Fitzwilliam acknowledged the receipt of the foregoing Dispatch in the following terms: ² “It maie please yo^r moste ho: Ll^{ps} I humilie praie p^don that I have hith^{to} deferred to answere yo^r ll^{ps} l^{res} of the 19th of Novembere last, signifeing her Mat^s pleas^r that I shold forbear bothe to p^{ce}cede anie furth^r then I had alredie don against M^c Mahon in his app^hencōn and also to erect anie oth^r M^c Mahon, as it was informed her Ma^{ties} I had a meaning to do, namelie one Brian M^c Hughe oge, an unfit man to be raised to that place for the respecte men^{co}ed in yo^r l^{tr}s letters.

“ffirst for that informacōn, I humblie praie I maie wth yo^r ll^{ps} favo^r avouche, that I have bene hardlie delt wth therein: ffor I p^{te}st upon the dutie I owe to her Ma^{ties} I never had anie s^uche meaning or liking to the man; some have indede attempted me for him wth large offres; but as I never benefited myself by the admission of him that is nowe in durance, so did I meane to convert his fall wholie to the proffit of her Ma^{ties} and good of this state; nothing regarding mine owne privat; I speake it in the p^{re}sence of God by whom I hope to be saved—

“The matters that he is iustlie to be charged wth I send unto y^r l^{tr}s, here inclosed, according as yo^r l^{tr}s write, it is her Ma^s pleas^r I shold do, what nature they are of, I humilie leave to yo^r ll^s grave Judgem^{ts}; But her Ma^{ties} Counsell learned, and some of her Judges here have tould me, that they are

¹ S. P. O.

² Two days previous to the date of his letter, by an order given at Dublin the last of February, 1589, he authorized Ros^s M^c Brian M^c Mahon, Sheriff of the County of Monaghan, to levy by way of cesss the number of 100 beoffes upon the said County, [ffarney and Clancarwell only excepted] and to deliver them to Thomas Fleming of Siddon, gent. by virtue of a concordatum, dated June 18, 1588. S. P. O.

so farre beyond the degree of Marche offences, as they bring that whole cuntrie into her Ma^y absolute disposiçon: ffor saie they the Tanaistry being extinguished upon surrendre, and the landes resumed to be holden of her Ma^{tie} in state of inheritance, the same escheate to her Ma^{tie} by these his offences, as well from all other that were to have the benefitt of that inheritance as from himself. Hereof there seemed unto me an occasiō well offred to reduce that Seigniore from one mans comaundrie, [who, as others of his sort, wolde covēnt muche and pforme nothing more then can be gotten by strong hand,] unto a partiçon betwene three the hablest of that nacōn, and best interested in that cuntrie, being competito^r for it, everie of them an auntientemie to the oth^r and this Brian M^c Hughe oge is one of them. I conceived [as yet I do undre yo^r Lo: reformaciōn,] that so, not onlie the iiij^c beeves and oth^r referiōns covēnted wth the late M^c Mahon, but also happelie some increase might have been gotten unto it, by a new composiçon, wth more certentie and assurance of the Leavie thereof, and of their good neighborhood to the paale, ffor all those parts have bene muche the quieter for his apphencōn: and I supposed it an easier matter to mastre and make ptie in a force devided, then united; Having thus truly delivrd to yo^r ll^s my whole doings purposes & opinion in this cause, I leave the consideraciō therof to yo^r ll^s grave Judgements, humily praying to understand yo^r ll^s furth^r pleasure therein wth convenient expediçon, and I will followe it, as in all things ells according to my duetie. And so beseching God long to bleffe all yo^r Counsells I humily end, ffrom the Castle of Dublin the seconde of March, 1589. Yo^r H^s bounden humily ever to comāunde. W. Fitzwilliam.”

“ Postscript.

“ This lrē being readye to be closed an Irishe lrē of M^c Mahons written to one Patricke M^c Art Moyle ¹ owte of prifon, was intercepted and brought unto me, I caused it to be translated & have sent yo^r ll^s the copie thereof here wth, by the same yo^r ll^s may see furth^r of the man's disposiçon, if he were louse, w^{ch} I humily leave to yo^r ll^s consideraciōn.”

“ A copie of M^c Mahons Irish Lrē translated.

“ M^c Mahon hathe him commended unto you Patrick M^c Arte Moyle, this shal be to charge you not to trust the Sherife, neith^r the Captaine, nor to come before them at anie time, but to kepe y^r self, and yo^r companie close togeth^r and whatsoever seacret businesse I have sent unto you heretofore by Art O'Connalie, faile not but to do it. At the Castle of Dublin.”

[The following was inclosed in the above letter of S^r W. Fitzwilliam.]

“ A newe moçon made for the partiçon of Monaghan by the psons

¹ This Patrick M^c Arte Moyle, or the *bald*, was soon afterwards arrested and committed to the charge of Thomas Fleming of Syden, who carelessly suffered him to escape, and sent to Fitzwilliam, in his place, “ a lame crooked & an outcast brother of Patrick's of no value.” Thus the Deputy complained to Burghley, Sep. 18, 1590. S. P. O.

whose names infue, being the chief of that Countrey, and evry of them [except the laft,] a man to stand for the Title of M^c Mahon.

“1. Roffe Bane. 2. Ever M^c Cowley. 3. Patrick M^c Art Moyle. 4. Brian M^c Hughe oge. 5. Patrick M^c Kene, Chief of his Sept, and the greateft freeholder in the cuntrey.

“They offere to make their fevfall furrend^e to take their lands to be holden of her Ma^{tie} in fort as this M^c Mahon dothe, wth the fame tenures and fervices, and as muche rent at the leaft emong them, but I hope more, and wth better affurance, wth allowance of a Sheriff and Gaole.”

“Matter that M^c Mahon is to be charged wth.”

“Coule Lea M^r Ardell and Cono^r: Oge his broth^r wth oth^r Traitors unknowne the 15 daie of M^{che} & in the 30 yere of her Ma^s raigne at Tetalan¹ in the Countie of Monaghan did wilfully burn the dwelling houfe of James O’Duffy wth 20 cowes therein, traiterouflic, and contrarie to her Ma^s peace, Crowne and Dignitie, & to the Statute in that cafe p^{ro}vided. The faid Couly and Connor wth oth^r Traitors the 5 of Aprill in the 31 yere of her Ma^s raigne at Dongalle in the Countie of Lowthe of their pretenced mallice did willfully murder Nichas Keating, Trompeter to Capⁿ Warren, contrarie to her Ma^s peace.

“The faid Coule and Connor the 6 of Octob^r in the 30 yere of her Ma^s raigne did traiterouflic murdre Neale M^c Cormock O’Duffy at Tetalan wthin the Countie of Monaghan.

“Where [as] Coule lea M^r Ardell and Connor Oge wth oth^r Traitors having don diverfe treafones as Murders, and Burnings, and were arrested and app^hended by the Sheriff and fubsherif of the Countie of Monaghan wthin the towne of Monaghan for the faid fevrall treafons and roberies, Hugh
 This man is the nowe M^c Mahon & this wth the reft that followe don fince his Patent was fealed. { Roe M^c Mahon the 9 of Septembre in the 31 yere of her Mat^s raigne, traiterouflic and forceable refcued and tooke from the faid Sherif the bodies of the faid Traitors. The faid Hughe Roe did publiquelie p^{ro}claime & forbid anie of the Inhabitants of the faid Countrie of Monaghan that they fhoulde not obaie the Sherif or undrefherif in executing of their office.

“The faid Hughe intertaigned Scotts at this prefent time, and M^c Owen roe Capⁿ. of the Scotts is at Monaghan, and is bound to bring in v hundreth to banifhe the Englifh garrifon from Monaghan.

“M^c Mahon came wth force and armes in Auguft laft 1589 to M^c Donell of Clonrelly his cuntrie in ffermanaghe, and there did burn traiterouflic his principall howfe, and all his towne.

“The faid M^c Mahon wthin v daies after he tooke his oathe before the lo: Deputie and Cuncell, did fplaine his banner againft her Ma^s fubjects at Magher-Royffe in fferny, and tooke from thence ij^{co} cowes and garrans, and v^c fhepe and fwine.

¹ Tetalan, query Tehallan?

"The said M^c Mahon since he took his leave at Dublin wth the Lo: Deputie had in companie wth him Collo M^c Briens sonnes, traitors unto her Ma^{tie}, and gave them license to robb and spoile the paale, and all the traitors that were wthin his Cuntrey were his chief Councillors in all bad accoñs, and gave open p^lamacōn that no man shold *mell* wth them or arrest them or anie of them."¹

The Prosecution of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon on the preceding charges was delayed for many months, Fitzwilliam in the meantime in his correspondence with Burghley constantly expressing his anxiety "for a speedy Resolotion in Mac-Mahons case," "That either the olde M^c Mahon maie be p^onded and sett at Libertie, or a newe one made, or that Title extinguished and the territorie devided." Thus he writes in June, 1590, and again in July, "The time dothe nowe best serve to have a resolotōn for M^c Mahons cause while the garrison is in good strengeth."

At last, on the 24th of the following September, he appears to have received some instructions, for he adds in a letter to Burghley: "and this that I have nowe in hand to be don wth the M^c Mahons in Monohan, with wardes I take my jorney tomorrow, will be a great furtherance to it, if it succede well, as I am nowe in good hope it will." The event is thus briefly alluded to in a Dispatch of the 12th of October, 1590: "at my return hither [Kilmainham] from Monaghan the 6 of this present, whither as by my last I wrote unto yo^r Lo: I was to repaire for the cause of M^c Mahon, who was there by course of her Mat^{ies} lawes executed, to the great content^{mt} of that Country."¹

The Rebel, Hugh Earl of Tyrone, of course had a very different view of the fate of Hugh Roe M^c Mahon; in a note of "fundry causes and articles wherwith the Earl of Tyrone is grieved," he includes the death of M^c Mahon, for that "He was executed as a Traitor *for distraining for his right according to custom.*"² The English idea is expressed by S^r George Carew to M^r Vice Chamberlain in the following terms [Dec. 9, 1590]: "The land now escheated to the Queen by the late attainder of Hugh Roe M^c Mahon, chief of his name, is a great country, neighboring to the English pale, upon the County of Lowth, the benefit that the pale will receive is very apparent, for the land being divided into small lordships, that unworthy race will be the less able to do mischief."³

Sir Thomas Heneage also in a despatch to the writer of the preceding letter, [Dec. 20, 1590] observes: "Touching the baronies of Mac Mahon, fallen into her Majesties gift by his attainder, I find your opinion with my lords of the Privy Council, and that Her Majesty means to dispose the same

¹ S. P. O.

² Carew MSS. vol. 617, p. 205. March 14, 1594.

³ Carew MSS. vol. 618, p. 46.

into divers hands, but none to have anything that will not obey English law.”¹

The Queen's Letter to the Lord Deputy on this subject bears date January 20, 1590; it was written from Richmond, and mentions her “gracious respect for the service of the Gentlemen, who are the principal persons of Mac Mahons Country, and whom you have so commended for their loyalty,” and proceeds to authorize “the assignment of such portions of the forfeited Seignories and lands as in the discretion of the Deputy shall be thought meet for the advancement of our service, the reduction of the country to civil obedience, and the contentment of the parties.” Her Majesty also signified her pleasure that there should be assigned “to so many of the rest of the inhabitants and pretended freeholders in the country, such portions of land as the Commissioners shall think necessary for their establishment as freeholders, whereby our laws may have due course and justice be administered.” The letter concludes with orders for the dispatch of the necessary Letters Patent, with a reservation of tenure by knights service, and a clause of forfeiture in case of treason or rebellion, and for the extinction of the name of Mac Mahon, as chief of the nation.²

It appears from a despatch from the Lord Deputy and Council to the English Government, dated from Dublin the 5th of December, 1590, that the chief gentlemen of the County of Monaghan, after the death of Hugh Roe M^c Mahon, were, “Ever M^c Cowley Mac-Mahon, now holding Ferney in the Barony of Donnemayne, Clancarvell being also part of that Barony possessed by Collo M^c Bryans sons, both lands of the Earl of Essex; Rossebane M^c Mahon, Sheriff of that County, being possessed of the Onaghe in the Barony of Cremourne, Patrick duff M^c Mahon being also possessed of some part of that Barony; Bryan M^c Hugh Oge M^c Mahon hath in his possession the Barony of the Dartrey, M^c Kenna a Chief Gent: and freeholder in the Barony of Trough, Patrick M^c Arte Moyle, and many others having lands in the Barony of Monaghan.”

“We fynde,” add the Lord Deputy and Council, “That the Barony of Donemayne being the Earl of Essex's lands, and a Barony of that Countie, containeth a fyveth part of the whole counte of Monaghan, whereby we cannot so effectually sett downe the maner of the devyſion, as we wold to their content^{mt} wthout the Barony of Dony-mayne. And therefore yf yt would please her Ma^{ty} to deile wth th' Erle of Essex, to make surrender into her highnes's handes thereof, and to give unto his l^{ps} some other consideracōn there to his satisfaccōn; estemynge fferry, being two partes of the Barony of Donymayne, to be worth c^{li} ster: p^r an^m for so hath byn offred for yt, besides Clancarvell, a third parte, w^{ch} is enhabited by Collo M^c Bryens sonnes,

¹ Carew MSS. vol. 605, p. 163.

² Morrin's Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, vol. ii. p. 215.

lawles p̄sons, and such as are the only anoyers of that border of th' English Pale."¹

Lord Effex's dissent from this proposition of the Irish Council is noticed in a despatch from Fitzwilliam to Burghley, the 13th of May, 1591.

"There is added in yo' lo: firste l̄re a p̄ticular clause towching the matter of Monohan; That the Erle of Effex will not be moved to forgoe his landes beinge advifed to keepe them, uppon som greater promifs made to him then ever wilbe p̄formed, for the w^{ch} I am right forie, because I doe foresee that p̄te wilbe some hinderance to the settling of the rest, and alsoe a greate hinderance to the quietnes of the pale. Neverthelesse I shall goe forwarde wth the Division of the other Baronies according [to] their llo: direction, and doe hope wth Gods good favor soone after th' ende of this next tearme to fettle them."²

Preparatory to a division of the escheated territories, the Government determined upon a Survey and Map of the whole;³ and Francis Jobson, accordingly executed in December, 1590, the first "Platt of the County of Monaghan," preserved in the State Paper Office, together with another on a larger scale dated in 1591.

The first of these maps is both meagre, and certainly, as the author expresses it in an apologetic note to Burghley on the back, "*nothing perfect*," but it is remarkable for the rough sketches of the Cabins, [for they were no better,] of the petty Chiefs of Monaghan; they are in all cases surrounded by water,⁴ one is to be found in every Barony distinguished as "*The Iland*;" that in Farney was at *Lifanisk*, then called "*Lysonske*," and is marked in the map as "The Iland Ever M^c Cooleys house." Others are on the Islands on *Lough Mucknoe*, in the Barony of Cremorne, "Mac Mahouns House" is "in the *Loughe of Monnachin*," Brian M^c Mahon's chief House is on *Lough*

¹ S. P. O. This matter is also noted in the Council Register books [vol. ix. p. 823], where it appears that Lord Effex estimated his interest in his Irish estate at £300 per annum in 1591. The Council tempted his Lordship with £150 per annum, but in vain [vol. ix. p. 444-5].

² S. P. O.

³ Twenty years previous we find, however, Lord Burghley sending "for a more p̄ticular description topographically of Ulster." See the State Papers, Jan. 6, 1569, and under date of the 24th of March, 1570-1, is preserved also a letter of Robert Lythe to his Lordship of his endeavours to make a Plot of Ireland; he mentions passing by *ferney* in his perambulation from the "River of Strangford," but was prevented from doing much by the state of the country.

⁴ This was the universal system of defence in the north of Ireland. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the Government as to what Castles or Forts O'Neil hath, and of what strength they be, states (May 15, 1567): "For Castles I think it be not unknown unto y^r honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in 'sartin ffreshwater loghes' in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them, it is thought that there in y^e said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate w^{ch} is much, & money, prisoners, & gages; w^{ch} Islands hath in wars tofore been attempted & now of late again by y^e Lord Deputy there, S^r Harry Sydney, w^{ch} for want of means for safe conduct upon y^e water it hath not prevailed."

Rouskey, in the Barony of Dartrey, and Mac Kenna has a *Crannoge*, as these wooden houses built on artificial Islands are called, marked either on the lake of Glaslough, or on that of Emy, in the Parish of Donagh, in the Barony of Trough.

In October, 1591, the Deputy and Council inform the English Lords that "we have lately returned from Monaghan, and have perfected the division of that County amongst the chief Lords and Freeholders, according to her Majesties pleasure; we were at Monaghan, the Sessions being held there, on the 24th of September last: we entered into the division of the four several baronies of that County, viz: Monaghan, Dartry, Cremourne & Trough, not medling with ffarney, and Clancarwell w^{ch} belongeth to the Erle of Essex, w^{ch} wee wishe were reduced to the same Estate; and in them besides eight chief lords, we have appointed about 280 Freeholders, w^{ch} shall hold their Estates from her Ma^{tie} and onlie depend upon her highnes." ^{1 2}

Essex was at this time enjoying that favour at Court which has gained for

¹ S. P. O.

² Extracts from Surveys of Monaghan in 1592.

"The Barr of Donnemayne was by her Ma ^{tie} geven unto Walter Erle of Essex, and to his heires cont.	}	Ballybetoghes...21. Tates 336. Acres (<i>Irishe</i>)...20160.
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N. B. A Ballybetoghe cont. 16 Tates and every Tate cont. 60 acres.

The Baronie of Donnemayne because it is in the Erle of Essex possession, and not escheted to the Quene as the rest abovenamed, is not placed amongst them, but yet by surveye doth contayne in myles square 99,—acres (*English*) 63360.

This Survey was made by frances Jobson and presented by him to the late Lord Treasurer of Engeland."

Carew MSS. Lambeth, 635, p. 97.

"The countrie of Monachan all w^{ch} was under the rule of M^c Mahon conteyneth 5 baronies viz.

1. Monaghan, which hath in y^t 24 townes every towne conteyneth 16 Tates, and every Tate 60 acres *Irishe*, so that the whole Baronie conteyneth after this computation 23040 acres *Irishe*.

2. Trough, conteyneth 14 townes in acres ut supra 13440 *Irishe*.

3. Dautrye, conteyneth 21 townes in acres 20160 *Irishe*.

4. Crymorne, conteyneth 21½ townes, in acres 20640 *Irishe*.

5. Donnemayne conteyneth 21 townes, in acres 20160 *Irishe*.

So that the whole countrie of Monachan conteyneth 101 townes, Tates 1124, acres of Ireland 97440.

Note that upon all these baronies above written M^c Mahon did at his pleasure make his expenses, reserving in his owne possession as his demaynes the towne of Monaghan and the three townes adioyninge unto yt, which were evermore free from all impositions wth the rest of the baronies.

Note, that all the Baronie of Dounemayne w^{ch} conteyneth 14 townes in ffarney and 7 townes in Clancarvel were by le^{tes} patent given by Quene Elizabeth to Walter Devereux Earle of Essex whose sonne Rob^t nowe in Anno 1592 doth enioye the same.

Note, that in the yeare S^r William Fitzwillm being Lord Deputie, Hugh Roe the last M^c Mahon was attaynted of treason and himself executed at Monaghan, and the name of M^c Mahon for ever suppressed, by dividing the Baronies amonge the gentlemen of that name, who take the landes of the Quene at a rent in fee farme." Carew MSS. 635, p. 43.

him the somewhat ambiguous title of "The Favourite of Queen Elizabeth;" he had been admitted to her Councils in 1591, where his influence was supreme. The Irish Council, therefore, not being able to carry their point with his Lordship, though the Queen herself appears to have been of their mind,¹ were forced to submit and to content themselves with the escheated lands, which they, according to Fitzwilliam's favourite scheme, divided amongst the petty chiefs of the Mac Mahon sept, reserving only the Termon or Sanctuary lands, allotted to Sir Henry Bagnall and other gentlemen of the pale.

1. To Brian M^c Hugh Oge M^c Mahon, who is described in a letter from the Queen to the Lord Deputy, as a man of action and credit in the Country, was allotted five ballybetaghcs in demesne all in the Barony of Dartry. To freeholders under the said Brian thirteen ballybetaghcs, and four tates, also in Dartry. Remainder after the decease of Brian M^c Hugh oge M^c Mahon, to Hugh M^c Brian M^c Hugh oge M^c Mahon, his reputed son; second remainder to Rory M^c Hugh oge M^c Mahon, reputed brother to the said Brian.

2. To Rofs bane M^c Mahon was allotted five ballybetaghcs and a half in demesne in the Barony of Monaghan, and to freeholders under the said Rofs eight ballybetaghcs and a half in the same barony. Remainder after the decease of Rofs bane M^c Mahon, without heir male of his body, to Hugh M^c Rofs M^c Mahon, second remainder to Art M^c Rofs M^c Mahon.

3. To Patrick M^c Art moil M^c Mahon, three ballybetaghcs in demesne in the Barony of Monaghan, and to freeholders under the said Patrick in the same barony four ballybetoghcs. Remainder to Art mac Art moyle M^c Mahon, second remainder to Tool M^c Art M^c Mahon.

4. To Ever M^c Coolie M^c Mahon, five ballybetaghcs in demesne, in the Barony of Cremorne, and to freeholders under him, eleven ballybetaghcs and a half in the same Barony. Remainder to Rory M^c Coolie M^c Mahon, second remainder to Cooley M^c Cooley M^c Mahon his reputed brothers.

5. To Patrick duff M^c Mahon was assigned two ballybetaghcs and a half in the Barony of Cremorne, and to freeholders under the said Patrick two other townes and a half in the same Barony. Remainder to Patrick M^c Hugh M^c Cormock M^c Mahon, remainder to Brian M^c Gilpatrick M^c Hugh roe M^c Mahon.

6. To Patrick M^c Kenna, chief of his name, for his demesne, three ballybetaghcs and twelve tates in the Barony of Trough, and to freeholders under him six ballybetaghcs in the same barony. Remainder to Owen M^c Patrick M^c Kenna, second remainder to Shane M^c Kenna, his reputed sons.

7. To Brian Oge M^c Mahon were allotted three ballybetaghcs in demesne in the Barony of Trough, to hold in custodiam until warrant be obtained from Her Majesty for passing the same to him by Letters Patent, and this was done in respect; he was brother and next in remainder by Her

¹ See Morrin's Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, vol. ii. p. 225.

Majesties Letters Patent to the late attainted M^c Mahon, and described as a man who has the English language and of civil conversation: to freeholders under him in the same Barony, two ballybetaghes.

The Termon or Church lands were thus disposed of:—

1. To S^r Henry Bagnall Knight Marshall, “in respect of his ability to build and inhabit for the defence of the Country,” the lands of Mucknoe, being by estimation three ballybetaghes. Rent £20 p^r an^m.

2. To John Elliot, Esq., third Baron of Her Majesties Exchequer, the Termons of Ballyloughan, Anaghmullen, Anny and Drumfnatt. Rent £12 p^r an^m with condition of building as aforesaid.

3. To Roger Garlon of Stratanon in the County of Louth, Gent., learned in the laws, a Termon called Dowdanaght. Rent £2 p^r an^m.

4. To Hugh Strowbridge of Dublin, Gent., a Termon called Tullycorbet. Rent £6.

5. To Thomas Ashe of Trim, Gent., the Termons of Rammalys, Donagh, Greghlan and the Grange. Rent £5.

6. To Thomas Clinton of Dowdeston in the County of Louth, Gent., the Termon of Tehallon. Rent £3.

7. To Captain Humphrey Willies, the Termon of Kilmore. Rent £3.

8. To William Garvey, Gent., son to the Lord Primate, the Termon of Clontubbers (Clontibret). Rent £3.

8. To John Connollan, Parson of Monalty, two parts of the Termon called Tidavnet. Rent £8.

9. To Gerrot Dillon of Arbraccan, Gent., a Termon called Killevan. Rent £1.

10. A Termon called Ballegoloon was divided between Thomas M^c Donagh, Ever M^c Corbry and Donagh O’Hulchill. Rent £8.¹

The Irish Government were not the only party who were dissatisfied with the existing state of Farney, Ever M^c Cooly M^c Mahon, who had held those lands under Lord Essex for several years (although the Lord Deputy had now assigned to him a considerable estate in the Barony of Cremorne), thought himself hardly dealt with, because he was about to be forced to yield possession to a gentleman of English descent, who had applied to Essex, through his kinsman, Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,²

¹ *Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ asservatorum repertorium*, vol. ii. (fol. 1829) p. xxi.

² Fragment of a letter from Z. Wrighte, at Oxford, Sept. 26, 1592, “her Majesty being in her return towards Hampton Court,” to—[apparently M Pratt Lord Essex’s Irish agent], —“I moved his Lp. to knowe what had passed betweene Mr. Talbot & his Lp. touchinge Ferneye, the Erle of Shreusburie was a suitor in his behalf, whereupon my Lo: willinge to gratifie his Lp. telleth me he hath promised ferny unto Mr. Talbot for three yeares at iii^s rent p^r an^m. I am sure nothing is yet done, because noe Lease or estate can be made wthout Mr. Broughton, who was absent as myself also when Mr. Talbot came to my L^d. The Courte being then in the Countie of Gloucester, I have aduised his Lp. to hold his owne, and have signified y^r opinion of the value of the Lande; as occasion shall require I will remember his Lp. of his

for a lease of the Territory of Farney. John Talbot of Castle Ring, in the neighbouring County of Louth, had been recommended by the Archbishop of Dublin to Burghley, in May, 1591, as a proper person to be appointed Sheriff on the Settlement of Monaghan. "He hath of late years," writes his Grace, "inhabited a large scope of ground bordering upon M^c Mahons Country, & y^e Fewes, I assure y^e Lo: verie forwardlie to the good hope & comfort of all that Quarter of the English Country, as the principal gentlemen and freeholders of the same have, (under their hands,) testified to the L. Deputie, making humble petition to his L^dship for some good means to continue his abode amongst them which he is otherw^{ise} like to break of, by occasion of some great losses by fire lately happened to him."¹

Lord Shrewsbury, also, in a letter to Burghley from Worktop, June 14, 1591, had made mention of "Mr. John Talbott of Ireland," as "my neere kinsman, whom I hold in very especiall love & accompte, & whose sufficiency & honestie I dare be bolde to recommende;" he concluded by requesting for his cousin, "the charge of 100 men in those dangerous parts, where he dwelleth, without any manner of pay or charge to her Ma^y."

To this gentleman the Earl of Essex granted a lease of the whole Barony of Farney for three years, dated on the 3rd of November, 1592.² In the summer of that year, Ever M^c Mahon, with the hope of still retaining possession, repaired to London; the State Paper Office has preserved many of his petitions and letters during his residence in England. The following extracts from them will illustrate the political state of the country both at that time and at a former period:—

"The humble Petition of your Ma^{ties} faythfull subiect, Ever M^c Mahon."
10 decem: 1592.

own good, and yf it come to matter of agreement in writinge I will not forget yr. request. In the meane season thankinge you for y^e L^{tes}, and desiringe you to proceede in y^e busines, as you may obtaine Commission from the deputie, that therebie my L. may be fully instructed. I cease, &c."

¹ S. P. O. In the same Collection is a letter from the Lord Deputy to Burghley, Nov. 5, 1591, giving his reasons why Mr. Talbot was an unfit person to be appointed Sheriff of the County of Monaghan, as her Majesty had directed him to be during pleasure. "There hath been a Patent granted by me, and this Council to Rofs-Bane, a principal Gent of that County," a native to be preferred to one of the Pale of that office. A Draft of Burghley's letter in favour of Mr. Talbot, entirely in his lordship's autograph, is in the S. P. O. The reason given for his being appointed Sheriff of Monaghan, is that "in respect he hath also buylded a hous of strength in those borders."

Mr. John Talbot was son of William Talbot of Malanide, Esq., he was afterwards knighted by the Earl of Essex in August, 1599; he married a lady of his own ancient house, as appears by the following inscription from a flat stone in Bromsgrove Church, Worcestershire, the burial place of the Talbots of Grafton:—"Here lyeth the body of Dame Bridget Talbot, daughter to S^t John Talbot of Grafton, and wife to S^t John Talbot of Castle Ring in Ireland, who died 1619." Sir John Talbot died Nov. 7, 1613. See the Repertory of Inquisitions, Louth, Jac I. N^o. 4.

² At this time (Nov. 19, 1592) Thomas Henshaw, recommended by the Lord Deputy, was appointed Seneschal of the County of Monaghan, as appears by the Queen's Letter of that date to the Lord Deputy, enrolled in Chancery, 34. Eliz. Morrin's Calendar, vol. ii. p. 226.

It begins by stating that whereas "his Grandfather and ffather with all his auncestors tyme oute of mynd¹ was possessed of the territory of ffarney in the Countye of Moneaghane in the province of Ulster, &c until &c it was taken from them by y^e act of Par^t made for the attainder of Shane O'Neill, albeit none of y^r suppliant's house or name attained, but always loyal subjects as appears upon record by the Council books in Dublin; his Grandfather submitted himself in the time of Henry VIII. and the Captains of your suppliant's name all slain by the Neills who were always enemies to the Captains of Farney. By Queen Elizabeth's grant to Walter Earl of Essex, your suppliant hoped his honor would rest content with the chief rent reserved to your Majesty and not dispossess your suppliant of the land, therefore your suppliant entered as Captain into the said land about xi years past, being then almost all waste, and ever since with the loss of two of his brothers and many of his men he did defend the said territory, and brought it to civility, but M^c Mahon chief of his name, for being denied rents and duties of the Inhabitants which his predecessors always had had, entered Ferney with great force, and slew two of his brothers, and took himself prisoner, and kept him till he gave pledges to pay the said rents and duties, of which oppressions he hath severall times informed the Earl of Essex by letters; whereby he could not pay his honor any chief rent, unless he might of M^c Mahon's oppressions be discharged, which the Earl did not, but the Lord Deputie that now is, having about two years past executed the said M^c Mahon partly for praying upon your suppliant's country, and partly for other just causes, since which your suppliant paid according to the survey of Commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy £200 rent yearly unto the said Earl, for which rent he thought he should for ever enjoy it, to him and his heires, yet being come hither to offer to hold the said territory of his honor, he could not win his Lordship thereto, albeit he offered £300 p^r an^m rather than be dispossessed of his ancestours feate, his naturall Inclination thereto is suche. Nevertheless the Earl did sett the said Territory to John Talbot of Castle Ring, and hereby dispossessed him and his children with many of his followers. In tender consideration whereof (he concludes), and that himself is aged and hath nyne tall gents: that are his legitimate sons, and that all others in Ulster whose lands was past unto y^r Ma^{tie} by the said Statute are restored to their lands, his humble suit is," as the clerk of the Council has endorsed on the back of the petition, "that it maie please her Ma^{tie} to grant unto the Earle of Essex so much landes in England as he, in his petition suethe for in Ulster, being (as he pretendeth) auntyent inheritance, and taken from him by an act of parliament in Irland for Shane O'Neal his rebellion, or if that maie not be, to graunt him xxx horse in paye

¹ According to the Annals of Ulster, it was in the year 1497, that the descendants of Hugh Roe M^c Mahon, viz. the grandfather and great uncle of Ever, took possession of Farney.

wthout checque in Irland, to him and his heires, or lastlie c^d in fee farme in that realme, that shall fall unto her Ma^{tie} by escheate, attendure or otherwise.”

“ Referred by her Ma^{tie} to the right honourable the L. Treasorer. W^m Aubrey.”

This petition was shortly followed by a letter from Ever M^c Mahon to the Lord Treasurer, dated on the 18th of January, 1592-3 inclosing a list of his services, and pressing his suit to his Lordship, whose kindness he acknowledges.

The inclosure sets forth:—

“ 1^o his service in the time of Sir Henry Sidney, when he went with all his forces to help the Lord of Louth, when M^c Mahon chief of his name entered the territories of the said Lord, at that time the said M^c Mahon slew the said Lord, with one of Ever’s brothers and xii of his men, and took himself prisoner and ij of his brothers, and detained them till he gave as pledges his son and heir and eldest brother, notwithstanding said Ever not respecting his said son and brother, he brought the said Deputy and forces into M^c Mahons Country, and bestowed on his lordship’s souldiers the first night they incamped, ‘fortye kowes.’ The Deputy continued there one month, untill M^c Mahon did submit himself, and gave pledges to be subject to her Majesty.

“ 2. In the government of Sir William Drury, the said Ever took Arte M^c Colle M^c Bryan M^c Mahon, prisoner, with Coll his brothers son, and two of their followers, ring-leaders of many robberies on the English Pale, and delivered them to the Lord Deputy who presently executed them by marshall law, and so made enemies of the M^c Mahons.

“ 3. In the now Government of Sir William Fitz-Williams, the said Ever at his honors request pursued Coll M^c Bryans sons, and for that purpose entertained at his own proper cost and charges 150 soldiers, and drove the said rebels to the Earl of Tyrownye, &c.

“ 4. The said Ever and all his followers did pursue Bryan M^c Hugh Oge being in rebellion, and persuaded him to submit himself to the now Lord Deputy.

“ 5. The said Ever for eight years past hath kept at his own charges to watch the borders of the English Pale twenty-four horsemen, and three score footmen, for which service he was highly commended by the now Lord Deputy, by the Lord of Slane, the Lord of Louth, and Sir John Bellew.”

Letters from Ever M^c Mahon dated on the 13th and 19th of March, 1592-3, remind the Lord Treasurer, “that himself, his nine sons all servicable men, his four brothers, and all his horsemen and followers, are to be dispossessed of their antient inheritance by Mr. John Talbot, May next coming;” he refers his Lordship to Mr. Wilbraham, her Majesty’s Solicitor

of Ireland,¹ and to Mr. Deane of Ardmagē, Sir George Carew,² Sir Henry Harington, with divers others then present; he mentions also the land which the Lord Deputy had restored to him, as a small portion of waste mountain land, uninhabited this forty years, and always known to belong to his predecessors, but usurped by M^c Mahon; he hopes in conclusion for recompense, "else it is but folly for any of Ulster hereafter, to crave any recompense for Service."³

With the hope of influencing the Lord Treasurer in his favour, Ever M^c Mahon procured letters of recommendation from the Lord Deputy⁴ and Council, and his neighbours of the pale. He is styled in the despatch of the former, dated from Dublin, the 5th of January, 1592-3, "a principall gentleman of the County of Monochan attending the Court in England, his children civilly brought up, and have th' englishe language." The letter is signed by "The Lord Viscount Gormanston, The Baron of Louthe, and Sir John Bellewe K^t," and bears date the 28th of March, 1593; it mentions him with commendation, as one "who took government of the territory of Ferney since his father's death, and still hath been the only man to reduce that Country to Civility, and therefore in our judgements hath deserved special favor."³

After six months unprofitable attendance at Court, Mac Mahon returned disappointed to Ireland. The following letter to the Lords of the Council was written on the eve of his departure:—

"Maie y^e please yo^r honourable good Lor^{ps} to understand that I am now after six moneths suite heere to my greate charges and no lesse hinderance readie to retourne to Ireland for want of money to defraie my greate charges and expences heere in following my suite to her Ma^{tie}. Nevertheles for as much as I am ashamed to make knowne to anie that I did remaine heere this long tyme, and to retourne wthout having anie recōpence of her Highnes, I will leave my son Edmund M^c Mahone heere to ensue my suite to her Ma^{tie} and yo^r Lo^{ps}. I am therefore most humblie to beseech y^e Hon^{rs} to have some cōmiseracōn of me as well in respect of the losse of myne inheritance, as my good service and my greate charges heere as aforefaide; the whole state of my causē is made knowne to yo^r Hon^{rs} already, So leaving

¹ Roger Wilbraham, Esq., Solicitor General for Ireland, appointed 1586, revoked 1603.

² Sir George Carew, created Earl of Totness 1626, ob. 1629.

³ S. P. O.

⁴ Extract from a letter from the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Lord Burghley, June 2, 1592, seven months previous to the despatch noticed in the text:—"I was humblie bolde to move y^e Lo: concerning the land the Erle of Essex hath in ffernie, w^{ch} now I heare his Lo: wolde for reason depart with, and pitie it were anie should be inhabitants wthin that countie of Monaghan, but sūche as wolde be nursing mothers & fathers to the quiet of it, ffor unto this daie, (God therefore be praised,) all the north side of the English pale threescore mile long, have & do, find that quiet by the nowe state of that country w^{ch} their fathers & grandfathers never felt or had." S. P. O.

my faide sonne to yo^r Honourable confideracōns for his speedie dispatch I humblie take my leave wth yo^r Lor^{ps} this xxiii of March 1592(-3).

Yo^r Lor^{ps} humble bounden”^{1 2}



While one of Ever M^c Mahon's nine sons was employed on attendance at Court on his father's affairs, the others were no less busily engaged fomenting discontent at home. But before we notice the Rebellion which over-spread the north of Ireland in 1594, it will be proper to mention a letter from the Lord Deputy and Council to the Lords of the Privy Council, dated from Dublin Castle, February 17, 1592-3, relating to a Commission for ascertaining the limits and bounds of Farney and M^c Guire's Island, which, it seems, their Lordships had been informed the Irish Government had delayed to grant. The Lord Deputy assures their Lordships of the untruth of the information, and adds that he had himself told Mr. Pratt (the Earl's servant) that the Commission was delayed because that "the Privy Council and Lords were dispersed in Munster, with which he rested satisfied, and in Michaelmas Term Commission went down to execute that service before the end of the term."³

¹ S. P. O.

² It appears from a letter from Ever Mac Mahon from Liverpool, the 12th of April, 1593, that he had there met one of his sons, the bearer of these letters of recommendation, there is also another from Thomas Lord Slane to Lord Burghley, in which he testifies that Ever "hath always demeaned himself a good and faithful subject." S. P. O.

³ Connected with this Commission there is a fragment among some unarranged papers in the S. P. O.; it appears to be part of the draft of a letter from the Commissioners to Essex, viz. "—by fair & large promises made to some of them of parte of the said lande, if the same shold by them be exempted oute of the bounds of fferney as by secret intelligence geven unto us thereof appeared. These inconveniences appearinge unto us, and the matter of great importance to y^r Lo: even to the losse of m m acres of land at the least as we understand we have thought good, fitt, & necessarie to desist from the said service for the present, intendinge hereafter at some more apt tyme after Mr. Talbotts retorne whome nowe you intende to make yo^r farmer, to hold a more safe course for yo^r honors advantadge and havinge dissolved the said service for the occasions aforesaid whereof we beseeche y^r Lo: to advise wth y^r learned Counsell there of whose & y^r Lo: resolutōn therein, we desier to be advertized before we shall agayne enter into the said service. We humbly take our leaves. ffrom y^r towne of Maher Rosse in ffarney. this viii^h of Decemb'. 1592. John Ellyot. Thomas Henshawe. Rice ap Hughe. Will^m. Pratt." By the above it appears that the Commissioners, viz., John, Ellyot, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Thomas Henshawe, Seneschal of Monaghan, Rice ap Hughe, Provost Marshal, and William Pratt, agent to the Earl of Essex, broke up without defining the limits of the Territory of Farney; the rebellious state of the country probably prevented them from reassembling, which explains why there is no record of their proceedings among the rolls of the Irish Chancery. From the same reason also the Map and Survey of Farney undertaken at this time by Francis Jobson was probably left unexecuted; it is alluded to in the following note to Sir

“ Touchinge the other ptes of y^r ll: lre for favor and contēnce to be shewed to Mr. Talbott in his employment in ferney under the Erle, he shall not want that help, and furtheraunce, w^{ch} in onie forte we maie yeild him in iustice, for his better settlinge in that Countrey, and establisshinge of the fame.”¹

By the lease granted by Robert, Earl of Essex, to “John Talbot of Castle ringe in the county of Louthe in the Realme of Ireland Esq^r.” bearing date the 3rd of November, 34 of Elizabeth (1592), the whole of fferney, otherwife fferne, was granted for a term of three years, at an annual rent of £250, with the exception, however, of “the appointment of Leetes, Faires and Markets &c.” and also “reserving to the said Earl and his heires full powers to build, make, furnishe, and fortifie, such, and so manie castles, bulwarks, sconses, fortes, fortificacoñs, and houses and places of defence, upon anie pcells of the said Lordshippes &c. as to the said Earl and his heires shall be thought expedient.” Provision was also made for the survey and limits of the Lordship of Ferney, and against the “Irish exactions of bonaghte, cesse, coyney, and lyrie;” and a particular stipulation was added, “That the said John Talbot should allow every householder or chief of every ffamilie now dwelling within the said L^dship, to have and enjoye during the said terme one carucate of lande or ploughe lande &c. so that such householder will yeld or condescend to yeld to the said John Talbot, a convenient and reasonable rent, not to exceede sixpence per English acre, at the most;” with a covenant “that the said John Talbot shall assist to defend the said Lordships from all invasions incurfions &c. and to deliver up the same at the end of the said terme, in as good & peaceable plighte, as the same now are and remaine.”²

It was certainly out of Mr. Talbot's power to fulfil this last article of his engagement, as the following extracts from the correspondence of the Lord Deputy and Council from the originals in the State Paper Office will sufficiently prove:—

“The Lord Deputy, [Fitzwilliam] & Council to the Lords, from Dublin, Sep^r. 15, 1593.

“Magwyre hath trayterouslie slipped from his said othe & promifs made to his Lordship, & in open hostilitie hath made suddaine incurfions into the Countie of Monourghan, and don some burnings and killings as well in fondry ptes there, namelie upon fferney, as also upon Castle ringe being Mr. Talbotts lands upon the borders of the Countie of Lowth, and in his retorne gave a prowde attempt upon the garrison of Monourghan lying in

W. Fitzwilliam by the Geographer himself:—“I have had vi^o. viii^d. s^lr for every daie I travayled besydes Horffe mett and mans meat of ther chardges, and also hav promised the Right Honourable the Earle of Essex to survey and plat the fferney and Clancarvall for the w^{ch} his Lor^p. hath and will reward me well.”—March 10, 1592 (3?)

¹ S. P. O.

² From the counterpart of the original lease, *penes* E. P. S.

the Abbey there, from whence nevertheleffe they weare repulſed wth the loſſe of xxiiij of their beſt leaders left deade upon the place, and about vi^{xx} others fore wounded, as the Senefchall there hath advertized, to the greate comendacōn of the Soldiers being but cc foote.”¹

Sir Henry Bagnal, the Marſhal, gives the following account of his ſervices, in his journal, dated 15th September, 1593:—“I putt into the fields, & encamped that night at Inilkein, having noe more force but 143 horſemen & 208 footmen; the 16th I marched forth wth thoſe companies & incamped that night in Hugh M^c Rories towne in the Onaght; where met us the Senefchall and Sheriff of Monachane,² M^c Kenna, and Patrick duff M^c Colla.—The 23rd, I beſtowed the whole day in eſtabliſhing the matter of that County, and diſpoſing the forces for the beſt defence thereof, and of thoſe borders, beſtowing 50 of S^r Tho. Norreys his band for the good of ffarny, and purſuit of Ever M^c Coole’s ſonnes.”¹ The Irifh verſion of theſe tranſactions is in theſe words, as they are preſerved by the Four Maſters:—“A.D. 1593. Brian, the ſon of Huge Oge, ſon of John Boy Mac-Mahon, from Dartry-Oriel, the ſons of Ever Mac Cooley from Farney, and Richard, ſon of Ulick Burke, were alſo in infurrection and rebellion againſt the Engliſh. Theſe people of Oriel made an attack upon a company of ſoldiers who were [ſtationed] at Monaghan, and flew the greater part of them; wherefore proclamation was iſſued to every Town in Ireland, declaring the aforeſaid perſons and their confederates to be Traitors.”

But to continue the extracts from the State Papers of this period:—

The Lord Deputy [Fitzwilliam], to Lord Burghley, Feb. 16, 1593-4.

—“But one fire nere quenched [viz. the power of M^c Guire,] anothe^r beginnes to lighten out of ffernie upon the borders of Lowthe by Rorie M^c Hughe oge, brothe^r to Brian, and the ſonnes of Ever M^c Coolie, and Collo M^c Brian, who are growen on the ſodaine to 7 ſkore ſhott and 40 horſe befids kerne and othe^r forts; Their harbo^r and Retrait is into the ffues and Tirone, as John Talbot ffermor of ffernie enformeth.”¹

Sir Henry Duke to the Lord Deputy [Fitzwilliam], March 18, 1593-4, detailing his expedition againſt Rory M^c Hugh Oge M^c Mahon, whom he killed at Mucknoe with fixteen of his men:—

—“I aſſure y^r hon^r that both horſemen & footmen diſchardged the ptes of tall men, and Mr. Talbott not inferior to any for valor for he ingadged himſelf ſo farre amongſt them, as his ſtaff cut in three places, and his horſe fore cut with a ſworde above the ey.”¹

In a letter, a month later, from Sir Henry Duke, dated from Louth, April 21, 1594, it is ſtated:—“Th’erle [Tirone] hath answered my letter

¹ S. P. O.

² Captain Henſhaw, who, in a letter dated the 24th of September, 1593, gives an account of his burning Brian M^c Hugh Oge’s chief houſe, called “The Rookey,” being a fair new houſe, built that year. Rookey is in the pariſh of Killeevan, and Barony of Dartrey. S. P. O.

concerning the prey latelie taken from my Lo: of Effex's tenante (Adam M^c Cordell), and faith that his son, nor Art O'Hagan's son, nor none of his men were there, nor that there is no such matter, and yet the poor man hath lost all his goods, and th'erle's bastard was scene, and spoken unto by the poor people that followed their goods, and Art O'Hagan hath the most part of the studds and some of the cowes, and yet there is no such matter."¹

June, 1594. "Ever M^c Mahon's sons with many others sworn on their mass-books to continue in Rebellion, till the Mac Mahon's lands are restored by the Queen."¹

August 7, 1594. "Collo M^c Brian's sons, who have been late out upon Ferney, have been taken into protection upon suit made for them, in respect of service by S^t Henry Duke."¹

Thomas, Lord Slane, to the Lord Deputy, from Slane, October 12, 1594.

—"The latestt newes that I can certifie y^r LP. is the cominge of Ever M^c Colowe, himself his followers and creaghts to ffearnii on Sundaie last and entred possession of the whole countrie. Th'earle's (Tirone's) brother Cormock, came wth greate forces in his compaine, to place him there, and lefte wth him as Bonaghts for his better defence 40 horsemen and 180 shott, besides what he is able to make of his owne compaine, and others of that countrie who latelie were in p^rtecti with John Talbott of whom a good number is nowe gone to dwell wth the said Eveir wth alwaies was my oppinion of them, the comon use of those that be p^rected in the like man^r, wthout securitie of their loyaltie."¹

"Advertisementes received by severall espialles this xxth of ffebruarii, 1594.

"Yesterdaie Collo Mac Bryans sonnes, and Ever Mac Cooloes sonnes burnt and brake downe the Howse and Bawne² in Killany, and burnt all the Churches in fferney, least anie garrison should be laid in them."

"Ever Mac Cooloes sonnes, and Collo Mac Bryans sonnes, upon y^r coming of the ryfinges out to Atherdie, wrote p^rsently to th'erle for more men to front those borders."¹

Such was the distracted state of the new Shire of Monaghan, in 1593 and 1594. As to Farney, Mr. Talbot had early in the latter year applied to the Government, and twenty-two footmen had been granted him;³ but the preceding extracts have shown how inadequate so small a force proved for the protection of the loyal inhabitants of that part of the country. A Petition from Bridget, wife of John Talbot, dated in February, 1594, requests "that

¹ S. P. O.

² *Bawne*, properly *Ban*, i.e., the rampart, whether of earth or stone, which enclosed the *dun*, or keep. The name was afterwards applied to the fortified houses of the English settlers.

³ "A^o. xxxvi. Eliz." 1594. "a grant to Jo: Talbott in Ireland for allowance of 22 footemen for defence of Ferney, belonging to the E. of Effex." Cotton MSS. Titus, cx. fo. 96. "Disposition of her Majesties forces in Ulster.—June 10, 1594."

"In ferney th'erle of Effex's lande, 22 foote under Mr. Talbott of a new ereçon." S. P. O.

in regard of her husbands charges in reedifying of his house, waisted by the northern rebels of Ireland, his estate utterly decayed &c. that he may have a grant of xl^{li} a year in reversion of her highnesses land in Ireland for 50 yeares, and the first or second pension that shall fall voyd in Ireland."

Burghley has written, "No more lands are to be granted in reversion but yet Mr. Talbot to be recompensed wth the lands or goods of the rebels y^e have spoiled him."¹

The rebellious state, however, in which the north of Ireland remained for several years, probably prevented the just retribution recommended by his Lordship. In the meantime, Ever Mac Mahon appears to have been left in actual, though not in undisturbed, possession of Farney; that devoted territory was the scene of constant warfare during the years 1595, 1596, 1597, and 1598. Mr. Talbot could not maintain his ground against the confederated rebels, but detachments of troops were stationed on the borders of the Pale at Ardee, Louth, and Castle Ardagh, in Meath, the garrisons of Monaghan, Mucknoe, and Clones being in the hands of the enemy; Monaghan, indeed, was "invaded and waisted to the utter ruin of that now reformed place"¹ in the year 1595. It was speedily relieved, however, by Sir Henry Bagnall, in the report of whose service it is stated Maguire and Mac Mahon, who had besieged Monaghan, "rose as soon as we came, we encamped on a hill close to the Abbey, our loss was twelve slain and thirty hurt; the same evening the enemy drew up his forces, increased to above eight thousand foot and one thousand horse, within three quarters of a mile, and yet did nothing."^{2 3}

The account in the Annals or the Four Masters of the brief success of the Irish at this period is as follows:—

"A.D. 1595. The Lord Justice (Sir William Russell) set out with provisions to (victual) Monaghan, and from thence he proceeded with his army to Dublin. For some time after this the English did not dare to bring any army into Ulster, except one hosting which was made by Sir John Norris, and his brother Sir Thomas Norris, the President of the two Provinces of Munster, with the forces of Munster and Meath, to proceed into Ulster. They marched to Newry, and passed from thence towards *Armagh*⁴ (Monaghan), when they had proceeded near half way, they were met by the Irish, who proceeded to annoy, shoot, pierce, and spear them, so that they did not suffer them either to sleep or rest quietly for the space of twenty-four hours.

¹ S. P. O.

² Carew MSS. Lambeth, in Calendar, 1509-1600, pp. 95, 110.

³ Monaghan is described in a minute by Sir William Russell, March 11, 1595-6, as "a place of no strength, but the walls of an old church and some little trenching that the soldiers had made themselves." S. P. O.

⁴ *Armagh*. This should evidently be, says Dr. O'Donovan, towards "*Monaghan*," for we are informed by O'Sullivan Beare, who seems to have had the account from living witnesses, that the conflict between the Earl of Tyrone and Segrave, which he describes, took place at *Cluain-tibret* near Monaghan. "Non procul a Munichano in campum qui *Pratum Fontis*, dicitur." See "Hist. Cathol. Iber." tom. iii. lib. iii. c. 2.

They were not permitted to advance forward one foot further, and their chiefs were glad to escape with their lives to Newry, leaving behind them many men, horses, arms, and valuable things. The General Sir John Norris, and his Brother Sir Thomas, were wounded on this occasion; it was no ordinary gap of danger for them to go into the Provinces after this."

At the beginning of the year 1595-6, and no doubt in consequence of the temporary successes of the Irish, a commission sat at Dundalk for the purpose of bringing about a peace with Tyrone, who, with the minor Irish chiefs, was now more insolent than ever. Brian M^c Hugh oge M^c Mahon and Ever M^c Cooley M^c Mahon delivered a writing to the commissioners, preserved among the Carew MSS., consisting partly of grievances and complaints and partly of protestations and demands. In this document the Irish version of the execution of Hugh M^c Mahon is set forth at length with many particulars, including the story of the bribe of cows, originally said to be 600, but now increased to 800. Ever M^c Cooley M^c Mahon complained that he "was forced by the Earl of Tyrone to pay about 200*l.* sterling to Captain S^r Leger, as Agent for the Earl of Essex, who claimeth interest in Ferney, parcel of M^c Mahon's country, from Her Majesty," and alludes to the lease of that territory, granted by the Earl to S^r John Talbot, who had consequently despoiled him, he avers, "of at least 1000^{l.}", and so turned him a begging, utterly refusing to let him have so much as one village in the country upon which he might dwell." They protest that their disloyalty proceeded from hard usage, and end by demanding pardon and a restitution of all lands, spiritual and temporal, within M^c Mahon's country, one year's allowance without rent, and liberty of conscience for themselves and the inhabitants of their country.¹ A note of the answer to this document is also extant among the Carew MSS., in which Her Majesty is made to remark upon the strange demand for the restoration of spiritual lands, yet promises that such of the English as have had grants of spiritual or Termon lands shall be treated with to surrender their patents, with restitution of all lands which of right belong to them at the usual rents. A cessation of arms for two or three months was the only result of this commission and conference, except that some of the Mac Mahons (but not Ever M^c Cooley) made their submission on their knees in the market-place at Dundalk in the month of April, 1596.

At length, at the end of the year 1598, the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, had reached so formidable a height, that both the Queen and her ministers were alarmed, and determined to send a greater force than had ever landed in Ireland, to quell the insurrection, which had then extended itself throughout nearly the whole of the kingdom. At that period, to revert to our more immediate subject, "The Island of Magee, belonging to the Earl of Essex, was altogether waste, Mac Mahon in Monaghan, and Ever

¹ Calendar of Carew MSS. 1589-1600, p. 156.

M^c Cooley in the Ferney, and others of that name in Clankarvil, had 500 foot and 160 horfe." ¹

Robert, Earl of Effex, was selected by Elizabeth, or rather appointed himself, General of the Irish Expedition, and thus "at once," adds Cox, "gratified his own ambition, and his enemies' malicious designs, for they desired nothing more than his absence from court." He left London the end of the month of March, 1599; the parish register of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, contains the following note of his progress:—"1598-9. Mem: that the 3^d day of this April, Robert Earl of Effex went from Drayton Bassett towards Ireland, with an hoste of men, to make warre against the Earl of Tyroone an Irishman." Upon Effex's arrival in Ireland,² however, instead of carrying into effect this principal object of his mission, and proceeding immediately northwards,³ he thought proper to act contrary to his instructions, and marched into Munster, acting upon the advice of the Irish councils, who represented, that there was a want of forage in Ulster, and advised "to wait till the summer be further advanced, there would be better opportunity then to strike at their cows, and destroy the Harveft." ⁴ It was not until the 28th of August that he left Dublin on his journey to the north. The State Paper Office has preserved the following characteristic note, written by his Lordship on the eve of this memorable expedition:—

"My ll^s. I am even now putting my foot into the stirrop to go to the rendevors att the Navan, and from thence I will draw the army as farr, and to do as much, as duty will warrant me and god inable me, and so cōmending y^r ll^s to gods best ptection I rest

att y^r ll^s comōndmt. Effex." "Dublin 28th of August."

(Addressed.) "To the R^t Hon^{ble} my verie good Lords the ll^s & others
of her Ma^{ties} most honourable privie Councell."

(Endorsed.) "By Mr. Lovelace. rec^d at Hampton C^{it}: 1: Sept."

Of Effex's northern journey two minute and interesting accounts are extant in print. The first, sent by his lordship with a private letter to the Queen, was printed many years since in the "Nugæ Antiquæ."⁵ The second, by John Dymmok, supposed to have been in attendance upon Effex, appeared in the second volume of "Tracts relating to Ireland, printed for the Irish Archæological Society."⁶ The following extracts from the former,

¹ Moryson, pt. xi. bk. i. ch. i. p. 82.

² He arrived the 15th of April, 1599, his Patent is printed in the "Liber Hiberniæ," par. iv. p. 110.

³ "Advertisements fr: y^e North of Ireland, dated from the Bawne in the Countie of Louth, July 20, 1599."

"As for the matters of this Countrey y^r hon^r shall understand that Equer M^c Coologh M^c Maghon (thei call him their Capⁿ of ferney.) went himself to Tirone, requested license to come in for this harveft to save his corne, and th'earle did give him leave." S. P. O.

⁴ S. P. O.

⁵ From the Cotton MS. Titus, b. xiii. Copies are in the S. P. O. and among the Carew MSS. No. 617, fo. 327. No. 621, fo. 63.

⁶ From Harl. MS. No. 1291.

are here given as introductory to the memorable interview with Tyrone which took place on the borders of Ferny:—

“The L. Lieutenant marched with his army towards Farny,¹ and lodged the 2 of September betwixt Roberts Towne and Newcastle. The 3rd he went from thence to Ardoff, [Ardragh?] where he might see Tirone with his forces on a hill, a mile and a half from owre quarter, but a river and a wood betwixt him and us. The L. Lieutenant first imbattelled his army, and then lodged it upon the hill by the burnt Castel of Ardoff, and because there was no wood for fyre nor cabines but in the valley towards Tirone’s quarter, his Lo^p commaunded a squadron of every compaigny to goe fetch wood, and sent 500 foote and 2 compaignies of horffe for their garde. Tirone sent downe some horffe and foote to impeache them and offer skirmish, but after directed them not passe the foorde, when he sawe oure men resolved to dispute it. Some skirmish theare was, from one side of the river to the other, but to little purpose; for as they offended us little, so we troubled owre selves as little with them. The next day the L. Lieutenante marched thorough the playne country to the mill of Louthe, and incamped beyond the river towards Ferny, and Tirone marched thorough the woodes, and lodged in the next wood to us, keeping his skowtes of horffe in sight of owre quarter. At this quarter the L. Lieutenant being driven to stay for a supply of victuall from Dredagh, consulted what was to be done upon Tirones armie, or how their fastnesse might be entred. It was protested by all, that owre army being farr lesse in strength, was not to attempt trenches, and to fight upon such infinit disadvantage: but a strong garrison might be placed at Louthe, or some castel thereabouts, to offend the bordering rebels, and defend the whole countrey of Lowthe: and that since we were there, we should one day draw owte and offer battayle, with oure 2500 foote to theare 5000, and with oure 300 horffe to their 700. According to which resolution the L. Lieutenant first viewed Lowthe, and found it utterly unfitt, theare being no fewell to be gotten neere it, nor any strength to be made in short tyme; and the same day, being the 5th of September, he had a gentleman sent unto him from Tirone, one Henry Hagan [O’Hagan], his constable of Dungannon and a man highly favored and trusted of him. This Hagan delivered his masters desire to parly with the L. Livetenant, which his Lo^p refused; but told Hagan he would be the next morning on the hill, betwixt both their campes, and if he would then call to speake with him, he would be found in the head of his troupes. With this answer Hagan returned, and the next morning, being the 6th of September, the L. Lieutenant drew owte 2000 foote and 300 horffe, leaving a colonel with 500 foote and 20 horffe, to garde owre quarter and baggage. The L. Livetenant first

¹ —“He departed from Dublin towards Castle Kerran, a village not farr from Kelles in Eastmeath, where he mustred 2700 foote and 300 horse, conducting them by the shortest way towards Donnemaine in Ferny, purposing to plant there a garrison; for that from that place might be offended comodiously all the rebels bordering upon Blackwater.” Dymmok.

imbattled his men upon the first great hill he came to, in fight of Tirone; and then marched forward to an other hill, on which Tirones gard of horffe ftoode, which they quitted, and theare owne army made good the place till it was neere 3 of the clocke in the afternoone. During which tyme Tirones foote neuer showed themselves out of the wood, and his horsmen were putt from all the hills which they came upon betwixt us and the woode: by which occasion some skirmish was amongst the light horffe, in which a French gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's¹ were all that were hurt of owre side. After this skirmish, a horsman of Tirones called to owres, and delivered this message;—that Tirone would not fight, nor drawe forthe, but desired to speake with the L. Livetenant, but not betwixt the 2 armies. Whereupon the L. Livetenant, towards 3 of the clocke in the afternoone, drew back agayne into his quarter, and after his returne thither, placed a garrison of 500 foote, and 50 horffe, at Nifelerathie (Newrath), half a mile from the hill of Lowthe, where theare is a square castel and a great bawne with a good dytche rounde abowte it and many thatch'd houfes to lodge owre men in. The commaundement of the garrison was given to Sir Christopher S' Laurence.² The next morning, being the 7th of September, we dislodged and marched to Drumconragh; but ere we had marched a mile, Hen: Hagan comes agayne to the L. Livetenant, and in the presens of the Earle of Southampton, Sir G. Bourycher,³ Sir Waran S' Leger,⁴ and diverse other gentlemen, delivered this message:—That Tirone desired her Majesties mercy, and that the L. Livetenant would heare him; which if his Lo^p agreed to, he would gallop abowte and meete his Lo^p at the forde of Bellaclinthe,⁵ which was on the right hand by the way which his L^p tooke to Drumconragh. Upon this message his Lo^p sent 2 gentlemen with H. Hagan to the foorde, to vew the place. They found Tirone theare, but the water so farr owte as they told him they thought it no fitt place to speake in. Whereupon he grew very impatient, and fayed, 'Then I shall despayre ever to speake with him;' and at last, knowing the foorde, found a place, where he, standing up to the horses belly, might be neere enough to be heard by the L. Livetenant, though he kept the harde grounde; upon which notice the L. Livetenant drew a troupe of horffe to the hill,

¹ Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, ob. 1624.

² Sir Christopher St. Laurence, Knt., Baron of Howth, ob. Oct. 14, 1619.

³ Sir George Bouchier, third son of John, second Earl of Bath.

⁴ Sir Warham St. Leger, ancestor of the Viscounts Doneraile, killed near Cork in an engagement with Hugh Maguire, chief Lord of Fermanagh, March 4, 1599-1600.

⁵ "*The Ford Bellaclinthe.*" The ford here spoken of was undoubtedly that on the Lagan, now called *Anagh-Clint*, from the townland of that name on the Lowth side of the river; a bridge was built in 1842 on the spot. There is yet a tradition that "a big battle" was fought at this place; but the interview is erroneously supposed to have taken place at, or near, the Glebe of Killany, called from that circumstance "*Effexford*," although there is no river there. On digging the foundations of the bridge, a bronze celt, and iron spur which appears to have been plated with silver, were found.

above the foord, and feing Tirone theare alone, went doune alone; at whofe comming Tirone faluted his Lo^p with a greate deale of reverence, and they talked neere half an houre, and after went either of them up to their compaignies on the hills. But within a while, Con O'Neale, Tyrone's bafe fon, comes downe and defired from his father, that the L. Livetenant would lett him bring downe fome of the principall men that were with him, and that his Lo^p would appoynte a number to come downe on ether fide. Whereuppon his Lo^p willed him to bring downe 6, which he did: namely, his brother Cormock, M^c Gennys, M^c Guire, Ever M^c Cowle, Henry Ovington, and one Owen, that came from Spayne, but is an Irifhe man by birthe. The L. Livetenant feeing them at the foorde, went down, accompaignied with the Earle of Southampton, Sir G^r. Bourgcher, Sir Waran S^t Leger, Sir Hen. Dañers,¹ Sir Edw. Wingfeild,² and Sir Will. Conftable. At this fecond meeting, Tirone and all his compaigny, flood up almoft to their horffes bellies in water, the L. Livetenant with his, uppon hard grounde. And Tirone fpake a good while, bare headed, and faluted with a greate deale of refpect all thofe which came downe with the L. Livetenant. After almoft half an howres conference, it was concluded that theare fhould be a meeting of certayne commiffioners the next morning, at a foord by Garret Flemings caftel, and fo they parted: the L. Livetenant marching with his armie to Drumconrogh; Tirone returning to his campe. The next morning the L. Livetenant fent Sir Waran St. Leger, Sir William Conftable, Sir William Warren, and his fecretarie Henry Wotton,³ with inftructions, to the place of meeting. Tirone came himfelf to the parlie, and fent into Garret Flemings Caftel⁴ 4 principal gent.emen, as pledges for the fafetic of our commiffioners. In this parlie was concluded a ceffation of armes for 6 weeks, and fo to continue from 6 weeks to 6 weeks, till may day, or to be broken uppon 14 Days warning. It was alfo covenanted that fuch of Tirones confederates as would not declare their affents in this ceffation, fhould be left by him to be profecuted by the L. Livetenant, and that reftitution fhould be made for all fpoyles within 20 days after notice given: that for performance of the covenants the L. Livetenant fhould give his word, and Tirone his oathe.

¹ Sir Henry Danvers, created Earl of Danby, 1626, ob. 1643.

² Sir Edward Wingfield, ancestor to Viscount Powerscourt, ob. April 22, 1638.

³ "Henry Wotton, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, of whom he is as worthily eſteemed for his rare qualities as he is deſervedly loved of all others for his vertues, and therefore thought the only man in the armye fitteſt among the reſt of the commiſſioners, that by the weight of his judgement, might be counterpoyle the ſharpenes of Hen. Ovingtons witt, Tyrone's cheefeſt Counceller." Dymmok. The celebrated Sir Henry Wotton ob. 1639.

⁴ *Garret Flemings Caſtle*. Some remains of this caſtle were until lately viſible on the ſouthern bank of the river Lagan, which divides the counties of Monaghan and Louth, and cloſe to the bridge called Lagan Bridge, on the old road to Ardee. The ancient coat of Fleming, Barons of Slane [vair, a chief checky or and gules], with ſupporters apparently intended for greyhounds, were near a cabin on the ſite of the old caſtle; the arms are well carved in ſtone, the creſt and motto illegible. Gerald or Garret Fleming died April 5, 1615.

This being concluded on the 8th of September: on the 9th the Lord Lieutenant dispersed his army, and went himself to take phisicke at Dredagh;¹ and Tirone retired with all his forces to the hart of his countrie."

And thus, in the words of Queen Elizabeth, in her answer² to Essex's despatch with his journal, was "a quicke end made of a flowe proceedinge." The subsequent career of this noble-minded but unfortunate Earl, his sudden journey to London,³ memorable interview with the Queen, and the fatal consequences of the insane conspiracy which ensued the following year, belong rather to the History of England than to our present subject; we may mention, however, an unnoticed letter in the autograph of Essex, preserved among the Irish correspondence at the State Paper Office, written soon after his return to England, but to whom does not appear, in which he maintains that his absence could not be prejudicial to her Majesty's service, inasmuch "as he had three weeks & one day after his arrival at Court, by reason of the cessation for six weeks." He talks also of "his pains & infirmities, which have made him an old man in twelve days, which are his comforts, for he took the beginning of them in her Majesties service."

Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, suffered death within the Tower of London, the 25th of February, 1600-1: having died attainted of Treason, his estates were of course forfeited to the Queen, and thus the Barony of Farney became again, "parcell of the auntient inheritance of the Crowne," as it is styled by Dymmok in his "Treatise of Ireland."⁴

Of the History of the County of Monaghan during the two years which intervened between the death of the Earl of Essex and that of Queen Elizabeth herself (March 24, 1603) we have but few memorials. Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon, who, as we have seen, made forcible entry into the Farney in the year 1594, remained in possession, and very shortly after the attainder of Lord Essex submitted himself, and applied to be formally pardoned and recognized as farmer of that country under her Majesty, as appears by the

¹ *Dredagh*, Drogheda.

² Printed in "Nugæ Antiquæ," Ed. 1804, vol. i. p. 302.

³ Essex's interview with the Queen is well described in a letter of Nicholas Whyte's, printed in the Sidney Papers (vol. ii. p. 127). The following Endorsements from a despatch from Sir Geoffrey Fenton to Sir Robert Cecil, dated at Dublin, Dec. 30, 1598, will give us the ordinary rate at which an express travelled through England at this period. The Original is in the S. P. O.

"At the Citie of Chester the 8 of January, at 3 in the afternoone, Richard Rathburne Maior.

"At Nantpwich the same night at 8.

"At Stone at 1 after midnight.

"At Litchfield at vi in ye morning.

"At Coventrye at xi before none.

"At Daventry at ii in ye afternoone.

"At Toffeter at iiiii in ye afternoone.

"At Brickhill at viii the same day.

"At Sent Albones after xii in the night."

⁴ Printed with the journal by the Irish Archæological Society.

following instrument, signed by Christopher Blount, Lord Mountjoy, at that time Lord Deputy, whose vigorous conduct in the field is further illustrated by extracts from the State Papers of the time:—

“Submission & Petition of Ever M^c Cowle M^c Mahon to her Ma^{tie} made before the Lo: Deputie and Councill at Drogheda the xxvith of March 1601.

“That he will be faithful subject to her Ma^{tie} &c. and never bear arms against her Ma^{tie} &c.

“Item, I, the said Ever do promise to booke all my men and people that be my naturall followers, and to sue out their pardon and myne owne, if her highness please to graunt the same, wth all convenient speede, within one moneth nexte ensuyng.”

“Pledges given to Capⁿ Willm^s within six dayes next ensuinge. Ardell M^c Ever M^c Mahon, and Cormocke M^c Eve^r foster brother to Hugh M^c Ever.”

“Theis Articles and Submission were read unto the said Ever this xxvith of March, and he acknowledged the upon his knees and tooke a corporall othe to pforme the same.”

“And I the said Ever M^c Cowle do bynd myselfe hereby to pay to her Ma^y, or to any other to whom yt shall appertaine all suche rents and duties as S^r John Talbott or his assignes did pay or ought to have paid, while he was ffermō there.”

“Ever M^c Mahon.”¹

The Lord Deputy and Council to the Lords, from Tredagh, 28th March, 1601:—

—“I have of late pierced into the Contreyes of the Fues and Ferney, where God hath so prospered the service, as the Chieftaines of both those contrys, after they were skourged by her Ma^{ties} forces have humbled themselves to her Ma^{ties} Mercy, and are come in.”¹

Captain Thomas Phillips to Sir Robert Cecil, from Dublin, the last of March, 1601:—

“My duetie allwaies remembered, since my last lre sent to your honor by Capten Yorke, the L. Deputie hath taken a prairie of 3000 cowes besydes garrans,² sheepe and swyne out of the farny, from the M^c Mahownes, and Ever M^c Cooly, who afterwards mozte submissivelie came in to her Ma^{ties} mercie.”¹

The State Paper Office contains a letter to Cecil written at this time, by Richard Hadfor, a Lawyer of the Middle Temple, much consulted by the Government on Irish affairs,³ recommending among other things, “That

¹ S. P. O.

² Garrant, a gelding.

³ He was possessed of the Estate of Keppocke, in the County of Louth, acquired by his grandfather, who was an Englishman, as he tells Sir Robert Cecil in one of his letters, dated “from my Chamber in Garnets buildings near Temple Barr in London, Aug^t 30, 1599;” but it is remarkable that in an Indenture of Peace, between James de Botiller, L^d Dep^t, and Bernard M^c Mahon, the name of *John Hadfor, K^{nt}*, occurs among the Witneses. The Instrument is dated at Ardee in 1424.

Ever M^c Cooley M^c Mahon, usurped Lord of the Country of fferney, who hath lately come in, should be assisted by y^e state to dwell and fortify himself in that Country, with the hope of thus effectually cutting him off from fellowship with the rest of his name."

The extracts which follow from original documents in the State Paper Office and the Carew MSS. will sufficiently illustrate the distracted state of the northern borders at this period, alternately at the mercy of the Royal army and Tyrone's undisciplined forces.

May 1, 1601, Lord Deputy Mountjoy to the Privy Council:—

"For Ulster we have as much assured the Northern borders as we can so uncertain a people; O Hanlows Country, the Fewes, Clancarvell, the Ferney, most of the galloglasses, many of the Mac Mahons, and some of the O'Reilly's, being reduced, and a garrison planted in the Brenny, to bridle the rest, to infest Monaghan, and to enable M^c Guire to look up so high as Ballyshanon, and sometimes as far as Lough Foyle."¹

Letter from Ever M^c Mahon to the Lord Deputy, from "Lisbruske" (Lifanisk), the 4th of October, 1601, stating, "That immediately after the departure of the Forces, Tyrone came into the borders of his Country, and sent unto him, to join with him in his actions, or else that he would destroy his Country, and take his cattle, begs to be allowed, till his Lordship's return, to compound with Tyrone, whereby he may preserve his poor people's goods &c."²

Letter from Sir Geoffry Fenton to Sir Robert Cecil, Dublin, the 7th of October, 1601:—

"Tyrone remaineth still upon the borders of the Fewes and Fearnly, where he holdeth treatyes with the submittees, to revolt, namely Tirlagh M^c Henry, Ever M^c Cooley, and Magynnes, all w^{ch} I am wrytten unto, are ready to returne to him, only they hover to hearken further of y^e proceeding of the Spaniard, and how the Queenes armie prevayleth against them."

"Rec^d the xiith at London."²

Letter from Sir Theobald Dillon to Sir Robert Cecil, Dublin, the 17th of October, 1601:—

"Tyrone is drawn downe to ferney, one Tyrleugh Mac Henry, his halfe brother, and Evare M^c Cowly, that came into the L: Dep^y are gone and joined with him, whereof I was assured."²

In a letter dated the 23rd of March, 1602-3, Ever M^c Cooley is mentioned by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy as one of the three persons who had assisted the English army, and sent him *garrans*, "not one," he adds, "from those villaine subjects of the Pale."

The triumph of the English over the Irish insurgents was not, however, long delayed under the able government of Mountjoy, who, in the following despatches to the Privy Council and Sir George Carew, thus describes the

¹ Carew MSS.

² S. P. O.

course which he found it necessary to take at Monaghan and its environs, which may conclude the Historical Memoir of that County during the Reign of Elizabeth :—

“ July 29, 1602.—Sithence our last dispatch from Monaghan, which was the 19th hereof, soon after our coming thither, was planted there a garrison that hath secured the English pale from all Northern Invasions, and doth lie as fit to prosecute such rebels as are likely to hold out longest, as any other ; That done we took and burned all the islands of greatest strength, placing wards in those that we best liked, and finding Mac Mahon as we did, to stand upon proud terms, though indeed desirous to be received to mercy, we spoiled and ransaked all that country of the Dartry, and by the example thereof have forced divers Chief Lords of the Country's near adjoining to come in and submit themselves, with that good show of duty and obedience as better ourselves could not desire.”¹

Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Sir George Carew, March 28, 1603 :—

“ Many and amongst the rest Henry Oge, do warn me of M^c Mahon. I did never much trust in him. He doth avow his loyalty with many others, and I see no reason for him in the common policy of this country, to betake himself at this time to his old fortune. Henry Oge fends me word, and his Priest, who is the messenger, confirms it, with an oath, that he hath killed three score of Brian M^c Arts men, deadly hurt his son, and taken 200 of their arms. I have with increase of some more grey hairs, got of Ever M^c Cooly, Turlo M^c Henry and others near 200 garrans, and sent some victuals to the garrisons, which some days have lived without any, and with no money but brass pence which the Country refuse. If that great gentleman [Tyrone?] do not come to conformity by the grace of God, I will put him in hand to it ere it be long.”¹

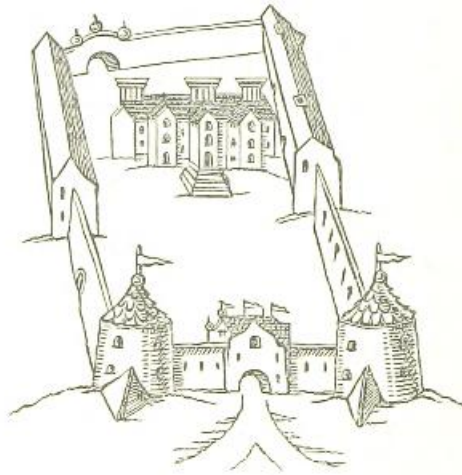
Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Sir George Carew, August 1, 1602 :—

“ They have desired me and the council to christen some of the children of the chiefest of them, as namely Hugh Oge, and Patrick M^c Art Moyle (M^c Mahon) who were christened by my own Chaplain after the manner of the English Church.”^{1 2}

¹ Carew MSS. Lambeth.

² This is a remarkable fact, and goes far to prove that the hatred to the Reformation and Liturgy of the Church, which was afterwards so intense among the Irish, had not yet developed itself among the native chiefs.

CHAPTER V.

CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN
FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES I. TO THE END OF
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Rough Sketch of the Castle and Bawn of Carrickmacross, or Essex Castle, from Thos. Raven's Survey, anno 1634.



IMMEDIATELY on the accession of James I. in 1603, the attainder against the heirs of the Earl of Essex was reversed by Act of Parliament, and his only son Robert, and his two daughters, the ladies Frances and Dorothy, restored in blood, honours, and estates. The young Earl was at this time in his twelfth year, and in ward to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and Richard, Earl of Clanrickard; his first act in concert with these noblemen, with reference to his Irish estates, was a lease which he granted on the 30th of April, 4th James I. (1606) to "Ever M^c Mahon Esquire, of all those his Castells, ffortes, boroughs, hundreds &c. including rights of Patronage of Churches, &c. within the feilds of fferney, als Hifferne, Clankarvile, and Downemayne wthin the Province or Earledome of Ulster, in the realme of Ireland, for the term of six years, Profits of Courts & Liberty of Free-Warren, reserved, at the yearly rent of £250, payable at, or in, the now dwelling howse of one Thomas Bishopp Marchaunt, scituat and being within the Cyttie of Dublyn, in the said Realme of Ireland. Provision that the said Ever M^c Mahon and his heirs shall at his or their

owne cofts and chardge, beare anfwere and paie to fuch perfon or perfons as the faid Earl fhall appoint, fo much money as fhall anfwere and paie the exchange and tranfportacōn of the forefaid yerely rent, half yerely, from the City of Dublyn to the City of London.”¹

At the fame time, the young Earl, with the confent of his mother, Frances, then Countefs of Clanrickard, and of the above mentioned noblemen, appointed “Christopher Verdon gent: Senefchall of the Honor, Dominion, Manor, Territory, Liberty, and hereditiments of Farney in the County of Monachan in Ireland.”²

Meanwhile the Government of the other four Baronies of the new formed County of Monaghan, which had been intrufted to Sir Edward Blayney in 1604, was in a much lefs fettled condition; cowed indeed by the triumphant career of Mountjoy, the Irifh chiefs of the Mac Mahon fept had generally fubmitted, and fued out their pardons, in the firft and fecond years of King James’s reign. Sir John Davis, writing to Lord Cranbourn from Dublin (24 Feb. 1604), thus describes the desperate ftate of one of the laft of the native marauders:—

“There is not any notorious thief or wood kern now ftirring in any part of Ireland, but only one Collo M^c Hugh M^c Mahon in the County of Monohan, who is lately gone out into the woods with 12 or 16 loofe fellows at his heels, being guilty of the murder of one of his kinfmen: The Lord Deputy hath fent a company of foot to fcatcer them, though as things ftand yet, they are little more to be feared than fo many perfons in England.”³ A defpatch from the Lord Deputy to the Lords of the Council, dated on the 18th of the following June, informs us of his capture:—“Being followed and hunted from Bog to Bush [he] loft fundry of his followers in the action, and himfelf was driven in the end to fall into the lap of one Gailand [Garland?] a Gentleman of the County of Louth, and was brought yefterday by Sir Garrot Moore to the Caftle of Dublin, where he fhall receive the reward of his evils according to the courfe of law and juftice.”⁴

It was at this time that the Lord Deputy and Council wrote to the Privy Council in England, defiring a letter from His Majefty, “authorifing them to convert the County of Monaghan to His Majefties benefit, being defolate fince the Rebellion.”⁵

The chief of the Mac Mahon fept at this time was Sir Brian M^c Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, who had been knighted on the 27th of Auguft, 1604.⁶

¹ Signed, “Ever M^c Mahon, witneffed by C. St: Lawrence, Rob: Rennington, Lionell Gheft.” This Leafe was renewed by Lord Effex, for one year, to the fame “Iver M^c Mahon of the Realme of Ireland Esquier,” at an advanced rent of £350. Feb. 21, 9th James I. (1612.) *From the original Counterparts, penes E. P. S.*

² From the original Grant, dated May, 1606 (witneffed by Richard Hadfor), *penes E. P. S.*

³ Calendar. S. P. O. Ireland, 1603-6, p. 262. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 293.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 295. Under date June 23, 1605.

⁶ Carew MSS. 1603-24, p. 304.

He had received his pardon the preceding year (Sept. 7, 1 James I.),¹ and it was of him, and Patrick M^c Art Moyle Mac Mahon, and Ever M^c Cooley Mac Mahon, that the king in his letter to the Lord Deputy (dated Winchester, Sept. 25, 1605), wrote as follows:—"That He could not but greatly mislike that these men should by their petitions arrogate each to himself the style and name of M^c Mahon, which it was his pleasure should be evermore hereafter extinguished; yet because of the evident tokens of loyalty given by each of them since their submission, grants by letters patent were to be made to each of them severally, and to the heirs male of their several bodies of all such territories &c. as were at any time granted to them by the late Queen, reserving the former rents and services: 'Custodians' are to be made to each of the said three chieftains, of all such spiritual Livings as were situate in the Barony wherein each of their feignories were allotted."²

What may be called the second settlement of the County of Monaghan, did not, however, take place until the year 1606; the Government, as appears by several papers in the National Archives, being meanwhile engaged in preparing for the contemplated division. Thus under date of the 29th of July, 1606, we find among the Carte papers³ "Instructions for the Jury in Monaghan." "The chief points whereof the jury are to inquire in the County of Monaghan: what Manors &c. have been at any time heretofore granted by His Majesty, or any of his predecessors? to what persons? and for what Estates? what conditions have been broken? what Manors created? what wards, marriages, &c. have accrued to His Majesty?"

Although the State Papers contain many interesting documents relating to this most important period, none of them so well describe the condition of Mac Mahon's country as Sir John Davis's celebrated letter to the Earl of Salisbury, from which, therefore, I make no apology to extract the following passages, although they have been often reprinted:—⁴

"For Monaghan, otherwise called M^c Mahons Country, Sir William Fitzwilliams, upon the attainder and execution of Hugh Ro M^c Mahon, chief of his name, did with good wisdom and policy divide the greatest part of that country among the natives thereof, except the Church lands, which he gave to English servitors. In which division he did allot unto five or six gentlemen fundry large demesnes, with certain rents and services; and to the inferior sort, several freeholds, and withal reserved a yearly rent unto the crown of four hundred and odd pounds; whereby that county seemed to be well settled for a year or two: notwithstanding the late rebellion, wherein the M^c Mahons were the first actors, removed all that was done, and brought

¹ Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery of Ireland, p. 108.

² Calendar. S. P. O. 1603-6, p. 198. Philadelphia Papers.

³ Vol. lxi. p. 219.

⁴ First printed in "Historical Tracts, by S. John Davis. 8vo. London, 1781."

things in this country to the old chaos and confusion: for they erected a M^c Mahon among them, who became master of all, they revived the Irish cuttings and exactions, detained the Queen's rent, reduced the poor freeholders into their wonted slavery, and, in a word, they broke all the covenants & conditions contained in their letters patent, & thereby entitled the crown to resume all again; they having now no other title to pretend, but only the late Lord Lieutenant's promise and the king's mercy. I speak of the chief lords and gentlemen, whose estates were subject to conditions; albeit there was yet no office found of the breach of those conditions. But as for the petty freeholders, whose estates were absolute, many of them, whose names were yet unknown, were slain in the late rebellion; and so attainted in law, if any inquisitions thereof had been taken; of such as did survive the wars, and had their pardons, some were removed and transplanted by the tyranny of the lords, and some were driven out of the country, not daring to return to their freeholds, without special countenance of the state; and thus stood the state of Monaghan."

"My Lord Deputy,"¹ Sir John Davis afterwards proceeds to write, "accompanied with the Lord-Chancellor,² the Lord Chief Justice,³ Sir Oliver Lambert, and Sir Garret Moore, and being also waited upon by myself, who was for this service joined in commission of assize and goal delivery with the Chief Justice,³ began his journey the nineteenth day of July last, [1606] being Saturday, and lodged that night and the next at the Abbey of Millifont, Sir Garret Moores house. On Monday night his Lordship camped in the field, upon the borders of Ferney, which is the inheritance of the Earl of Essex; and albeit we were to pass through the wastest and wildest parts of all the north, yet had we only for our guard six or seven score foot, and fifty or three score horse, which is an argument of a good time, and of a confident deputy. For in former times, (when the state enjoyed the best peace and security,) no Lord-Deputy did ever venture himself into those parts without an army of eight hundred or one thousand men.

"The third night after our departure from Mellifont, we came to the town of Monaghan, which doth not deserve the name of a good village, consisting of divers scattered cabins, or cottages, whereof the most part was possessed by the cast soldiers of that garrison. In the northwest part thereof there is a little fort, which is kept by the foot company of Sir Edward Blaney, who is seneschal or governor of that county by patent. In the midst of this village, there is a foundation of a new castle, which being raised ten or twelve feet from the ground, and so left and neglected for the space of almost two years, is now ready to fall into ruin again; albeit His Majesty's

¹ Sir Arthur Chichester.

² Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, appointed Lord Chancellor, 1605.

³ Sir James Ley, Knt., afterwards Earl of Marlborough, appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1604.

charge in building hath already been twelve hundred pounds at least. My Lord-Deputy was as much displeas'd at the sight thereof, as the chief lords of the country are pleas'd and comforted therewith; because if it were erected and finished in that form as was intended, it would at all times be a bridle unto their insolency: for the M^c Mahons undoubtedly are the proudest and most barbarous sept among the Irish; and do ever soonest repine and kick and spurn at the English government. My Lord-Deputy having pitched his tents about a quarter of a mile from the town, did presently distinguish the business that was to be done; the determining of matters of the crown; and the hearing of personal petitions touching debt and trespass, he left wholly to the justices of the assize and goal delivery; and reserved only to himself and the Lord-Councillor the consideration of such petitions as should be made unto him, touching the lands and possessions of that country; which business, because it was the principal, and taken in hand by my Lord-Deputy himself, I will first trouble your Lordship with the relation thereof. His Lordship first propounded to the Inhabitants of the country, two principal questions in writing: viz: first what lands they were at that instant possessed of; and secondly, what lands they claimed, either by patent from the Crown, or by promise from the State. When they had given in their several answers to these questions, my Lord-Deputy thought meet to inform himself of the particular state of the country, by perusing the book of division made by Sir William Fitz-Williams, which remaining among the rolls of the chancery, the Lord Chancellor had brought with him of purpose for this service."

Sir John Davis proceeds to narrate the particulars of the first division of the county in 1591, which, as it has been already given in detail, need not be repeated; he then proceeds to observe:—

"Thus it appeared, that these four baronies, [Dartry, Monaghan, Cremourn & Trough,] were then bestowed among the Chief Lords or gentlemen of that country: and as they had their demesnes and rents allotted unto them; so the inferior inhabitants, which were so many in number, as it is not fit to trouble your lordship with the list of their several particular names, were all named in the book of division, and had their portions of land granted unto them and to their heirs. Howbeit, the estates made to these petty freeholders were not subject to any conditions to defeat the same, but only *nomine penæ* for non payment of their several rents: whereas in every grant made to the lords there was a threefold proviso, viz: that if any of them took upon him the name of M^c Mahon, or did fail of payment of the Queen's rent, or entered into rebellion, and were thereof attainted, their letters patent should be void. Thus," continues Sir John, "the temporal lands were disposed. For the Church land; the abbey of Clonis, which was the only abbey of any value in that County, was formerly demised to Sir Henry Duke, for years; [23. Sept: 29th. Eliz: 1587.] but the rest of the spiritual lands, which the Irish call Termons, they were granted to fundry servitors, rendering ten shillings to the crown for every tath, which

out of all the church lands amounted to £70 per annum, or thereabouts: but as well these patentees, as the former, did all fail in their performance of the conditions, whereupon their several estates depended: so as there wanted nothing but an office to be found thereof for the making void of all their patents. And therefore as soon as the state of the possessions of this country did appear unto my Lord Deputy to stand in such sort, as is before expressed, his Lordship forthwith commanded me to draw a special commission, directed among others to the Chief Justice and myself, to enquire, as well of the breach of the conditions contained in the grants before mentioned, as also of all escheated and concealed lands in that county: Accordingly, the commission was drawn and sealed in the haniper, in the execution whereof we impanelled as many of the patentees themselves as appeared at that sessions, to enquire of the articles contained in the commission: So as they themselves found their own letters patent void, some for non-payment of the King's rent, and others, for not building of castles within the time prescribed; besides, they found divers of the inferior freeholders to have been slain in the late rebellion, whereby eight or nine ballibetags were escheated to the crown every ballibetagh containing nine hundred and sixty acres, or thereabouts; which office being found, there rested in the possession of the crown the greatest part of that county. This being done, my Lord-Deputy entered into council in what manner he might best dispose and re-settle the same again, according to his instructions received out of England in that behalf: Wherein albeit his Lordship did resolve to determine of nothing finally before his return to Dublin, where, with the rest of the council, he proposed to digest all the business of this journey; yet having an intent to make some alterations of the former division, his Lordship acquainted the principal gentlemen and lords therewith, moving them to give their free consents thereunto; to the end that those small alterations might not breed any differences or discord among them, and thereupon his Lordship did in a manner conclude that Brian M^c Hugh Oge (M^c Mahon) should be restored to all that he had by the former division, except one or two ballibetags, which he was well contented should be disposed to two young children his near kinsmen, for which he was promised to receive recompence out of the lands escheated within his barony; that Patrick M^c Art Moyle (M^c Mahon) should likewise be restored *in integram*; howbeit he was not well contented therewith, alledging that my Lord Lieutenant, when he received him into grace, promised to make him equal in possessions with Brian M^c Hugh Oge (M^c Mahon); but my Lord Deputy found no easy way to perform that promise, notwithstanding his Lordship designed unto him one ballibetagh more, being a parcel of the Barony of Trough, which, lying upon the border of Tyrone, hath been possessed of late by the Earl, [of Tyrone,] who pretended that it is parcel of his country: That Rofs Bane M^c Mahon should likewise be re-established in all his former possessions, one ballibetagh excepted, which he frankly gave to one of his kinsmen, who was forgotten in the last division: That Patrick M^c Kenna

and Brian Oge M^c Mahon should hold all their lands and rents without any alteration at all.

“ But the greatest change was to be made in the Barony of Cremourn, the greatest part whereof was, by the former division, assigned to Ever M^c Cooley [M^c Mahon,] who, notwithstanding, never enjoyed any part thereof, because one Art M^c Rory M^c Mahon, an active and desperate fellow, who had a very small portion given him by Sir William Fitzwilliams, making claim to that whole Barony, did ever since with strong hand withhold the possession thereof from Ever M^c Cooley; therefore not without consent of Ever himself, his Lordship assigned to Art M^c Rory, five ballibetags in that Barony; and because a place called Ballilurgan, containing two ballibetags, lieth in the midway between Monaghan and the Newry, which two towns are distant the one from the other, twenty-four miles, and forasmuch as Monaghan, being an inland town, cannot be supplied with victuals but from the Newry, and that it is a matter of great difficulty in time of war to convey victuals twenty-four miles, having no place of safety to rest by the way; therefore his Lordship thought it very necessary for the service of the state to reserve those two ballibetags, and to pass some estate thereof to the Governor of Monaghan, who doth undertake within short time to build a castle thereupon at his own charges. These seven Ballibetags being resumed from Ever M^c Cooley, he hath yet allotted to him and his sons in demesne, and in chief, ten ballibetags or thereabouts; albeit Patrick M^c Duff M^c Cooley, his kinsman, doth still hold his five Ballibetags, according to the first division. This resumption was made upon Ever M^c Cooley for two courses; first, in regard the state shall now put him in quiet possession of a good part of the Barony; whereas before he did not enjoy any part thereof; secondly, because he holdeth a whole Barony in farm from my Lord of Essex, [Farney,] wherein he hath so good a pennyworth, as he is grown since the wars to be of greater wealth, than all the rest of his name besides. Thus much was intended for the principal gentlemen and lords of the country; as for the petty freeholders; such of them as have survived the wars, and not being since pardoned, do own good estates in law still, and need only to be established in their several possessions; all which his Lordship hath a purpose to do by a general order: but the lands of such as were slain in rebellion, his Lordship allotted two or three Ballibetags thereof, lying in the Barony of Monaghan, unto divers cast soldiers dwelling in that poor town, which will be a good strength to that garrison; the remnant being scattered in the other Baronies, his Lordship hath disposed to such of the inhabitants, as were commended for their inclination to prove civil, and loyal subjects. Lastly, the patentees of the spiritual, or Termon lands, making suit to his Lordship to be restored to their several portions granted unto them upon the former division; his Lordship thought fit to extend the like favour unto them, as he had done to the Irish. And this is the effect of that business, which his Lordship reserved unto himself, wherein his Lordship doth make this a year of Jubilee to the poor inhabitants of this county of Monaghan, because

every man shall return to his own house, be restored to his ancient possessions, and withal have the arrear of rent to the king remitted, which is indeed a great matter; for the arrear of this country doth amount to 6000*l.* at least.

“Touching the service performed in this country by the justices of Assize: albeit they found few prisoners in the goals, the most part being bailed by Sir Edward Blaney, to the end the fort where the goal is kept might not be pestered with them; yet when such as were bailed came in upon their recognizances, the number was greater than was expected. One grand jury was so well chosen, as they found with good expedition all the bills of indictment true; but on the other side, the juries, that were impanelled for trial of the prisoners, did acquit them as fast, and found them not guilty; which whether it was done for favour, or for fear, it is hard to judge: for the whole county, consisting of three or four names only, viz: M^c Mahon, M^c Kenna, M^c Cabe, and O’Connolly, the thief was ever of one of those names, and of these names this jury did consist; so that it was impossible to try him but by his kinsmen, and therefore it was probable that the malefactors were acquitted for favour; but on the other part, we were induced to think, that fear might be the cause; forasmuch as the poor people seemed very unwilling to be sworn of the juries, alledging, that if they condemned any man, his friends in revenge would rob, or burn, or kill them for it; and that the like mischief had happened to divers jurors since the last session holden there: such is the barbarous malice and impiety of this people.¹

“Notwithstanding, when we had punished one jury with good round fines and imprisonment, for acquitting some prisoners, contrary to direct and pregnant evidence, another jury being impanelled for trial of others, found two notorious malefactors guilty: whereof one was a notable thief, and the other a receiver of thieves; both which were presently executed, and their execution struck some terror in the best men of the country; for the beef which they eat in their houses, is for the most part stolen out of the English pale; and for that purpose, every one of them keepith a cunning thief, which he calleth his cater. Brian Oge M^c Mahon, and Art M^c Rory, two of the principal gentleman before named, were indicted for the receiving such stealths; but they acknowledging their faults upon their knees before my Lord-Deputy, had their pardon granted unto them; so that I believe stolen flesh will not be so sweet unto them hereafter.

“When we had delivered the goal, we impanelled another jury, to enquire of the state of the church in that county; giving them these special articles in charge, viz: how many parish churches there were in that county; who were patrons; who were incumbents; which of the churches were sufficiently repaired; and what decayed; of what yearly value they were; what glebe, tythes, or other duties belonged unto every church; and

¹ Although two hundred and seventy years have passed since Sir John Davis thus wrote, it is to be feared that there are still parts of Ireland, where, at least in some degree, these remarks are still applicable.

who took the profits thereof? This we did by virtue of that great commission which was sent out of England about twelve months since, whereby the commissioners have authority, among other things, to enquire of these points; and thereupon to take order for the re-edifying and the repairing of the churches, and for the placing of sufficient incumbents therein. This point of that commission was not before time put in execution any where, albeit it was sundry times moved at the council table, that somewhat might be done therein; but my Lords the Bishops that sit at the board, being not very well pleased that laymen should meddle with ecclesiastical matters, did ever answer that motion in this manner: Let us alone with that business; take you no care for that; we will see it effected we warrant you: notwithstanding there hath been so little care taken, as that the greatest part of the churches within the pale lie still in their ruins; so as the common people (whereof many without doubt would conform themselves) have no place to resort unto, where they may hear divine service. This consideration moved us to enquire of the state of the church in these unreformed counties. The inquisition presented unto us in this county was in Latin, because the principal jurors were vicars and clerks; it appeared, that the churches for the most part are utterly waste; that the king is patron of all; and that the incumbents are Popish priests, instituted by Bishops, authorized from Rome; yet many of them, like other old priests of Queen Mary's time, in England, ready to yield to conformity.

“When we had received this particular information, it was thought meet to reserve it, and to suspend and stay all proceeding 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*.¹

¹ George Montgomery, Bishop of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher in 1605. He resigned the two first in 1610, and became Bishop of Meath, which he retained with Clogher till his death in 1620.

By an Inquisition held at Clones on the 1st of March, 18th of James I. [1621], on the death of Bishop Montgomery, the extent of the church lands within this county appears to have been as follows:—18 tates of land in the parish of Tedavnet, whereof 10 were in possession of the Bishop or his assigns, and 8 (called Ballylowan) in possession of John Burnett, Esqr. or his assigns. 6 tates called Errigle in the Barony of Trough in the Parish of Errigle, now or lately in the possession of Edward Hatton or his assigns, 4 parcels of land called Dondonagh, containing 4 tates of land, and one parcel called Donagh, containing 1 tate of land in the Barony of Trough and parish of Donagh, now or lately in possession of Thomas Lord Ridgway or his assigns, with the patronage of Donagh with its tithes. 6 tates of land called Tehalyn in the Barony of Monaghan, 6 tates of land in the parish of Clontibret, 9 tates of land in the parish of Tullycorbet, 6 tates of land in the parish of Killmore, all now or lately in possession of Christopher Foulk's or his assigns. 6 tates of land in the parish of Druminat, 12 tates of land in the parish of Aghnaghmullen, 3 tates of land called Donaghmoyne, 2 tates of land called Ballykillmurry in the

“Lastly for the civil government of this county we made several orders ; first for the building of a goal and sessions house. We imposed a tax upon the country (by consent of the chief gentlemen and freeholders) of £40 sterling, and for the surplussage of the charge, we moved my Lord Deputy and Council to promise an allowance out of the fines and casualties of that county : next for the erecting of a free school, and maintenance of a school-master in Monaghan, we prevailed with the chief lords so far as they yielded to contribute £20 a year to that use : finally, we revised and enlarged sundry former orders, made for the mending of high ways, clearing of paths, and the bringing of lazy and idle men to justice, &c.

This is the effect of all our proceedings in the county of Monaghan.”

Together with many other papers relating to the settlement of the north, the State Paper Office contains, “The book of the division of the Countie of Monaghan, anno dñi, 1606.” A valuable document, giving the names of the chief tenants, the lands they held, with the rent paid to the Crown, with many curious memoranda ; “the Baronie of Donamaine” is dismissed with the following notice :—

“The Barrony of Donamaine contayning xxi Bellibetoghea, that is to saye the Country of ffarney xiiii Ballibetoghes, and Clancarvell vii Ballibetoghes, was long since graunted to Walter, Earle of Essex, in fee simple whose tenaunts now possess the same.”

It is with reference to this second settlement of the county of Monaghan that the following extract refers, it is in a letter from the King to the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, Knt., dated from Westminster, July 16, 1607 :—“Wee have also considered of a book presented to our Counsell by Ware,¹ our auditor, concerning the division of the County of Monohan whereunto we have nothing to say, but to give our assent, and to authorize you with the advice of our Council to proceed therein as to our service, and the quietness of the kingdom you shall think best.”

“The flight of the Earls,” or to use a more modern, though not less

parish of Donaghmoynne, now or lately in possession of Edward Hatton or his assigns, 5 tates of land in the parish of Magherofs, 4 tates of land in the parish of Magheraclone, now or lately in possession of Edward Hatton and Christopher Foulk ; half a tate in the parish of Eniskeen, half a tate in the parish of Killanny, 2 tates of land in the parish of Dartry als Galowne, all in the possession of the said Christopher Foulkes or his assigns, and 14½ tates of land called “*Sauterny*” in the parish of Clones, in the possession of the said Bishop or his assigns. By the Inquisition it further appears that the Bishop had made Leases of the lands in Tedavnet to John Burnett for 60 years from the 4th of December, 10th of James I. The lands of Aughnamullen, called Onoghe als Anye, those of Errigle and Drumfnat, Magherofs, Magheraclone and Donaghmoynne, to Hugh Culham of Cloughouter in the County of Cavan, and 18 tates of land comprising the terton of Tedavnet, and 20 tates comprising the church lands of Clones for 60 years, to Sir Edward Blayney K^t and Sir Hugh Montgomery K^t for the use of Susan, then the wife of the said Bishop, and after her decease to the use of his daughter, the wife of the Baron of Houth, with other Remainders over, the death of the Bishop is said to have occurred on the 15th of January last past.

¹ Sir James Ware, the elder, Knt.

expressive term, the "*stampede*" of the principal rebels, was the result of the vigorous action of the Government and the settlement of Ulster in 1606. This event took place in the following year 1607, the Carte Papers have preserved "The names of those who are gone with the Earls of Tyrone, (O'Neill) and Tyrconnell (O'Donel), Anno 1607," as follows:—"Baron of Dungannon; M^c Guire; Father Florence, the Friar; Cormac O'Neils son; Ever M^c Connall's two sons (Query Ever M^c Cooley M^c Mahon); Wifton of Dundalk; Henry O'Hagan; Shane ne Bouty, Rent Gatherer; James Bath; Plunket, gentleman of his horse; A page, 2 lackies;"¹ of this number Maguire and James, one of the sons of Ever M^c Mahon, died soon afterwards, as appears by the following entry from the Annals of the Four Masters:—

"1608, Mac Guire [Cuconnaght Oge, son of Cuconnaght Oge,] and James, son of Eimer, son of Cooley Mac Mahon both died, and were buried on the same day in Geneva in *Italy*, [*sic.*, Genoa is intended,] on the 12th of August."

Peace, however, was not as yet established throughout M^c Mahon's Country. On the 25th of April, 1608, Sir Henry Dillon thus writes from Dublin to the Earl of Salisbury:—"Brian M^c Savaghe M^c Mahowne is in Rebellion,² as I hear, which might well have been prevented, if Sir Edward Blaney had been as careful as the importance of his charge required; for being Governor of Monaghan, and being in the Heart of Ulster, it behoves him to take a more precise account of the actions of his neighbors than any other of his fellow Governors; As for Sir Bryan M^c Mahowne, who has been an ancient rebel, he has grown to be every day heavy with surfeit, and albeit he is married to Lady Mary daughter of Tyrone, yet if his son, Fert Oge M^c Mahowne, be still restrained, He will not stir unless there be a general revolt."—"It were fit," Sir Henry Dillon continues, "that the Abbey of Cloneafe (Clones) were continued still in S^r Bryans hands, and Sir Francis Rush otherwise recompensed for it, for he assures him, (Lord Salisbury), that it will grieve Sir Bryan very much to lose that thing, He is best followed of all men in the country; and it were well he were not discontented."^{3 4}

In less than a twelvemonth from the time that Sir Henry Dillon wrote his despatch to Lord Salisbury, we find by an Inquisition taken at Monaghan, in 1609, that "Brian Oge Mac Mahon, alias Brian M^c Sawagh M^c Mahon, late of Clonleege in the Barony of Upper Trough, gent," was slain in actual rebellion at Cargaghugh in the County of Armagh, on the 13th of March,

¹ Carte Papers, vol. 61, p. 281.

² His real name was Brian-na-Samhthach [of the spear handles], son of Art, son of Brian [of the early rising].

³ S. P. O. Calendar, 1606-8, p. 485.

⁴ This passage alludes to a lease of the Monastery of Clones which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth in the 29th of her reign [1586-7] to Sir Henry Duke for 21 years, but now belonged according to law, but not as appears in fact, to Sir Francis Rush, in right of Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Duke, who died in 1593.

1608-9; his fate is thus alluded to in the latter part of the following despatch from Sir Arthur Chichester to Sir John Davis, dated 31st of March, 1609. He says: "He must now remember him of the county of Monaghan, where the Inhabitants pay, or rather are to pay, 20^s sterling for every balliboe or taffe of land; they have hitherto neglected to take out their letters patent, being either unsatisfied with the portion severally allotted unto them, or expecting an abatement of the rent, which hitherto they have paid in Irish; 9^d: for 12^d: and unless changed by the favor done to their neighbours in reserving a smaller rent upon the lands to be passed to them, they would not grudge to pay it in Irish still; and so take out their letters patent, otherwise he conceives more of that sept will play the part of Brian-na-Savage, (M^c Mahon) their kinsman, who never submitted himself to the course of justice, until he, (Chichester) brought his head to stand upon one of the gates of the city."¹ The death of this formidable rebel is thus recorded by the Four Masters:—"1609, Brian-na-Samhthach, [of the handle's] son of Art, son of Brian Mac Mahon, was killed by the English."

It was not to be expected that the newly constituted county of Monaghan should, without many throes and struggles, at once settle down under that form of government which even within the English pale appears to have been very imperfectly administered. In fact, the greater part of Ireland was certainly not *then*, can it be said to be even *now*, ripe for British institutions? Still it is not to be denied that in the course of a few years, improvements, both as regards the condition of the people, and the better cultivation of the land, including also the erection of houses and churches, were to be discovered very generally throughout Ulster. A prosperous state of things commencing perhaps about 1620, and lasting to the fatal era of the Rebellion—1641.

Meanwhile it will be well to glance at the actual condition of the county as reflected in the State Papers of the period. Thus, in 1610 (Feb. 18), Sir Humphry Winch certifies Lord Salisbury, "That the County of Monaghan is likely to be the worst settled County in the north, if the freeholders be not freed from the distresses and dependency of the M^c Mahons, who are the Lords of that shire. At the assizes last summer, Sir Patrick Art M^c Moyle M^c Mahon, and Ever M^c Cooley's eldest son, were accused before him of relieving and receiving some of their fosterers and followers, who were in rebellion with O'Dogherty, but he found none in the country fit to be trusted with their trial;" he concludes by hoping, "that some good course may be taken to settle some men in that country, who are free from the distresses of the M^c Mahons."² In the following April, Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy, writing also to Lord Salisbury, desires him "To give dispatch to such as are now there, [in England,] of whom they

¹ S. P. O. Calendar, Ireland, 1608-1613, p. 178.

² S. P. O. Calendar, Ireland, 1608-1610, p. 389.

are likely to make use, and among others of Sir Francis Russh. He is a worthy gentleman, and has lands lying between the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, named Clownie, (Clones,) which he thinks a convenient place to lodge some men in, if they are forced to leave some to winter in Ulster, and he is a fit man to have care of the business of that part."¹

The Carew MSS. have preserved an account of the Muster Roll of the Province of Ulster in the reign of James I. The county of Monaghan is rated as follows:—

“ The Outrifings of the County of Monnaghan.

	Men.	Swords.	Pikes.	Mus- kets.	Snap- hances. ²	Lances.	
“ Sir Robert Lof- tus out of his Abbah Lands in Clunis. }	14	2	4	0	0	0	
M ^r Art Oge Mac Maughan out of his outrifings. }	6 foote 3 horfes	9	4	1	0	3	
Patrick duff M ^c Cullo M ^c Maughan out of his outrifings. }	2 foote 1 horfe	2	2	0	0	1	
Roffe M ^c Bann M ^c Maughan out of his outrifings. }	1 horfe	0	0	0	1	1	
Cullo M ^c Ever M ^c Maughan out of his outrifings. }	8 foote 4 horfe	8	6	0	2	4	
Art Roe M ^c Maughan out of his outrifings.							
Neal M ^c Kenny } out of his outrifings. } 2 H.	4 f ^t	5	1	0	0	2	1 Calliver. ³
The Brittish of the towne of Mon- naghan. }	14	2	4	0	0	0	
M ^r Auldridg his Brittish Tenants out of his Natives lands. }	45	3 ²	21	1	0	0	1 Callaver.
M ^r Aikelyns Brit- tish Tenants out of his Churchlands. o. }	93	60	42	2	3	11	2

¹ S. P. O. Calendar, Ireland, 1608-1610, p. 434.

² Snaphances, the ancient firelock.

³ Caliver, a piece so called from the calibre being according to a standard regulation; it was lighter than the unwieldy musket.

The "flayre" Castles of Monaghan and Castle Blayney are the only fortified places mentioned in the county of Monaghan during the government of Sir Arthur Chichester. The Castle of Carrickmacrofs, called after its founder, Essex Castle, not having been then built, it appears to have been erected about the year 1630.

Some information as to the civil condition of the county at this period is afforded us by the record of a general session held at Monaghan on the 2nd of March, 1615, which is printed in the second volume of the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," page 25. There appear to have been twenty cases, mostly for thefts; in many of these cases the accused were acquitted, several others escaped from the reason still so prevalent in Ireland, "nofinding;" three were found guilty, one of stealing "a brass kettle" worth 30s., "two firkins of butter," value £4, a sword worth 6s. 8d., belonging to Robert Cowell, Esq., the others of stealing a cow worth 20s., and a bay horse worth 40s., and ordered to be executed; one person convicted of stealing a mare worth £3, "says he is a clerk, upon which comes Lewis Pruderche, the Bishops Minister of that place, and the book being delivered to him by the court, and the accused having read it, it was adjudged that his left hand be branded, and that he be afterwards delivered to the ordinary, to be safely kept under the peril thereupon incumbent." There were a few cases of homicide resulting from skeepes drawn, the offender escaping with the King's pardon, and one of more deliberate murder, the culprit being found guilty and executed; but on the whole, the sum total of crime cannot be considered excessive, and may be favourably compared with the state of the county in later, and as may be supposed, more enlightened times.

Such was the military and civil condition of the county of Monaghan during the reign of James I. Its ecclesiastical state will be best illustrated by the following papers, copied from the originals in the State Paper Office. They regard the proceedings of the Roman Catholic priests in two parishes where there were as yet very few of the reformed faith, and where the native Irish, hitherto indifferent as to religion, now began to be zealous for the ancient faith, as the best means of proving their independence, and ultimately freeing themselves from the restraints of English law:—

March, 1628-9. }
Dublin Castle— } Lord Deputy a Council to the Privy Council:—

"Such Influence hath been and still is, in the Popish Clergy (at this time swarming in this kingdom beyond measure,) as we cannot want sence to apprehend the fearful consequences thereby threatened to this people. . . Since which time, (31st of Jan^y. last,) an humble petition hath been exhibited at this board by two ministers beneficed in the County of Monaghan, complaining that the Priests assisted with the Parishioners of their Parishes have not only presumed to erect great altars of stone & lime within the parish churches, but have also dared to say mass at those altars, we send your lordships herewith enclosed the petition verified to be true upon oath,

whereon is indorsed a copy of an order made at this board, for breaking down those altars, & for binding over the offenders to appear at this board to be proceeded with as shall be fit for terror of others. They were grown to such a height of boldness, as they have publickly erected as well in this City, as in many other parts, spacious buildings for friories Colleges Mass Houses, & places for their Oratories & Conventicles, the people resorting unto them publickly in great and insufferable multitudes, as well to masses & sermons, as to their other exercises & public lectures & disputations in their colleges; and the like or more, is done in the other Citties & Towns of the kingdom, they having commanded the people by public Instruments not to resort to private masses, in regard they have public oratories."—

Enclosure—Feb. 16. 1628-9.

The Humble Petition of Archibald Areskin & Robert Boyle, Clerks, To the R^t Hon: the L^d Deputy, & Council, Humbly sheweth that the Inhabitants of the severall Parishes of *Aghe Mullen* and, *Maghrecloney* within the County of Monaghan, being altogether natives, are of late time through a misconceived hope of liberty of conscience, become so insolent & presumptuous, that not only they have their mass said within the Churches, but have also erected great altars of stone and lime, to the great dishonor of God, & true Religion, & contempt of his Majesties laws, may it therefore please y^r honors, to take the matter into your consideration, & because it is dangerous, & almost impossible for the petitioners to stand in opposition with such a multitude, that y^r lordships will be pleased to grant warrant to the Governor Sheriff or some other man of power to demolish & cast down the said altars, & to cause the Churches to be kept sacred for the exercise of Gods true worship: & your suppliants shall pray &c.

16. Feb. 1628. Archibald Arskin Clerk, & Gerreld Enos, made faith that the contents of the written petition as to the Church of Aghmullen w^hin specified are true.

sworn by direction of the Lo :	} A. Areskyn, Garet Enos.
Deputy & Council. 16. Feb.	
1628. <i>W. Vjscher.</i>	

16. Feb. 1628. We cannot but be very sensible of their Insolency who have presumed to build or erect the altars within specified, and therefore we pray & require the Lord Blayney Governor of Monaghan presently to take order for demolishing the said altars, w^{ch} being done, we require him to cause new locks to be put upon the Church doors, & to deliver the keys thereof to the Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or other Incumbents of those Churches, & to the end those Insolent & unlawful proceedings may not pass unpunished, we also require him to take order that those who have been actors or procurers in this setting up of the said altars be forthwith restrained, untill they shall give good security to appear at this Board to answer their said misdemeanors."

(Signed by the Council.)

The improved and improving condition of the county of Monaghan prior to the Rebellion of 1641 has been already adverted to. It is attested among other evidence, by the leases granted by the proprietors at this period: those relating to the barony of Farney have been preserved, and show how considerable had been the advance in the value of property since the beginning of the seventeenth century. At this time some attempts were made to bind the "undertakers," as the lessees were called, "to build upon some convenient place of the demised lands, good strong substantial houses of stone or brick, to be laid with lime or sand with chimneys and windows after the English manner, fit for habitation, and to be covered with slate or tile," they were also bound within ten years "to ditch fence and inclose all or the greatest part of the premises thereby granted;"¹ from this last clause therefore we may learn that the country at this period was entirely open and unenclosed.²

The original depositions of those more fortunate Protestants who escaped with their lives from the Rebellion of 1641, are preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and they afford indisputable evidence as to the material prosperity of Ireland at the period preceding that awful event. It is not my purpose here to give an historical account of the Rebellion of 1641, intimately connected as it is with the county of Monaghan;³ it will be better, I think, to print in the local history of each barony extracts from the depositions above referred to, and which must be considered the best authority for the history of that great national outbreak. Sir John Temple's "History of the Rebellion" was printed in 1646, and he tells us, "That from

¹ Original leases, *penes* E. P. S.

² Another source of information as to the actual condition of the inhabitants of the county of Monaghan about this period, is afforded by some bills of expenses connected with a law-suit in which Lord Essex was engaged, and which are still preserved at Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, among them is "a note of moneys disbursed at Dundalk, or a commission between the Earl of Essex and Gernon, began the 17th of Sep^r. 1636." By this original and curious document we find that Lord Essex had not only to board and lodge the commissioners, their servants, and fourteen witnesses during the four days that the commission sat, but also to assist to clothe some of the latter, so that they might appear in respectable attire at this important trial. There are items "for buying them pumpes 1s. Towards buying Redmond Roe M^c Mahon a shirt 1s. For a pair of brogues 9s." The whole expenses amounted to £16 1s. 3d. The expense of dinner at the commissioners' table was 1s., at the second table 6d.

³ The first intimation which the Government received of the intended Rebellion was conveyed by Owen O'Conally, a servant of Sir John Clotworthy, who had been brought up a Protestant, to the Lord Justice Parsons at the Castle of Dublin, late in the evening of the 22nd of October, 1641. He deposed that he received a letter from Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, second son of Sir Brian M^c Mahon, a grandson of Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the King of Spain's service, who desired him to meet him at Conaght, in the county of Monaghan (which I take to be Coaghen, in the parish of Killeevan), an estate which belonged to Arthur O'Connally, and accordingly he went there, and finding that M^c Mahon had gone to Dublin, he followed him thither. He afterwards described his meeting M^c Mahon, and the particulars of the intended rising, which he found means to divulge to the Government,—Borlase's "History of the Irish Rebellion," fo. London, 1680, p. 19.

the time that the Rebellion first broke out [Oct: 23. 1641] unto the time of the cessation, September 15, 1643, above 300,000 British and Protestants were cruelly murdered in cold blood, destroyed some other way, or expelled out of their habitations, according to the strictest conjectures and computation of those who seemed best to understand the numbers of English planted in Ireland, besides those few who perished in the heat of fight during the war."¹ This is a most precise and remarkable statement, but it is doubtless an exaggeration, which later writers have seen reason very greatly to modify. The author of *EIKΩN BASILIKH* gives no number, but calls the Rebellion in Ireland "*that sea of blood, which hath there been cruelly and barbarously shed.*" Burnet, in his "Life of Bedell," printed in 1685, reduces the number to 200,000. Rushworth, and Cox, in his "Hibernia Anglicana," printed in 1690, to 154,000; but all these writers based their calculations upon Con O'Mahoney's infamous work, the "Disputatio Apologetica de Jure Regni Hiberniæ," printed in 1645, where the number given is 150,000, and they thus had the authority of one of the most unscrupulous of the Irish priests for a statement made for the purpose of still further inciting the Irish against the English, by falsely asserting that so many of their enemies had perished under their victorious hands. Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," names 40,000 or 50,000, and Rapin, following him, above 40,000. Carte, in his "Life of Ormond," quoting the opinion of Sir William Petty, puts the number at 37,000. But it has been reserved for the present age to go into another extreme, and to doubt, nay to deny, that there were any massacres at all. Mr. Prendergast in his "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," asserting: "It has been represented that there was a general massacre, surpassing the horrors of the Sicilian Vespers, &c., but nothing is more false;"² and again, "Contemporaneous accounts, especially those that give results against the bias of the writers, are mostly the true ones—all these prove there was no massacre."³ This author would limit the atrocities, which he is obliged to admit were in some degree committed by the Irish, to the time *after* the month of April, 1642, when Lord Ormond had burned the houses of the gentry in the pale; but it was long prior to that, viz., during the months of October, November, December, and on the 2nd of January, 1641-2, that, as appears by the undoubted evidence of the depositions, the murders or massacres of many inoffensive Protestants in this country took place—I would refer to the depositions from Carrickmacross, as well as those from Monaghan, Clones, Glaslough, and Castle Blayney.

The righteous retribution which followed the fearful outbreak of the 23rd of October, 1641, was not very long delayed, though the Castles of Carrickmacross, Castle Blayney and Monaghan appear to have been in the

¹ Temple's "History of the Irish Rebellion," 1646, p. 6.

² Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," 8vo. London, 1865, p. 4.

³ *Ibid.* p. 5.

hands of the rebels till the autumn of 1642, and the county generally was the scene of military operations for a considerable period. Sir John Temple tells us of the capture of the Castle of Carrickmacross, a strong pile, "about the middle of September," 1642, when it was taken by Lord Lisle,¹ "with great store of prey, and destruction of the rebels." Another author has given a more particular account in the following words:—"About the middle of September 1642, Lord Lysle with the men under his command, passing into the County of Monaghan, he sat down before Carrickmac Ross, a house of the Earl of Essex, a house very well fortified, where the rebels having endured the battery of two pieces of cannon for one day, fled away the next night, (The outward guards of the besiegers being remissly attended,) leaving their provisions of all forts behind them; The Lord Lysle after this success, better much than he could expect, with so small forces, having put a garrison in the place returned to Dublin. About one month after my Lord Lysles return to Dublin, the State was informed by my Lord Moore, that Carrickmac Ross was besieged by near 2000 Rebels, and that if it were not suddenly relieved, not only would the place be taken, but our men lost; whereupon it was resolved to send away presently 1000 foot, with some troops of horse, under the command of Sir Henry Tichbourne, and my Lord Moore to raise the siege, and it fell into debate what should be done with the place, from hence an act of Council was made, 'for demolishing the House, and bringing of our men back.' Before this was put in execution, letters came from Captain Vaughan from Dundalk to acquaint the State, that with 100 foot and 50 horse, he had been to see in what state Carrick was; that he found the men well victualled for 14 days, and that the Siege was raised; that there came upon him on his return 2000 Rebels, who charged him, and, (as Captain Martin said,) shot near 5000 shot at his men, who thereupon began to be somewhat in disorder, so as he saw they could not well retire; whereupon he charged them with his horse, routed them, killing 30 or 40 of them, and got some arms; yet the resolution taken to demolish Carrick was not altered."^{2 3}

On the 13th of June, 1643, Owen O'Neile was completely routed by Sir Robert Stewart at Clones, where the rebels suffered a greater loss than any they had met with before in Ulster, most of their arms being taken, and the greatest part of the foreign officers who came over with Owen O'Neile being either killed or taken prisoners: among the former were Colonel Con Oge O'Neile,⁴ Major Maurice O'Hagen, Captain Ardall O'Hanlan, and

¹ Robert Sidney, son and heir of Robert, Earl of Leicester. Ob. 1677.

² We are told, indeed, in Cox's "Hibernia Anglicana," ii. p. 190, that Carrickmacross was demolished by a small squadron of 700 horse and dragoons, under the command of Colonel Edward Conway, son of Lord Conway, and Owen O'Connolly, in October, 1646. This must mean the outer defences of the Castle, which Ludlow caused to be refortified in 1652; the Castle itself was burnt during the Revolution of 1688.

³ "The History of the Irish Rebellion," printed by Henry Brome, London, 1680, p. 102.

⁴ According to O'Neile's journal, he was murdered by a Presbyterian minister after quarter given.

other officers. Among the prisoners were Shane O'Neile, Colonel Hugh O'Neile, nephew to the General, Captain Art O'Neile, grandson to Sir Turlogh Mac Henry, two other captains, and three gentlemen of quality. The loss of the English was inconsiderable, there being only six of them killed and about twenty-two wounded.¹

The barony of Farney continued the scene of military operations for a considerable period; although the Castle of Carrickmacross was no longer in the hands of the rebels, yet they retained possession of the smaller castles on the River Lagan, and on the lake at Bellahoe, until taken by Sir Henry Tichborne in July, 1643. Sir Henry's account of these transactions is to be found in his "History of the Siege of Drogheda and other passages of the Wars of Ireland."

"In July" (1643), he says, "Colonel Jones sent me two Culverins with a Party of Foot from Dublin, to strengthen those I could conveniently draw from Drogheda and the Garrisons about me, that I might be enabled to go before Ballyhoe and other Holds and Castles of the Rebels, which much annoyed our Frontiers; and Colonel Monck drew forth a Party out of Dundalk, and sat down on the other side of Ballyhoe, in the County of Monaghan. The next morning after my Arrival I sent forth a Party, and took in a Castle² that defended a Pass on Lagan Water, between Colonel Monck and myself. The Rebels in Ballyhoe were confident of their strength, and comforted with expectation of relief, which made them bold and resolute to endure the battery and defend the place, but when the breach appear'd in some sort assaultable, they beat a Parley; and though we were at first resolv'd not to listen to them, in regard of their obstinacy, yet at last we condescended to forbear a little, and hear their Demands; and thereupon some of the Officers and soldiers appearing more openly than formerly, in confidence of the parley, the rebels instantly gave fire upon us. Colonel Monck and myself standing on the Battery close together, a Bullet passed through one of the Culverin ladles, and in the descent touch'd my hat, and fell on Colonel Monck's Strap of his buff hangers and girdle, cut them both through, and rested in his buff coat, without further hurt; but Colonel Ponsonby was shot in the leg, a little below the knee. Whereupon we gave present order to fall on, as we were formerly prepar'd to do; and by God's assistance took it by assault, putting all to the Sword (for the most part) that were found in it, which were many, in regard most of the Rebels that inhabited thereabouts were retired thither."³

With the exception of the barony of Farney, which was not in any degree affected by it, the other baronies of the county of Monaghan may be

¹ Carte's "History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormond," vol. i. p. 433.

² Formerly called Garret Fleming's Castle.

³ Sir H. Tichbourne's Letter attached to Sir John Temple's "History of the Irish Rebellion," 6th edit. Dublin, 1724, p. 196.

said to have been resettled for the third time, after the Rebellion of 1641. The great estates of the Blayneys, granted by King James, still remained in that family; but the larger portion of what remained of the lands confirmed by that prince to the native chiefs and their dependents,¹ had now changed hands, being declared forfeited by an Act of the English Parliament, in consequence of the Rebellion of the late proprietors, and was now in the possession of Cromwellian soldiers and adventurers. That valuable document called "The Down Survey" shows what was the condition of this county with respect to its Parliamentary occupiers during the usurpation of Cromwell, and another record, "The Book of Distribution," gives us the names of those who, after the Restoration and the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, were allowed to continue by royal patents owners of the soil.

As the details of the new Cromwellian Estates, and some account of the families who held them, will be treated of in another part of this work, it will be sufficient for the present to notice what may be thought to belong to the general history of the county, terminating with the Revolution of 1688, when this historical sketch may fitly conclude, at a period when the foundations "of law and order" may be considered to have been firmly fixed in what had once been called "*the wildest parts of all the north.*" We have, indeed, but few glimpses of the condition of the county of Monaghan during the latter half of the seventeenth century; but a printed proclamation is preserved in the State Paper Office, by which it appears that a tax of six hundred barrels of wheat, at a price of 14s. per barrel, and four hundredweights of oatmeal, was enforced upon this county in lieu of part of the subsidies payable to His Majesty, dated at Dublin, 11 Feb. 1666-7. The county, which, with the exception of the barony of Farney, the Clones, Monaghan, Castle Blayney, Fleming and Glaslough Estates, and possibly some few others, was in the possession of the new Cromwellian proprietors, and slowly recovering from the state of desolation consequent upon civil war; but this state of things was not to continue long. The wars of William III., and the Revolution of 1688, did not perhaps affect the county of Monaghan so much as many other counties of Ireland; still excesses were committed in many parts of it at this time.² The Castle of

¹ It must not be forgotten that it appears by the Inquisitions a great deal of land was sold by the Irish proprietors, before the Rebellion, to English adventurers.

² At Clones the Protestant inhabitants had to evacuate the town in 1688-9, and were not able to reoccupy it till the year 1692. This incident is brought before us with minute exactness in the following extracts from an Original Register, or Parish Book, in the possession of the rector of Clones, to whom I am obliged for allowing me to copy them:—

"1688-9, March" [p. 146].

"The nyneteenth day of this moneth the last of the Protestant Inhabitants deserted the towne and parish of Clowneis, the Irish possessing themselves of that part of the countrie."

After mentioning an applotment laid on at a "Veitrie" on April 10, 1688-9: "There was but little of this applotment collected, the Irish Inhabitants were so much encouraged by Popish Judges that they declined the payment of all ecclesiastical dues."

"1692. The Parfone of the Parish, Mr. William Smith, returning to the Parish from

Carrickmacross was taken and burnt by the Romish party, and Mr. Barton, the tenant of the heirs of the Earl of Essex, who lived there, lost all his goods.¹ Some Protestants were made prisoners, others had to fly the country; the Blayney family, in the person of Henry, the fifth lord,² again distinguished itself in the defence of the country; and Mr. Mathew Ancketel, the representative of an ancient Dorsetshire family, whose father first settled in this county, was killed at Glaslough, in gallantly relieving that place, where the Lady Blayney was at the time besieged by the rebels.³

Of this affair the following account has been preserved in Mackenzie's "Siege of Londonderry":—

"Those of Glaslough having orders from my Lord Blaney to march towards Antrim, notice was given to the country to be there that night or the next morning. The Irish having intelligence of it beset the roads to rob them; upon which Captain Ancktall mounted twenty of his horse, and Captain Richardson with seven files of foot went out and fell on the robbers, they killed six, the rest flying to the woods and bogs. Captain Cole with his troop of horse and two foot companies, came hither, and it was concluded to march that day. But we were immediately alarmed with the account of a body of Irish foot coming towards us: it was agreed to go out and fight them; the enemy had possessed themselves of an old Danish fort [Drumbanagher], within less than half a mile of the town. We detached 100 firelocks, and all the horse of two troops fit for service. The enemy who had fired at us while at a great distance, upon our nearer approach, sallied out and fired a volley at our men; but Captain Ancktall with his horse came so suddenly upon them, and pursued them so close, as they were retreating into the fort, that the enemy within, seeing several killed, and others trod under the horses' feet, threw down their arms, and betook themselves to their heels. There were about five to one in number, and yet there were, as M^r Anthony who stayed in the country told us, 180 of them killed, among whom was Colonel Mackennah, four captains, six lieutenant, and six ensigns. We only lost that brave man Captain Ancktall, who after the enemy was routed, was unfortunately shot by a fellow that lay in a bush. More of the enemy had been cut off, if they had not had a bog to retreat to; but after this encounter we had only so much ammunition left us, as served to charge our arms on our march."

There is preserved among the muniments of the Marquis of Lansdowne, a valuable census of the inhabitants of Ireland, which appears

whence he was forced with all his Protestant Parishoners the 19th of March 1688, finding the roof, glass, and seats of the Church all destroyed, called a Vestrie to be held upon the 3d day of May following."

¹ See "The sad and lamentable condition of the Protestants in Ireland," 4to. London, 1689.

² He was chosen by the counties of Armagh and Monaghan to command all the forces raised for the Protestant service there. Mackenzie's "Siege of Londonderry."

³ Archdall's "Lodge," vi. p. 310.

to have been taken by the orders of Sir William Petty, according to the opinion of Mr. W. H. Hardinge, in the year 1659. The volume which relates to the county of Monaghan gives the number of inhabitants (by which I conclude must be meant the number of heads of houses) at 4,083, of which 3,649 are described as *Irish*, and 434, *English*. The county is divided into parishes and town lands, and the number of "people" settled in each: the names of the reputed owners, under the singular designation of "*Tituladoe*," is also given. Another illustration of the Interregnum will be found in the Public Record Office of Ireland, being, "A List of the Popish Recufants convicted at the General Sessions held in Monaghan the 6th of October 1657, Before Richard Blayney Esq^r keeper of His Highnes' rolls of the said County, Francis Cole, [John] Forster & Oliver Anketill Esquire, His Highnes's Justices and keeper of his Highnes's Peace &c." The names of thirteen jurymen are set forth, and then follow those of twenty-six persons from fourteen parishes "who the 4th day of October 1657, being the Lords Day, & divers other Lords Days before, by the space of six months did neglect to repair & come unto the parish churches and Meeting places appointed for the Divine worship of God and for the hearing of his word preached and taught within the parishes aforesaid, and who still continue popish Recufants in manifest contempt of His said Highnes the Lord Protector, his Honor & Dignity &c." The record proceeds to declare that, notwithstanding proclamation was made that these persons should come and appear at the next General Sessions of the peace to subscribe the oath of abjuration, according to law, they and every of them made default, and were accordingly convicted of being Popish Recufants, and ordered to be proceeded against according to law. After the Restoration we have the "Down Survey" and the "Book of Distribution" before referred to, and also a valuable roll of the first four subsidies in the county of Monaghan, of which the date is about the year 1664. The whole amount is charged at £1,069 2s. 0d. The commissioners were Tristram Cary, Richard Blayney, Humphry Sherigley, Symon Richardson and Oliver Ancketell, Esquires.¹

There is also a return of Hearths and Fireplaces within this county, and the taxes which were imposed upon them, dated 30 April, 15 Charles II. (1664); the commissioners are the same as those for the subsidies, with the addition of John Forster, Robert Moore, and Roger Smith, Esquires, the whole number amounted to 1,748, and the tax to be collected was £174 16s. 0d.¹

In the winter of 1689, Story tells us in his "Impartial History" that some of the gallant "Inniskilliners" were quartered at Clones and Monaghan. In the May of that year King James held what is called his "pretended Parliament," in Dublin, and the records of his famous Act of Attainder, printed in 1690, give a long list of those persons in this county who were affected by it. Besides the Lord Blayney, no less than one hundred and

¹ Preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

fifty persons are named, generally described as "Gentlemen;" there are but five esquires, and but eight clerks, or clergymen, and a few officers of the army; in fact, they were generally the representatives of the Cromwellian adventurers, a body loyal to the Protestant succession and the new Government about to be established under Queen Mary and William III. In these lists, the names of Ancketel, Barret, Coote, Corry, Dawson, Forster, Johnston, Leslie, Montgomery, Owen, Richardson, and Wright are to be found, ancestors of many of the most considerable families of this county in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The names of those of the Romish party who were to have replaced them have not been preserved: they would, no doubt, have been the representatives of the M^c Mahons and M^c Kennas of a former age. But it is useless to speculate on this subject, we have to deal only with the facts: the hopes of the Romish party were utterly dispelled by the triumph of the Protestants and the complete establishment of what has been called the "Glorious Revolution of 1688."



Bronze caldron, discovered 12 feet below the surface of the Bog of Lisdrom-turk, in the Barony of Farney, anno 1834. It is made of six plates of beaten bronze, riveted together with pins, and ornamented with flout points of the same metal; the handles are simply movable rings; its dimensions are 60 inches in circumference at the widest part, by 11½ inches in height.



CHAPTER VI.

THE BARONY OF TROUGH, WITH NOTICES OF THE FAMILIES OF MACKENNA, LESLIE, ANCKETILL, &c.



THE Barony of Trough, originally Triucha-céd Cladaigh, or cantred of Cladach, both the smallest as well as the most northern of the five ancient districts which comprise the present County of Monaghan, contains but two parishes—Errigal-Trough and Donagh—and is bounded on the west and north by the County of Tyrone, on the east by the river Blackwater, which is also the division between the Counties of Monaghan and Tyrone; still more to the east by Armagh, and to the south by the parishes of Tedavnet and Tehallan, in the Barony of Monaghan. Its area is stated at 37,369 acres.

There are but two notices of the name of this district in the Annals of the Four Masters, first in 1436, where it is stated that Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the clan Kenna of Trough; and again in the year 1576, when "Conor oge, the son of Donough Maguire, and some of the nobles of Fir-Luig (Lurg, a barony in Fermanagh), were slain in *Triucha*." Trough was, and it may be said still is, the country of the Mac Kennas, so common is the name at the present day; but it is remarkable, observes O'Donovan,¹ "that there is no Pedigree of this Family either in M^c Firbis or in the Book of Lecan." Both tradition and O'Dugan's Topographical Poem (p. 19) coincide in asserting that the ancestor of the tribe of Mac Kenna was a native of Meath, although located in Oriel; "from this,"² adds O'Donovan, "it is probable that the Mac Kennas are a branch of the southern Hy-Niall." The arms which have been assumed,³ of course in comparatively recent times, by many of the Mac Kennas,

¹ See his letters, now at the R. I. Academy, dated April 30, 1835.

² The passage is as follows:—

"King over the cantred of Cladach,
Mac Cionaith ye have heard,
A scion, though hearty, martial;
He is a Meathian though an Oirghiallian."

O'Dugan, "Topog. Poems," p. 33.

³ On tombstones in Errigal old churchyard.

T



allude to the supposed origin of the family, viz., a deer with branching horns, a man on horseback with one or two dogs in full chase.



Tradition says that Mac Kenna lived originally in Meath, from whence he and a party of his people hunted a deer, until they killed it in the townland of *Lis Kenna*, in Errigal parish in this barony, which derives its name from that circumstance. From this period, stated to be in the eighth century, the Mac Kennas have been fixed in Trough, their

leader having married the daughter of a former chief of the territory. But be this as it may, no regular history appears to have been preserved of the tribe, and the name of Mac Kenna but seldom occurs in the "Irish Annals" in connection with the deeds of violence and bloodshed which make up the ordinary history of an Irish chieftain.

In the year 1325, the Four Masters tell us, as has been already noticed in the general history of the county, that "Donough Mac Kenna was slain in Mac Mahon's Church," that is, at Donagh, in this barony; and again, in the year 1402, we find it stated in the "Annals of Loch Cé,"¹ "that Mac Cinaith of the Triucha was slain by his own brothers per dolum."

Although from a very early period the Mac Kennas appear to have been located in Trough, which indeed was called after their name and tribe, "*Trough M' Kenna*," yet they were tributary to the Mac Mahons, as the latter were, in the sixteenth century, to the O'Neills. The act of attainder of Shane O'Neill in 1569 expressly mentions "*The Troo called M' Kynors*," as being forfeited, together with the other vast possessions of that princely rebel. But it was not till the first survey of the future County of Monaghan in 1585, that this barony was thus roughly described as "The baronye of Twaueche from the bridge beneath Manachan to Ballacrew." The bridge beneath Monaghan must have been on the Blackwater, near the present glebe of Monaghan. Ballacrew is, I conclude, identical with "Ballygawley water," at the extreme north of the county.

In 1589 Patrick Mac Kenna was chief of his sept, and the greatest freeholder in the country (of Trough); and he, with the whole of the Mac Mahon chiefs, offered to surrender their lands, as has been already told in the general history of the county, and to hold them of the Crown, according to English law. This first settlement was effected in the year 1591, when there were found to be fourteen ballybetaghs and twelve tates, besides Termon lands in the Barony of Trough, whereof were allotted to Patrick Mac Kenna, chief of his name for his demesne, three ballybetaghs and twelve tates; to freeholders under him, six ballybetaghs in the same barony. Remainder to Owen Mac Patrick Mac Kenna, second remainder to Shane Mac Kenna, his reputed sons. To Brian oge Mac Mahon, three ballybetaghs

¹ "Annals of Loch Cé," vol. ii. p. 103.

in demefne, to hold in cuftodiam till warrants be obtained from Her Majefty for paffing the fame to him by letters patent, [and this was done in refpect he was brother and next in remainder by Her Majefty's letter patent to the late attainted Mac Mahon ;] and to freeholders under him two ballybetaghs. Befides the tribe name of Mac Kenna, the following are the names of the other freeholders in the Barony of Trough : M^c Mahon, M^c Quyn, M^c Nele, M^c Manus, Fitzpatrick, M^c Oven, M^c Gilduff, M^c Gilpa, M^c Cabe, M^c Quoad, and M^c Patrick. The Termon of Donagh, in the Barony of Trough, was affigned to Thomas Afhe, of Trym, gent., and other Termons called Ramĩallys 3 tates and Greghlan, and the Grange 6 tates.

The fecond divifion of the County of Monaghan in 1606 made but little alteration among the proprietors of the Barony of Trough. Patrick Mac Kenna and Brian oge Mac Mahon being left as before, the only exception appears to have been a ballybetagh on the borders of Tyrone, which had been claimed by the Earl of that name, and was now transferred to Patrick Mac Art Moyle Mac Mahon.

The year 1608, however, brought about a confiderable change in this barony. It was in this year, as has been already ftated,¹ that Brian oge Mac Mahon, called alfo *na ſamphach* (of the ſpear handles), who was fon of Art, fon of Brian (of the early riling), rebelled againft the Government with Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, and was "flain in actual rebellion" on the 13th of March, 1609. He is defcribed of Clonlege, in the Barony of Upper Trough, gent., now Cloonleek, a townland in the parifh of Donagh.

An Inquifition which fat at Monaghan on the 28th of March the fame year (1609), found that the ſaid Brian died feized of the following lands in the Barony of Upper Trough : the three ballybetaghs of Ballileggichory, Ballydromarrall, and Ballyclonaod ; befides certain townlands in the ballybetaghs of Bally Glaflagh and Ballynefmere.

Theſe lands remained for a very ſhort time in the Crown, at whoſe diſpoſal they were by the death of the late proprietor in actual rebellion, for on the 7th of May, 1609, the King paſſed them to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knight, under the name of "the entire Territory, Lordſhip, or Precinct of land, called The Upper Trough." This indeed is the origin of the preſent Leſlie or Glaſlough eſtate, which eventually paſſed by patent from the Crown to John (Leſlie), Lord Biſhop of Clogher, May 22, 1665.

In the year 1640 it was in poſſeſſion of "the Counteſs of Carlifle"² (Lady Lucy Percy, widow of James, Earl of Carlifle). This muſt have been by a mortgage from the Ridgeway family, to whom the patent had been granted, as we have ſeen, in 1609.

Of the eſtate of the Mac Kennas in the Lower Trough, both the Carew MSS. and the State Papers, and alſo the various Inquifitions *poſt mortem*, afford us occaſional glimpſes ; thus it appears by a Report of Works and

¹ See p. 120.

² Book of Survey and Diſtribution in the Record Office, Dublin.

Buildings¹ in 1611, that Sir Thomas Ridgeway purchased of Patrick Mac Kenna, of Trough, "700 trees, 400 boards and planks, besides a quantity of stone, timber for tenements, with timber ready for the present setting up of a water mill." It is added that there were none of these materials in the Barony of Clogher, in the County of Tyrone, or elsewhere nearer, where Sir Thomas was at the time engaged building a castle called *Portclare*² and *Bellicilgrie*.

It would appear by the Inquisitions that Patrick Mac Kenna, of the Lower Trough, died before the 10th of June, 1625, having had various dealings with different parts of his estate, the object being, I conclude, to defeat the regular succession in tail male; the consequence was that the original large estate of the chief of the tribe was much divided. The example of the chief was followed by the lesser freeholders, and much of their possessions was alienated even before the Rebellion of 1641.

Thus it was found in 1626 that John, alias Shane Mac Kenna, had sold five townlands to Thomas Blaney and his heirs, and three other townlands were the same year alienated by Tool Mac Kenna to Bartholomew Brett, of Drogheda, merchant. In 1638, Mr. Branthwayt, the agent of the Earl of Essex, writing to Sir Walter Devereux, observes, "M^r. Blaney hath found means to free himself from being Sheriff, though he was pricked for it, and now one Neale M^r Kenna, a freeholder in this County is chosen, a man who was not on the Roll, and so obscure as [to my knowledge] I never saw him."³ This Neal Mac Kenna was of Portinaghy, in the parish of Donagh, and was seized in fee of thirty-two townlands. He was in rebellion in 1641. It is added that he transported himself into Spain in November, 1653, the lands being then in possession of one Walter Crimble;⁴ Portinaghy being one of the townlands granted by Queen Elizabeth to Patrick Mac Kenna, chief of his name, in 1591, I conclude that Neal was his descendant, and was probably his grandson and the representative of the family. He it is, I suppose, who is alluded to in the deposition, after the Rebellion in 1641, of Mrs. Elizabeth Petre, as "—— M^r Kenna of the Trough Esq^r. the principal man of that sept."

In 1640, according to the Books of Survey and Distribution, there were sixteen landed proprietors in the Barony of Trough of the tribe of the Mac Kennas. Their estates, however, were small, seldom exceeding a townland or two in extent, and of this number three were Protestants.

There were but eight other persons of Irish origin among the proprietors

¹ Carew MSS. 1603-24, Calendar, p. 223.

² This name was in the year 1665 changed to Favor Royal. It is now the seat of Mr. Moutray.

³ Original letter at Longleat.

⁴ Inq. Commonwealth, Co. Monaghan. Irish Record Office, No. 2. Crimble is also called Waterhouse Crimble, Esq. He was probably a son of Roger Crymble, who married a daughter of Sir Edward Waterhouse, the faithful follower of Walter, Earl of Essex. See the Montgomery Manuscripts, vol. i. p. 136, note.

of the Barony of Trough, of whom by far the largest is one Garret Rooney, who is set down as being the owner of nineteen townlands. Of the new or English proprietors, eighteen in number, the largest, next to the Countess of Carlisle, "was Waterhouse Crimble, Esq." He is the person already referred to as having obtained possession of Neal Mac Kenna's lands, consisting of thirty-two townlands, in the parishes of Donagh and Errigal, and as his name does not afterwards appear in connection with this county, might probably, like the Countess of Carlisle, have held these lands as a mere mortgagee from the original grantees, the Mac Kennas of Trough, whose estates appear to have been broken up and divided, as has been already said, before the period of the Rebellion of 1641. The last of the principal line of this family I suppose to have been Shane or John, who was killed "in open and actual rebellion at Glaslough on the 13th of March, 1689."

The tribe name of "M^c Kenna" is still very common in the County of Monaghan. According to Lord Lansdown's census, supposed by Mr. Hardinge to have been made in 1659, there were no less than ninety-one heads of families of this clan, and but one hundred and twelve of the Mac Mahons in the whole county; although the other four baronies were so much more extensive than Trough, and for a long period under the sway of that sept, so much so indeed as to be called "M^c Mahon's Country."

Although there were perhaps fewer atrocities committed in the Barony of Trough than in some other parts of the County of Monaghan during the Rebellion of 1641, yet the depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, extracts from which are here appended, show that there were many cruelties committed, and that the industrious settlers, for the most part English and Scotchmen, lost all or the greater part of their possessions, the result of the labours of the last twenty years. These depositions are generally connected with Glaslough, at that time a thriving village, built near the castle which had been erected on the Ridgeway estate, on the same site, I conclude, as that of the ancient house or castle, called afterwards "*Castle-Leslie*" from the family who soon after the Restoration became possessed of it.

Mr. Nicholas Simpson, who, with Mr. Richard Blayne, murdered by the rebels at this time at Monaghan, represented the county in Parliament, deposed, that on Saturday, the 23rd of October, 1641, divers of the sept of the Mac Wades, fosterers to Turlogh oge O'Neal, who was brother of Sir Phelim, came to the town of Glaslough, being market day, pretending that the said Turlogh had lost thirty English sheep, whose tracks they brought to the end of the town, for which purpose they borrowed all the weapons they could get. Then came the whole sept of the Mac Wades and broke into every man's house, and possessed themselves of their weapons; the excuse given for this rising was a pretended order from the Council Table to hang all those who should refuse to come to church on the All Saints' Day after. The Mac Wades came in such multitudes upon the British that they, being taken by surprise, and without powder, yet refused to yield, until some

gentleman of quality came. After nightfall Turlogh oge O'Neal himself came, and went directly into the castle, of which he took possession, and sending for all the British in town, assured them there was nothing to fear, and no hurt intended against them. Mr. Simpson remained with O'Neal in the castle that night, and had much conversation with him as to the state of the country and the causes of the present insurrection, which he represented to be universal and triumphant. "At last," Mr. Simpson says, "came Ever M^c Mahon, the Vicar General of Clogher, or Titular Bishop of Down, who I think was one of the principal plotters of this Treason, and he knowing that my lord M^c Guire and Hugh M^c Mahon were apprehended, drew certain remonstrances of their grievances, with the reasons of this their insurrection, which he told me the Gentlemen of the County of Monaghan had chosen me to deliver to the State, to be sent into England to his Majesty with a copy of a protestation of their loyalty, both which I delivered to S^r Robert Meredith." Mr. Simpson proceeds to describe the joy among the rebels at the news of some successes against the British near Drogheda, and says that O'Neal, having gotten all the money, plate, goods, and cattle about Glaslough into his possession, conveyed them to his own castle¹ and lands, and went to Armagh, to which place the latter part of his deposition relates, ending, however, with the following, which I give in his own words: "It seemes this Rebellyon was not so fuddeyne as they pretend, for at the Somer Assizes before in the Countye of Monaghan, there was one Shane O'Neale of Tyrone before S^r Samuel Mayart for stealinge of cowes, whereof he was apparentlye guiltye, yet by the cunninge of one William Kelly of Carricke nowe a great Rebell, he was acquitted, and Neale M^c Rue tould mee that yf Shane O'Neale had been hang'd, there was 500 horsemen well weaponed that would have hang'd both the judge and the Shreife before they came to Armaghe."

"When I next met with S^r Phelomy O'Neale," observes Mr. Simpson in another part of his long deposition, "he asked me what was become of my fellow knight of the shire of the County of Monaghan? To which, I making no answer, he told me he had sent a warrant to hang him, and said, it was done by very good advice; and Turlogh oge [O'Neale] told me my name was in that warrant also to be executed, but he procured me to be struck out."

The Rev. Robert Browne, vicar of Sutton-Bengar, in Wiltshire, who appears to have been on a visit at Glaslough, on the fatal 23rd of October, 1641, deposed to having been on that occasion spoiled of his goods, a horse worth 4^{li}, his hat, boots, and shoes, worth 24^{li}. Upon the following Sunday he was again robbed by James Mac Tool Mac Kenna, of Trough, who came,

¹ His own castle, *i.e.*, Kennard, in the County of Tyrone, now called Caledon, or possibly Ardgonnell, near Middleton, close to the boundary between the Counties of Armagh and Monaghan, which was Turlogh Oge's residence. Kennard belonged to Phelim O'Neal.

and, pretending his right to that village, took "investure" of all goods then found in it. Mr. Browne lost more of his clothes, and 17th in money, upon the 16th of November. All the inhabitants that were Scottish men in that village were sent to Monaghan gaole." After some other particulars, he says that "One M^c Brian Samoch M^c Mahone, who pretended that land of Glaslough to be his by ancient right, came and lived there in some country house about the village; and upon Saturday, the 20th of November, stripped all the Scotchmen's wives, searching them for money. The money they found was taken from them, but not their wearing clothes."

Mr. Alexander Creighton, a farmer, late of Glaslough, describes the rising of the 23rd of October, and estimates his losses at no less than £547 6s. 8d., including the following: arms, £9 6s. 8d.; household goods, £60; beasts and cattle, £80; horses and mares, £50; sheep, £20; corn and hay, £156; fewell, fwine, poultry, and other provisions, £10; malt, £7 4s.; interest in his farm, £50. He describes how he and several others were kept in prison in Glaslough Castle for fourteen days in great misery, the Irish neither suffering their wives or friends to come and bring them relief. From thence they were sent to the gaol of Monaghan for fourteen days more, where they were in no less misery than before. They were again sent back to Glaslough, and afterwards, in their way to Cor-bridge (in the County of Armagh),¹ they were waylaid and sixteen of their number murdered. "After the repulse given at Lifnegarvy" (Lisburn), Mr. Creighton deposed, "Shane oge M^c Kenna, and a company of rebels under his command, marched through all the Barony of Trough, and murdered a great number of British Protestants, amongst others, Ancient Peirce, gent: Ambrose Blaney gent: William Challengood gent: and William his son, David Draynan gent: Andrew Carr weaver, John Lasley labourer, and his wife." After a good deal of hear-say evidence, he concludes his deposition with a reference to the doings of the rebels in the church at Monaghan, where he says they "pulled up and took away the seats up to the quire, and carried them to the gaol and made fire of them for the friars, and that at Glaslough they burned two or three bibles and service books, and that he heard them say they would never lay down their arms till their church was put into its due place, and that all the plantation lands were given to the right owners."

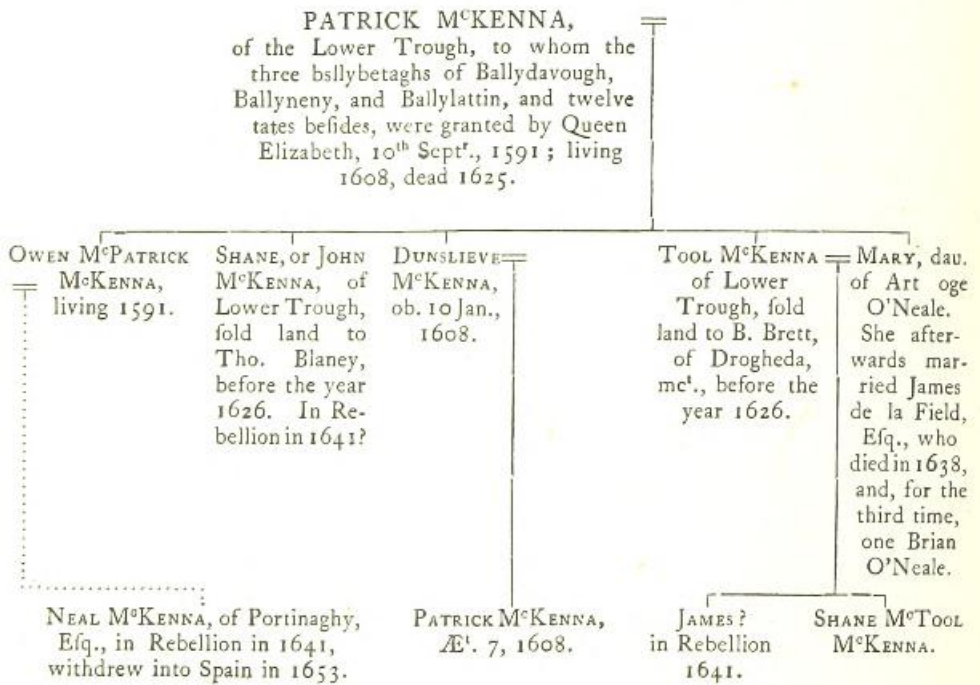
These details are instructive, and throw light upon the origin of the Rebellion and the real feeling of the natives, while the enumeration and value of the goods destroyed is an index as regards the material prosperity of the country at this period.

Mr. William Holland, of Glaslough, gentleman, after detailing his losses, gives a list of the more violent of the rebels in the Barony of Trough, many of whom, he says, about the last of April, 1642, "gathered together about twelve Protestants of the English and Scotch out of the town of

¹ Corbridge, the bridge over the Cor river, on the road between Tynan and Glaslough.

Glaslough, and most barbarously killed some of them on the land, and drowned the rest on the water." The number of Protestants altogether drowned at "the Curr bridge between Glaslough and Tynan" he estimates at no less than 140 persons. Lastly, Mrs. Elizabeth Petre, widow of Humphry Petre, late of "The Tullis" in the Trough, deposed that she lost about £400 at the least by the late rebellion, "by the means of — M^c Kenna, of the Trough, Esq., the principal man of that sept, and by divers others of that name and sept whose names were unknown to her."

PEDIGREE OF M^cKENNA OF LOWER TROUGH, FROM THE INQUISITIONS P. M.



John Leslie, Bishop of the Isles in Scotland, and afterwards Bishop successively of Raphoe and Clogher in Ireland, was the founder of that branch of the ancient family of Leslie which has been seated at Glaslough from a period shortly subsequent to the Restoration of Charles II. to the present time. He was the eldest son of George Leslie, of Crichie, in the County of Aberdeen, Esq., who was the third son of William Leslie, of Wardis, in the same county, descended from Sir William Leslie, fourth Baron of Balquhain, in Aberdeenshire, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Alexander Irwine, of Drum, a descent commemorated in the holly-leaves (the well-known badge of Irwine), borne both in the arms of the House of Crichie, and in those appropriate to Leslie of Glaslough.

Argent, on a fess gules, three buckles or, in base three holly-leaves vert. Leslie of Glaslough.

The bishop was born at Crichie, 14th October, 1571. He was educated at Aberdeen and at Oxford, and is said to have lived abroad for twenty-two

years.¹ He had such an extraordinary command of the Latin tongue that it was remarked of him when in Spain, "*Solus Lesleius latinè loquitur.*" In 1628 he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and the Isles, "where fitting several years, not without trouble from the faction,"¹ he was translated to Raphoe, 1st of June, 1633. Here by an expensive suit at law he recovered a third part of the episcopal property withheld from the see by certain of the gentry of the diocese. Here also on the 17th of May, 1636, he laid the foundation of the Episcopal Castle of Raphoe, which was completed on the 19th of August, 1637, and inhabited by the bishop's family on the following 14th of December.² This building cost him three thousand five hundred pounds. It had not been finished more than four years before its strength was tested during the Great Rebellion, when it was used as a garrison by the British, and proved of great service to the Loyalists at that period. The bishop threw himself heart and soul into the struggle. He maintained at his own charge a company of foot for a considerable time, and ventured during the siege of Derry to carry ammunition from Dublin to that city, and thereby greatly contributed to the safety of the place.³

After the declension of the king's cause in England, Dr. Borlase tells us that the bishop equipped a number of his spirited neighbours, and marching at their head, not thinking it unbecoming his function to take up arms when the religion, lives, and properties of Protestants were devoted to destruction, halted on the road from Raphoe to Magherabeg, in Donegal, in order to dispossess a party of the Irish who had cruelly ravaged the circumjacent country; and, kneeling on a flag by the highway side, offered up the following remarkable, and, according to modern views, somewhat irreverent prayer: "Almighty God, unto whom all hearts be open, Thou knowest the righteousness of the cause we have taken in hand, and that we are actuated by the clearest conviction that our motive is just; but, as our manifold sins and wickednesses are not hid from thee, we presume not to claim thy protection, trusting in our own perfect innocence, yet, if *we be sinners, they are not saints*; though then thou vouchsafest not to be with us, be not against us, but *stand neuter* this day, and let the arm of flesh decide it."⁴ The enterprise was successful. The bishop afterwards endured a siege in his palace of Raphoe, and was the last in that country who surrendered to the usurper. When expelled from his bishopric, he still used the liturgy of the Church of England in his family, and even in Dublin zealously persevered in the discharge of his episcopal functions. He was indeed the only bishop who continued in Ireland during the usurpation of Cromwell;⁵ and

¹ Wood's "Athenæ Oxon." ed. Bliss, iv. 848.

² See the bishop's Latin memoranda, printed at p. 143, for the authority for these dates.

³ Lords' Journals, i. pp. 246, 247, 259.

⁴ Borlase's "Rebellion," pref. to reader, and Archdall's Lodge's "Peccage of Ireland," vol. vii. p. 181, note.

⁵ Keith's "Scottish Bishops." Ant. a Wood, "Athenæ Oxon." ii. col. 1157. Harris's "Ware's Bishops," p. 189.

notwithstanding his loyal principles, he received in 1654 the grant of an annual pension of £160 from the Protector's Government.¹ At the Restoration it is said he used such expedition in paying his duty to the king that he rode from Chester to London in twenty-four hours.² Advancement in the Church quickly followed, December 14, 1660. The king wrote a letter in his behalf, which was taken into consideration by the House of Lords on the 12th of June, 1661. His patent to the Deanery of Raphoe bears date the 9th of February, 1660-1. In 1661, June 17, he was translated to the Bishopric of Clogher, not long before there had been what is called "a free conference" between the Houses of Lords and Commons, the curious particulars of which are preserved in the Lords' Journals, and from whence we derive a knowledge of his services, as has been already recorded. It appears also from this narration that King Charles II. had given to the bishop, by way of reward, a grant of 4,000 acres of land in the county of Donegal of Mac Swine's estate, but afterwards finding that the said lands were otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's declaration, the king took the bishop aside, and in the presence of many persons of great quality, told his lordship he would effectually recommend his condition to his Parliament in Ireland at their first meeting. The House of Lords accordingly propounded to the Commons their desire that 1,000 acres of forfeited lands in the county of Dublin might be set out unto his lordship, or that the House of Commons would take some other course for his satisfaction, as should be suitable to their goodness and prudence. After the report of the committee which was appointed on this subject by the House of Commons, it was resolved on the 16th of July, 1661, that a sum of £2,000 sterling be secured and paid to the Bishop of Clogher, for which on the following day his lordship returned his humble thanks, and begged "that whatever this House hath given to a prophet, in the name of a prophet, may receive a prophet's reward."³ Shortly after this gift we find the bishop in possession of the Glaslough estate, which it is recited in the letters patent granted to him on the 22nd of May, 1665, of "the Territory of Upper Trough," he had lately obtained at considerable cost. It had been originally granted by Queen Elizabeth, the 19th of November, 1591, to Brian oge Mac Mahon, the brother of the attainted chief, Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, as has been already mentioned.⁴ In 1609 it was again at the disposal of the Crown, in consequence of the death of the former in open rebellion, and was speedily given to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer at War in Ireland. In 1613 Sir Thomas was created Baron Ridgeway, of Gallen Ridgeway, and in

¹ This is stated on the authority of a MS. preserved in the State Papers in Dublin Castle, quoted by Reid in his "History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland," vol. ii. p. 500. Dr. Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dr. Robert Maxwell, Bishop of Kilmore, are also stated to have received pensions of £120 each.

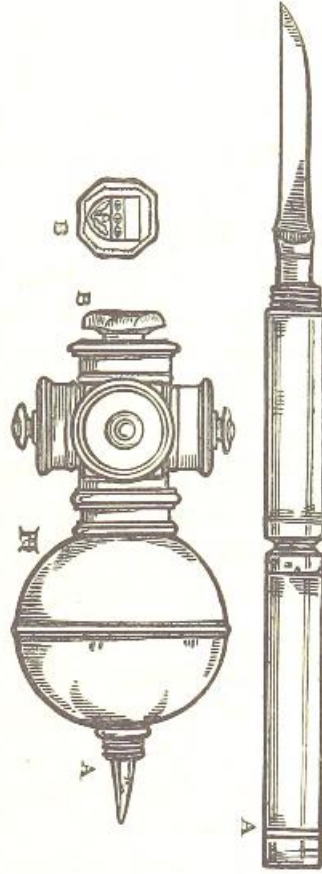
² Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses."

³ Journals, House of Commons, i. p. 688.

⁴ See p. 90 *supra*.

1622, Earl of Londonderry. From the representatives of this nobleman, therefore, it is supposed the purchase was made, although the exact date is not known. In 1640 the Countess of Carlisle would seem to have been the proprietor.¹

It appears by the Visitation Books of the diocese of Clogher, that for some years after his translation his lordship held his visitations in various churches of the diocese, but in 1669 the visitation was held "in oratorio de Donagh alias Castle-Leisley, Ap. 22." It has been said that "the turbulence of the times, partly by the Irish and partly by the Protestant party in 1689-90, occasioned the loss of many valuable productions of his pen."² Certainly few, if any, have survived to the present day;³ and it is somewhat remarkable that perhaps the only "literary" remains of his lordship should be the silver pen, knife, inkstand, and seal which he commonly used, and which remaining still in the family, and being of very unusual construction, are here engraved. [The circular part is for ink, and must have been inserted in the table for use, and screws together at A A, within which was the pen. At the end, besides the seal of arms with the coat of Leslie, are four small receptacles, which unscrew, and which are traditionally said to have been for preservation against the plague.] It will not be out of place here to print, as far as I was able to decipher in 1840, the very obscure and faintly written original, now altogether lost, certain memoranda written by the bishop on the back of the print of the king's arms in a copy of Ogelby's Bible in the library at Glaslough, printed in 1660.



"Quod bene vertat deus.

"Hoc anno, 1636, die martis, 17 maii, jacta sunt fundamenta Castræ Rapotensis, completum est ædificium 19 augusti, 1637.

Translationis nostræ quinto, cum bono Deo migravimus in novas ædes die jovis, 14 Decembris, 1637.

¹ "Book of Survey and Distribution," Record Office, Dublin.

² Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses."

³ It appears by the Second Report of the Commissioners on Historical MSS., p. 197, that there are among the papers of John Guthrie, Esq., of Guthry, a bundle of letters entitled "Irish Correspondence," among which are several from John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe, dated from 1639 to 1660.

Quod deus faustum faxit, uxorem duxi Katherinam, Alexandri Conyng-
hami Decani Rapotensis, et Katherinæ Murray, filiam, 6 Junii, 1638.

natus est mihi filius Joannes ex conjuge Katherina Conynghami, 19,
Junii, 1639. Idem denatus die 18 Jan. 1641. quo anno inveſta est cum
fædo rebellio. [?]

Natus est mihi secundus filius Alexander, 19, febr. 1643, qui e vivis
exceſſit 28. decembr: 1645.

Filius mihi natus est tertius Johannes, 5 Jan. die lunæ, poſt octavam
matutin: 1645.

Filius mihi natus est quartus Georgius, 22 decembr: 1647, hora ſeptima
veſpertina.

Katherina Murray, intemeratæ virtutis, formæ egregiæ, et morum
lectiſſimorum fæmina, clariffimi Barronis de Broughton filia, Alexandri
Conynghami Decani Rapotensis conjunx, liberorum viginti ſeptem mater, focus
mihi clariffima, quos annos 48 vixit gratiæ per Jeſum Chriſtum permutavit
in æternam vitam gloriæ, 4 novembr. 1647, et omnibus deſiderium reliquit.

Agnatus meus et levir mihi cariffimus Johannes Leſleus, quam bene
vixit vitam in domino optime finivit 20 decembr: 1648, die feſto S. Steph:
proto Martyris, hora decima veſpertina, Omnes in gloria beatæ reſurrectionis
occurramus amici, per dominum noſtrum Jeſum Chriſtum, Amen.

Anno 1648. Januarii trigefimo, juſti dei judicio, in peccatorum, pœnam
ſic permittente, diabolus, humani generis hoſtis, efferam rebellium hereticorum
in Anglia rabiem provenit, ut Eccleſiâ prius funditus everſâ, Republicâ op-
preſſâ, omnibus dei . . . et regni legibus . . . quâ pietate eccleſiam refor-
marunt, eadem juſtitiâ ſacratiffimum Regem noſtrum Carolum (cui pietate
clementia et animo vere Regi parem Anglia nunquam habuit,) execrandi
patriæ preditores nefando vulnē publice trucidarunt, quod deus multum nolit.

Natus est mihi filius quintus Albertus 23 April, die lunæ, 1649.

ffilius meus Georgius, ultimum brevis vitæ diem habuit decimum octavum
maii, 1650.

Albertus Leſleus annum et menſem vixit, 20 maii, die mercurii, multo
mane fatis conceſſit 1650, fælîx reſurgat.

Anno 1650, die mercurii, 17 Julii, hora ſeptima matut: natus est mihi
filius ſextus, dictus in Baptiſmo, Carolus, quem deus ſoſpitet.

Anno 1651, die veneris 15, auguſti, poſt ſextam matutinam, nata est
mihi filia Maria obiit mortem die quinto.

Anno 1653, 9, octob: nata est mihi filia Jean, quam Deus ſalvam velit, amen.

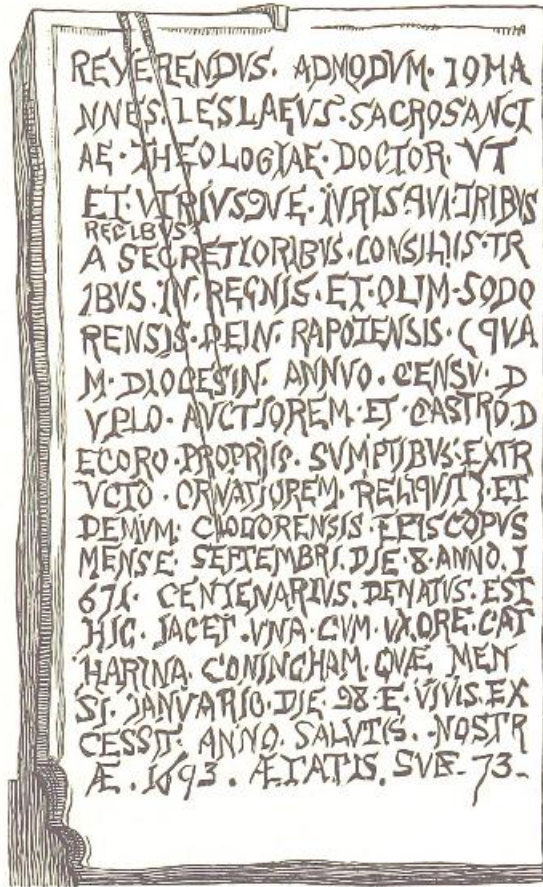
Johannes Leſleus Per [translationem]¹ Cloghorensis Epifcopus 1663.
Schifma est omnium teterrimum quod Eccleſiam, a ſcriptura divulſam, verbo
non ſcripto ſuperſtruxit, ſed longe tetrius quo plebeio judicio proſtituit, illud
pontificiorum, iſtud puritiorum, dementia est."

John Leſlie, Biſhop of Clogher, died at his ſeat at Glaſlough on the 8th
of September, 1671, having nearly completed his hundredth year, and was

¹ This is conjectural, the original being almoſt illegible.

buried in the church of St. Saviour at Glaslough, of his own foundation. The stone under which he was interred still remains at the east end of the church lately enlarged by his descendant, the present Sir John Leslie, Baronet, to whom I am obliged for the drawing from which the following illustration was made.

On the 27th of September, shortly after his decease, a speech was delivered (at Lisnagarvey) by Dudley Loftus, Vicar-General to the Lord Primate of Ireland, which relates to the bishop, together with an epitaph written by the Bishop of Kilmore (Robert Maxwell) on his lordship. It was printed at Dublin the same year. The following is the exact title:—
“A Speech delivered at a Visitation held in the Diocese of Clogher sede vacante. September 28. 1671. By D.L.L.D. Vicar-General to His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland.



Published not only at the desire and instance of the whole Clergy of that Diocese, but also at the further instance of the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert Lord Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, expressed in his letter thereunto prefixed. Together with an Epitaph written by his Lordship, on John, Lord Bishop of Clogher, deceased.”¹ The epitaph is as follows:—

“EPITAPHIVM

Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris

JOHANNIS

EPISCOPI

CLOGHERENSIS

Nuper defuncti Memoriae dicatum.

Scotia me genuit, me Gallia fovit alumnum.

Dictatis sapuit Gallus, Iberque meis.

Sodorensis apud Scotos, Rapotensis Hibernos

Et Clogherensis Ego, Rege jubente, fui.

Quin a Consilio, Regnoque senator utroque,

Unus eram, & solus, Regibus, ipse tribus,

Ætate hac nemo tot vixit Episcopus annos.

Ævi nemo magis mole gravatus obit.”

¹ Dublin. Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, and are to be sold by Joseph Wilde, in Castle Street, bookfeller, MDCLXXI.

To this account of John, Bishop of Clogher, or of the "*fighting bishop*," as he has been called by his descendants to distinguish him from other bishops in that family, may be added the curious notice of him in connection with the fabulous island called "O Brazile," which is given in Mr. Crofton Croker's edition of "*The Tour of M. de la Boullaye le Gouz*."¹ In a letter evidently from William Hamilton, of Caledon, Esq., dated at Londonderry, March 14, 1674, to a cousin in London, and there printed, it is stated, "What moved your cousin that you know died but within these four or five years at Glaslough, who was a wise man and a great scholar, to put himself to the charge, and trouble, in the late king's time, to take out a patent for it," *i. e.*, the said island. In a postscript it is said, "I think your young cousin *Lesly* is still in London; if you can, enquire him out, pray shew him this relation: (with respect to O'Brazil) it may be it may concern him, because his father had a patent for it. W. H." No record of this patent, if ever granted, has, I believe, as yet been discovered, and the story perhaps had no more foundation than the island itself!

"On the ocean that hollows the rock, where ye dwell,
A shadowy land has appeared, as they tell,
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest,
And they called it O'Brazil, the Isle of the Blest."

By Katherine his wife, the daughter of Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, Bishop Leslie had issue ten children. The eldest surviving son, John Leslie, born January 5, 1645, succeeded his father at Glaslough. He was in holy orders, and was collated to Drummully, 24th February, 1670, became Dean of Dromore, 2nd of June, 1681. In 1707 he was involved in an unpleasant dispute with the High Sheriff of the county, Robert Maxwell, Esq., and violently arrested in his own house, and confined in that of the sheriff, at Falkland, in the same parish, on what pretext does not appear; but the dean, as we find by the Journals of the Upper House of Convocation, pleaded privilege, but not to the satisfaction of the House, who found, after the appointment of a Committee to consider the case, that "it is not alledged in the Petition, nor doth it appear to this House, that the time wherein the person of the said John Lesley, Dean of Dromore, was seized was within the time of Privilege."²

By his will, dated 11th of July, 1716, he directed his body to be buried in the ancient burying-place of his ancestors in the parish church of Donagh, in the town of Castle-Leslie, and settled his estate on his nephew, Robert, and his issue male; remainder to his nephew Henry. The dean died in 1721, his will being proved 23rd October in that year. He married in July, 1698, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of William Hamilton of Caledon, in the County of Tyrone, Esq., but by her had no issue.

¹ London, 1837. See note, p. 71.

² Journals, fol. 210, b.

His only surviving brother, the Reverend Charles Leslie, sixth and youngest son of the bishop, succeeded at Glaslough; but before I venture to give a very brief memoir of this gentleman, the well-known *non-juror*, and I may add one of the most illustrious of the Irish clergy, I will transcribe the greater part of an original letter, dated from "Castle Leslie, Nov. 9th. 1720."—"for M^r. Robert Leslie" the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Leslie, from his aunt, the wife, and very soon, the widow of the Dean of Dromore. It is interesting not only from the allusion to the danger of the *non-juror's* son coming to Ireland, but also as it gives a curious account of the improvements at Glaslough lately effected. "The brick House fallen down" I conclude to have been a building by the bishop, joined to the original castle of Sir Thomas Ridgeway. The alteration effected in 1720 probably consisted in the insertion of square windows in the old castle, leaving it very much as it appears at present (1877).



"Dear Nephew, tho' your uncle and I, have not had the favour of one line from you, since you came to England, I love always to put the best construction on the actions of those I love, and believe your letters have miscarried, or that there is some other reason which may a little excuse such a total neglect of an uncle that has made you his eldest son, and as such I am sure loves you, and would be very glade to see you here, if you think it convenient, and for my part I see no hazard in it; discreet caution being used.

Glaslough is quite another thing then when you left it, I have made you the handsomest house in the three countyes; it looks the finest in the outside, and the most conveniency within. rooms enough to serve us all, and I

hope the whole expenſe will be defrayd for about 150^{li}. your uncle was ſo bent for living in Dublin, that I durſt ſay nothing to put him off it, but I contriv'd this way to make him fond of his own home; for upon the brick houſe falling down, we had neither kitchen, ſtable, or any other conveniency. It may be yours if you pleaſe, and the fruits of all our labours, and then I are ſure you may have an Eſtate with Emy and this, of 1000^{li}. a year free, if land ſett as it did a year or two ago, an Eſtate to ſatisfy any Gentleman. I wiſh you would think of getting a good wife, that your Father's family may not ſink, for ſince I have no children of my own, I wiſh yours to enjoy the fruits of all our labours rather than any living.—Glaſlough is certainly the moſt ſweet feat I ever ſaw, & capable of Improve^m. your moſt affec^{te} Aunt. E: L:”

Mrs. Leſlie, the writer of the preceding letter, made her will on the 13th of October, 1732; and bequeathing her property in truſt to her nephew, Robert Leſlie, deſired to be buried in the vault of the church of Caſtle-Leſlie, cloſe to the body of her late dear huſband, Dr. John Leſlie.

Charles Leſlie was born, as appears by his father's memorandum, on the 17th of July, 1650, “at ſeven o'clock in the morning.” He was the biſhop's fixth and youngſt ſon. He was ſent to ſchool at Enniſkillen, in the County of Fermanagh, and entered, as a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1664; M.A. October, 1673; ordained Deacon in 1680, and inſtituted Chancellor of Connor, 13 July, 1686; for ſome years prior to his ordination he ſtudied the Common Law, having entered himſelf of the Temple, London. In the year 1687, when King James II. advanced Patrick Tyrrel, although a Roman Catholic, to the ſee of Clogher, void by the death of Roger Boyle, the new biſhop held a public viſitation of his clergy at Monaghan; he was attended by ſome ſubtile logicians, and challenged the yet eſtabliſhed clergy to a diſputation with him and them. Mr. Leſlie undertook the taſk, which he performed to the ſatisfaction of the Proteſtants, and the indignation and confuſion of the Romaniſts; though it happened as it generally does on theſe occaſions, that both ſides claimed the victory. When a Roman Catholic High Sheriff was appointed at this period for the County of Monaghan, the gentlemen of the county, depending much upon Mr. Leſlie's knowledge as a magiſtrate, repaired to him, then confined by gout to his houſe. He told them “that it would be as illegal to permit the Sheriff to act, as it would be in him to attempt it.” But they inſiſting that Mr. Leſlie ſhould appear in perſon on the bench at the approaching Sessions, they all promiſed to act as he did; and he was carried thither with much pain and difficulty. Upon inquiry, relates Harris of the pretended Sheriff whether he was legally qualified, he answered pertly: “That he was of the King's own Religion, and that it was His Maſteſty's will that he ſhould be Sheriff.” Mr. Leſlie replied: “That they were not inquiring into His Maſteſty's Religion, but whether he had qualified himſelf according to law, for acting as a proper officer. That the Law was the King's will, and nothing elſe to be deemed ſuch; that his ſubjects

had no other way of knowing his will, but as it is revealed to them in his laws, and it must always be thought to continue so, till the contrary be notified to them in the same authentic manner." Whereupon the bench unanimously agreed to commit the pretended sheriff for his intrusion and arrogant contempt of the court.¹

Though zealous against Romanism, and against King James's unconstitutional measures, Leslie could not reconcile his conscience to the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary; and so became a non-juror, of which party he was one of the chief literary and theological ornaments; he was, as is well known, the author of "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists," and of the rare and anonymous answer to Archbishop King, entitled: "An Answer to a Book intituled 'The State of the Protestants in Ireland, under the late King James's Government.'"² 4to. London, 1692. He is said to have brought more persons from other persuasions to the Church of England than any other man ever did, and it was of him that Dr. Johnson observed: "Lesley was a reasoner, and a reasoner who was not to be reasoned against."³ According to Mr. Horne, a clergyman's library should not be without this author's theological works, which were collected and published by himself in 1721, the year preceding his death, in two volumes, folio.⁴ He attended the exiled royal family abroad, and in 1717 we find him at St. Germain's, writing to "the king" (the Pretender) as to the Proceedings of Convocation, and the Privileges and Independence of the Church of England.⁵ Mr. Leslie is alluded to in a letter from William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, to Archbishop King, dated June 30, 1710, as "one who has been writing here these many years, having come hither out of Ireland, *ubi bene, nemo melius, ubi male, nemo pejus*. At present he is writing against Dr. Sacheverell's false brethren, against us that are not stark mad for the doctrines of non-resistance & passive obedience, one would think he were surely so now by his writing: And yet yo^r grace remembers when he was otherwise, and gave I think ever great instances of it. especially in his declaration against K. James in y^e: first beginning of y^e: revolution in Ireland."⁶ The following extract from an original letter⁷ from Archbishop King, dated from Dublin, August 30, 1710, to the learned Henry Dodwell, appears so apposite to the

¹ Harris's Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 202.

² See King's Memoranda in answer to this work, "Second Rep. of Royal Com. on Hist. MSS.," p. 236. It appears that the MS. copy of "The Answer," "was found in Charles Leslie's study who, upon the discovery, fled, and now absconds." *Ib.* p. 232.

³ Bosworth Ed., vol. iv. p. 314.

⁴ His worthy friend R. K., whom he thanks for the pains he has taken for this publication, was Roger Kenyon, a physician and non-juror, who died at St. Germain's. "Notes and Queries," 2nd series, Jan. 19, 1856.

⁵ "First Report of Royal Commissioners on Hist. MSS.," p. 118.

⁶ "Second Report of Royal Commissioners on Hist. MSS.," p. 245, belonging to R. D. Lyons, Esq., M.D., Dublin.

⁷ In the possession of my friend, the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Keele, in Staffordshire.

present subject, in illustration of the biography of this remarkable man, that I make no apology for giving it at length.

“What I now intend is to desire you to do a good office to a friend of yo^r, I mean M^r Lesly who in the opinion of most I converse wth as well as in mine, by his way of writing has done the established church more mischief yⁿ her most profess’d enemy’s for he has furnished y^m wth the most popular & odious objections against her, by representing her principles as inconsistent wth the revolution, a position so detested y^t I am well assured a great many, nay the generality of the protestants of this kingdom, will rather part wth her interest yⁿ admitt it, & sure it is neither wisdom nor religion to lay a temptation in the way, w^{ch} we know before hand they will not refuse, neither our Saviour nor his apostles treated the Jews in y^r manner but rather yⁿ put y^m on such a tryall bore wth y^r errors in many instances wⁿ they saw they could not hope to reform y^m wth out hazarding their rejecting Christianity by the force of their prejudices. Especially I conceive M^r L. ought to manage himself w^h tendernefs & modesty in this matter considering w^r part he acted in the revolution here, w^{ch} you will best understand by perusal of the inclosed, [wanting] I can assure you y^t it agrees wth the originall corrected by his own hand, & y^t it has bin in my custody near 20 years, Tis & was generally known y^t it was in my hands, but I never suffered any copy of it to go from me, because in many particulars I do not approve the reasoning in it. My Sev^r tells me, y^t he might have had 50^{lb} for a copy of it wⁿ in London, but he had more honesty yⁿ to be bribed.

Mr L. not only reasoned thus at that time, but acted accordingly, for he garrisoned his house at Glaslough and raised and armed a considerable body of men to oppose king James’s deputy, and wⁿ the high Sheriff of the county, one M^r Kenagh [Mac Kenna] his gossip, as I take it, came wth a party against those he had raised and armed, they fell upon him and killed the Sheriff, & about 80 men, w^{ch} was the first considerable blood spilt in Ireland.¹ I am informed he was not at the action, being gone towards the county of Antrim to consult wth the commissioners appointed to manage the affairs in the north and animate y^m to oppose y^e army yⁿ sent down to relieve y^m by the Earl of Tirconnell, w^{re} he joined himself to severall presbyterian ministers and helped to draw up heads of agreements to be offered by y^m in their sermons to y^e people to persuade y^m to fight wth courage for their religion and libertys. I am likewise informed y^t he assisted at y^e proclaiming King William and Queen Mary, but w^{her} he swore allegiance to y^m at y^t time I can’t say, he himself can tell. Methinks modesty should oblige him to deal gently wth persons whom he greatly influenced to do these things, & not expose y^m for those very acts w^{re} of he was the author. They are still of the same opinion he was yⁿ, w^{re} as this is the third turn he has made, for in king Charles’s time he was violent to excess for passive obedience to such a degree y^t he was for absolutely absolute, about w^{ch} I had many discourses wth him;

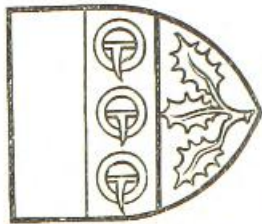
¹ This must mean what has been called “The Battle of Drumabanagher.”

w^o king James came to the throne you see w^t his principles were, & now you know how consistant his present sentiments are to w^t he yⁿ taught and practised." After some other observations the archbishop thus concludes:—"I desire y^t these papers may go no farther or be applyed to any other purpose. I have no inclination to lessen y^e gentleman because I would not take from y^e value of his other writings, especially against the Quakers, of w^{ch} my refusing to publish this w^{ch} I now send you, tho' powerfully solicited to do it, & sufficiently provoked, I believe will be to you a demonstration." Some of Leslie's valedictory and last words in the epistle to Roger Kenyon prefixed to the edition of his works printed in 1721, will fitly conclude this imperfect notice.

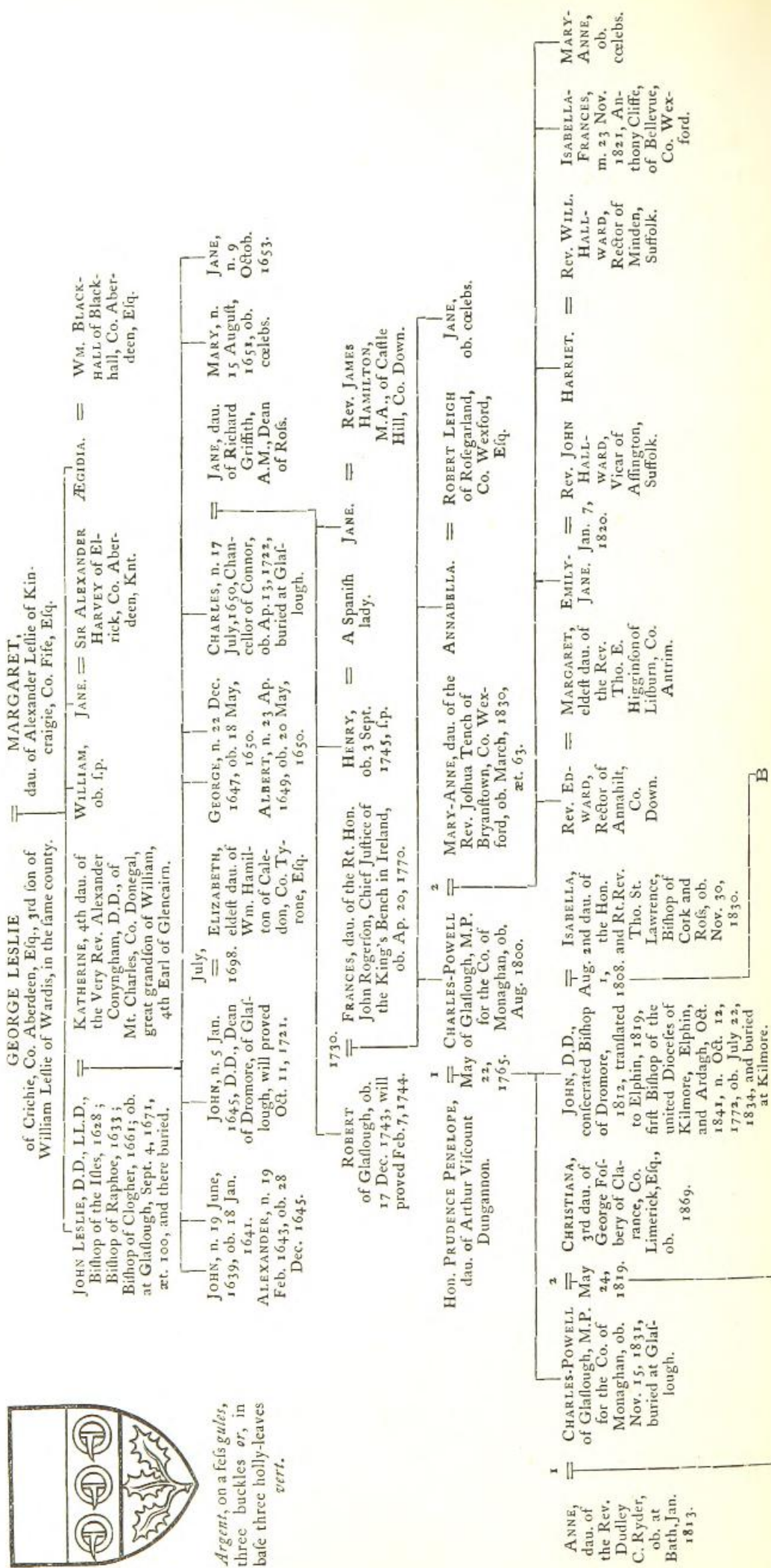
"Sir I make this Effort, probably the last of using my Pen, to thank you for the many Proofs I have had of your Friendship, especially for the Pains you have lately taken to procure the publishing again in two Volumes my Theological Tracts; and your kindness to me will I hope be of Service to Religion, which will be always assaulted and always maintained; for *the Gates of Hell will never be able to prevail against it*. And if the Arguments urg'd in those Treatises were formerly good, (as surely I believ'd them to be,) they will be good for ever; if they had then success, they may be still successful against the several Enemies of the Christian Religion, and of the Church of *England*. Reveal'd Religion is there defended in the Argument against the *Deists*; and Christian Revelation in that against the *Jews*; the Holy Trinity in another against the *Socinians*; almost all the articles of the Christian Faith in the Discourses against the Quakers; in the Conference, the Church of *England* Reform'd is vindicated against Popery; and in the Regale the spiritual Powers our Commission of *Christ*, which he left to the Apostles and their successors to be executed by them unto the end of the world, are explain'd and justified against all the modern Innovators, who pretending to interpret have labour'd utterly to destroy them."

The best account and most accurate list of the writings of this great reasoner and divine will be found in Harris's Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 284.

The Rev. Charles Leslie married Jane, daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Griffith, A.M., Dean of Ros, by whom he had issue three children, Robert, Henry, and Jane. He is said to have remained in Italy with the exiled royal family after the unsuccessful rebellion in 1715, until the year 1721, when he returned, dying the following year at Glaslough, on the 13th of April, 1722, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour, with his father and brother. There is a good portrait of him, and others of his father the bishop, and his brother, the Dean of Dromore, at Castle Leslie. His eldest son, Robert Leslie, Esquire, succeeded to the representation of the family, and married in 1730, Frances, daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Rogerfon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He died on the 17th of December, 1743, and was great grandfather of the present Sir John Leslie of Glaslough, M.P. for the County of Monaghan, whose immediate descent appears by the following pedigree:—



Argent, on a fess gules, three buckles or, in base three holly-leaves vert.



ALITIA-MARIA CHARLOTTE, ob. celebs, 1820. = ANNE. = JOHN GURDON, of Ailing-folk, Esq.

CHARLES POWELL of Glafough, Lieut. and Capt. Rot. and M.P. for the Co. of Monaghan, n. 13 Sept. 1821, ob. 27 June, 1871, celebs. Buried at Glafough.

SIR JOHN of Glafough, M.P. for the Co. of Monaghan, cr. a baronet Feb. 18, 1876, n. 16 Dec. 1822.

CONSTANCE W. F. THOMAS, n. 1825. = EMMA, only fillet and heir of Sir Andrew Slingby, Baronet.

Rev. Lord JOHN BERESFORD, afterwards 4th Marquis of Waterford, ob. 6 Nov. 1866.

CHRISTIANA, n. 1820.

PRUDENCE PENELOPE, n. 1823. = GEORGE A. F. JULIA, n. 1824. Lord Frederick C. Bentinck, 3rd son of the 3rd Duke of Portland.

14 Aug. = THEODOSIA, n. 5 Jan. 1865. = OLIVE, n. 14 Sept. 1872.

B

FRANCES KING, 3rd dau. of Robert, Viscount Lorton, ob. July 28, 1855, f.p. = CHARLES LESLIE, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, Ap. 24, 1870, n. Oct. 7, 1810, ob. July 8, 1870, buried at Kilmore.

JOHN HENRY, late Cap. 7th H.L., n. Aug. 30, 1838. = ISABELLA, dau. of the Rev. J. Pappillon. Aug. 7, 1838.

CHARLES-ROBERT, Cap. H. P., late 25th K.O.B., n. Aug. 14, 1841. = EMILY, M.L., dau. of the Very Rev. J. Mally Bereford, Dean of Kilmore. Oct. 31, 1876.

ARTHUR, Col. late 40th Regiment, n. Nov. 4, 1821. = ANNE, Sir Edward Hoare, Bart. n. July 6, 1819.

FRANCES-ANNE PRUDENTIA. = REV. JOHN PAPILON, ob. Ap. 1853.

EMMA. = REV. NICH. TOKE of Godington, Kent. 4 July, 1837.

CHARLOTTE. = REV. HARRIET, ob. March, 1853. = J. E. VERNON of Erne Hill, Co. Cavan, Esq. 2 July, 1846.

FRANCES-ANNE-MARIA-LOUISA, n. 22 Aug. 1864.

ANCKETILL FAMILY.

OF the great antiquity of this family there is no doubt, the name indeed is to be found in Domesday, and was common in many parts of England previous to the beginning of the fourteenth century, from which period it appears to have been confined to Dorset. The pedigrees can be traced with great probability to Ralph Ancketel of that county in the time of Henry III., and with certainty to William Ancketel, Burgess for Shaftesbury, in 1306. Ancketill's Place, near St. James's Church, in Shaftesbury, was the ancient seat of this venerable family, of whom Leland in his "Itinerary," thus speaks:—"Anketilles dwellid hard by Shaftesbyri under the Hille, they pofese it yet."¹ About the year 1619 it was sold by the then head of the family, Christopher Anketill, Esq. His descendants were of East Almer, and Stour Provost, in the same county, till the extinction of the elder male line in 1733. The Irish branch, now the representatives of this ancient house, is descended from William, second son of Christopher Ancketill, Esq., whose son and heir, Oliver, emigrated to Ireland,² and is said to have founded "Anketill's Grave." That he was of Anketill Grave is indeed certain, as appears by the curious inscription on his tombstone, discovered some years since on the building of the present church at Monaghan, an exact copy of which is here given;³ and it is also plain by the "Books of Survey and Distribution" in the Record Office in Dublin, that in 1640, the lands which since constituted the Ancketill estate, about seventy townlands, were then in the possession of Garret Rooney, Patrick Barnwell, Hugh Mac Shane Gill Mac Mahon, Shane Mac Trenor, and various members of the Mac Kenna tribe and family; and that in the 19th of Charles II. (1667) 3,381 acres, 3 roods, and 13 perches were granted to Mathew Ancketill, Esq., the son of Oliver Ancketill, who appears to have obtained possession of these estates, probably by purchase (for he does not seem to have fought under the banner of Cromwell) during the usurpation,⁴ and probably built and planted on the lands of "Derrynashallog" *the oak wood of Hunting*, since called "Ancketill Grave." That there was a gentleman's house here before that period is ascertained by the following

¹ Itin. vi. fol. 53.

² As early as the 12th of Charles I. (1636-7) John Ancketell, of Newmarket, in the County of Cork, received a grant of estates in the Counties of Cork and Kerry. He was also of Mallow, in Cork, and was a cousin of Oliver, the founder of the present family in Ireland.

³ Engraved for the "History of Dorsetshire," and kindly lent to me by F. M. Ancketill, Esq.

⁴ The name of "Oliver Anketell, Esq." is amongst those of the "Tituladoes," in the parish of Donagh, in Lord Lansdowne's "Census of the County of Monaghan," attributed to the year 1659, and he was one of the seven justices of the peace, in the year 1664, for the same county, for the return of Hearth Money, two hearths taxed at two shillings each are placed to his name in the townland of "Derineshky" (Derrynashallog).

“Funeral Entry,” from the original in Ulster’s office, kindly communicated to me by Sir Bernard Burke, the present courteous Ulster king at arms.

“James de la Field, of Derrynafhalog, in the County of Monaghane, gent only sonne and heir of Robert de la Field of Knockbuoy¹ in the said county gent: descended of the House of de la Field of Painstowne in the County of Meath. The said James took to wife Mary daughter of Art-oge O’Neale of

in the county of Tyrone gent: by whom he had noe issue. The said James departed this mortall life at Derrynafhallog aforefaid, about the 19th of February 1638, and was interred in the parish church of Tyalla,² in the said County of Monaghane. The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of Symon de la Field of Painstowne aforefaid gent: Excutor of the said Defunct, who hath returned this certificat into my Office to be there recorded. Taken by me Thomas Preston Esq^r. Ulvester King of Arms, the 13th of August 1639.”³

Now it appears by two Inquisitions, *post-mortem*, held at Monaghan, on the 23rd of March, 1638, and the 25th of March, 1640,



¹ Knockboy, in the parish of Tehallan.

² *i.e.*, Tehallan. The “Inq.” p. m. says he died on the 14th of February, 1638.

³ “Funeral Entries,” vol. vii. p. 625.

that Mr. James de la Field's wife, Mary Neale, had been the widow of Toole Mac Kenna, and was the mother of Shane Mac Toole Mac Kenna, in whose right she claimed certain lands, and that after her second husband De la Field's death, viz., in August, 1639, she married one Brian O'Neale. This explains the connection between the Mac Kennas, the original owners of the Lower Trough, and Mr. James De la Field, by whose will some part of the property was conveyed for life to Garret Rooney, whose name appears as proprietor in 1640.

This will is recited in the Chancery Inquisitions of this county, and is dated the 20th of December, 1638,¹ and by it he desired to be buried in the church of Tehallan, and wills that his executor (Simon De la Field) shall within two years build and annex a chapel to the said church, 20 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, into which chapel he would have his corpse and the corpses of his father and mother buried in the said church, to be removed and laid together, as near as conveniently may be, if the ordinary of the diocese will freely give leave to the building of the same.

By this will also we find that Garret Rooney was appointed receiver of the rents during the minority of Christopher De la Field, to whom the principal estate was bequeathed, with remainder to his elder brother William, cousin and heir at law of the testator. £20 per annum was allotted for the maintenance of the minor; Mr. Nicholas Simpson and Mr. Henry Manning were appointed overseers.

The following certificate from the "Court of Claims"² is the legal foundation of the settlement of the Ancketill family in this county, and is here given at length, as an illustration of the *modus operandi* with regard to the Cromwellian settlers after the Restoration; although there is no reason to suppose that Oliver Ancketill, as has been already said, fought in the army of the Parliament. His family in Dorsetshire were royalists, and distinguished themselves in the service of Charles I. He probably, like many others, came to Ireland at this period, and bought up the claims of the soldiers and others who had possessed themselves by various means of the lands of the original proprietors, already, as we have seen, greatly divided.

"By His Majesties Commissioners present S^r Edw^d Smythe K^{nt} L^t Chief Justice, S^r Edw^d Dering Baronett, S^r Winston Churchill K^{nt} Edw^d Cooke Esquire.

Math :
Ancketill. (sic) } Whereas in pursuance of the said Articles, Oliver Ancketill Esquire did exhibit his petition before us his Ma^{ties} said Comm^{rs} upon the ffourteenth day of ffbruary in the eighteenth years of our Souvraigne Lord Charles the second by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffraunce and Ireland king, Defender of the ffaith &c. Thereby setting forth that He the said Oliver Ancketill was by

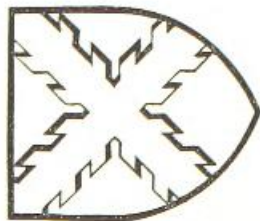
¹ Preserved in the Record Office, in Dublin.

² Vol. iv. p. 91.

the said Act^s of Parliam^t Carefully and rightfully intituled unto severall Lands Tenem^{ts} and Hereditam^{ts} in this kingdome of Ireland, in his said petition or a schedule thereunto annexed particularly mentioned and expressed, and therefore prayed the Adiudication of his said Right and Title and a Certificate of the same in order to his passing Letters pattents under His Ma^{ties} great seale of Ireland of and for the same as by the said Act^s is directed and appointed; since the exhibiting of which said petition hee the said Oliver Anckitell dyed and the said petition was by this Court allowed to be revived, and was revived in the name of Mathew Anckitell an Infant sonne and heir of the said Oliver and came to a final heareinge, and was heard before us his Ma^{ties} said Commi^{rs} upon Munday the tenth day of September in the said eighteenth yeare of the kings Ma^{ties} Reigne that now is, in open Court at the place commonly called the Kings Inns Dublin: upon hearing of w^{ch} said petitiōn was upon the proofes Testimonies and evidences therein produced before us his Ma^{ties} said Co^{ns}. It appeared unto this Court, that the said Lands, Tenem^{ts} and Hereditam^{ts} hereafter mentioned, were lands, Tenem^{ts} and Hereditaments seized sequestrated disposed distributed sett out or sett apart by reason of or upon account of the late horrid Rebellion or Warr, w^{ch} began or broke out in this kingdome of Ireland upon the three and twentieth day of October in the yeare of our Lord, one Thousand six hundred fforty and one, and thereby forfeited to and vested in his Ma^{tie} according to the true Intents and Uses in and by the said Act^s lymitted mentōned and appoynted: And it further appeared unto this Court, that the Lands Tene^{nts} and Heredit^{nts} hereafter particularly mentōned and expressed were allotted, assigned, given, graunted, ordered, distributed, disposed, demised, sett out or sett apart to the said Oliver Anckitell deceased in his life tyme, *or to those under whome hee claymed* for his or their service as Souldiers in the late warr in Ireland, and were upon the seaventh day of May in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred ffifty and nyne, in the Actuell Seizin possession or occupatiōn of the said Oliver Ancketill or those under whome hee claymed, his or their lessee or Lessors underten^{nt} or underten^{nts}. It was therefore thereupon adjudged and decreed by this Court, that the said Mathew Ancketill sonne and heire of the said Oliver is by the said Act^s of Parliament Lawfully and Rightfully Intituled unto the said Land Tene^{nts} and Heredita^{nts} hereafter following, (that is to say), Crewleagh ats Crewlea, Conteyninge forty foure Acres profitable land Irish plantation measure, Knockkronaghan ats Knockrinnaghan conteyninge eighty two Acres profitable land of like measure, Derrynesello ats Derronesfallagh conteyninge ffifty three Acres and three roods profitable land of the like measure. (Here follow 70 Denominations or Townlands), all which said lands & premisses are lying and being in the Barrony of Trugh and County of Monaghan, (Here follow seven town lands in the County of Fermanagh). And all Castles, Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Mills, Orchards, Gardens, Ways, Waters, Watercourfes, Mountains, Loughs, Boggs, Woods, Underwoods and all Profitts, Comodities, and Emoluments together

PEDIGREE OF ANCKETILL, OF ANCKETILL GROVE,

From Hutchins' Dorset, 3rd ed. vol. iii. p. 61, with additions.



Argent, a cross saltire, ragulée Vert. Ancketill.

WILLIAM ANCKETILL, = ELIZABETH,

2nd son of Christopher Ancketill, Esq., of Ancketills Place, Shaftesbury, Dorset. dau. of John Harvey, of the Isle of Wight.

OLIVER ANCKETILL, Esq., n. 12 Nov., bap. 19 Nov. 1609, founder of Ancketills Grove, ob. 28 June, 1666. = JOAN, dau. of John Bullingbrooke, of the County of Galway. bap. at Sturminster, Shalton, at. 12, 1623. FRANCES, bap. at St. James's, Shalton, at. 12, 1623.

MATTHEW ANCKETILL, Esq., of Ancketills Grove, Patentee of the Ancketill Grove Estates, 28 Nov. 1668, High Sheriff Co. Monaghan, 1681, ob. 13 March, 1688, sep. apud Glasfough. = MATILDA, dau. of Robert Moore, Esq., of Garvey Cattle and Ravella, Co. Tyrone. living 1698. SARAH, = JAMES CORRIE, Esq., ancestor of the Earl Belmore, ob. at. 60, anno 1726.

1 2 3

WILLIAM, killed by a fall when hunting, ob. f.p. l. = OLIVER ANCKETILL, Esq., of Ancketill Grove, High Sheriff Co. Monaghan, 1710, Burgels for the Borough of Monaghan, 1753 to 1760, ob. 27 May, 1760. = SARAH, 2nd dau. of William, 2nd Viscount Charlemont, ob. Dec. 1742. = CATHERINE, = THOMAS SINGLETON, Esq., of Fort Singleton. living 1732. = THOMAS BULLINGBROOK, =

1 2 4
 11 March, WILLIAM ANCKETILL, Esq., n. March 18, 1724, ob. ante 1757. = ANNE, eldest dau. of Chas. Coote, Esq., of Coot Hill, bap., 25 Mar. 1726, ob. June, 1776, sep. St. Anne's Church, Dublin. = ANNE, = REV. EDWARD LILL, D.D. n. 8 Nov. 1717, ob. Ap. 20, 1776, sep. apud Glasfough. = REBECCA, = SAMUEL COLETON, M.D. n. April 10, 1721. = THOMAS SINGLETON, Esq., of Fort Singleton, Junior. = ROBERT, wife buried at Glasfough.

Died in childhood.

with all and singular other the Rights Members and appurtenances to the premises or any part thereof belonging, or in any wise appertaininge.”

Matthew Ancketill, the son and heir of Oliver, may be called an historical character. He it was who during the Revolution of 1688, gallantly came to the rescue of the Protestants who were besieged by the Irish Rebels in the Castle of Glaslough, which he effected at the expense of his life. Lady Blayney was among the number of those who were delivered on this occasion by this “Gentleman of undaunted courage,”¹ who, as his tomb-stone at Glaslough records, “was killed in the 37th year of his age, in defence of the Protestant Religion and liberty of his country,” March 13th, 1688, at the Fort of Drumbanagher, near Glaslough, an engagement locally called “The Battle of Drumbanagher.”

The original house, I conclude of the De la Fields, stood on low ground, near the lake in Derrynashallog; Oliver Ancketill, Esquire, High Sheriff in 1710, son of Matthew killed in 1688, rebuilt it on higher ground at the head of the old beech avenue, still remaining. This house was pulled down by Matthew Ancketill, Esquire, in 1781, since which time the seat of the family has been at Trough Lodge, in the Townland of Gortmony.

MAXWELL OF FALKLAND, IN THE PARISH OF DONAGH.

Robert Maxwell, the ancestor of the Earls and Barons Farnham, and of branches of the same family seated at College Hall and Fellows Hall, both in the Parish of Tynan and County of Armagh, and at Falkland, which appears to have been identical with *Drumnaghmore*, in the Parish of Donagh, had been Chaplain to Henry Carey, first Viscount Falkland, and Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1622 to 1629; from hence the name *Falkland*, which he gave to this townland and seat, acquired early in the reign of Charles II. under a fee farm rent payable to the Leslie estate, in which the whole is now again vested by purchase from the representative of the family, Mr. Maxwell Lyte, in the year 1871.

The house is now a ruin, though inhabited by Dr. William Maxwell at the end of the last century. It must have been a mansion of considerable pretension; there are remains of old trees, and an avenue of limes still very perfect; the relics of the library—a rare thing in Ireland—are yet preserved at Trough Lodge, the seat of Mr. Ancketill. This Dr. William Maxwell was the friend of Dr. Johnson, and author of the “Collectanea,” printed in Boswell’s life of that great man, whose acquaintance and friendship he terms, “at once the pride and happiness of his life.” Dr. Maxwell is said to have gone to reside at Bath about the year 1780, and to have allowed Falkland subsequently to fall into ruin; however, he appears to have been there about the

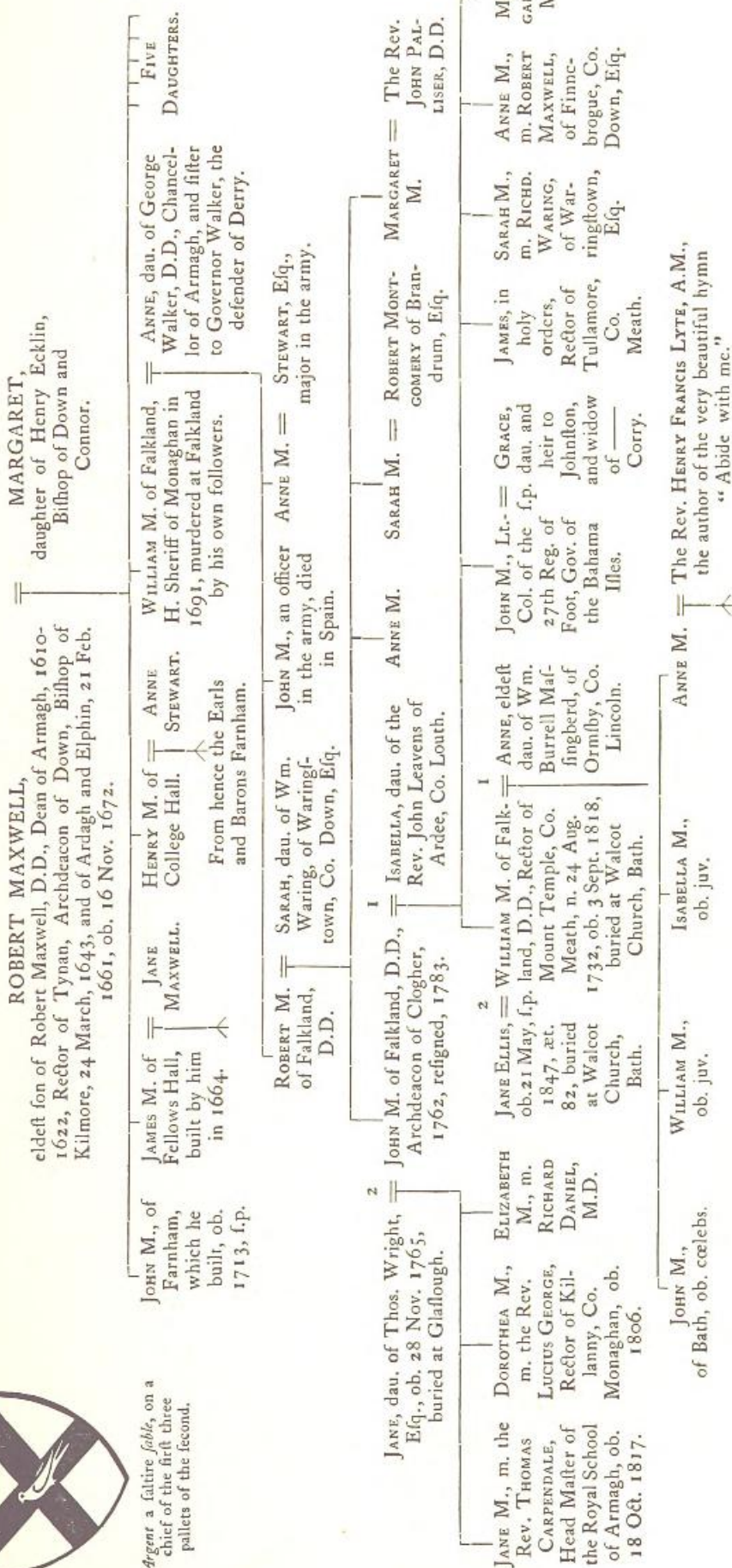
¹ Archdall’s Lodge, vol. vi. p. 316.



Argent a saltire sable, on a chief of the first three pellets of the second.

MAXWELL OF FALKLAND.

From Archdall's Lodge, vol. iii. p. 393, with corrections.



time of the Rebellion, when, by the relation of his widow to the late Mrs. Ancketill, she stated that the rebels fired into his bed-room, with intent to kill him; she was standing near a window when the ball passed over her head; this, Mrs. Maxwell added, was the principal reason for his leaving Falkland.¹

JOHNSTON, OF FORT JOHNSTON.

[*A Townland in the Parish of Donagh, formerly called Strathmore or Stramore.*]

The progenitor of this family appears to have been William Johnston, gentleman, whose name occurs among the "Titulados" of the Parish of Donagh in the census of the county, of which the presumed date is 1659; we also find his name in the Roll of the First Four Subsidies, in or about the year 1664, as living in the Parish of Donagh, and taxed at £12 5s., in company with David Johnston (called in the Subsidy Roll, Captain David) and John Johnston, in the same parish and barony, in the Return of Hearths in the fifteenth of Charles II. (1664). One of the oldest possessions of this family, in the Parish of Donagh, was Tullycallick and Stramore, a name afterwards changed by George Johnston, Esq., to Fort Johnston; both these townlands were parts of the estate of the Countess of Carlisle (now the Leslie estate) according to the books of Survey and Distribution at the period of the Restoration. The elder line of the Johnstons of Trough was represented at the Revolution in 1688 by Baptist Johnston, second in command to Matthew Ancketill, killed at Glaslough in what has been called "The Battle of Drumbanagher." He left two daughters and co-heirs, one of whom married into the family of Barton, of the County of Donegal. The present family descend from Hector, younger brother of Baptist Johnston's father.

¹ Information of F. M. Ancketill, Esq.

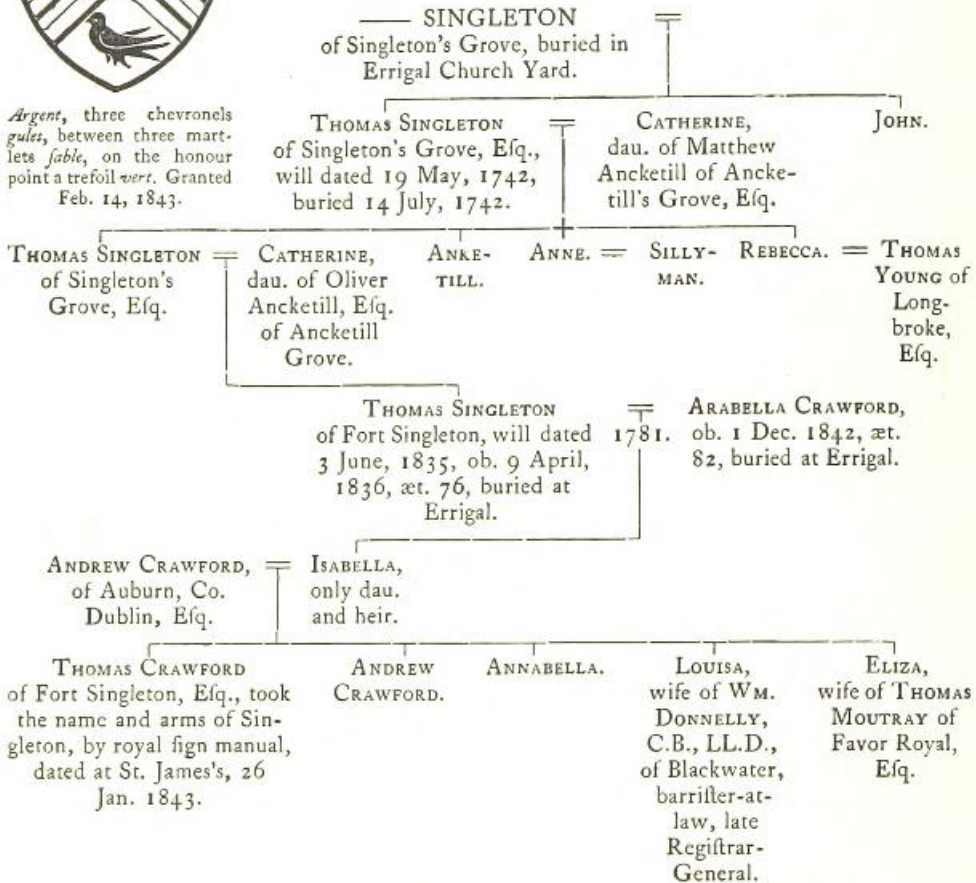


Argent, three chevrons *gules*, between three martlets *sable*, on the honour point a trefoil *vert*. Granted Feb. 14, 1843.

SINGLETON OF FORT SINGLETON.

Originally from Lancashire.

Ulster Office, Wills, vol. 24, p. 356,
and Ancketill Pedigree.



The house of Fort Singleton, or as it appears to have been also denominated *Singleton's Grove*, another form of "calling the lands after their own names," so often adopted in Ireland by both Scotch and English settlers, is built in the Townland of Aghaliskeevan, in the Parish of Errigal, and before the Great Rebellion was in possession of Lewis Blayney, described as an English Protestant; other parts of the property belonged at that period to Garrett Rooney, "Irish Papist," and to Waterhouse Crimble, Esq. It was not till the very end of the seventeenth, or early in the eighteenth century, that the ancestor of the Singletons came out of Lancashire and settled here, and built a house, now called "Fort Singleton," of which I have a sketch, drawn by Francis Grose the antiquary in 1770.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BARONY OF DARTREY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF CLONES, AND THE FAMILIES OF BARRETT-LENNARD, DAWSON, CORRY, MADDEN, &c.



THE Barony of Dartrey, or Dartree—in Irish, *Dartraighe Coinimisi*, of the Dog's Island, so called, according to O'Donovan, from the townland of Coinimish, now divided into several denominations to distinguish it from another *Dartraighe* in the north of the County of Leitrim, which was denominated *Dartraighe Mac Clancy*—is, next to Farney, the territory of Mac Mahon's Country most celebrated in the Irish Annals.

Dartrey is bounded on the north by the County of Fermanagh and the Barony of Monaghan, on the east by the Barony of Cremorne, and on the south and west by the Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh; it contains an area of 59,581 acres. This barony is irregularly divided into six parishes, or parts of parishes: Killeevan, Aghabog, Ematrix, Currin, Drummully, and Clones, the last commensurate with the domain of the abbey founded by St. Tighernach, [or Tierney], in the early part of the sixth century, and hence called "*S^t Tierney's Manor*."¹

The first notice in the Annals of the Four Masters of this district is under the year of our Lord 867, where we are told "Martin, Abbot of Clonmacnoife and Devenish, died. He had been a scribe, and of the tribe of *Dartraighe*."

I must refer the reader to the general history of the county for an account of the constant state of warfare which existed in Dartrey, as well as in the other parts of Mac Mahon's Country, during the middle ages, principally between the different branches of the Mac Mahon tribe, as well as with the Mac Guires and O'Neills. It will be a relief to turn to a more peaceful as well as a more interesting subject, the ecclesiastical history of

¹ St. Tighernach's father was Cairbre, seventh in descent from Daire Barrach, son of Cathair Mor, and his mother Dertraych, of the family of Cairpre Daimhargaid, king of Airghialla. He founded the Monastery of Galloon (Gabhal Linin), in Lough Erne, which he committed to St. Comgall when he departed to found his chief monastery at Clones.

Clones—in Irish, Cluain Eois, *i.e.*, the Meadow of Eois—as well as some account of it and of its owners since the suppression to the present time.

The following entries are from the Annals of the Four Masters:—

“A.D. 548. Saint Tighernach, Bishop of Cluain-Eois, died on the 4th of April.

A.D. 700. Diucuill, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 714. Cele-Tighernaigh [Servant of Tighernach] Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 741. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Beccain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 746. Nuada, son of Dubhsliebhe, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 773. Finan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 805. [recte 810] Gormghal son of Dindaghaigh, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 836. The churches of Loch-Eirne were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis [Devenish], &c.

A.D. 839. Joseph of Rosmor, Bishop and distinguished scribe, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and other churches, died.

A.D. 877. Duibhlitir, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Tigh-Airindan [Tyfarnham in Westmeath], died.

A.D. 912. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Mucnamh [Mucknoe], died. He was the foster son to the [Archbishop] Fethghna.

A.D. 929. Ceannfaeladh, son of Lorcan, Comharba of Cluain-Eois, and Clochar-mac-Daimheini [Clogher], died.

A.D. 943. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, successor of Tighernach, died.

A.D. 956. Flann, son of Mochloingfeach, successor of Tighernach, died.

A.D. 961. Caen-Comhrae, son of Caran, distinguished Bishop, and Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 978. Rumann Ua h-Aedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 1010. Flaithbheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighernach, a (venerable) senior and distinguished Bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois.

A.D. 1030. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor to Tighernach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha.

A.D. 1039. Ceileachair Ua Cueleannain, successor of Tighernach, died.

A.D. 1084. Muiredhach Ua Ceithnen, Archinneach of Cluain-Eois, died.

A.D. 1095. Cluain-Eois, burned.

A.D. 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighernach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the North of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy, died.

A.D. 1211. The castle of Clones was erected by the English and the English Bishop, [John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich, and Lord Deputy of

Ireland in 1208], and they made a predatory incursion into Tyrone; but Hugh O'Neill overtook them, and routed and slaughtered them, and slew, among others, Meyler the son of Robert.

A.D. 1212. The castle of Clones was burnt by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] North of Ireland.

A.D. 1247. Hugh Mac Conchaille, Abbot of Clones, died.

A.D. 1257. Mac Robias, Abbot of Clones, died.

A.D. 1353. John O'Carbry, Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-Eois, died. [His name appears inscribed on the cumdach, or case, of St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels, given to St. Mac Carthen of Clogher, called the Domnach Airgid.]

A.D. 1435. Donn, the son of Cuconnacht Maguire, died in canonical orders, at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

A.D. 1444. Manus Mac Mahon heir to the Lordship of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

A.D. 1453. Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own house at Lurgan, (in the Barony of Farney,) on Easter night, and was interred at Clones.

A.D. 1486. Philip son of the Coarb, (James son of Rury son of Ardgal) Mac Mahon, a Canon Chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartrey &c., died.

A.D. 1499. Mac Donnell of Clan Kelly, *i.e.* Cormac the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

A.D. 1502. James son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

A.D. 1504. Gillapattrick O'Conolly (*i.e.*, the son of Henry) Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the Bishoprick of Clogher.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

A.D. 1506. Thomas Boy Mac Cofgraigh, Erenach of Clones, died."

Of the existing remains at Clones, the most ancient is undoubtedly the Rath, or high fort above the town, which I suppose to have been close to the site of the castle erected by the English here in 1211, and which is said to have been burnt by Hugh O'Neill the following year. On the elevated platform adjoining, between the fort and present church, the foundations of towers are still to be traced; in the meadow below is "Tubber Tierney," the well named after St. Tighernach. Of the ecclesiastical buildings there remain only the roofless walls of an old chapel, the round tower, and a cross now standing in the market-place. The first, marked on the old plan of Clones preserved in the Record Office, as "an old Chapell," is a very ancient and interesting building, built of square hewn freestone on the exterior, and of limestone within. It is surrounded by a burying-ground, and divided by the public road from a much larger cemetery, in which is the round tower, and where the parish church formerly stood. The tower is of very rough limestone, of

common sized stones badly bonded together ; the interior diameter nine feet ; the walls from three feet and a half to three feet seven inches in thickness ; its present height above the level of the ground sixty-eight feet and a half ; door square ; in the interior holes left for floors. This tower is much out of the perpendicular, with a decided inclination towards the north, and has long lost its conical cap given in the map of 1591.¹ The cross has been much mutilated, and it is now very difficult, if not impossible, to decipher its rudely sculptured sides, said to represent an epitome of sacred history from the Garden of Eden to the Crucifixion. It is fifteen feet in height, exclusive of the platform on which it stands ; it is now erected in the market-place, but according to the plan already referred to, was formerly on the banks of the stream to the east of the monastic buildings.

There is an interesting account of Clones and these remains written by Mr. Gabriel Beranger in the year 1779, which, although it has been printed in the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*,² will not be out of place here.

"Sunday 13th June, went out early to reconnoitre the antiquities about the town ; drew the Rath at some distance from it, and measured it, also the Round Tower in the Churchyard. Mr. Bigari³ went to Mass, after which the priest came to visit us, and offered his services to conduct us to the antiquities, which we accepted. I went with him, and measured with Jacob's staff the height of the tower. Great commotion in the town ; the Protestants gathered, and taking us for spies, were very clamorous ; on the other hand, the Romans, seeing us with their Priest, assembled about us, so that the churchyard was full of people. Great debates among the two parties,—one was for sending us to jail, the other to prevent it. Returned to our inn, followed by the crowd, and stayed at home the rest of the day."

"June 14th. Went out at 6 ; drew an old Church and the Market Cross ; followed by a crowd, some abused us by words, and called us spies . . . as we could not go abroad even to walk without being followed by a crowd, we amused ourselves within, and dined with our landlady and her daughters." Mr. Cross, a gentleman in the neighbourhood, to whom they had letters of introduction, arrived at this period ; and the journal continues, as soon as he "heard the emotions of the people at our sight, he desired us to take a walk with him through the Town ; and as soon as it was known we were under his protection and recommended to him (he being a Protestant), every one dispersed, and followed us no more."

But by far the most curious of the relics connected with Clones is the encased manuscript of the Gospels called the "Domnach Airgid," of which the late Dr. Petrie has written an account in the *Transactions of the Royal*

¹ "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. iv. p. 66, and Wilkinson's "Practical Geology and Architecture of Ireland," p. 71.

² Vol. i. 4th Series, p. 125.

³ Italian artist with whom he travelled.

Irish Academy.¹ The case or shrine is in the form of an oblong box, nine inches by seven, and five inches in height. A Latin manuscript of the Gospels in Irish characters is contained in it; "as the form of the cumdach," says Dr. Petrie, "indicates that it was intended to receive a book, and as the relics are all attached to the outer and least ancient cover, it is manifest that the use of the box as a reliquary, was not its original intention."² The natural inference therefore is, that it contained a manuscript which had belonged to St. Patrick; and as a manuscript copy of the Gospels, apparently of that early age, is found within it, there is every reason to believe it to be that identical one for which the box was originally made, and which the Irish apostle probably brought with him on his mission into this country." That St. Patrick made a gift of the "Domnach," pronounced Donagh, to St. Mac Carthen, when he placed him over the see of Clogher, we learn from the authority of a fragment of an ancient life of that Saint preserved by Colgan, which is in these words: "Et addidit, [Patricius] Accipe, inquit, baculum itineris mei, quo ego membra mea sustento, et *scrinium* in quo de sanctorum Apostolorum reliquiis, et de sanctæ Mariæ capillis, et sancta Cruce Domini, et sepulchro ejus, et aliis reliquiis sanctis continentur. Quibus dictis dimisit cum osculo pacis paterna fultum benedictione."³

"From this passage," adds Dr. Petrie, "we learn one great cause of the sanctity in which this reliquary was held, and of the uses of the several recesses for reliques which it presents. It also explains the historical *relievo* on the top—the figure of St. Patrick presenting the Domnach to St. Mac Carthen."

"The box is composed of three distinct covers, of which the first, or inner one, is of wood, yew; the second or middle one of copper, plated with silver; and the third or outer one, of silver, plated with gold."

"The first may probably be coeval with the manuscript which it was intended to preserve; the second, in the style of its scroll, or interlaced, ornament, indicates a period between the sixth and twelfth centuries; while the figures in relief, the ornaments, and the letters on the third, or outer cover, leave no doubt of its being the work of the fourteenth century." Dr. Petrie thus describes the external cover: "The ornaments on the top consist chiefly of a large figure of the Saviour in *alto relievo* in the centre, and eleven figures of saints in *basso relievo* on each side, in four oblong compartments. At the head of the Saviour there is a representation of the dove, or Holy Ghost, enamelled in gold; and over this a small square reliquary, covered with a crystal, and which probably contains a supposed piece of the true

¹ Vol. xviii. Anno 1838.

² Carleton, in one of his most powerful tales, has described the superstitious use made of this relic. ("Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," 2nd Series, vol. i. p. 117), see "The Donagh or the Horse Stealers."

³ Colgan, Vit. S. Macacarthenni [24 Mart.], Acta S. S. Hib. p. 738.

cross. Immediately over this again is a shield, on which the implements of the passion are emblazoned in blue and red paste; and above this there is another square reliquary, similarly covered with crystal, but of smaller size. The smaller figures in relief are, in the first compartment, the Irish saints, Columba, Brigid, and Patrick; in the second, the apostles James, Peter, and Paul; in the third the Archangel Michael and the Virgin and Child; and in the fourth, a bishop presenting a *cumdach*, or cover, to an ecclesiastic, a device which has evidently an historical relation to the reliquary itself. There is a third figure in this compartment which (says Dr. Petrie) I am unable to explain."

"The rim is ornamented on its two external faces with various grotesque devices, executed with very considerable skill, and the angles were enriched with pearls, probably native, or other precious jewels. A tablet on the rim, and at the upper side, presents the following inscription in the Monkish character used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries:—

"JŌH̄S: O KARBRI: COMORBANUS: S: TĪGNACHĪ: P̄MISIT.

"Another inscription, in the same character, preserves the name of the artist by whom those embellishments on the outer case were executed, and is valuable as proving that this interesting specimen of ancient art was not of foreign manufacture. It will be found on a small moulding over one of the tablets:—

"JOHANES: O BARRDAN: FABRICAVIT."

And here it may not be out of place to observe, that in the year 1874, there were found among the rocks in the Chase at Lough Fea, in the Barony



of Farney, two bronze moulds, here represented, which contain designs very similar in their character with the devices on the edges and borders of the Domnach, and still more so to those of the O'Donell relique, called "The Caah," engraved in Betham's "Irish Antiquarian Researches," page 109, and both now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. There can be no doubt but that these moulds were used in the ornamentation of *cumdachs* or cases, though the London silversmiths of the present day profess to be unable to understand the application, and are of opinion they are book-binders' tools.

To return to Dr. Petrie's description of the Domnach Airgid, literally, Silver, a name which we find applied to this relic in the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick,"¹ and therefore prior to the tenth century.

"The front side of the case presents three convex *pateræ*, ornamented, in a very elegant style of art, with figures of grotesque animals and tracteries: they are enamelled with a blue paste, and have in the centre of each cup an uncut crystal covering relics like those on the top. An interesting feature on this side is the figure of a chief or nobleman on horseback, with sword in hand. It exhibits with minute accuracy the costume of the nobility in Ireland during the fourteenth century.



"On the right hand side, the upper compartment presents a figure of St. Catherine, with those of a monk in the attitude of prayer, on the left, and a boy incensing on the right; these latter figures are not in relief, but are engraved on the field of the tablet. The second or lower compartment of this side is lost. On the left hand side, the upper compartment presents the figure of an ecclesiastical seated on a chair or throne, his left hand holding a small cross, and his right hand raised in the act of giving the benediction; figures incensing are engraved on the field. This principal figure probably represents St. Mac Carthen or St. Tighernach. The under compartment exhibits a figure of St. John the Baptist, holding in his left hand a round medallion of the Lamb, and in his right hand a scroll, on which is inscribed the words, 'Ecce Agnus Dei.' A figure of the daughter of Herodias, with the head of St. John on a salver, appears engraved on the field." "The bottom, or

¹ Septima Vita S. Patricii, lib. iii. cap. 3, Trias. Thaum. p. 149.

back, of the case is ornamented with a large cross, on which there is an inscription in the Gothic or black letter; this inscription is of a later age than those already noticed, but I am unable, from its injured state, to decipher it wholly. It concludes with the word 'CLOACHAR,' the name of the fee to which the reliquary originally appertained."

"The inscriptions on the external case leave no doubt that the Domnach belonged to the Monastery of Clones, or fee of Clogher. The John O'Karbri recorded in the inscription, was Abbot of Clones, and died in the year 1353. It is not improbable that a seal containing the figure of the patron saint holding a crozier with one hand and a cumdach in the other, which was found more than forty years since in an Island of Lough-erne, now preserved in the British Museum, represents this same John O'Karbri. The inscription is read as follows:—'Sigillum patris Johannis v cco-iru abbatis domus apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Cluaineous.'"

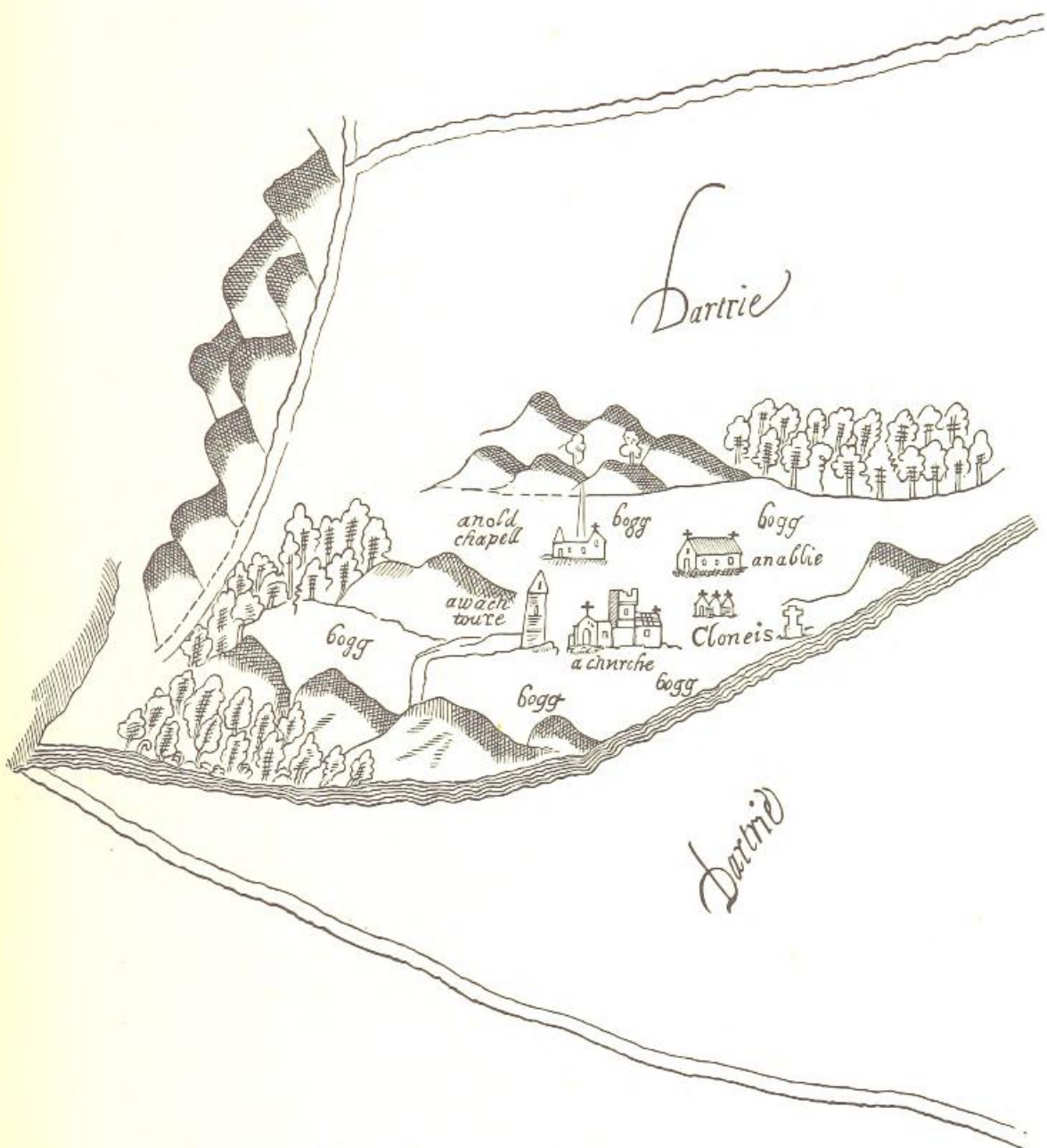
One of the first notices of what may be called comparatively, the modern history of the Abbey of Clones, is derived from a letter of Sir Henry Duke to Lord Burghley, dated from Dublin, the 29th of February, 1586-7, in which he says: "In my travell in those ptes I founde oute for her Ma^{tie} the Abbey of Clonys in Dartry in M^e Mahowns Countrey w^h was concealed from her highnes ever since the Suppression."¹ He proceeds to remark upon the fitness of the place for a military outpost, but as the whole letter has been already given in the fourth chapter of this work, it need not here be repeated. On the 23rd of September following Queen Elizabeth granted to this same Sir Henry Duke, of Castle Jordan, in the County of Meath, Knight, the site of the dissolved Abbey of Clones on a lease for a term of twenty-one years. Its appearance at this time is well illustrated by a curious view of it preserved at the State Paper Office, of which a *fac-simile* is here given; with the exception of the round tower, the conical roof of which was perfect, the abbey and the chancel of the church are the only roofed buildings, nor are there any indications of houses or even huts; they were perhaps considered too unimportant to be laid down on paper. Sir Henry Duke, whose name constantly occurs in the military correspondence of the period, as one of the most trusted of the Irish captains, died about eight years after the date of his lease, and was buried on the 12th of February, 1595,² in St. Audeon's Church in Dublin. He left with other issue, a daughter Mary, who married first Mr. Richard Giffard, killed in the year 1595, and secondly Sir Francis Ruff, Knight, to whom King James I. gave a fresh lease of the Abbey of Clones, 14th September, 1603, for a further period of twenty-one years.³ He died, June 18, 1623,² and was also buried in

¹ S. P. O.

² Funeral Entry, Ulster Office, Dublin, vol. v. p. 25.

³ On the 13th May, 1608, William Brunker, Esq. (who seems to have been a trustee for Sir Francis Ruff), received by patent a grant of the whole estate of the monastery of Clones, which eighteen days after that date, he sold to Sir Francis Ruff; it is described as containing half an acre of land, in which is one church covered with straw, stone walls, one cemetery, one kitchen, and divers ruinous buildings, with one garden or orchard lying or being in the Dartrey

St. Audeon's Church, Dublin, leaving besides other issue, Eleanor, eldest daughter and eventually coheir, who died on the 27th of May, 1639, having married Sir Robert Loftus, Knt., eldest son of Thomas, first Viscount Loftus, who died on the 11th of October, 1640, leaving two children, Henry Loftus, who died soon after his father, and Anne, the heirs of the Clones estate,



which by a special livery dated 23rd of March, 1629, had been granted by the Crown, for the fine of £105 12s. 7d. Irish, to the coheirs of Sir Francis Rush for ever. In the lease granted in 1603 it is thus described:—"The site of the late Monasterie of Clones in the Dartie, in Mac Mahownes Country, contayninge halfe an acre, wherein standeth one church half

covered with strawe, the stone walles of one cloysteire, a hall, kitchin, and divers other ruinous edifices, with one garden and orchard," &c.¹

The Abbey of Clones appears to have continued in a ruinous state for many years; at the present day, the lower part of the round tower, the remains of the old chapel, and the crofs removed to the market-place, are all that is left of the old work. Here in the summer of 1606, among the "ruins of the Abbey of Clunys," the Lord-Deputy (Sir Arthur Chichester), with the Lord Chancellor (Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin), the Chief Justice (Sir James Ley), Sir Oliver Lambert, Sir Garret Moore, and Sir John Davis, camped the first night on their way from Monaghan to the County of Fermanagh, "through ways" (from Clones) "almost impassable for our carriages, by reason of the woods and bogs."

Of the further history of Clones, irrespective of what relates to it in connection with the rebellion in 1641, by which we find there was a castle there at that period, and a town with a certain number of Protestant inhabitants, we know but little. At that time Clones and the surrounding property was in the possession of Mr. Richard Lennard, who had taken the name of Barrett, and was the husband of Anne Loftus, the heiress already mentioned; their son, Dacre Lennard-Barrett, was the father of Richard Lennard-Barrett, and grandfather of Thomas Barrett-Lennard, seventeenth Lord Dacre of the South, through his mother, the heiress of the Earl of Suffex; from this nobleman, but by illegitimate descent, the present Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Baronet, is descended, now the owner of the Clones estate.

The best and most minute account of the outbreak of the rebellion at Clones, in this barony, is contained in the deposition of Mr. Robert Aldrich, son and heir of Edward Aldrich, late of that place, Esquire, who was a captain "on His Majesty's part, and slain at Collingstowne near Tredarth" (Drogheda); Mr. Aldrich deposed as follows:—

"That when the rebellion began, viz: the 23rd and 24th of October, 1641, Redmond M^c Rory M^c Mahon, of the Barony of Dartrey, gent: Patrick M^c Donnell of Slatmulroony in the County of Fermanagh, gent: and about 200 more of their rebellious followers assembled and met together at Clones, & began to rob and pillage all the British Protestants in that Town. This Deponent, and about 9 or 10 Protestants more being for safety gotten into the castle² there, & seeing their pillaging and robberies could not forbear them, (prevent them) but to their great hazard & danger, sallied out of the castle, and with about 6 muskets or pieces set upon those rebels, and beat and chased them out of the Town, and so retired again to the castle, then quickly after the rebels came again the second time, but were beaten out as formerly, they came again the third time, but were repulsed as before. In those skirmishes 3 or 4 of the rebels were slain, with birding shot, the deponent & his

¹ Erck's Repertory, Patent Rolls of Chancery, ii. p. 51.

² This castle appears to have stood in the present town of Clones, next door to what is now (1877) the police barracks; some remains of an ancient wall still exist.

'partakers' having no other shot to make use of against them, and when the rebels saw they could not rest in the Town without danger, Redmond M^c Rory M^c Mahon, and Patrick M^c Donnell sent a messenger to the deponent & his assistants who told them that they intended no mischief to anyone in that Town, but that there was a general Insurrection throughout the whole of Ireland, & that they had a full account that the city of Dublin was taken, and the rest of the Towns and Forts in Ireland, and therefore they desired the deponent to deliver up that castle to them, and that then nothing should be taken from them, and that they should go to their own Houses & enjoy their goods arms and liberties as formerly they had done." Mr. Aldrich proceeds to show how the Protestants acceded to this proposition, and left the castle, and went to their own houses, which they found already robbed and despoiled of most of their goods; and there, notwithstanding the promises to the contrary, they were kept prisoners. But after the pillaging of Monaghan, one Rory Mac Gilpatrick Mac Mahon, of the Barony of Dartrey, with a great number of other rebels, came to Clones, and carried away the remainder of their goods, which they divided between the rebels; then many of the British, to save their lives, fled away. Mr. Aldrich and some few others were suffered to stay, but under restraint, for the space of half a year. "And then two Irishmen viz: John M^c Enry & Edmund M^c Donnell who were both brought up by him (Mr. Aldrich) came to him at Clones, and told him they came from a General Meeting of the Irish at Killeevan, and that it was there resolved that all the British should be put to death, and that one Rory M^c Coolagh M^c Mahon had begged from the rest that he might have the hanging of this deponent, (Mr. Aldrich) and therefore advised him to go away privately by night, and they would accompany him. Whereupon the deponent & some 13 more Protestants fled away that night, & were by those two Irishmen furnished with some arms, who also went along with them to Enniskillen, S^r William Cole's Castle, where they all stayed as soldiers for a good space." Mr. Aldrich next describes the sacking and burning of "Parson Slack's Castle called Tully, in the County of Fermanagh," and then records the murder of Arthur Champion, Esq., and others in Shannock Castle in the same county, who was not suffered to be buried in the church of Clones, but in an old chapel-yard in the fields, "and that night his corps was taken up, and his winding sheet stolen away from him." He then gives a list of those who were murdered in the parish of Clones by the rebels, viz: "Robert Johnson, Ensign Floud, and 4 of his servants. Roger Loftus, & Edward Loftus, Roger Edwards, & his son & a servant, Robert Workman, & his son & a servant, & William Teddar; all Protestants and Tenants of M^r. Aldrich: James Whitehead, Michael Allen, William Gilscrop, George Whitacre, Thomas Whitacre his son, James Dungeon. There were also murdered in the parish of Clones, one Richard Bingham, Miles Acres, Thomas Sergeant, Mongy Tibbs, Henry Crofs, Joseph Croffe, Peter Madifon, Sabastian Cottingham, James Birney, and William Foster, all rich Farmers."

Mr. Aldrich concludes his deposition by narrating the circumstances of the murders of these poor sufferers. How, about the end of November, 1641, twenty British Protestants were driven by the cruel soldiers of Rory Mac Gilpatrick Mac Mahon into the church of Clones, imprisoned there for a week, and then, in the night time, sixteen of them were hanged on the church gate, and buried in the churchyard ditch, the other four escaping out of a window. Mr. Aldrich adds that a poor woman who came from Dublin with letters from his father to himself, was also hanged at the same place, and a man besides, making eighteen altogether, which he well knows to be true, being in the town at the time. He also deposes to the drowning of sixteen Protestant women and children in a turf pit near adjoining, by one Patrick Mac Mahon and Aughy Mac Mahon, two soldiers of Rory Mac Mahon, who pretended, in order to clear himself from that bloody fact, to hang those soldiers, but they saying publicly that they did it by his direction, he suffered other soldiers to rescue them, and not long after he took them into his company again.

Mr. Aldrich's deposition is confirmed by those of several other persons resident at Clones, and in that neighbourhood. Thus Honorah, widow of William Beamond, late of Clones, innkeeper, deposed to the murder of eighteen "Scottish Protestants," hanged on the church gate of the town of Clones, and to the drowning of sixteen Protestants, women and children, in a bog or ditch; she also speaks to the burning of her house, and all the town and church of Clones.

Matthew Browne, of Clones, gentleman, deposes to his having been a prisoner with one Rowry Mac Patrick Mac Rowry Mac Mahon of Ballemarghane, called Captain Rowry, for the space of fifteen weeks, and gives a long list of the principal rebels, mostly of the Mac Mahon sept. He estimated his losses from this rebellion at £390.

John Mountgomery, late of the Parish of "Clounish," in the Barony of *Saint Terny* (for thus it seems the ancient patrimony of St. Tigernach, or Tierney, was sometimes denominated in the middle of the seventeenth century), estimates his losses as follows:—

Corn, of the value of	£109	10	0
Hay	8	0	0
Horses, Mares, and Colts	66	0	0
Beasts and Cattle	150	0	0
Sheep	50	0	0
Plate and Jewels	10	10	0
Household Goods	20	0	0
Apparel	50	0	0
Armes and Furniture } for eight men }	10	0	0
Hogs, Poultry, and Imple- } ments of Husbandry. }	7	0	0

Moreover Mr. Mountgomery depofed to the lofs which he had fuftained by having been robbed of his leafe, and expelled and driven from his own houfe and ground which he had at Lough Owney,¹ for a term of thirty-nine years, from Sir George Wentworth and Sir Robert Loftus, Knights, eftimated altogether at £400.

Mr. Mountgomery, among many other particulars, not fo much connected with Dartrey or the County of Monaghan (for he appears to have held lands in Londonderry and other counties), gives a lift of the principal rebels of the County of Monaghan, which is of confiderable value, as he generally names their refidences and condition. It is as follows:—

“1. Hugh M^c Mahon of Goolaghe, eldeft fon to Arthur Roe M^c Patrick M^c Art Moyle M^c Mahon of Annahagh,² a Baron of the County, one of the chiefest of the rebels.

2. The faid Arthur himfelf.

3. Patrick O’Connelly M^c Tirlogh oge O’Connelly, of the parifh of Clones, gent :

4. Con M^c Rory M^c Mahon, of the Parifh of Clones, gent :

5. Patrick M^c Perfon O’Connelly of the fame, gent :

6. Brian M^c Hugh M^c Roffe M^c Mahon of Tedavnet Efq^{re}. Captain of about 300 Rebels.

7. Art M^c Brian Sana M^c Mahon of the parifh of Glaflough, gent : and old Rebel.

8. James Tuite of Glaflough gent : & his fon & fon in law, whose names he knows not.

9. Patrick M^c Mahon of Tedavnet, gent :

10. Art M^c Mahon, his Brother.

11. Art M^c Murphy of Tedavnet, gent :

12. Donagh M^c Murphy of Kilmore, gent :

13. Brian O’Connelly, of Clones, gent :

14. Hugh M^c Ward, and Donagh duff M^c Ward of Kilmore gent :

15. Hugh M^c Ward his Brother, (i. e. of Donagh).

16. Patrick M^c Rory M^c Mahon, of Clones, gent :

17. Ever M^c Redmond M^c Mahon, of Clones, gent :

18. Art M^c Redmond M^c Mahon, his brother.

19. Edward Owens, & Nicholas Owens his brother, of Kilcorren in the parifh of Clones, gent :

20. Coll roe O’Connelly

21. Phelemy M^c Aghy O’Connelly, } of the parifh of Clones, gent :

22. William Dove M^c Neny, Patrick M^c Neny his Brother.

23. Brian O’Quillan, Phelemy O’Quillan, of Clones, gent :

24. Patrick *Mother* O’Dullen, of Clones, gent :

¹ Near Smithborough, in Dartrey.

² Annahagh, in the Parifh of Clones.

25. Rory oge M^c Mahon of the *parish* of Dartrey¹ gent: captain of 500 or 600 Rebels.

26. Redmond M^c Mahon, Owen & Quin both of the same parish.

27. Ardall M^c Mahon, Tool M^c Mahon, Edward boy Plunket, all of the *parish* of Dartrey, gent:

28. Rory oge, M^c Patrick M^c Moyle M^c Mahon, of Clones, captain of the castle within the town of Monaghan.

29. Henry Shargall of near the parish of Clones, gent:

30. Nicholas Shargall of the same gent:

31. Patrick Shargall their Brother, a Romish Priest.

32. Patrick ô'Connelly of Dunfnapp, another popish Priest.

33. Patrick dooe ô Connelly of Dunfnapp, gent:

34. Robert ô Connolly, of or near Dunfnapp, gent:

35. Francis Woottowne of the Town of Monaghan gent:

36. Patrick Woottowne his Brother.

37. Patrick M^c Murphy.)

38. Thomas Tate.

39. Robert Capell.

40. O'Daly.

41. Edward Woottowne.)

} all of Monaghan, gentlemen.

42. Brian M^c Mahon, of Monaghan gent:

43. Art M^c Mahon of Tehollan, gent:

44. Hugh M^c Mahon of Tehollan, gent:

45. Ever M^c Mahon of Tehollan, gent:

46. Patrick Woottown, son to Francis Woottown of Monaghan, gent:

47. John Cowan of the Town of Monaghan, gent:

48. Art Roe M^c Rory M^c Mahon.

49. Art oge M^c Rory M^c Mahon, both of, or near, Castle Blayney, two Captains of Rebels there, and divers captains officers and soldiers of the names of The O'Duffy's and The Murphy's, most notorious rebels, near Castle-Blayney. Cull M^c Brian M^c Mahon of or near Carrickma'Rofs, a notorious Rebel, and Colonel of 4,000 men, also two or three of the sons of the said Cull M^c Brian, all those called captains: though one of them is but about eleven years old, and William Kelly of Carrick M^c Rofs, gent:”

Charles Campbell, late of Shanmulloghe, in the Parish of Clones, gentleman, deposed that he was expelled from his farm of that name, about the 5th of November, 1641, by certain rebels whom he named, and estimates his loss at £300. He also deposed that, “he was an ocular witness of the hanging & killing of 30 persons in one day at Clones, by Patrick oge M^c Rofs M^c Guire, Rowry M^c Mahon, Patrick M^c Person O'Conolly and several others, the said deponent being then likewise upon the Lather (ladder) with a withe about his neck ready to be cut off, but delivered by the intercession of the said Rowry M^c Mahon, and his wife.”

¹ Galloon is here intended.

There are also preserved among the depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, those of Katherine Allen, widow of Michael Allen of Grangboy,¹ in the Parish of Clones, murdered by the rebels, whose losses altogether amounted to £645; also of Henry Calladyne of Mullaghmore in the *Parish* of Dartrey,² whose losses were £336; of James Grear of Tullylampell, yeoman, £420; and of Lieutenant Brian Stapleton, who held lands in the Barony of Dartrey on a lease for sixty years, and estimated his losses at £1,000, besides an annual loss of £300. These depositions are very much of the same character with what has been already given, and it will be unnecessary to multiply further evidence of the terrible condition to which the British settlers in the Barony of Dartrey were reduced by the awful rebellion of the 23rd of October, 1641.

By the Books of Survey and Distribution,³ which give us the names of the proprietors in 1640, and show us how the various denominations were disposed of after the Restoration, it would seem that in the Parish of Killeevan the principal estates were before the rebellion owned by the heirs of Art oge Mac Mahon and Patrick Barnwell of Ballyleck, both "Irish Papists;" some townlands were held by Henry Betagh, and by Major Richard Perkins, and Robert Aldridge, all Protestants. These lands were distributed between Cornet Walter Corry, Cornet John Mullhallan, Thomas Coote, Peter Beaghan, Esq., Richard Dawson, William Stephens, Peter Mullhallan, Brent Moore, John Cofins, Captain Nicholas Lane, Edward Carey, Ensign William Lye, and Lord Massareene.

In the Parish of Aghabog, the former landholders were the heirs of Rory oge Mac Mahon, of Arthur oge Mac Mahon and others of that tribe, as well as of Pholly Mac Cabe, Lawrence Dowdall, James Mac Cabe, and Thomas Burnett; all denominated "Irish Papists." Their estates were transferred to Thomas Coote, Peter Beaghan, Esq., Edward Carey, Esq., Gilbert Nicholson, George Scott, James Fleming, and Lord Massareene, whose name appears so constantly in every list of the new proprietors throughout this and other counties. To these persons must be added also Richard Perkins, Esq., who was the owner of the Ballybetagh of Ballymore in 1640, and Robert Aldridge, Esq., who had four townlands, and Lord Blayney, one, at the same period.

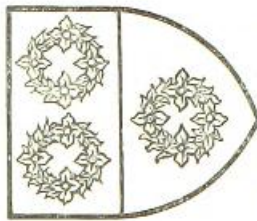
The Parish of Currin was largely held by English Protestants in 1640: Sir Robert Forth, Knt., owned twenty-two townlands; Nicholas Willoughby, Esq., twelve; Jacob Leirry, Esq., nine; and Robert Aldridge, Esq., twelve. The Irish proprietors were Philip Mac Mahon, Andrew Mac Mahon, James Mac Cabe, Coll Mac Daniell, Shane Mac Donnell, Cormick Mac Donnell, the heirs of Edmund Mac Donnell, and the heirs of Art oge Mac Mahon. These

¹ Grangboy, query Gransha-beg?

² Mullaghmore is in the modern Parish of Aghabog.

³ Preserved in the Public Record Office, in Dublin.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE CLONES ESTATE FROM SIR HENRY DUKE, THE FIRST GRANTEE, TO SIR THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, BART.



Per fess, or and azure, three chequiers counter changed. Duke.

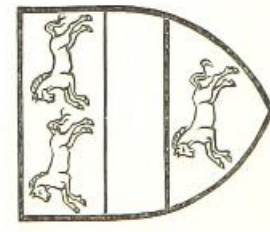
ANNE, dau. of John Moore, of Benenden, in Kent, first wife. = SIR HENRY DUKE, KNT., to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the Abbey of Clones, 23 Sep. 1587, for 21 years, sep. 12 Feb. 1595, in St. Audeon's Church, Dublin. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir William Brabazon, Knt., second wife.

ANNE DUKE, = SIR EDWARD LOFTUS, Knt., ob. 1601. = RICHARD GIFFORD, killed 1595, first husband. = MARY DUKE, living 1629. = SIR FRANCIS RUSH, Knt., second husband, to whom James I. granted the Abbey of Clones, 14 Sep. 1603, for 21 years, ob. 18 June, 1623, sep. in St. Audeon's Church, Dublin. = SIR JOHN JERPHSON, third husband.

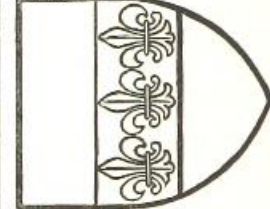
SIR JOHN GIFFORD, = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir John Jephson, Knt., the re-married Sir Peter Courthope, Knt. = THOMAS RUSH, ob. 16 Nov. 1629, cœlebs. = ELIANOR RUSH, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the Clones estate, ob. 27 May, 1639.

CHARLES COOTE, 1st Earl of Mountrath, ob. 18 Dec. 1661. = MARY RUSH, second dau. = ANNE RUSH, third dau.

N.B.—A special livery of the Clones estate was granted 23rd March, 1629, for the fine of 105*li.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Irish, to the coheirs of Sir Francis Rush.

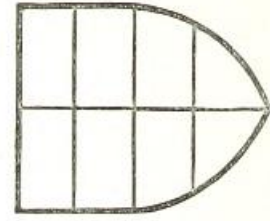


Gules a fess or, between three nags argent. Ruth.



Or, on a fess gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the first. Lennard.

HENRY LOFTUS, ob. infans, 9 Nov. 1640. = ANNE LOFTUS, n. anno 1626, ob. 4 Ap. 1659, sep. at St. Audeon's Church, Dublin, heiress of the Clones estate. = RICHARD LENNARD, took the name of Barrett, in consideration of the manor of Bell Houfe, in Essex, bequeathed to him by Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, ob. 1696, sep. at Aveley, in Essex.



Per pale argent and gules, barry of four counter changed. Barrett.

Lady JANE CHICHESTER, = DACRE LENNARD-BARRETT, = ELIZABETH, dau. of Thos. Moore, of the Co. of Monaghan, Esq. Second wife. in Effex.

Lady ANNE LENNARD, dau. of Thomas, Earl of Suffex, and Baroness Dacre in her own right, ob. 1755, she remarried HENRY ROPER, Lord TEYNHAM, and 3ly the Hon. ROBERT MOORE.

JOHN = JANE. HUGH = DOROTHY. HENRIETTA. WILLIAM = ELIZABETH. A SON, ob. in Effex.

PHILIP HALL, of Upton, in Effex.

Sir = CATHERINE.



Quarterly, 1 and 4, or on a fess gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the 1st, 2 and 3, per pale argent and gules, Barry of four counter changed, all within a border wavy sable, and the badge of a baronet. Barrett-Lennard.

THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, = ANNA-MARIA, dau. of Sir John Pratt, of Wildernesse, in Kent, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, fs. to Charles, Earl Camden. ob. Jan. 12, 1786.

15 Feb. 1787. 20 June, 1833.

DOROTHY, fillet to Sir THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, = GEORGINA-MATILDA, ANNA-BARBARA, ob. 14 March, 1749.

Sir JOHN ST. AUBYN, 1 n. 6 Jan. 1761, created a baronet 2 dau. of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., widow of H. D. Milligan, Esq.

Bart., ob. 26 Oct. 1830.

3 Aug. 1815. Other issue.

MARGARET, dau. of Thomas = THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, = MARY, only dau. of Bartlett Wharton, of Skelton Castle, 1 n. 4 Oct. 1788, ob. June 6, 1856, v. p. B. Skeddon of Aldham, in Suffolk, Esq.

1853.

Sir THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, = EMMA, dau. of the Dacre St. Aubyn, n. 1831, m. 1862, JANE, dau. of F. Sparks, & Rev. Sir John Page widow of Licut.-Col. Aubrey. Wood, Bart.

THOMAS, n. 1853. RICHARD-FIENNES, n. 1861. EVELYN-LAURA-MARY, m. in 1877, Captain LORRAINE, R.N. EMMA-ISOLDA.

lands were divided between Richard Dawson (the ancestor of Lord Dartrey), and Cornet Walter Corry; Peter Beaghan, Esq., W. Stephens, Brent Moore, and the inevitable Lord Maffareene, are the only other proprietors.

Ematris, called in the Survey "Edergale," was in 1640 in the possession of Henry Betagh, Thomas Fleming of Cabragh, Hugh Boy O'Donagh, Bryan Ballagh O'Donogh, Patrick Mac Mahon, and the heirs of Coll Mac Mahon, of Hugh groom Mac Mahon, of Evelin Mac Mahon, of Patrick Mac Reaghry, &c. It was parcelled out to many of the same persons whose names we have already recorded: John Mullhallen, W. Stephens, Peter Beaghan, Esq., Thomas Coote, John Mac Canna [sic], George Addison, W. Smart, and Lord Maffareene.

The Parish of Clones, or Clownish as it was then written, was in 1640 principally in the possession of Richard Barrett, Esq., "English Protestant," in right of his wife.¹ Some part of it, however, belonged to "the Lord of Howth," on a lease for years; other parts to David Barrett, Esq., and afterwards in the possession of Thomas Coote, Robert Sanderfon, and Lord Maffareene.

Of these different estates three alone have continued until the present time: the Clones estate, now owned by Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Bart.; the Dawson estate, by the Earl of Dartrey; and the Coote estate, by Mr. Coote, of Raconnell, Esq. The Corrys of Rock Corry have passed away within the present century.

DAWSON, EARL OF DARTREY.

It appears by the Books of Survey and Distribution, so often referred to, that in the year 1665, Richard Dawson had obtained possession of thirty-one townlands, twenty-five of which were in what is now the Parish of Ematris, one in that of Currin, and five in Aghnamullen. In the year 1667 (19 Charles II.), he received a legal title to his estates in this county, amounting to 4,150A. and 20P., by the name of Richard Dawson, Gent. He is said in "Lodge's Peerage" to have been formerly an officer in Cromwell's army, but I have found no authority for the assertion. These lands had been formerly held by various Irish proprietors—Thomas Burnett, Henry Betagh, Coll Mac Mahon, Hugh Groom Mac Mahon, Thomas Fleming, Hugh Boy Mac Donnagh, Patrick Mac Reaghry, Evelin Mac Mahon, Brian Ballagh O'Donnha, Patrick Mac

¹ Anne Loftus.

Mahon, Loughlin Mac Mahon, James Mac Mahon, and Phelim Mac Mahon, all "Irish Papists." They appear to have been forfeited, and probably allotted to various Cromwellian soldiers, and bought up by Dawson, one of the many successful speculators in Irish lands at this period. We may suppose that he settled upon his property, and gave the name of "Dawson Grove" to his residence on the banks of that chain of lakes which divides the Counties of Cavan and Monaghan, in the Townland of Killcrow,¹ in the modern Parish of Ematrix. His name occurs as Captain Richard Dawson, together with William Dawson, Gent., and Lancelot Dawson, Gent., among the persons attainted by "the pretended Parliament" of King James II. in the fifth year of his reign, 1689. In 1682 his daughter and heiress, Frances,² married Mr. Walter Dawson, eldest son of Walter Dawson of Armagh, Esq., and grandson of John Dawson, Esq., of the same city. There is a portrait of this gentleman, the first recorded ancestor of the family, at Dartrey House, inscribed "Johanes Dawson, armiger, ætatis suæ 55, a°. Doñi 1672, natus 1617." Richard, third, but eventually eldest son of Walter and Frances Dawson, was an alderman and banker of Dublin. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, and died in 1766, leaving, with other issue, Thomas Dawson, created Baron Dartrey of Dawson Grove, 28th May, 1770, Viscount Cremorne, 19th June, 1785, Baron Cremorne, November 7, 1797, with a collateral remainder to his nephew, Richard Dawson. His first wife was the Lady Anne Fermor, sixth daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, the friend of the learned and excellent Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who wrote an inscription to her memory on a mausoleum erected by her husband at Dawson Grove. She died in Ireland, and was buried³ in the church of Killcrow. His second wife was Philadelphia Freame, the granddaughter of the founder of Pennsylvania. To her also, her husband and son, there are verses inscribed by Mrs. Carter in her miscellaneous collection of poems. Lord and Lady Cremorne are often mentioned in Mrs. Delany's correspondence. They lived much at their villa at Chelsea, where they were greatly beloved and respected. The site of that villa has given name to the well-known "Cremorne Gardens" of the present day.

¹ Killcrow, wood of the round hill.

² Lord Dartrey quarters with his own coat [*azure on a bend engrailed or, three martlets gules*] *azure three torches ppr.* Query, is this intended for the arms of Captain Richard Dawson?

³ During the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, Lord Cremorne caused her remains and those of her two children to be removed from Ireland, and to be deposited with those of his children by his second marriage, in a vault in the churchyard of Stoke-Pogis, in the County of Buckingham. His eldest son, Richard Dawson, by his first marriage, was a youth of great promise, the early college friend of William Pitt. See his character, written by the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, his contemporary, in Faulkner's "Description of Chelsea," i. p. 65. His mother, Lady Anne Dawson, was equally distinguished for her virtues and her beauty. She is thus alluded to in one of Mrs. Delany's letters to her sister, Mrs. Dewes:—"Lady Anne Dawson is mightily liked in Dublin." 1754. Correspondence, vol. iii. p. 309.

Lord Cremorne died in 1813, without surviving issue. The barony was inherited by his nephew Richard, father of the present lord, created a British peer in 1847, and Earl of Dartrey in 1866, also in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

KER OF NEWBLISS.

THIS is a family of Scotch extraction, descended from John Ker, who came over from the Lowlands in Scotland shortly after the Revolution of 1688, about which time there appears to have been an extensive immigration from that country into the north of Ireland. The earliest residence of the Kers in this county was in the Parish of Aghnamullen, where a considerable estate, commonly called the "Eight Tates," passed by the marriage of Anne Ker to David Verner, early in the last century, and now belongs to his representative, Sir William Verner, Baronet. In the year 1730 Newbliss, *alias* Mullaghnesfanner, in the Parish of Killeevan, was purchased by Andrew Ker, from the representatives of Gilbert Nicholson, to whom it had been granted by Charles II. in 1666-7, having belonged before the Rebellion of 1641 to Owen Reagh Mac Mahon. Robert Ker, son of Andrew, removed to Newbliss, and built the old family mansion (part of which is still standing) in 1740; and in 1751 he obtained a patent for a fair and market in Newbliss, with the right of holding a Court of "Pye Powder" (that is, a court incident to fairs and markets). This gentleman is mentioned in Dr. Reid's "History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland"¹ as having assisted in the introduction of Seceders at Newbliss; it is also remembered of him, as a curious illustration of the want of sessions houses at that time, that being one of the few justices of the peace in the county, he occasionally held a Petty Sessions Court in the parish church of Aghnamullen. Alexander Ker, Esq., grandson of Robert, was a Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the County of Monaghan, he erected the present seat of this family at Newbliss, and died unmarried in 1814. He was succeeded by his brother Andrew, M.D., who built and endowed the church of Newbliss, and died in 1846, leaving his estates to his sisters, and afterwards to their niece, Marianne Foster, wife of A. A. Murray, Esq., who has taken the

¹ Vol. iii. p. 343.

name of Ker, and is, in right of his wife, the present proprietor of the Newbliss estate, and to whom I am obliged for this account of his succession to it.

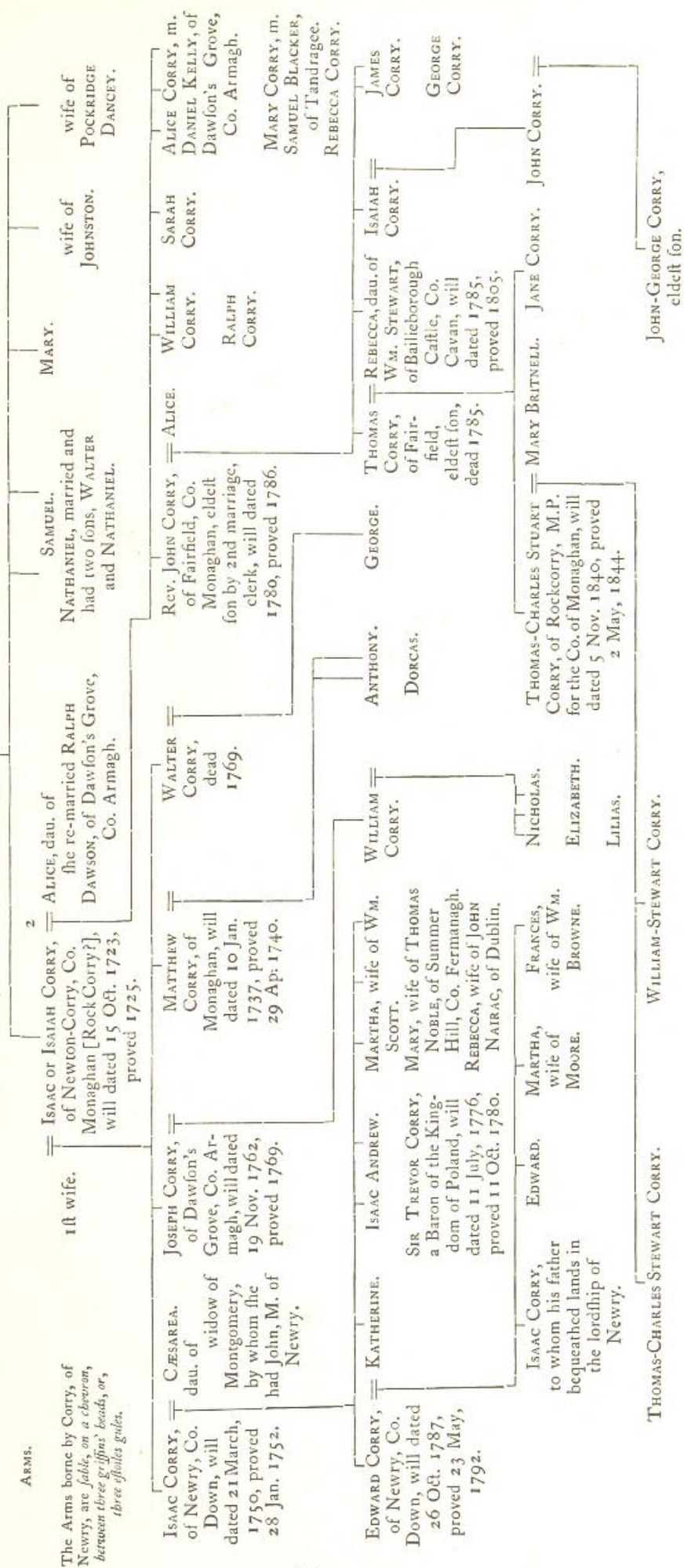
CORRY OF ROCKCORRY.

It appears by the Book of Survey and Distribution that Cornet Walter Corry is set down as owner of sixteen townlands in the Parish of Edergale, now called Ematris, in this barony.

In the 19 and 20 Charles II. he had a grant of land in Dartrey to the extent of 1,321A. 2R. ; in his will, dated 11th December, 1699, he is called of Glen, a townland in the Parish of Aghabog. The following is the pedigree of his descendants, as far as they appear to be connected with this county :—

Proved from Wills in the Prerogative Court of Dublin.

WALTER CORRY,
of Glen, Esq., will dated 11 Dec. 1699.

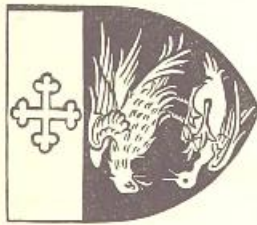


MADDEN OF HILTON.

It has been assumed, but from no other source than the name, that this is a Milesian family, and identical with the O'Maddens or Maddens of Hy-Many or O'Kelly's Country (a celebrated district, comprehending the southern part of the County of Roscommon and the northern moiety of that of Galway). It is certain, however, that the ancestor of the Maddens of Hilton, and of other existing Irish families, was Thomas Madden, of Baggotf-rath, near Dublin, Esq., who died in 1640, having been Comptroller to the great Earl of Strafford when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the great-grandson of Hugh Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman. The immediate ancestor of this family was John Madden, of Maddenton, in the County of Kildare, and Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. He died on the 17th of August, 1661, having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Waterhouse, of Manor Waterhouse, in the County of Fermanagh, Esq. The fourth son, John, succeeded as head of the family, and was the Doctor Madden, of Dublin, who had a valuable collection of manuscripts relating to the genealogies and histories of many English and Irish families. He died in 1703, having married Mary Molyneux, daughter of Samuel, and sister of Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, in the County of Armagh, Baronet. Their second, but eventually eldest son, was the Rev. Samuel Madden, D.D.,¹ commonly called Premium Madden, from the munificent provisions in his will for premiums for Irish wrought goods to the Dublin Society, and also from having been the founder of the "Madden Premium" in Trinity College, Dublin, first given in 1718. Dr. Johnson says of this eminent man, that "His was a name which Ireland ought to honour." He was the author of many curious works, among others, of that very rare volume, "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, London," 1733, suppressed a fortnight after its publication. He died in 1736. By his marriage with Jane Magill, of Kirkstown, in the County of Armagh, he had five sons, of whom John Madden, the third son, succeeded to the family estates in the Counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan. He was the great-grandfather of the present John Madden, of Hilton, Esq.² This estate is in the Parish of Currin; it originally belonged to Art or Arthur oge Mac Mahon, of Rooskey, in the Parish of Killeevan, Rofs or Rory Mac Owen Mac Mahon, Shane boy Mac Mahon, Bryan Mac Mahon, and other members of that sept and family. In the year

¹ Samuel Madden graduated B.A. in 1705, and D.D. Jan. 23, 1723, at Trinity College, Dublin.

² See the Pedigree of this family in "The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many," p. 156. Irish Arch. Society. Dublin, 1847.

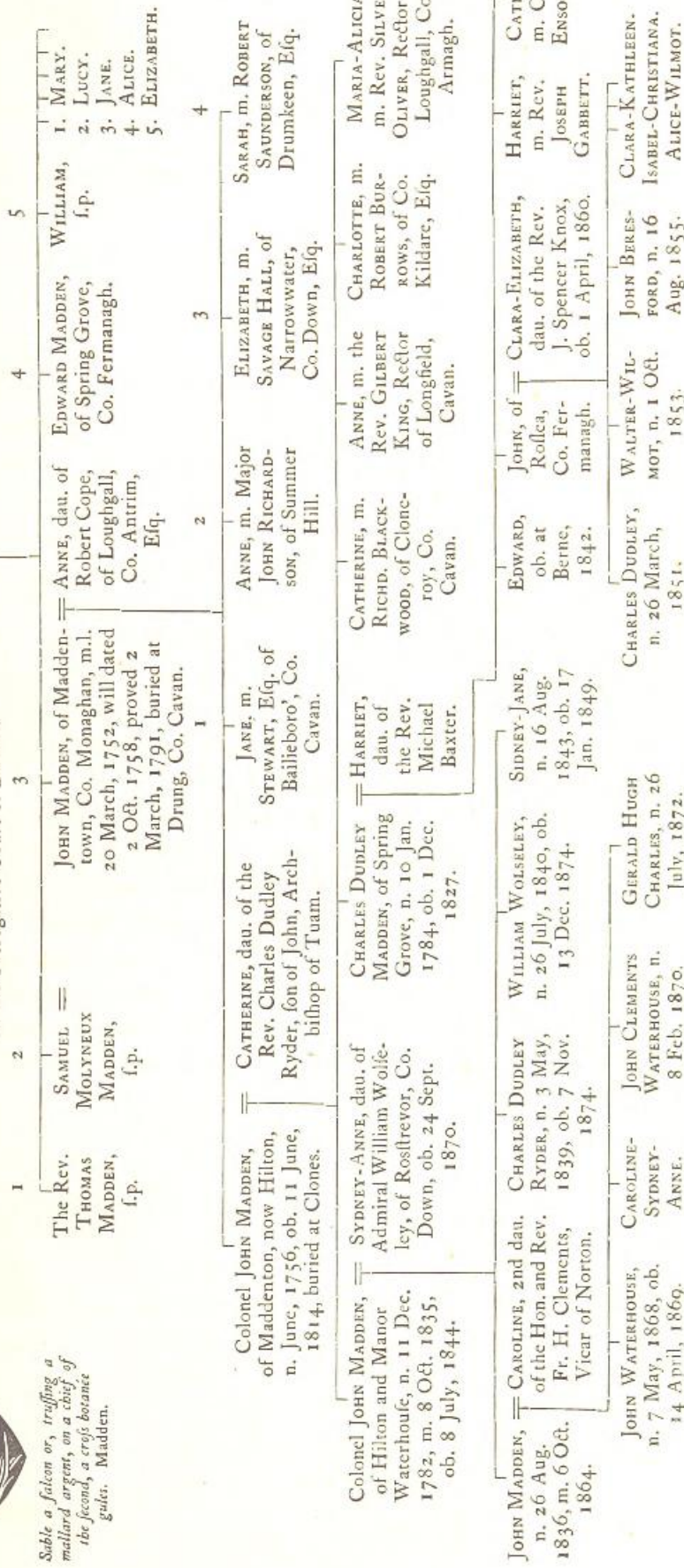


Sable a falcon or, trafficking a mallard argent, on a chief of the second, a crozier botanté vert. Madden.

PEDIGREE OF MADDEN, OF HILTON.

From O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many." Dublin, 1843, p. 158, with additions.

The Rev. SAMUEL MOLYNEUX MADDEN, D.D.,
Rector of Galloon, in the County of Fermanagh, 2nd son of John Madden, M.D. of Dublin, and of Manor Waterhouse, Co. Fermanagh, descended from John Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp, in the County of Oxford, n. in Dublin, 23 Dec. 1686, ob. 31 Dec. 1765, will dated 9 March, 1761, proved 14 Dec. 1766, in the Prerogative Court of Dublin.



1624 part of this property was acquired by purchase from the Mac Mahons by Sir William Temple, Knt., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1628 his widow sold it to Sir Robert Forth, of Tullevin, in the County of Cavan, Knt., who made further purchases from the Mac Mahons in the years 1629, 1631, and 1634. In 1663 the estate, then belonging to Sir Robert Forth, called of Dublin, Knt., consisted of the following townlands, as then written:—Kilshandlife, Mullaghhinre, Mullaghmore, Brisquinagh, Direngroen, Dromhercher, Drumgare, Coronarie, Cavanreagh, Difert, Lisneleye, Tollyluff, Killinenagh, Machrifafree, Crossmore, Glasdrimmins, Cabragh, Lagge-lareagh, Currins, Darincah, Crinans, Derriane, Lurganboy, three quarters of Mullaghboy, and half a tate of Knock. In the year 1734 the estate passed from the granddaughters of Sir Robert Forth, by purchase, to the Rev. Samuel Madden, of Manor Waterhouse, in the County of Fermanagh, already mentioned. He appears to have sometimes resided here. Mrs. Delany, in one of her agreeable letters, mentions a visit which she paid here to Dr. Madden in August, 1748; she says: "He is a very remarkable man, and to give you a just portrait of him would take up more time than is allowed me at present."—"The place," she adds, "is pretty, a very fine wood of all sorts of forest trees, planted by Dr. Madden just by the house, surrounded by a fine river."¹ On the occasion of the marriage of his son John with Miss Anne Cope, in the year 1754, there is a tradition that the oak wood on the south side of the house was first planted; Hilton was then called "Maddenton." The house appears to have been built in the Townland of Killyshanless; the name is now obsolete, and its limits unknown. About 1780 Maddentown or Maddenton was changed to Hilltown or Hilton, from no other reason that is now remembered than for the sake of euphony, and fairly applicable from its situation commanding a beautiful and undulating prospect. The greater part of it was burnt in 1803. It has been recased and greatly improved by the present owner in the years 1874 and 1875. There is here preserved a good portrait of "Premium" Madden and his wife, with other portraits of the Madden and Ryder families, and in the library is a copy of that bibliographical treasure "The Memoirs of the Twentieth Century."²

MANNING, PERKINS, WARD, SMYTH, AND FORSTER OF BALLYNURE.

THE Ballybetagh of Ballynure, containing, as appears by an inquisition held at Clones, on the 29th of July, 1656,³ fifteen tates of land, was part of the

¹ Mrs. Delany's Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 494.

² Dr. Madden was Rector of Drummully, in the diocese of Clogher, to which he was collated Feb. 26, 1721. The celebrated Philip Skelton became his curate in 1729, and there is frequent mention of him in the life of that divine. It is stated there that "when the living of Drummully fell vacant, the Doctor was a colonel of militia, and was then in Dublin dressed in scarlet." (Life by Burdy, p. 288.)

³ Public Record Office, Dublin.

estate of Sir Brian Mac Mahon, Knt., who died in 1621; it descended to his son Art oge, and on his decease in 1634 to his grandson Patrick Mac Mahon, on whose death it came by descent to Brian oge Mac Mahon, who I conclude to have been the younger son of Sir Brian; he died "about Candlemas 1640," leaving an only daughter Mary, about eight or nine years old in 1640, who married, about the year 1649, James Mac Ewan Mac Swyne, then a captain in the Irish army, "since transplanted into Connaught." About three and a half years before the wars, Henry Manning, of Drombrochos, in the County of Fermanagh, Esq., obtained from Brian oge Mac Mahon, by a fine of £260, a lease for sixty-one years of these lands, of which sum £60 was paid to Captain Michael Burnell; having survived the relic of Art oge Mac Mahon. Mr. Manning was bound by his bargain to build upon the premises, which he accordingly endeavoured to do by bringing timber and stone, but was prevented completing by the wars; since that time one Major Richard Perkins obtained possession, in consequence, as he told the tenants, of a sum of money which he paid for Manning before the wars.¹ He was the recognized owner according to the Down Survey in 1640, or soon afterwards.

It appears also by other inquisitions taken about this time, that what was called "Baron's Rent," of 12s. 6d. per annum, was payable out of every tate of the lands of Ballynure, as well as out of other lands in the Barony of Dartrey, to Hugh oge Mac Mahon, in rebellion in 1641, and killed in 1653. This rent was found to be forfeited by rebellion, and "was unjustly detained from His Highness the Protector" by Sir Robert Forth, Knt., Jane Aldrich, Richard Perkins, Brent Moore, and Nicholas Willoughby.

In the year 1709 the Ballynure estate was in possession of Michael Ward, Esq., ancestor of Viscount Bangor, who on the 1st of November in that year conveyed it in due form, at a rent of £2 per annum, to Roger Smyth, of Knock, Esq. He was succeeded by his son James Smyth, who died in 1756, whose son and heir Captain William Smyth died in 1792, having about the year 1780 sold this property to Mr. William Forster, of Monaghan, with the exception of six townlands now belonging to the Rev. Dr. Burnside, in right of his mother, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Captain William Smith, the wife of Captain Burnside.² The family of Forster of Ballynure is now extinct, the property having been settled by deed upon the Rev. Arthur Newburgh Haire, the present proprietor, of Ballynure, sister's son of Mr. Forster, who has taken the name of Forster.

¹ Inquisitions, *post-mortem* in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

² From the information of the Rev. Dr. Burnside, Chancellor of Clogher.

CHAPTER VIII.

BARONY OF MONAGHAN, WITH NOTICES OF THE FAMILIES OF MAC MAHON,
BURNET, CAIRNES, WESTENRA, LUCAS, FLEMING, FORSTER,
OWEN, MONTGOMERY, ETC.



THE Barony of Monaghan, containing an area of 69,853 acres, is bounded on the north by the Barony of Trough, on the east by the County of Armagh, on the south by the Baronies of Cremorne and Dartrey, and on the west by the County of Fermanagh.

In the sixteenth century it was called the Barony of Loughty, or "The Loughtye," that is, the Household, being appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the chief, and where also he had his principal residence. It is divided into four parishes—Tedavnet, Monaghan (anciently Rackwallis), Kilmore, and Drumfnat, with parts of five others—Tullycorbet, Tehallan, Clones, Killeevan, and Ballibay.

In the Irish annals this district was known as *Ui-Meith*, and was anciently inhabited by a tribe called the *Ui-Meith-Macha*¹ and the *Ui-Meith-Tire*, the descendants of Muiredhach Meith, son of Imchadh, son of Colla Dachrich.² Under this appellation frequent mention is made of both tribe and district in the native annals, for which the reader must be referred to the earlier part of this work.

The last mention of this district in the Four Masters appears under the year 1178, where we are told, "John de Courcy with his foreigners repaired to Machaire-Conaille (Louth), and committed depredations there. They were encamped for one night in Glean-Righe (the vale of the Newry river), where Morogh O'Carrol Lord of Oriel, and Cu-uladh Mac Donlevy, King of Ulidia made an attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed 450 of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy Lord of *Ui-Meith-Macha*, fell in the heat of the battle."

The history of the district from this period is involved in that of the

¹ The best account of *Ui-Meith-Macha* or *Tire* is in O'Donovan's Notes on the Book of Rights, pp. 148-150.

² O'Donovan's Annals, i. p. 232, note.

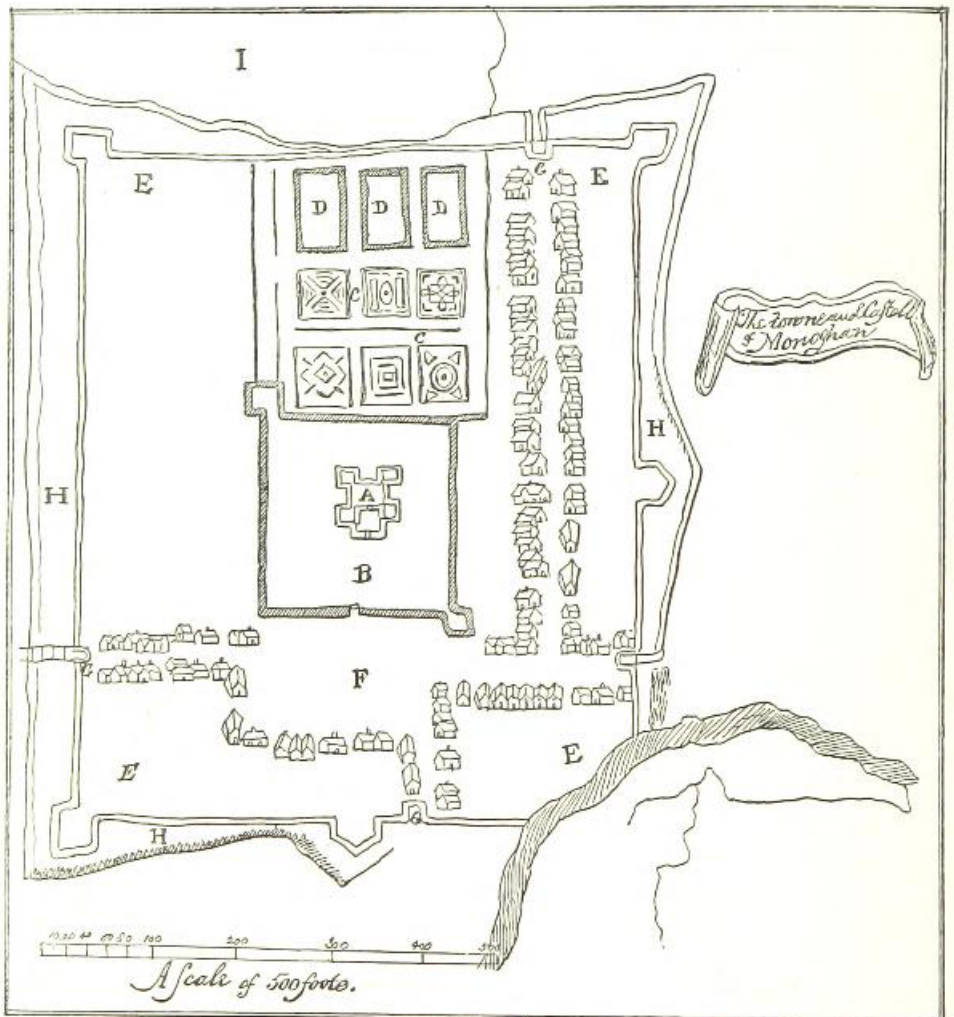
rest of the County of Monaghan, which has been already noticed; but this will be an appropriate place to give Dr. O'Donovan's derivation of the name Monaghan, which, from the Franciscan monastery founded there in the year 1462, by Felim Mac Mahon, was transferred to the parish as well as to the barony and county. Dr. O'Donovan writes¹ that "he is convinced that the name of Monaghan has been derived from the hills in and around the town, which is built on a level with two small lakes, and embosomed by hills on every side. The name is written *muineacan* in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' and there can be no doubt but the word signifies a *hilly place*. *Mune* is a hill, *muneac* means hilly or abounding in *moneys* or *drums*, and *muineacan* is a substantive formed (according to the regular Irish analogy) from the adjective *muineac*, to signify a *hilly place*, or a place full of *moneys* or *drums*."

"An old priest," continues O'Donovan, "told me that he thought Monaghan might be derived from *moin-a-cean*, *i.e.* *head of the bog*; but as we have the authority of the Four Masters to prove that the first part of the name is *muine* (money), not *moin* (méan), and as the locality perfectly agrees with the name they give, it is not fair to torture the word to wrest from it an unnecessary signification. Again, the tradition among the prophecy men of the north, viz. that there are three places in Ulster, the names of which begin with *muine* (money), that shall yet be the scenes of great bloodshed, viz. *muine-mór* (Money-more), *muine-iad* (Money-ea), and *muinecain* (Money-chan), shows that they looked upon Monaghan to be formed from *muine*, 'hill,' and not from *móin*, 'bog.'"

At the first settlement of the county, in the year 1591, the Barony of Monaghan was divided between two principal chiefs of the MacMahon tribe, Rofs bane MacMahon and Patrick Mac Art Moil MacMahon. To the former were assigned five ballybetaghs and a half, and to the latter three, besides to freeholders under Rofs eight ballybetaghs and a half, and four to freeholders under Patrick. There were therefore twenty-one ballybetaghs in the whole barony; but to this must be added the termon or Church lands, which appear to have been of the extent of three ballybetaghs, and which were allotted, for the most part, to English adventurers—to Thomas Clinton, Humphry, Willies, and John Connolan. We have already seen how completely the first division of the County of Monaghan failed, and Sir John Davis's circumstantial account of the second settlement in 1606 has shown what was its condition at that time. The two principal chiefs in the district, Rofs bane MacMahon and Patrick Mac Art Moil MacMahon, were restored to their former estates, one ballybetagh excepted, which the former gave to one of his kinsmen forgotten in the late division. Of the lesser estates held by freeholders, we are told, some still remained good in law, but the lands of such as were slain in re-

¹ From Monaghan, May 4th, 1835, original now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

bellion were now resumed by the State, "and two or three ballybetaghs thereof lying in the Barony of Monaghan were given to divers cast foldiers, living in that poor town." The poor "cast" foldiers thus disposed of had clustered around the little fort kept by the foot company of Sir Edward Blayne, on the hill, near the present jail, on the northern side of the town, and also around the foundations of what was then called "The New Castle," raised but ten or twelve feet from the ground, and the first castellated building attempted by the English in "MacMahon's Country" since the



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|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. The Kings Castell. | D. The Fish pondes. | G. The Gates. |
| B. The Bawne being built all of stone. | E. The Towne. | H. The Diches. |
| C. The Garden. | F. The Market place. | I. The Loughes. |

erection of the castles of Clones and Donaghmoine in the early part of the thirteenth century. I say *attempted*, for great difficulties during some years appear to have attended the building of this castle, which, Sir John Davis tells us, was ready to fall into ruins when he wrote in 1607. It had been commenced, indeed, but in 1605, or 1606, as we find by the correspondence of Lord-Deputy Chichester with the Earl of Salisbury, when, under date of

the 29th of October, 1605, "order was given that timber and all things else shall be in readiness for Monaghan against the spring." And again, in March, 1606, Chichester writes:—"If I can get any money, I will finish the castle at Monaghan, and build another at Charlemont this summer."¹ We hear, indeed, of the Castle of Muineachan (*i.e.* Monaghan) in the year 1492, whence, according to the Four Masters, Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, is said to have escaped; but this can only be understood of an Irish stronghold, probably surrounded by water, and, it may be, on the same site as the castle of 1606, which, as appeared by the curious map of the town (here reproduced from the original in the library of Trinity College, Dublin), was just midway between the two lakes on whose banks Monaghan is built. It is remarkable that neither the church nor abbey of Monaghan is marked upon this plan. The parish church not having been apparently transferred from Rackwallis, its ancient site, till the reign of Charles I., and the ruins of the abbey being probably razed to the ground on the foundation of the new castle, which in one of the Carew MSS. is called "a ffayre castle buylte at Monahan on the King's charge wherein Sr Edward Blanye nowe dwells, who for makinge of it more convenient for himselfe for his owne tyme hath layde out good fomes of money of his owne."²

The monastery of Monaghan had been the nominal seat of local government since the formation of the county. The Four Masters tell us that it had been destroyed by the English in 1540; but in 1593 "soldiers were quartered here;" in 1595 "Monaghan was invaded and wasted to the utter ruin of that new reformed place."³ It was, however, speedily relieved by Sir Henry Bagnal, who encamped on a hill close to the abbey. It is mentioned in 1597 as being in the Queen's hands, and costing her £1,400 per annum, besides the allowance of feneschal.³ In 1600 the town was burned by Brian Mac Savagh Mac Mahon.³ In 1602 a garrison was placed at Monaghan to secure the English pale,⁴ but whether among the monastic ruins or on the hill above, does not appear. About this time Captain Edward Blayne (afterwards knighted, and in 1621 created Lord Blayne, Baron of Monaghan) appears on the scene. He was the third son of a Welsh gentleman of ancient lineage. He had served from his youth both in Spain and the Low Countries; and we find him in command of 100 foot soldiers in the province of Leinster in the year 1598, and in September, 1599, at Newry with 150 foot.⁵ He distinguished himself at what was then called *The Four Mile Water*, a ford all environed with woods, in the midst of the dangerous pass called *The Moyry*, between Dundalk and Newry, in the year 1600, and was knighted by the Lord Deputy, Lord Mountjoy, on the 29th of May, 1603.⁶ The preceding year he had been appointed the first Go-

¹ S. P. O.

² Carew MSS. Lambeth, 630.

³ Carew MSS. Cal. 1589-1600, pp. 99, 110, 216, 406. ⁴ Carew MSS. 1600-1603, p. 282.

⁵ Moryson's "Itinerary," chap. i. pp. 21, 42, Ed. 1617.

⁶ Carew MSS. 1603-1624, p. 383.

vernor of the garrison of Monaghan or Roofkey, as it was sometimes called, from the adjoining townland of that name. In 1604 he was made Seneschal and Governor of the County of Monaghan, and received, in 1606, a lease from James I. of the castle, town, and lands of Monaghan, with three ballybetaghs adjoining, for a term of twenty-one years,¹ if he lived so long, and was not in the meantime moved from that government and preferred to some place of better profit and command; paying the yearly rent of £3 Irish money. The following year (February 21, 1607) he was rewarded with the grant of the Mucknoe, or, as it is now called, the Castle Blayney Estate, which was confirmed June 18, 1611, with the addition of the town and lands of Monaghan (the castle, bawn, and garden excepted), and other lands in the county, at the yearly rent of £21, with licence to hold a Tuesday market and a fair on the 1st of July at Monaghan. On the 10th of January, 1620, there were enrolled in chancery certain orders and instructions, signed by the king, for the granting and disposing of the inland forts and castles in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught. Of Monaghan it is said: "It is to be passed in fee farm at the rent now reserved, with condition only not to alien it to Irish, nor devise the lands to them above twenty-one years; but the Patentee, before his Patent doth pass, is to acquire some other convenient place in that county, as our Deputy shall think fit, in fee simple, and 100 acres of land unto it, and give assurance as aforesaid to build a castle upon the said lands, the said castle and lands to be subject to the covenants and conditions above set down for the rest of the said forts (this relates to their size, construction, and repair), and a proviso only, that the Castle of Monaghan shall not be sold or leased to Irish, other than is aforesaid mentioned."² On the 16th of December, 1621, Sir Edward, then Lord Blayney, as assignee to Sir Thomas Dutton, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, passed a patent for the castle bawn and circuit of the Castle of Monaghan, with a confirmation of the former patents, to be held as of the Castle of Dublin by fealty, and the rent of £5 6s. 8d., with the erection of the lands into the Manor of Monaghan, a demesne of 800 acres, a Thursday market, and two fairs there on the 1st of July and 11th of November. About this time also he was created an Irish peer, by Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 24th of January, 1620, and by Patent at Dublin, 29th of July, 1621, by the title of Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan,³ "in consideration of his services as an able Councillor during the peace, and of his great services in the wars in the Low Countries, Spain and Ireland, and his experience in all military affairs." A further account of his lordship, and of his descendants, will be found in the account of the Barony of Cremorne, in which barony lie the Ballybetaghs of Ballinlurgan, *alias* Ballinfort, and Lough

¹ Erck's "Repertory of Investments of Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland," vol. i. pt. i. p. 295.

² Patents, iv. James I. lxx. 35.

³ Calendars of Irish State Papers, 19 James I. and Patents 19 James I., p. 510, and Archdall's Lodge, vi. p. 307.

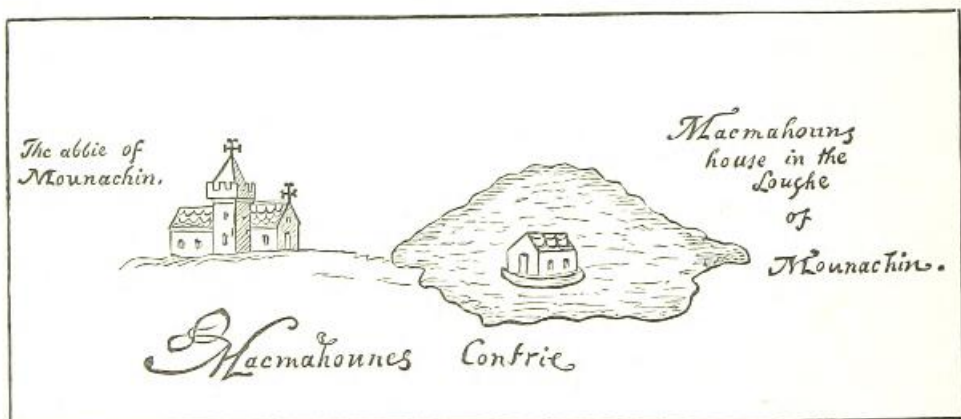
Mucknoe, with the termon of that name, and the site of the present town of Castle Blayney, and the principal residence of this loyal and distinguished family. It will be more appropriate here to give a short epitome of the chiefs of the Mac Mahon sept, and of the principal families of the tribe, soon no longer to be numbered among the landholders of the County of Monaghan.

Descended, according to Irish genealogists, from the victorious Collas (as, indeed, were supposed to be the other tribes of Oriel), it was not till the thirteenth century that the Mac Mahons made their mark in the country so long associated with their name. Having already made copious extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters regarding the early chiefs and more important members of the sept, it will be sufficient here to remark that about the middle of the fourteenth century we find the chief, Brian, son of Hugh Mac Mahon, expelled from his fortrefs of Rath-Tulad, now called Tully, a townland adjoining the town of Monaghan.¹ This Brian, called the Great Mac Mahon, was treacherously murdered, by one of his own people, in the year 1372. Ardgel or Aghy, now anglicized Arnold, son of Brian, the Great Mac Mahon, was father of Magnus, who transferred his residence to the fort of Lurgans, in Farney, where he was living in 1432. Ten years before that date it would seem that the Mac Mahons became tributary to the O'Neills, and so remained till the attainder of Shane O'Neill, in 1567. Hugh Roe, son of Rory and grandson of Ardgel Mac Mahon, also called More or the Great, was, according to the Four Masters, inaugurated by O'Neill as chief of Oriel in 1446. He also lived in the fort of Lurgans, and was at one time in alliance with the English Government. He died in 1453, and was buried at Clones. The next chief was Phelim, or Felim, son of Brian, son of Ardgel, who founded the monastery at Monaghan in 1462. Owen, son of Rury, ancestor of the Mac Mahons of Dartrey, was the next chief, and afterwards his brother Redmond, in 1467.

I must refer to the historical part of this work for an account of the troubles which subsequently ensued between the different branches of the Mac Mahon sept. They appear to have lived in a continual state of warfare among themselves; at one time some of the tribe were allied with the English, and often fought both with and against O'Neill. At the end of the fifteenth century, Rofs Mac Mahon, son of Magnus, son of Hugh Roe, was *The Mac Mahon*. He died in 1513, and was succeeded by Redmond, who died in 1521, leaving a son, Glasny oge, who was proclaimed *The Mac Mahon*. It is evident, however, that the ancient system was fast breaking up. In 1552 there were three separate chiefs, or captains, in Dartrey, Farney, and Loughy, though nominally under the rule of one of them, who was called the Chief Captain, or *The Mac Mahon*. Art Mael, or Moyle, the Bald, was the

¹ The Ven. Charles Stack, Archdeacon of Clogher and Rector of Monaghan, kindly informs me that this rath is still plainly to be seen, though its boundaries have been effaced and its ditch filled up; it is just opposite the Diocesan School, and is now known as *Tully Fortb*, in the Townland of Tully.

next Mac Mahon, he died in 1560. He was succeeded by his brother Hugh, son of Brian of the Early Rising, killed by the men of Farney, in 1562. His brother Art, or Arthur, took his place; it was this chief, who died in January, 1578-9, whose son Rofs was the next Mac Mahon; he was knighted about the year 1585 by Sir John Perrot, and died in 1589, and was followed, as last chief of the Mac Mahons, by his brother, the unfortunate Hugh Roe, executed for treason in the autumn of 1590. Hereupon ensued the first great division or settlement of the country, already often referred to, and the first surveys of the new escheated lands were made, by which it may be noted the residence of the chief, called "*Mac Mahon's House*," is pointed out in a cranoge in one of the Monaghan lakes. As far as this barony is concerned, we have to follow the fortunes of the two chiefs of the Mac Mahon family, who were both in 1591 and 1606 left in possession of their ancestral acres—Rofs bane Mac Mahon and Patrick Mac Art moil Mac Mahon.



We learn from an inquisition *post mortem*, held at Monaghan, on the 25th of August, 1625, that the former made his will on the 20th of March, 1619, and died on the 19th of January, 1624. He is called of Monaghan-duff, now called Newgrove, a townland in the Parish of Tedavnet, about one mile north-west of Monaghan. By his reputed wife, Rose Ny Mahon, he appears to have had several sons, about whose legitimacy there was some question; however, his grandson Brian Mac Hugh Mac Rofs Bane Mac Brien Mac Mahon was found to be his heir, then of the age of thirteen years. But the greater part of his lands had been, according to this inquisition, alienated to several persons both of Irish and English descent: Christopher Fleming of Newry; Nicholas Gernon and others of Milltown, in the County of Louth; Robert Cowell of Lisduffe, in the County of Down; James Fyeld, Owen O'Murchy, and others were the principal owners of his estates. He seems, however, to have been succeeded at Corfynlough (a townland in the Parish of Tullycorbet, not far from Ballybay, where there is a lake and island) by his son Rofs oge, who having married Margaret, daughter of John Gernon of Killing-coole, in the County of Louth, gent., died at Monaghan-

duff, June 1, 1638, and was buried on the 10th of that month in the church of St. Dawnig (Tedavnet?). This we learn from the copy of a funeral certificate, preserved in the British Museum,¹ which, according to the practice of the English College of Arms, so useful to genealogical purposes, appears to have been adopted by the Irish heralds,² and was much in fashion at this period among the gentlemen of the Irish sept. It was not indeed till the time of Henry VIII. that even the most powerful of the Irish chiefs assumed any heraldical insignia; but in the reign of Elizabeth they appear to have been generally established, and we find even in the lifetime of Shane O'Neill, his followers swearing by "O'Neyles hand," as a well-established oath! and also mention is made of "the Knotty Club," meaning the well-known badge of Sir Henry Sidney, which, borne upon his banner, "was carried before none but himself."³ The arms assumed at this period by the Mac Mahons were *argent an ostrich sable, in its beak a horse-shoe, pp.*



The following is the certificate above alluded to:—

"Rofs oge M'Mahowne, of Corfyn lagh, in the County of Monaghan, gent: deceased son of Rofs Bane M'Mahowne, of Monaghan duffe in the said County gent: son of Redmond M'Mahowne of the same gent: The first mentioned Roffe took to wife Margaret daughter of John Gernon of Killing coole in the County of Louth gent: by whom he hath issue 2 sonnes & 3 daughters; viz: Hugh elder son & heir of the said first mentioned Roffe; James 2^d sonn, though young; Elliner third, daughter, all three young & unmarried. The said first mentioned Roffe departed this mortall life at Monaghan duff afore said, the 1st of June 1638, and was interred in the parish church of S^t Dawnig (Tedavnet) the 10th of the same month. The truth of the pmises is testified by the subscription of Christopher Gernon, Brother in law to the defunct, who hath returned this certificate into my office, there to be recorded. Taken by me Thomas Preston, Esq^r Vlyeston King of Armes the 21st day of November, 1638. Christopher Gernon."

Hugh oge, eldest son of Rofs oge Mac Mahon of Corfyn lagh, was in the insurrection of 1641, and killed on the 10th of November, 1653, as appears by an inquisition taken at Monaghan on the 12th of October, 1658. Sir Patrick Mac Art Moyle Mac Mahon, the other principal proprietor of

¹ MSS. Addit. 4820, p. 19.

² See in Morrin's "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls in Chancery in Ireland in the Reign of Charles I." p. 207, a remarkable letter from the King to Viscount Falkland, the Deputy, on this subject; it is dated April 7, 1627, and was intended to redress the abuses into which the offices of the heralds had fallen, occasioned "through the boldness of some mechanical persons," and the neglect of the nobility themselves.

³ Sir Henry Sidney's Relation of his Services in Ireland to Sir F. Walsingham, March 1, 1583.

⁴ This is not so; Rofs Bane was son of Brian and grandson of Redmond.

the Barony of Monaghan, is called in the inquisition *post mortem* of *Anaghally* (a townland in the Parish of Tedavnet), knight, and appears to have deceased before the 1st of November, 1625, having alienated some of his estates, according to the custom of the Irish chiefs at this period, to Christopher Fleming of Newry, and Francis Wooton of Monaghan, gent. He was father of Arthur Roe Mac Mahon, and grandfather of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon of Gola, in the Parish of Tedavnet, two of the principal rebels in the outbreak of 1641.

Sir Patrick had a brother Tool, or Turlough, who married Eva O'Neill, and was father of Heber or Emeric, born in Monaghan in the year 1600,¹ who challenges some mention here as a historical character, and the most remarkable of his family at this period of their decline. He is said to have been brought up in the vicinity of Kilybegs, in the wilds of Donegal, and received the first rudiments of his education from a Franciscan friar of Donegal; towards the close of the year 1617 he went to the Irish College at Douay, and afterwards removed to Louvain, where he was ordained priest in the Irish Franciscan convent of that city, after he had attained his twenty-fifth year. He then returned to Ireland, and remained in the diocese of Clogher, a simple priest, for a period of twenty years. In 1640 he was nominated by the Pope to the see of Down and Connor, but consecrated at Drogheda early in 1642 Bishop of Clogher; from this time he took a very active part both in the ecclesiastical and military transactions of that unhappy period, and was trusted both by Lord Strafford, and also by Rinuccini and Owen O'Neill, as well as by Lords Ormond and Clanrickarde.

He is thus mentioned by Borlase in his "History of the Irish Rebellion":—"This Ever [Heber] Mac Mahon, being then an Arch-Priest, and residing for the most part, in or near Dublin, repaired to a Prime instrument of State [Lord Strafford], and discovered to him the contrivances abroad, in reference to bring troubles upon that kingdom, who being thereupon pardoned, still [as anything of that nature proceeded], informed the State thereof: and though [according to the formality of law], he should have sued out his pardon, yet that he might still be confided in by the confederates, [who knew not who the discoverer was], he merely trusted to the King's mercy and clemency, and through the Government of the Earl of Strafford, he proved faithful to the Crown. From the beginning of this Rebellion his power was very great with those that were opposite to any reconciliation."

The impossible expectation of the restitution of the great estates in Ulster, kept both Owen O'Neill and Bishop Ever Mac Mahon, as Lord Ormond sometimes terms him, from concurring with the confederate Catholics in the peace which they made with the King in 1648. Ormond afterwards

¹ See the Rev. C. P. Meehan's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries," 4th ed. p. 235. His authority for most of his statements, as he kindly informs me, is Lynch's "MS. History of the Roman Catholic Bishops," which belonged to the late Rev. Dr. Todd, of T. C. D.

acknowledged that "for these twenty years he had to do with the Irish Bishops he never found any of them either to speak the truth or to perform their promise to him, only the Bishop of Clogher excepted."

In April, 1650, he was appointed by the Marquis of Ormond General of His Majesty's Forces within the Province of Ulster, having been chosen by the general consent of the gentry of that province to succeed Owen O'Neill, deceased; but his career was now nearly over. On the 20th of June, 1650, he engaged with Sir Charles Coote's Parliamentary Army near Londonderry, and was defeated and wounded. Next day, falling in with Major King's force near Enniskillen, he was taken prisoner, and, by the positive orders of Sir Charles Coote (though it is said that he had once owed his life to him), he was put to death, and his head stuck upon one of the towers of the Castle of Enniskillen; his body was buried "under the shadow of St. Legerian's Oratory at Devenish Island."¹

Walsh, in his "History of the Irish Remonstrance," describes Bishop Heber as a very violent man, and tells us how he once took, at the Franciscan monastery at Kilkenny, "a solemn bloody oath that although it happened that all the rest of Ireland might peradventure be forgiven, yet that he (Walsh) never should."²

Of this remarkable man there is frequent mention in the various works which treat of the Rebellion of 1641, but few personal notices. It may be added that, when it was proposed at Kilkenny, at the end of the year 1647, that the bishop should proceed with Lord Muskerry and Doctor Brown to the court of Henrietta Maria at Paris, he excused himself "for that he was ignorant of the French and English languages," besides adding other reasons, which would show that he had many enemies at that court; but it is difficult to understand and unravel the secret motives of the confederate leaders, and the bishop was probably much better acquainted with both French and English than he pretended.

The other principal chiefs of the Mac Mahon family (although their estates were in Cremorne and Dartrey, and not in the Barony of Monaghan) were Cullough or Cooley Mac Mahon, of Lough Egish; Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon, of Lisaniisk; and Sir Brian Mac Mahon, of the Dartrey. There is little to be said of the first-named Cullough. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Turlough O'Neill of The Fues, knight, and lived probably in a cranoge on Lough Egish. He was grandfather of Hugh Mac Patrick Duff Mac Mahon, a principal rebel in 1641, and the despoiler of Lord Blayney's house at Castle Blayney on that occasion.

Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon is commemorated by Sir John Davis as the Farmer of Farney, and the most wealthy of the tribe. His name has often been mentioned in connection with that barony. He is described as a

¹ Meehan, p. 252.

² Walsh's "History of the Irish Remonstrance," pp. xliv. and 584.

principal gentlemen of the sept, his children civilly brought up, and as having the English language. He tells us himself, in one of his letters already given, that he had nine tall sons, and thirty years ago there was a tradition lingering in Farney that they were mounted on nine white horses. Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon died on the 6th of June, 1617. By his will, dated 30th September, 1608, recited in the Chancery Inquisitions of this county, he very strictly entailed his lands in the Barony of Cremorne on his eldest son, Brian Mac Ever Mac Mahon, and his heirs male, excluding the female line: "So long as there be any males of my name, be they never so far in kindred, before the nearest to me in kin of females." Brian Mac Ever Mac Mahon died two years after his father, leaving two sons, both described as rebels after the Rebellion of 1641.

Of the other sons of Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon, the most remarkable was Ever or Owen, who was brought up at the University of Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, where he took holy orders, and honoured with the degree of doctor in civil and canon law. He is thus noticed in a letter from Sir John Davis to the Earl of Salisbury. [November, 12, 1606.]: "Owen M^c Ivor M^c Mahon, one of the sons of Ivor M^c Collo, who is farmer to my Lord of Essex in the Ferny, is designed Bishop of Clogher, but is now in Germany."¹ He was made Bishop of Clogher by the Pope in 1609, and translated to Dublin on the 2nd of May, 1611. He is said to have presided at a provincial synod in Kilkenny, in 1614, and in the same year is thus described by the Lord Deputy, Chichester, writing to Secretary Winwood. "We are," he says, "full of priests, practisers of sedition and insurrection, of which there is not a greater worker than Owen *Mac Mahoune*, the titular Archbishop of Dublin, son to Owen M^c Cooley, who is still in this kingdom, and often in this city of Dublin, albeit I cannot get him, nor any draught upon him, though I have offered largely for it." This prelate is supposed, notwithstanding the proclamation for banishing the Romish clergy, to have remained in Ireland till about the year 1620, when he repaired to Rome, and after residing there for three years, he was seized with fever, and died at Rome on the 24th of August, 1622, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was buried in the Church of S. Pietro Montorio.² Besides Hugh Mac Mahon, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, the learned author of "*Jus Primatiale Armachanum*," printed in 1728,³ there were two other prelates of the name in the Roman Catholic Church, who were doubtless of the same house and lineage, but of what branch I have not ascertained: Bernard and Rofs, brothers, who succeeded each other as Bishops of Clogher, and also as Primate of Armagh; they lie buried in the old churchyard of

¹ Cal. of State Papers, 1606-8, pp. 17, 18. Lond. 1874.

² Meehan's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries," 4th ed. pp. 139-144, 315.

³ Hugh Mac Mahon, Bishop of Clogher, was translated to Armagh in 1715, and died 2nd August, 1737, æt. 77. It is believed that he was buried at Edergale, where his two successors also lie.—Information of the Rev. C. P. Meehan.

Edergale or Ematrix, in the Barony of Dartrey. Bernard died on the 27th of May, 1747, aged 67; Rofs on the 29th of October, 1748, aged 49.

Sir Brian Mac Mahon of the Dartrey was knighted on the 27th of August, 1604. He married the Lady Mary O'Neill, daughter of the rebel Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, and dying in 1621, was succeeded by his son Art or Arthur oge, of Ballynure; he died in 1634, leaving an only son, Patrick, by his wife Eveline, the daughter of the celebrated Ever Mac Mahon, of Lisafisk, in the Barony of Farney. Patrick Mac Mahon was twenty-four years old at his father's death, and made his will on the 24th of July, 1635, and appears to have died before the Rebellion of 1641. Hugh oge Mac Mahon, next brother of Art or Arthur, succeeded in the representation of the family. He had served as a lieutenant-colonel in the King of Spain's forces, and was one of the prime movers in the great rebellion; through the instrumentality of Owen O'Connolly he was apprehended about five o'clock in the morning of the 23rd of October, 1641, at his own lodgings, near the Inns of Court in Dublin, and brought to Chichester House, when, without much difficulty he confessed his complicity in the plot at that very moment enacting throughout the north of Ireland. He was sent into England on the 12th of June, 1642, and confined in the Tower of London, from whence he escaped on the 18th of August, 1644, but retaken on the 20th of October following, he was tried on the 18th of November, and shortly afterwards executed at Tyburn.¹

The first outbreak of the Rebellion of 1641, on the 23rd of October, is deposed to by several of the inhabitants of Monaghan. The Reverend George Cottingham, "Parson of Monaghan," gives a list of the principal rebels, who came to his house on that day, and took all his goods and money with all that he had, to the value of £852. Among the leaders were Art Roe Mac Sir Patrick Mac Art Moyle Mac Mahon and Brian Mac Pat. Mac Art Moyle Mac Mahon, these were sons of Sir Patrick Mac Mahon, of the Parish of Tedavnet, Knight, who died in 1625. He proceeds to narrate how, on the 30th of October following, he, with most of the English, was cast into the dungeon of the jail of Monaghan, "a place of that noysomness that they were almost stifled, the dungeon was so little, and the people so many, being some forty-eight persons, that they were fain to lie upon one another." He then describes their sufferings from want of food and clothing. After seventeen days' confinement some were set at liberty, others murdered with skeins, some drowned, and some hanged: among the latter were Mr. Richard Blayne and Mr. Luke Ward, and a poor Englishman unknown, "who came straggling to the Town, having escaped from some other place." Mr. John Francis, Edward Lewes, Richard Bollard, and William Jones were murdered with skeins or swords. Mr. Cottingham proceeds, after deposing to what he heard from the rebels as to the rumours of the day, that about six weeks

¹ Borlase's "History of the Rebellion," pp. 20, 99.

P E D I G R E E O F M A C M A H O N .

[From the Book of Lecan.]

1. CONN, of the 100 battles, King of Ireland 35 years.
2. ART, King of Ireland 30 years.
3. CORMAC MAC ART, King of Ireland 40 years.
4. CARBRY LIFECHAR, King of Ireland 17 years.
5. EOCHAID DOIMLEN.
6. COLLA-DA-CRICH.
7. ROCHAIDH.
8. DEADHAID-DUIRN.
9. FIACH.
10. CREMTHANN.
11. EACHAIDH.
12. CARBRY DAMHARGID.
13. NATSLUAIGH.
14. FERGUS.
15. RONAN.
16. MAELDUBH.
17. AITICHTA.
18. ARTRACH.
19. MAELFOGARTY.

20. RUADHRIL.
21. FOGARTY.
22. MAELPOIL.
23. CEARBHALL OF CARROLL, Lord of Farney.
24. LAIDREN, killed A.D. 987.
25. MATHGAMHAIN OF MAHON, killed at Clones, A.D. 1022.
26. DONELL.
27. CUCASHELL O CARROLL, Lord of Farney, ob. A.D. 1123.
28. DONOGH.
29. NIALL.
30. MATHGAMHAIN OF MAHON.
31. MAGNUS.
32. AEDH OF HUGH.
33. MATHGAMHAIN OF MAHON.
34. EOCHAIDH MAC MAHON, killed A.D. 1273. Lord of Oriel.
35. ROOLB, or RORY MAC MAHON, killed at Ballyconnell, A.D. 1323, 4 M.
36. HUGH MAC MAHON, ob. A.D. 1344. Lord of Oriel.
37. BRIAN MORE MAC MAHON, who built the Castle of Monaghan. Lord of Oriel. Killed A.D. 1372.

PHILIP MAC MAHON, ob. 1402. Lord of Oriel.

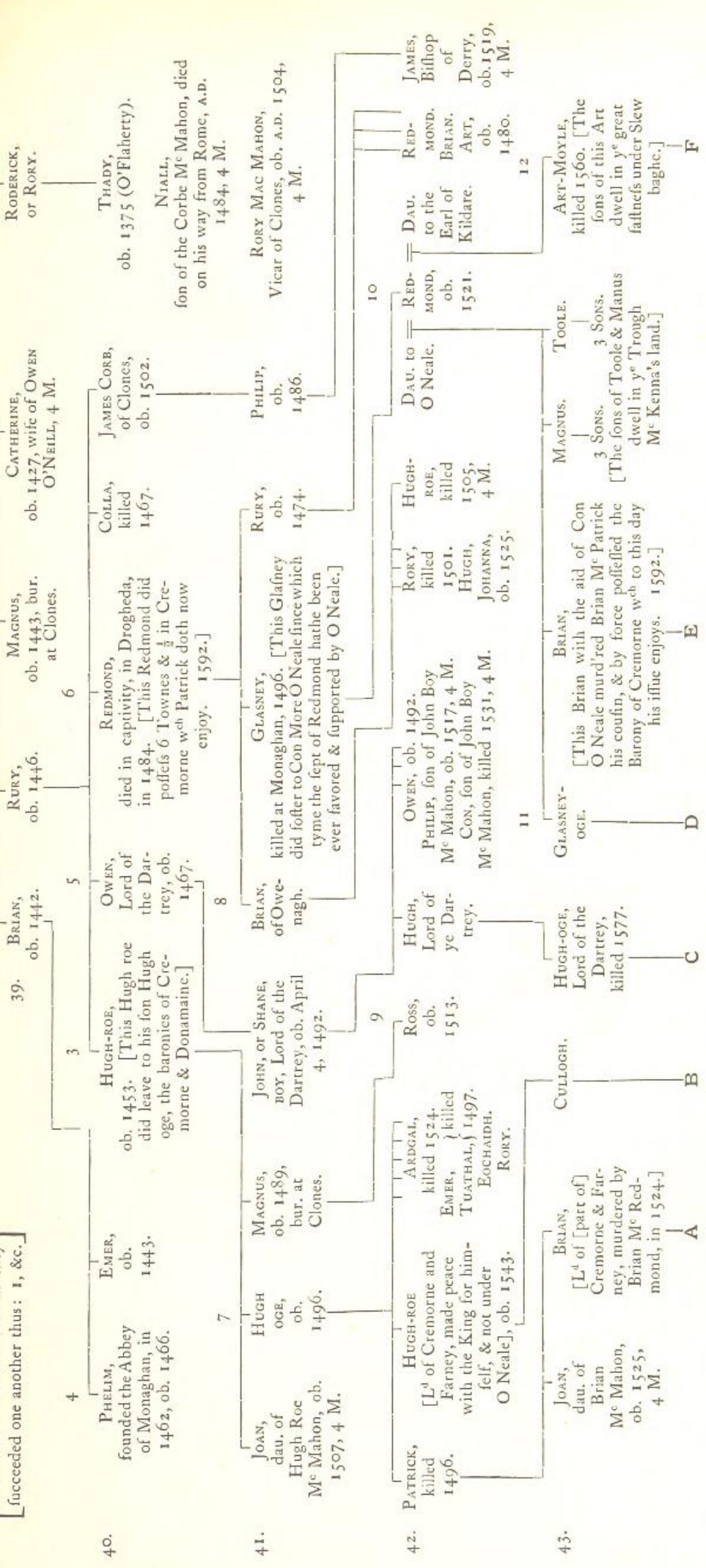
38. ARDGAL MAC MAHON, ob. A.D. 1416. Lord of Oriel.

COOLEY.



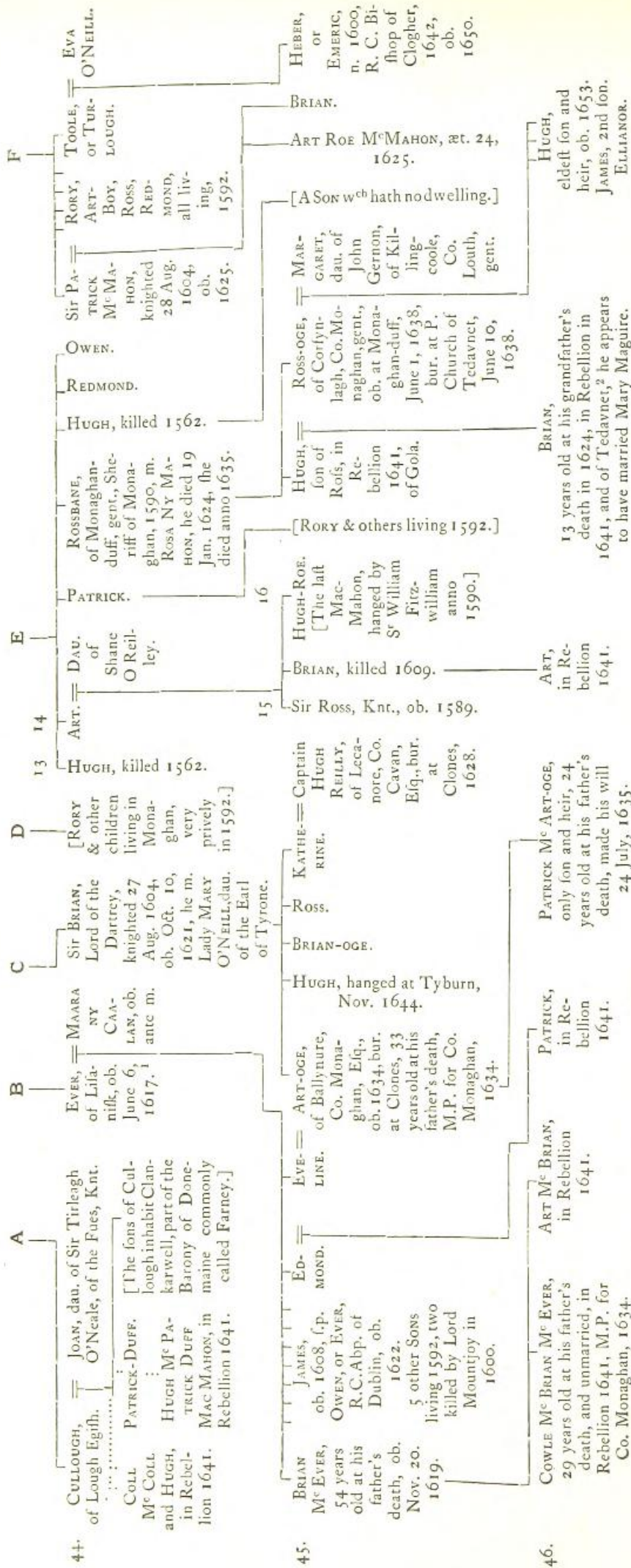
*Argent, an ostrich fable, in its
back a borje-fine, ppr.*

[The Chiefs are numbered as they succeeded one another thus : 1, &c.]



¹ There is extant an Irish poem by Gilla Brighde Mac Connee, said to be compiled about 1280 (?), on this Rodolph or Rory Mac Mahon of Oriel. It is of the nature of a dream or vision, and relates to the supposed crowning or recognition of Rory Mac Mahon as Chief at Ernania. I have a translation by the late Mr. E. Curry, from a copy in the R. I. A.

³ This pedigree, from the sons of Ardgai, who died anno 1416, is taken from Haul, MSS., 1425, fols. 102, 103; Addit. 4820, pp. 7, 10, 19; Carew, 635, p. 43. Inquiries, p. m., Ulster, compared with the Annals of the Four Masters and the State Papers.



BRIAN M^c COLLA M^c MAHON, ob. 1689.

N. B.—There are many of the Mac Mahons, and probably some of the families of the different chiefs of the name, mentioned in the depositions of the survivors after the great Rebellion of 1641, but from the use of the same Christian names by the different branches of the Mac Mahons it is difficult to identify them.

1 Thirty years ago (1875), there were many traditions relating to Ever and Glafney Mac Mahon, who are said to have been brothers, the former living in Cremorne, and the latter in Farney. Glafney always figures in these legends as an innocent or fool. One of the Mac Mahons is remembered in the legends of Farney to have mounted his nine sons on nine white horses. This I conclude to have been the celebrated Ever Mac Colla Mac Mahon, who had that number of sons.

2 There is in the library of the R. I. A. an Irish poem by Eochaidh O'Heoghda, which relates to the marriage of this Brian Mac Mahon with Mary, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, supposed to be written in 1620.

3 There is a MS. poem extant on the death of Brian Mac Colla Mac Mahon, who died in Dublin in 1689. It is in Irish, 120 verses, and ascribed by O'Reilly to William O'Kiaran. I conclude him to have been a son of No. 46, and the person elected with Hugh Mac Mahon, 9th of July, 1689, as knight of the shire for the County of Monaghan. The parentage of Hugh Mac Mahon I have not discovered; he was, perhaps, a brother of this Brian.

before the date of his examination, taken on the 4th of March, 1641-2, that he, his wife, and four small children, with some other English, were turned out of the town of Monaghan about three o'clock in the afternoon, "the drum beating, and Art Roe M^c Sir Pat: M^c Art Moyle (M^c Mahon) who is chief governor there, went before and declared that we must be gone forthwith, and not suffered to remain on pain of death." He describes how it pleased God that he and his company, by means of one Brian Mac Hugh Mac Rofs Mac Mahon, escaped being murdered on the road, "men with swords and skeins lying in wait to murder and strip us," and within a week after had leave to go to Bewley near Drogheda, at that time besieged by the rebels, into which city he was soon afterwards exchanged, "and a prisoner released for him," and so by sea actually got to Dublin.

Mr. Henry Steele, curate of Clontibret (in the deposition called Cluntubroid), under Mr. Humphry Galbraith, archdeacon of Clogher, schoolmaster in the town of Monaghan, confirms the preceding deposition, computing the whole body of the rebels at about 400; and further deposes to the arrival of the Lady Blayney and her children, Mr. Richard Blayney, Mr. Christopher Cope, Mr. William Cope and his wife, Mrs. Clotworthy and her servants, who were in a most lamentable manner brought captives to Monaghan, and committed "the better sort to the castle and the rest to the gaol." Mr. Steele then relates the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Richard Blayney, one of the knights of the shire for the county, justice of peace, and commissioner of his Majesty's subsidies in the said county, "who was brought down from the ladies' chamber (in the castle) fettered with irons, and carried to the backside, and told he must die, and that instantly, for he had lived too long to bear sway among them, and having their priest and friar near hand, he was asked whether he would be reconciled? He answered, as some of themselves confessed, 'I am of the true church, and so assured of my salvation, that though you would spare my life, I will not alter my faith.' Then they demanded whether Mr. Cottingham, the minister who was with us in the dungeon should be sent for? He gladly desired it, whereupon Art M^c Brian Savagh [na Samhthach] M^c Mahon who had the warrant to execute him, assigned by Sir Phelimy O'Neil, Neal M^c Kenna, and some others, said, 'Trust him up, he goeth deep enough into hell, he needs no minister to plunge him deeper,' so they hanged him to a tree, stripped him, and after buried him in a ditch under the same." Mr. Steele's deposition ends with a long list of the principal rebels, in number thirty-five, belonging to the Barony of Monaghan, and thirteen belonging to Trough, and estimates his losses, in books, household stuff, cows, and clothes at £30, loss by his cure and school £25.

Bridget, widow of Richard Lee, carpenter of Monaghan, computed her losses as follows: "Cattle worth £14, working tools worth £10, wearing clothes and household stuff, £10." She gave the names of five men who were hanged, and of some of the rebels "and further saith that one Richard

O'Connelly and the priests and friars at Monaghan pulled up all the forms in the church there, and laid them upon the trap-door of the prison, of purpose to burn her, the deponant, and the rest of the prisoners there." She ends her deposition with the account of her husband's death, in these words: "That the rebels aforesaid assaulted and brake into the house of this deponant's husband, Richard Lee, when after he had in his own defence killed five of the rebels, the rest of them mangled and hewed him in prison." It is some consolation to find that the malcontents did not have everything at the awful period of the rebellion their own way, and that thanks to the courage of one brave Englishman, five of them were sent to their account, though his own life was sacrificed in the sequel.

The deposition of Hugh Culme of Leitrim, in the Parish of Tehallan, in this barony, is chiefly interesting for the insight which it gives us into the circumstances of a thriving farmer at that period. It appears he held a lease of four tates of land from Mr. Thomas Burnet, for sixty-one years; he estimates his interest in the lease at £100, besides corn worth £20, hay £5, fifty-five English cattle worth £90, fifteen horses and mares worth £40, sheep and swine £15, household goods and apparel £50, in butter and cheese £12. Altogether £332.

Hugh Culme also, in recounting the circumstances of Mr. Richard Blayney's death, tells us that Art Roe Mac Brian Sanaght [na-Samhthach] Mac Mahon, of Glaslough, was the chief actor in that murder, and said to him in Lord Blayney's orchard, where the deed was done, "'Do you remember how you hanged my brother? and made me fly my country for three years? but I will hang you before you go, but if you will, you shall have a Priest.' He said no, but he desired to have Mr. Cottingham the minister of Monaghan, but they would not, but hanged him there, and flung him in a ditch, and he was two days unburied."

Lastly, in the deposition of Henry, the second Lord Blayney, the nobleman, who, escaping from his house at Castle Blayney, arrived in Dublin on the night of the 23rd of October with the news of the breaking out of the Rebellion, we have an account of the loss of his rents (in the Barony of Monaghan), amounting altogether to one thousand one hundred pounds per annum, in the three Ballybetaghs of Ballemeaghane, Ballecastlane, and Balleatlorkan, "and two odd tates," also in one ballybetagh called Balleclonure, the half Ballybetagh of Balletolcasshall, containing eight tates, and the half Ballybetagh of Ballemac Enallone containing also eight tates, and also one tate called Drumlewny, in the Barony of Dartrey. He estimates the loss of his arrears of rent at £550. His lordship then proceeds to give an account of his losses in the Barony of Cremorne, estimating the damage done to his two houses, the Castle of Monaghan and Castle Blayney, at no less than £7,000.

It is proved by the "Books of Survey and Distribution," that before the Rebellion of 1641 the larger portion of the property in the Barony of

Monaghan had changed hands since the great settlement of the county in the year 1606, when the Mac Mahons were generally left in possession. Comparatively few of that ancient sept were now owners of the soil, which they appear to have sold to both English and Irish "Undertakers." At the period of 1641 the heirs of Arthur Mac Mahon, "an Irish Papist," held about forty-four townlands in the Parish of Kilmore, Coll and Brian Mac Mahon, sixteen townlands, mostly in the Parish of Monaghan. The heirs of Rofs oge Mac Mahon of Corfinlagh, in the Parish of Tullycorbet, twelve townlands. Then came some smaller estates of two or three townlands distributed among the like number of persons of the clan; of other Irish families, the heirs of Edward Barnwell held twelve townlands, the like number were held by the heirs of Tirlough O'Connell. Edward Owens, an Irish Papist, nine townlands. There were also a few smaller estates belonging to men of Irish descent, but the greater part of the barony was clearly in the hands of a few large proprietors. Besides the lands of the bishopric of Clogher, amounting to about sixty-two townlands, the Lord Blayney was seized of certain ballybetaghs, thus described: "The Ballybetagh of Ballylatlurcon 18 Tates, The Ballybetagh of Ballenra 17 Tates, The Ballybetagh of Ballymechan 10 Tates, The Ballybetagh of Ballyclanera 16 Tates;" lands in the Ballybetagh of Ballytollicastle, and in that of Ballymachenally, amounting altogether to eighty-two townlands. The next largest estate was that belonging to Christopher and James Fleming, described as "Irish Papists," and who appear to have held about sixty townlands, originally purchased from Rofs Bane Mac Mahon. The heirs of Mr. John Symonds, an English Protestant [Precentor of the Cathedral of Armagh in 1617], held sixteen tates or townlands. The heirs of Sir Claud Hamilton six, and the heirs of Henry Coole, a Protestant, five. Mrs. Burnet's jointure in the Parishes of Tehallan, Kilmore, and Drumfnat amounted to twenty-nine townlands; she was the widow of John Burnet, Esq., of Ballyleck, whose history is as follows:—

BURNET OF BALLYLECK.

EARLY in the reign of James I. a considerable estate in the neighbourhood of Monaghan was acquired by purchase from the former proprietors, by Mr. John Burnet or Burnett, a gentleman of the ancient house of Leys, in the County of Aberdeen [if at least he had *right* to the arms which he bore, and which were allowed to him by the Irish College of Arms]. Mr. Burnet fixed his residence at Ballyleck, in the Parish of Kilmore, in this barony, where he built "A fayre Castle or cheefe house, and a bawne, of lyme and stone, with 2 fayer large flankers very stronge and defensable." These particulars we know from an inquisition taken at Monaghan on the 17th of January, 1622, which gives us the names of the townlands,

principally in the Barony of Monaghan, and the dates of their respective purchase and the names of their former owners. It appears from this



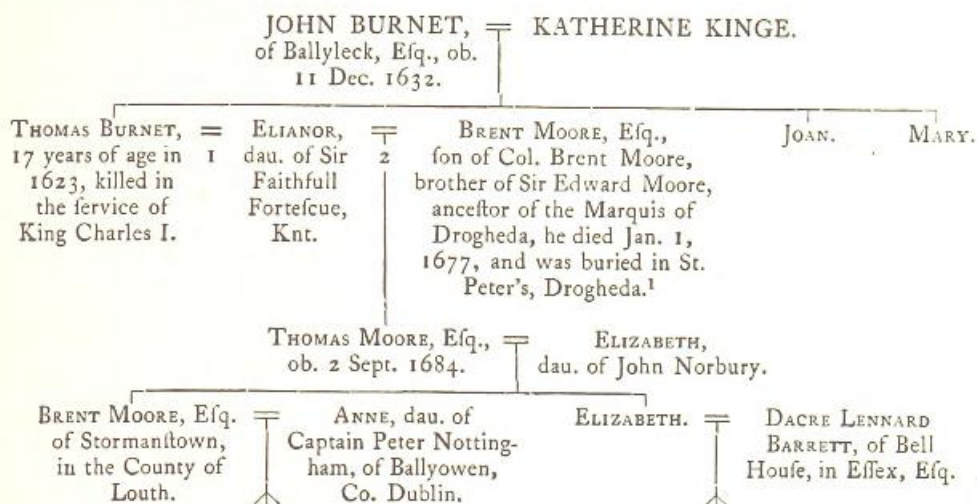
Arms, *argent* in chief three holly-leaves *ppr.* and in bow a hunting horn *fable*, garnished *gules*.

authority that Mr. Burnet's first purchase was made from Patrick Mac Owen Mac Rory Mac Mahon, gent., on the 20th of October, 1609. No less than about 130 townlands or parts of townlands were acquired by him during the next twelve years, both from Irish and Anglo-Irish proprietors, whose names were as follows:— Donagh Mac Tirlough Mac Cabe, gent., Thomas Gernon, gent., Patrick Mac Edmond Mac Alexander Mac Cabe, Toole Mac Tirlough Mac Cabe, Ryfe Evans, gent., Donagh Mac Brian Mac Donnel Mac Cabe, Brian Mac Gonnall, Sir Claude Hamilton, Knt., Owen Mac Brian Mac Mahon, gent., Art Mac Hugh Mac Mahon, James Field, Esq., Patrick oge Mac Patrick Mac Ever Mac Mahon, gent., Phelim Mac Brian Mac Phelim Mac Mahon, gent., Patrick Mac Owen Mac Rowry Mac Mahon, gent., Tirlough Modder Mac Mahon, gent., Robert Blayney, Esq., Patrick, and Owen O'Doughy, Robert Whiteheade, Esq., Coynen O'Clerian, Thomas O'Clerean, Rofs MacBrian Mac Loughlin Mac Mahon, Cashell O'Durmunde, gent., Phelim Mac Patrick Mac Phelim Mac Mahon, Donagh Mac Brian Mac Loughlin Mac Mahon, Owen Mac Brian Mac Donagh Mac Mahon, and his sons, Aughy and Patrick, Barnaby Matthew alias Brian Mac Mahon, gent., Philip Mac Shane Mac Mahon, William Pryfe, gent., Edmund Mac Brian Mac Mahon, Marcus Connellan, gent., and Redmond Mac Aghie Roe Mac Mahon. It appears further that a yearly rent of 10*s.* Irish was referred to the crown out of every townland, besides the baronial rent of 16*s.* 8*d.* Irish, from each, unto the chief lord.

By an inquisition *post mortem* held at Monaghan on the 16th of April, 1633, it was found that John Burnet, Esq., died on the 11th of December, 1632, leaving his son Thomas, of the age of seventeen years. This agrees with the funeral entry in Ulster's office,¹ which gives us the name of his wife, "Katherine Kinge," by whom he had issue Thomas, married to Eleanor, daughter of Sir Faithfull Fortescue, Knt., Joan and Mary. We find by the copy of a letter from King Charles II. to the Lords Justices of Ireland, dated the 13th of February, 1660-1, and preserved in the State Paper Office, that this Thomas Burnet was slain in the service of King Charles I., but that his heirs, who are not particularly mentioned by name, had forfeited the lands held by Burnet in consequence of treason and rebellion, which his Majesty therefore ordered, when accurately ascertained, should be granted to his father-in-law, Sir Faithfull Fortescue. But in 1665, according to the "Book of Survey and Distribution," part of the estate was in the hands of Thomas Cole and others, by female descent. Ballyleck was afterwards the seat of a branch

¹ Vol. v. p. 191.

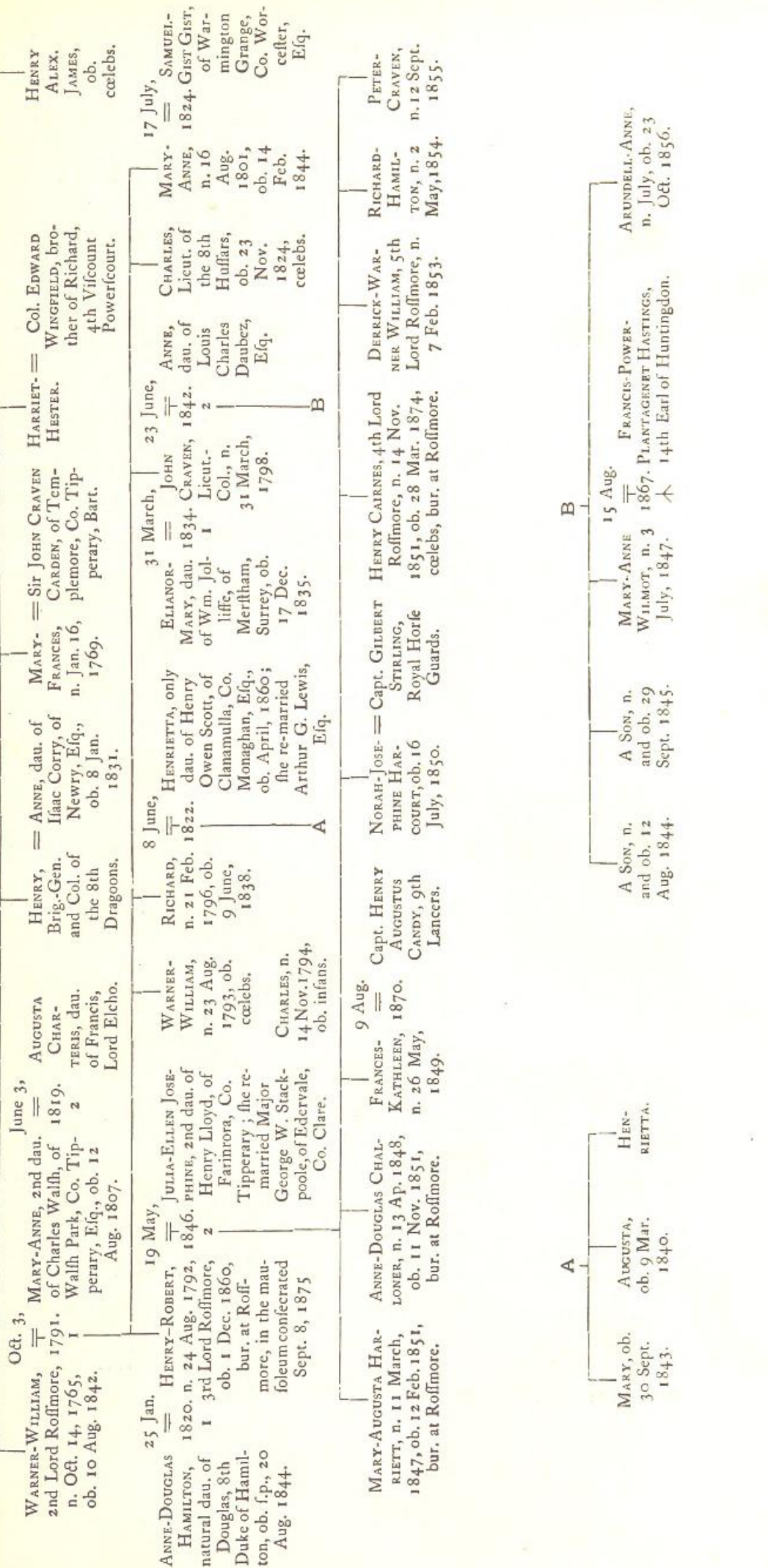
of the ancient Scottish house of Montgomery, and passed by purchase to the late Hon. Richard Westenra; it is now the seat and residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd.



The consequences of the Rebellion of 1641 and the Revolution of 1688 were scarcely less disastrous to the loyal family of Blayney than they were to the native chiefs and others of the Irish families who still retained their property in the Barony of Monaghan; it may be said, indeed, that they never recovered their position in the county. The second lord died in 1646; his eldest son Edward, third lord, pressed by monetary difficulties, sold the whole of his estates to Thomas Vincent of London, in the years 1648 and 1653; and although his brother Richard, who succeeded to the title as the fourth Lord Blayney, married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Vincent, and thus recovered the estates, the distractions of the times consequent on the Revolution of 1688 greatly affected the value of the property, which appears not to have been in a prosperous condition even before that period—that part of it which was in the Barony of Monaghan being sold by Henry Vincent, fifth Lord Blayney, to Alexander Cairnes, Esq., in the year 1680. In 1708 this gentleman was created a baronet of England and Ireland, with a special remainder for want of male heirs to his brother Henry, afterwards the second and last baronet. The example of the Blayney and Vincent alliance appears to have been followed on this occasion—Mary, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Cairnes, having married Cadwallader, seventh Lord Blayney, but he died without issue in 1732,² and his widow re-married the Right Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel John Murray, afterwards M.P. for Monaghan, to whose daughters the Monaghan estate descended. This is the Lady Blayney whose

¹ Brent Moore, Esq., received a grant of lands under the Act of Settlement, in the County of Monaghan, consisting of several townlands in the Barony of Dartrey.

² There is at Monaghan, beyond "The Terrace," the site of a large house, with the arches of certain vaults approached by three avenues once planted with lime-trees, of which there are still considerable remains; this was, according to tradition, a house of the Blayney family, and, as I conjecture, began by the seventh lord, and left unfinished in consequence of his death, *sine prole*, in 1732.



character is given by Mrs. Delany,¹ in 1751, as "very agreeable, not quite unaffected, but sensible, and has seen a good deal of the world." The eldest daughter, Frances, married William Henry Fortescue, Earl of Clermont. The second, Elizabeth, Robert Cunninghame, created Baron Rossmore with a special remainder in 1796. The third, Mary, died unmarried. The fourth, Anne, married the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones. The fifth married in 1764 Henry Westenra, whose eldest son, Warner William, eventually succeeded, according to the terms of the patent, on the death of his uncle Robert Cunninghame, the first Lord Rossmore, in 1801, as second Lord Rossmore; he was the grandfather of Derrick-Warner, the fifth and present Lord Rossmore, and the owner of the Monaghan estate. The handsome seat of this family, at Rossmore Park, in the Parish of Monaghan, was erected by Warner William, second Lord Rossmore, but greatly increased and improved by the good taste of Henry-Robert, third lord; the beautiful view from the terrace in front of the house deserves mention, as being by far the richest example of sylvan scenery in the County of Monaghan.

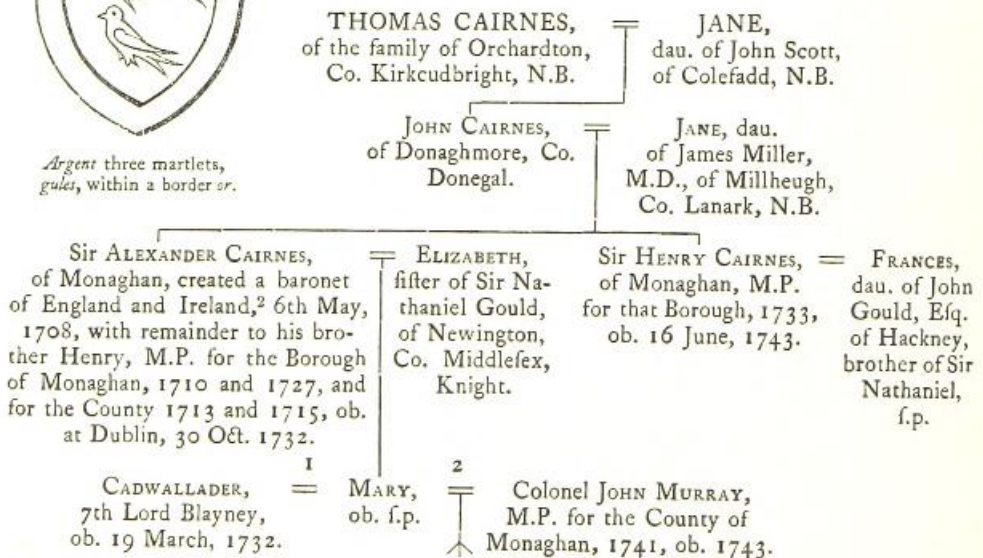
The following pedigrees of the Cairnes and Westenra families show the descent of that part of the Blayney estate which was within the Barony of Monaghan since it passed away by purchase from that loyal family in the year 1680.



Argent three martlets, gules, within a border or.

CAIRNES OF MONAGHAN.

Burke's "History of Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," 1838.



¹ Autobiography, first series, vol. iii. p. 28.

² Mr. L. Neve says he was advanced to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain and Ireland, paying whole fees for the former and half fees for the latter.

LUCAS OF CASTLE-SHANE.

ANOTHER family who represent an estate uncompromised by the Rebellion of 1641 is that of Lucas of Castle-Shane, the history of which is as follows. The Townland of Shean or Cyan, or Syan—all which are forms of the Irish word *ṛṣean* “a fairy mount,”¹ which name Shean, with Castle prefixed to it, makes the modern *Castle-Shane*—was, like many other denominations in the year 1591, allotted to Rofs Bane, son of Brian Mac Mahon, who by deed dated 14th March, 1614-5, granted it together with other lands in the Parish of Monaghan to Robert Cowell of Lisduff, in the County of Down.² This Robert Cowell was a lieutenant in the service of Queen Elizabeth, and in consideration of his services at Kinfales a pension of eight shillings a day for life was granted to him, and which was confirmed by patent in 1609. In 1615 he had a lease from the then primate of the lands of Tynan, in the County of Armagh. He soon afterwards resigned his pension, which was granted to another, and it is probable he did so in consideration of certain grants of land from the Crown.³

Robert Cowell, by deed dated 13th James I., alienated the Castle-Shane property to Joshua Downing of Dublin.⁴ In 1637 the lands of Shedan, alias Shean, in the County of Monaghan, belonged to the Rev. John Symonds, Precentor of the Cathedral of Armagh, who died on the 23rd of June, 1637.⁵ But in 1661 they had passed from that family, as appears by an inquisition dated in that year, by which it was found that Charles Bolton and Jane his wife, and Nicholas Seaver and Elianor his wife, had been the owners, and had alienated them, by deed dated the 18th of January, 1656-7, to Mary Lucas, whose husband Francis died in the following autumn, leaving his son of the same name, of the age of fifteen, who was the ancestor of the present family of Lucas of Castle-Shane. The estate was erected into a manor by King Charles II. in the year 1683.

¹ Joyce's “Irish Names,” i. p. 180.

² Inq. No. 7, Car. 1.

³ Robert Cowell died 10 June, 1627, his wife Anne, who is buried in Tynan churchyard, 28 February, 1625; they left a son Henry, at the time of his father's death twelve years old, and a daughter Magdalen, she married Hugh Ecklin, a younger son of the Bishop of Down and Connor; both Henry Cowell and his brother-in-law Ecklin perished in the Rebellion of 1641. Magdalen Ecklin continued in the occupation of the fee lands of Tynan, and from her the interest therein descended to her son Hugh Ecklin, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Captain James Manson, whose daughter and heir Elianor Manson married the Rev. John Stronge and brought him the interest in the Tynan fee lands, now enjoyed by his great-great-grandson, Sir James M. Stronge, Baronet.—*From the information of the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh, 1876.*

⁴ Inq. No. 76, Car. 1.

⁵ Inq. No. 85, Car. 1.

It remains to note the territorial changes in the Barony of Monaghan consequent upon the forfeitures which were the result of the Rebellion of 1641. The lands of Arthur Mac Mahon were divided between John Foster, Esq., and Thomas Coote. They were in the Parish of Tedavnet; the highland in this parish, denominated in the survey "part of the Mountaine of Slewbaghy," being granted to Lord Massarene. John Foster, or Forster, was the ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, Baronet. He was probably a scion of an ancient family of that name who came over to the County of Dublin at the first conquest of Ireland. King Charles II.'s confirmation of this estate bears date in 1667.

Mr. Thomas Coote was the fourth son of Richard Lord Coloony, and was seated at Coote Hill, in the County of Cavan. He was the ancestor of the Earl of Bellamont of the second creation (1767).

The estate of Coll and Brian Mac Mahon was divided between Captain Edward Carey, Thomas Coote, Peter Beaghan, John Foster, William Smith, and others. It was in the Parishes of Monaghan, Clones, and Tedavnet.

Humphry Shrigley (or Shrigley) with Thomas Adkinson and others succeeded to the property of Rofs oge Mac Mahon of Corfinlagh, in the Parish of Tullycorbet. The other Cromwellian proprietors in the place of the smaller freeholders were Edward Rowley, Robert Burgh, Arthur Nuburgh, Robert James, John West, Michael Pockeridge, Peter Beaghan, Nicholas Owen, John Dalton, Thomas Robinson, William Brown, Sir John Broderick, Mathew Cole, John Fisher, and Simon Richardson.

Nicholas Owen and Simon Richardson were the ancestors of families since seated in this county. The former had land assigned to him in the Parish of Kilmore; the latter in that of Tehallan. Both were confirmed by Charles II. in the twentieth year of his reign (1667).

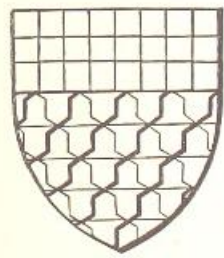
The large estate of the Fleming family, in the Parishes of Tehallan, Monaghan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, was in the hands of James Fleming, with remainder to John Fleming. At this period it comprehended about sixty townlands. On the 29th of December, 1st James II. (1685), these lands, then belonging to John Fleming, Esq., were erected into "the Manor of Derry, with privilege to hold Courts Leet and Baron; to appoint Seneschals and other officers, to keep a prison, and to have a jurisdiction in all actions for debt, covenant, trespass, &c., to the extent of £5. A power to impart 500 acres, to keep deer, &c. Two yearly fairs to be held at the town of Knockboy,¹ the 21st day of May, the other the 21st day of November, and the day next following, with the tolls and customs; Rent 5s., fine 160^l. in foccage for ever."²

John Fleming was succeeded by his son Richard, the owner of these lands at the period of the Revolution of 1688, who was killed, as the in-

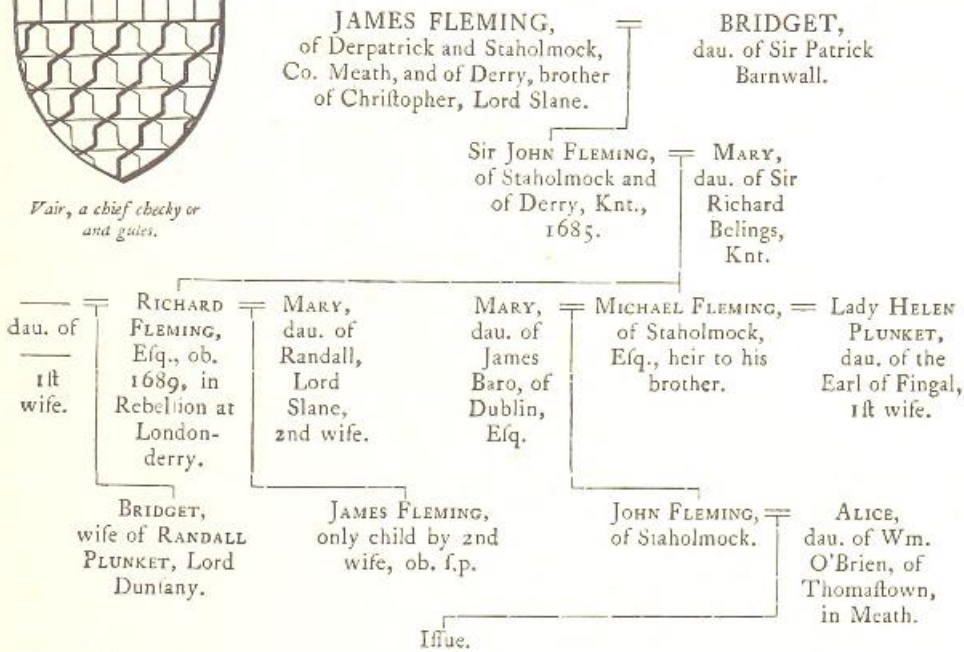
¹ Knockboy, in the Parish of Tehallan.

² Hatchall's "Abstracts of Grants of Land under the Commission of Grace, 1684-1688," p. 40.

quisition sets forth, "in open and actual Rebellion," at Londonderry, in the following year, 1689. The estate appears to have consequently escheated to the Crown. In the last century it was broken up, and we find it in possession of the Montgomery, Maxwell, Dawson, and other existing families.



PEDIGREE OF FLEMING, OF DERRY.¹



The existing "Cromwellian" families in the Barony of Monaghan are the Forsters, formerly of Tullaghan, in the Parish of Tedavnet, and the Richardsons, of Poplar Vale, in the same parish. The male line of the Owens, formerly of Monaghan Duffe, in this Parish of Tedavnet, is now extinct, but the female line is represented by the Coles of Brandrum, in the Parish of Kilmore, and by other families. The Wrights of Gola, in the Parish of Clones, came into the county by purchase in 1666-7, from Thomas Coote of Coote Hill, as did also John Carlon of Shanroe, in 1667, whose descendants are still in possession of that townland and other property, though not resident in the county. The Evatts of Mount Louise, in the Parish of Tedavnet, by purchase from this same Thomas Coote about the same period. The Montgomeries, formerly of Ballyleck and Bessmount, date from the middle of the seventeenth century, being descended from the heiress of Cole of Ballyleck. The Mitchells, formerly of Drumreask, in the Parish of Tedavnet, represent the Robinsons of Cappog, descended from Thomas Robinson, a small Cromwellian proprietor, and the Hamiltons of Cornacassa, in the Parish of Monaghan, seated there from the end of the last century.

¹ "Memoirs of the Flemings, of Slane," by Sir W. Betham, 1829 and 1830, and "Archdall's Lodge," vi. p. 211.

FORSTER, OF TULLAGHAN, IN THE PARISH OF
TEDAVNET, BARONET,

DESCENDED from John Forster, Esq., who, on the 9th of April, 1661, was elected, together with Richard Blayne, Esq., one of the knights of the shire for the County of Monaghan. It would appear by an entry dated 6th July, 1664, in the matriculation books of Trinity College, Dublin, that his eldest son, John, was born at Omagh, in the County of Tyrone, about the year 1642, and educated at Inniskillen. In that entry the father is called "Centurio" (Colonel), but in the original grant¹ of the Tullaghan estate in the 19 and 20 Charles II. (1667), he is denominated "John Forster Esquire." His name also is so written among the "Titulados," in the census, of which the presumed date is 1659, as resident at Tullaghan with twenty-eight Irish householders. There was another John Forster at the same period, always distinguished as John Forster, gent., who was of Clonmully, a townland adjoining Tullaghan, and which he purchased from Thomas Coote, of Coote Hill, Esq., by deeds of lease and release, dated the 1st and 2nd of July, 1667.^{2 3} The ruins of Tullaghan, a mansion of considerable pretension, still exist. The house was taken down about the year 1780, and part of the estate alienated by the late Sir George Forster.

Of the parentage of the grantee we have no certain information. He was much trusted both by Oliver Cromwell and also by Charles II. In 1657 he was one of "the Justices and Keepers of his Highnesses peace," before whom certain Popish recusants were convicted, and in 1664 one of the commissioners for the collecting of a subsidy. His name of course occurs in the "Books of Survey and Distribution" after the Revolution, the former owner of his estates being Arthur Mac Mahon, "Irish Papist," a rebel in 1641. His will is preserved in the Prerogative Court of Dublin; it is dated 25th of September, 1676, and proved 20th of October, 1687. He desired to be buried in the church of Tedavnet, and divided his lands of inheritance between his eldest son John, a clergyman, and his third son William, and left his leasehold lands to his youngest son Francis.

There was a very ancient family of Forster, of Kilgreege, in the County of Dublin, settled there at the first conquest of Ireland, from whom Robert Forster, of Killigh, in the King's County, the ancestor of John Forster, Mayor of Dublin in 1589, and Charles Forster, also mayor of that city in 1640, apparently descended;⁴ and it would seem by the will of John Forster,

¹ *Penes* Sir T. O. Forster, Bart.

² Enrolled in Chancery 25th June, 1669.

³ By the Book of Quit Rents it would appear also there were two John Forsters, one described as John Forster, Esq., and the other John Forster, Gent., "the heyre of Christopher Forster." Christopher was first cousin of Richard, father of John Forster.

⁴ See "The Visitation of the City of Dublin," by Daniel Molyneux, Ulster, p. 60.

the mayor, proved in 1613, that John Forster, the ancestor of the Tullaghan family, might be his great-nephew, being eldest son of Richard, son of his brother Thomas. When the Rev. Sir Thomas Forster was created a baronet in 1794 the same arms as those of the Forsters of Kilgreege and Killigh were assigned to him (*fable, a chevron ermine, between three pheons, points down, argent*). It is remarkable, however, that about the year 1730 the then head of the Tullaghan family, Nicholas Forster, Esq., great-grandson of John the grantee, assumed the title of baronet, under the idea that he was descended from another family, the Forsters, Baronets, of Aldermarston, in Berkshire, of whom the last baronet, Sir Humphry, died in December, 1711, when the title is said to have become extinct.¹ Mr. Nicholas Forster appears to have deduced his descent from John, a younger son of the first baronet, who, according to Collins, died in 1674, s. p. Upon the decease of Sir "Nicholas Forster" in 1783, his eldest surviving son, Anthony, assumed the title of baronet, but upon his death in 1788, his next brother, Thomas, in holy orders, "*dropping all disproved claims in connection with the Aldermarston family in Berkshire,*"² was created a Baronet of Ireland by King George III., 15th January, 1794. He was father of Sir George Forster, the late very popular Knight of the Shire for this county from 1852 to 1865, and grandfather of the present representative of the Forsters of Tullaghan, Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, third baronet.

It is asserted by Archdeacon Cotton in his "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*" that Nicholas Forster, Bishop of Raphoe in 1716, and who died in 1743, was of this house, "being a son of The Rev: John Forster of Tullaghan." It is proved, however, from the matriculation book of Trinity College, Dublin, that he was son of William Forster, and born in Dublin, having been matriculated 15th October, 1687, then aged 14. The bishop was brother of John Forster, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Dublin in 1720; they were, no doubt, of the same original stock—the Forsters so long established in the County of Dublin.

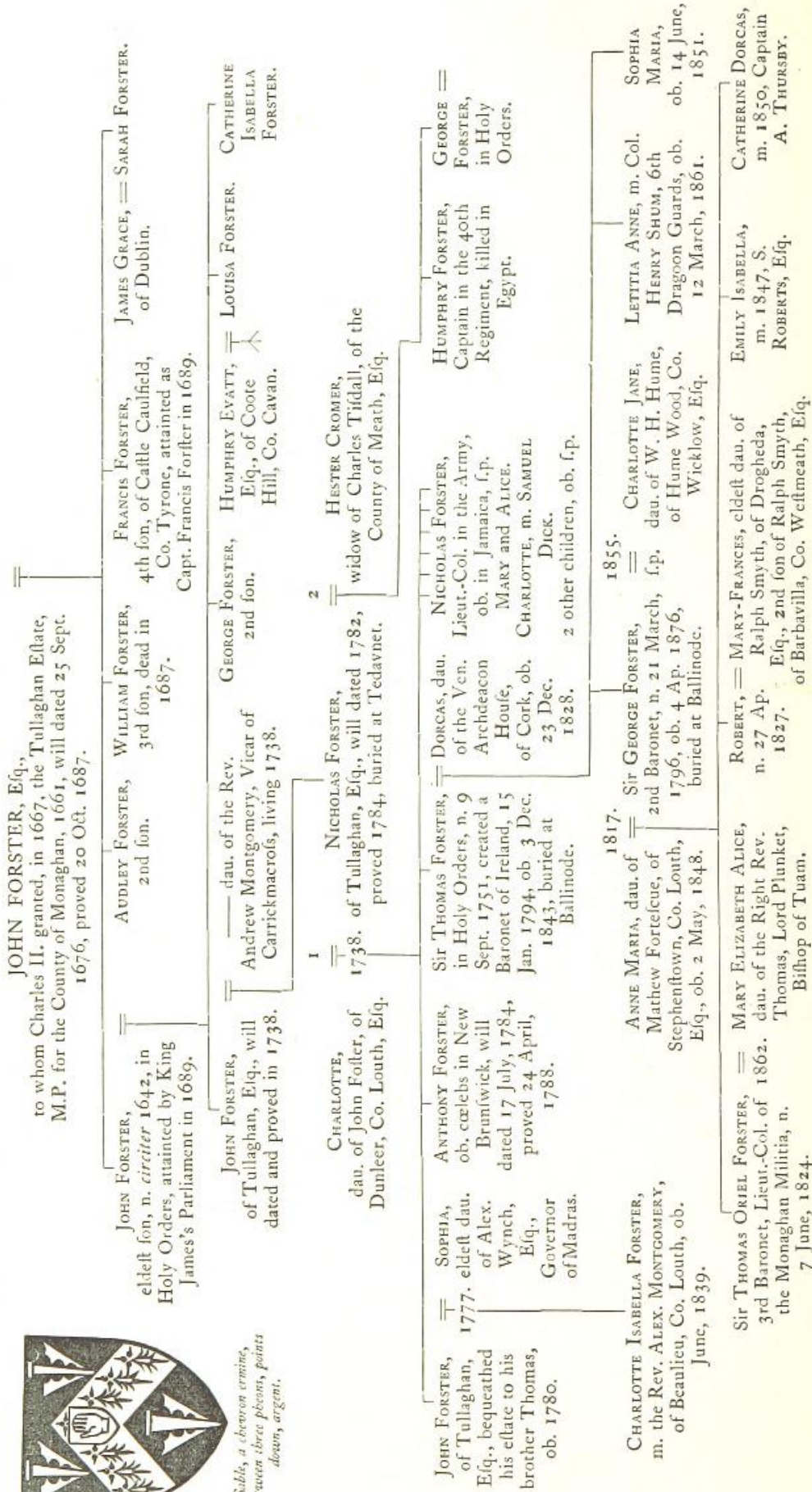
¹ "Collins's Baronetage," ii. p. 160, ed. 1720.

² Letter by the late Rev. Sir Thomas Forster, Bart., written October 19, 1842, *ætatis sue* 92.

PEDIGREE OF FORSTER, OF TULLAGHAN, IN THE PARISH OF TEDAVNET, BARONET.



Sable, a chevron ermine, between three pbeons, points down, argent.



PEDIGREE OF OWEN, OF MONAGHANDUFFE, & c.

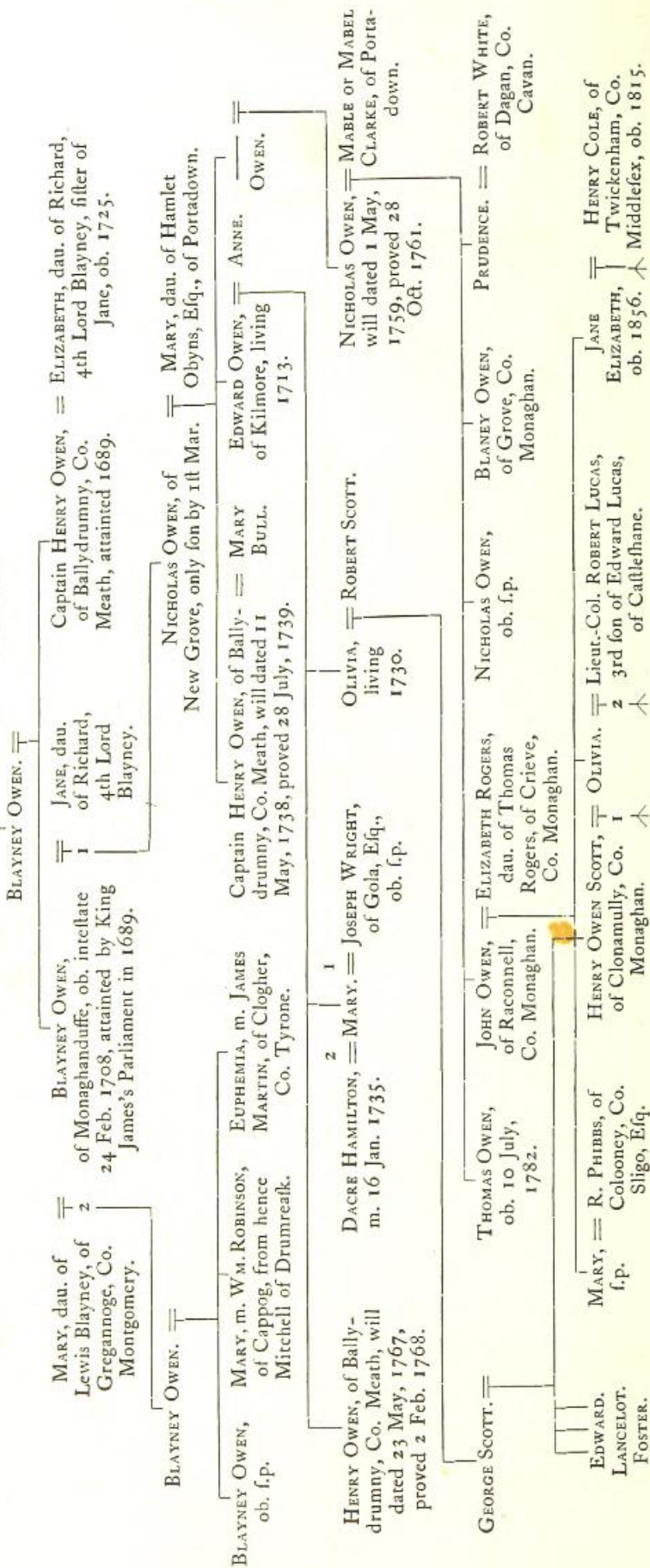
"Wills," vol. xx. p. 317, Ulster Office; and Burke's "Dictionary," 1846.

No arms recorded, but in 1713 a lion rampant was borne on a shield by Edward Owen, gent., as appears by his seal.

NICHOLAS OWEN, Gent.,

to whom King Charles II. granted in 1667 the lands 1640. of Monaghanduffe, now called New Grove; his name occurs among the "Tituladoes" of 1659.

JANE BANKS.





Argent, within a border *sable*, bezantée, a Bull *gules*, and for augmentation on a canton *ermine* a nag's head *ppr.* over which, on a chief *or*, three estoiles of the third.

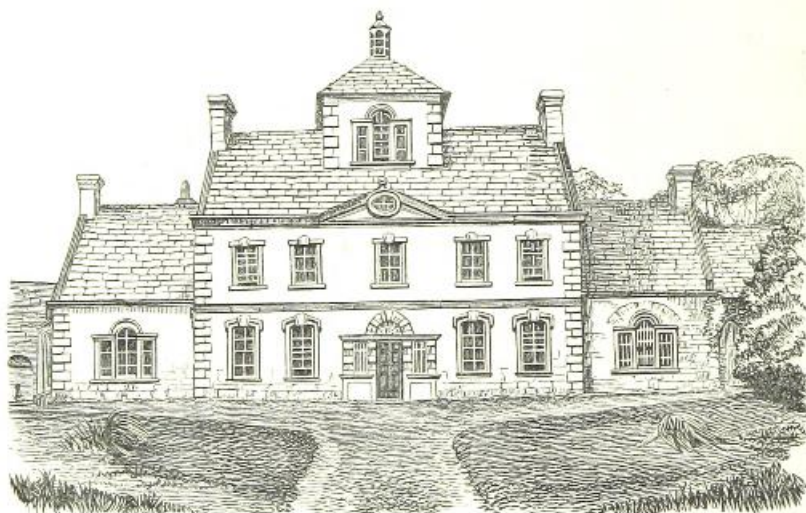
PEDIGREE OF COLE, OF BRANDRUM.

HENRY COLE, = JANE-ELIZABETH,
2nd son of Thomas dau. and co-heir of John
Rae Cole, of Twickenham, Co. Middle- Owen, of Raconnell, Co.
sex, ob. 1815. Monaghan, Esq., ob.
1856.

OWEN-BLAYNEY, of Brandrum, Co. Monaghan, n. Oct. 3, 1808.	25 Aug. 1834.	Lady FRANCES ISABELLA MONCK, 2nd dau. of Henry, Earl of Rathdown, ob. June, 1871.	FRANCIS-BURTON, ob. f.p. Oct. 10, 1833, æt. 23.	ELIZA-IBBETSON.	= J. METGE, of Athlumney, Co. Meath, Esq.	HEN-RIETTA ISABELLA.	= The Rev. JOHN FINLAY.	Two other Sons, f.p.
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FRANCIS-BURTON-OWEN, n. 1 May, 1838.	= GEORGIANA, dau. of — Lyfter, of Liverpool.	BLAYNEY-OWEN, n. 1846.	= — dau. of Benyon.	FRANCIS-ELIZABETH-OWEN.	13 Aug. 1861.	= RICHARD, son of Charles, 3rd Viscount Monck, Colonel Coldstream Guards.	HEN-RIETTA STANLEY OWEN.	Empty.
		VIOLET, n. Dec. 7, 1873.			MOWBRAY, n. Feb. 22, 1875.			

WRIGHT (NOW WOOD-WRIGHT) OF GOLAGH.



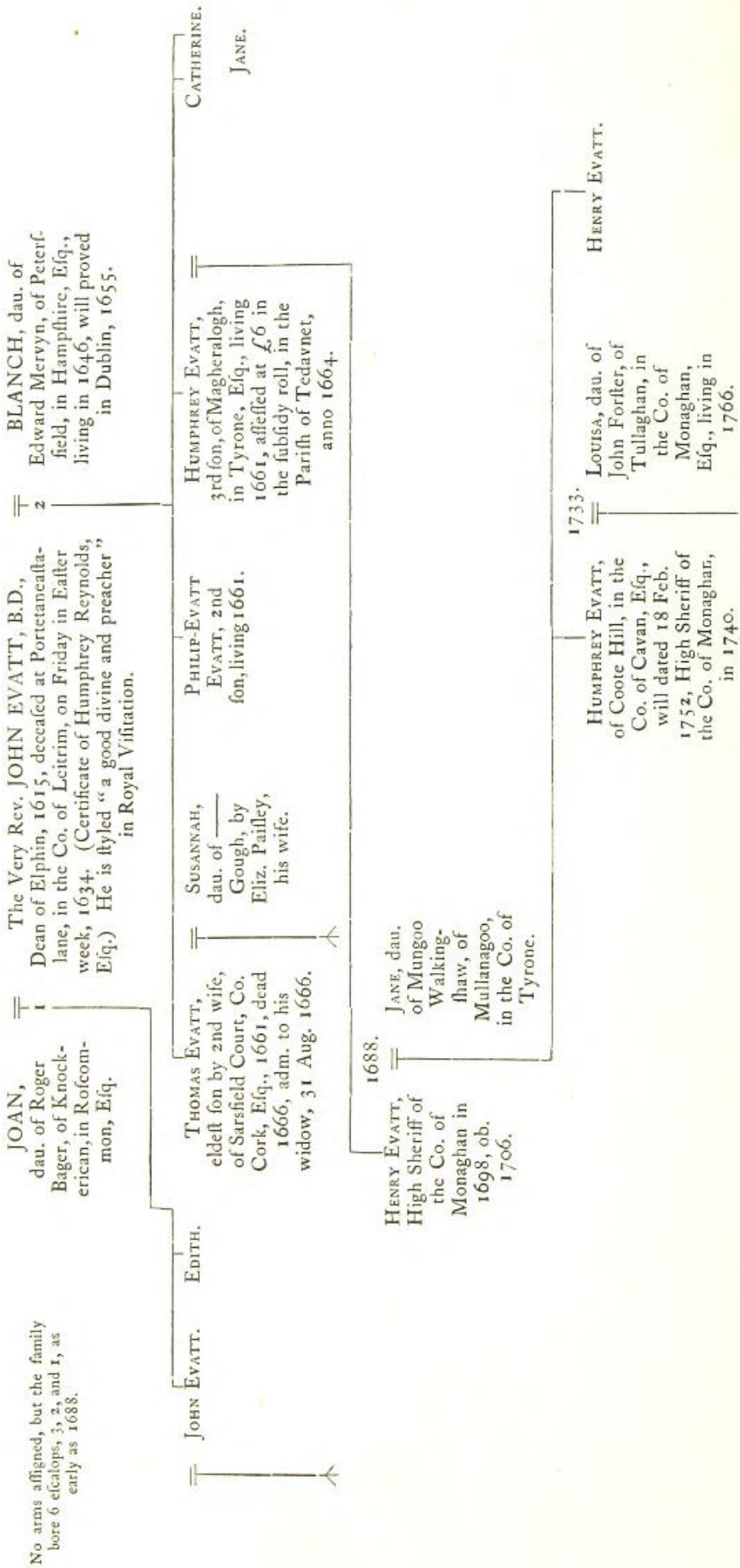
GOLAGH HOUSE, 1877.

THIS family is descended from James Wright, who, according to tradition, is said to have come from Yorkshire, and to have settled at Golagh, in the Parish of Tedavnet, in the year 1653. His name occurs among the "Tituladoes" a few years subsequently, as of "Gola;" two English and four Irish families being given as the number of his tenants in that townland. After the Restoration it is entered among the quit rents to be paid by foldiers and adventurers in the County of Monaghan. In 1664 he is also found in the list of those liable to hearth-money in the same parish, but his name is not mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls of that date; and in the "Books of Survey and Distribution," Gola and the surrounding estates, heretofore belonging to Arthur Mac Mahon, form part of the property of Thomas Coote. From this gentleman Mr. James Wright purchased "Gowlea, Cordolipe," and other lands in the County of Monaghan, by deed dated the 1st and 2nd of July, 1666, which purchase was confirmed by patent 29th of November, 1684. In the list of those attainted by the Parliament of James II. in 1689, there are the names of James Wright, Gentleman, and Sergeant John Wright; the last probably belonged to another family. By Mr. James Wright's will, dated the 21st of November, 1700, and proved 22nd of May, 1701, he desired to be buried in the church of Tedavnet, and disinherited his eldest son William, by his first wife Jane Owen, in favour of his son Joseph, by his second wife Mary Slacke, who was the builder of the present interesting old house of Golagh in the year 1703. But it is remarkable that by the failure of issue of his grandson Joseph, and by the will of that gentleman, made and proved in 1761, the estate reverted to the

elder line, and is now enjoyed by the representative of Henry Wright of Monaghan, son of William, eldest son of James the grantee, though by female descent: Elizabeth Isabella Wright, daughter and eventually heiress of William Cairnes Wright, Esquire, having married James Wood, Esquire, a Dorsetshire gentleman, in the year 1812, the grandfather of William Henry Edward Wood-Wright, Esquire, the present High Sheriff of the County of Monaghan.

PEDIGREE OF EVATT, OF MOUNT LOUISE.

Purdon, vi., Betham, p. 354, Ulster Office, Dublin Castle.



PEDIGREE OF MONTGOMERY, OF BALLYLECK, NOW OF BEAULIEU, COUNTY LOUTH.

From "Montgomery MSS.," p. 392, and Burke's "Landed Gentry," Ed. 1875, ii., p. 935, corrected.

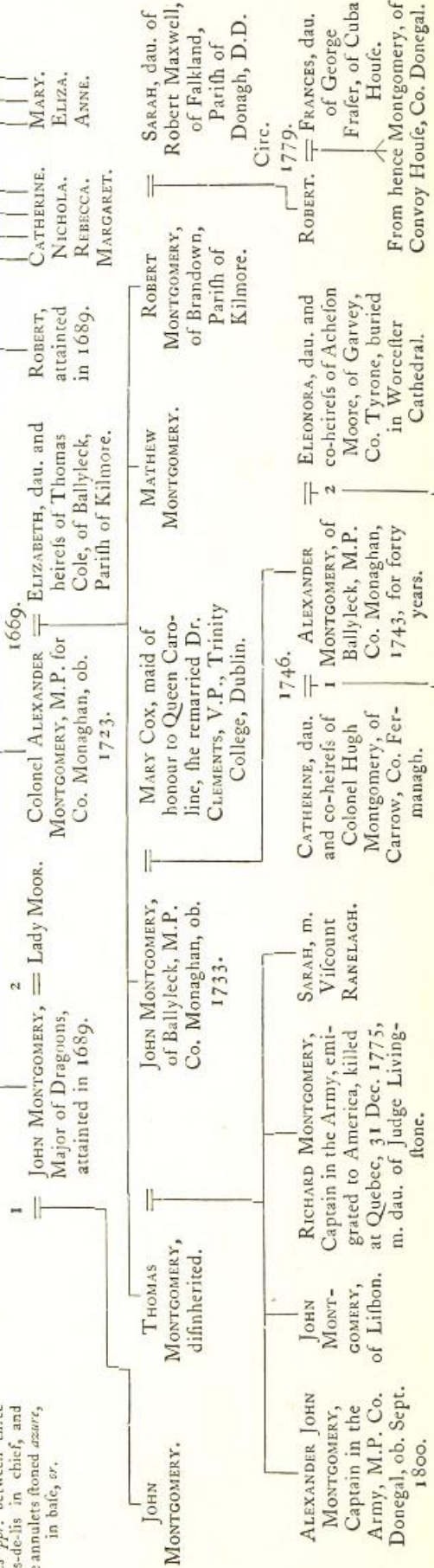


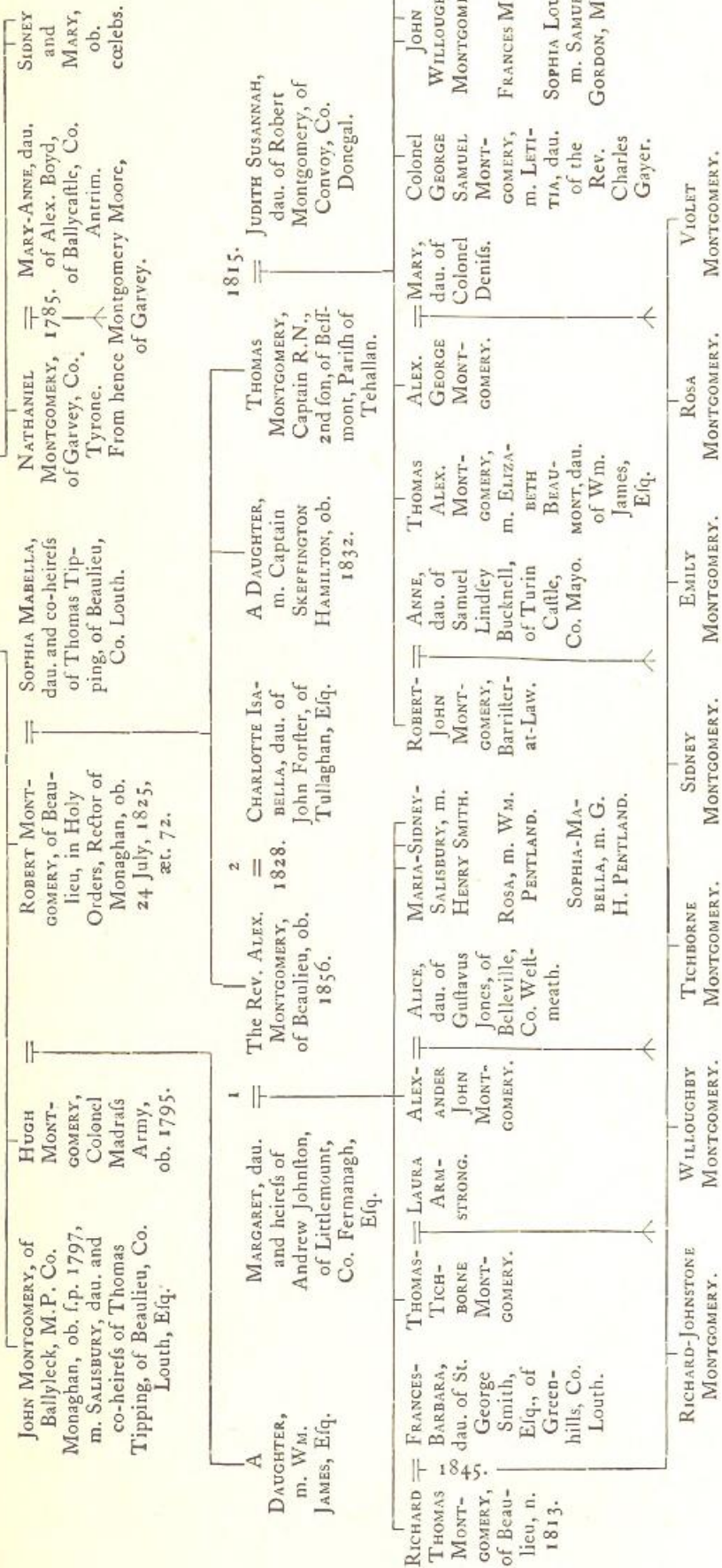
Guies two tournament lances *ppr.* between three fleurs-de-lis in chief, and three annulets ftoned *azur*, in base, *or.*

The Rev. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Prebend of Doe, in the Barony of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal, probably the son of Alex. Montgomery, the Scottish poet, author of "The Cherric and the Sloe" [N. and Q., Jan. 4, 1868], died about 1658.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Major JOHN MONTGOMERY, resided at Craghan, will proved 28 August, 1679, funeral entry in Ulster Office, buried at Lifford Church.

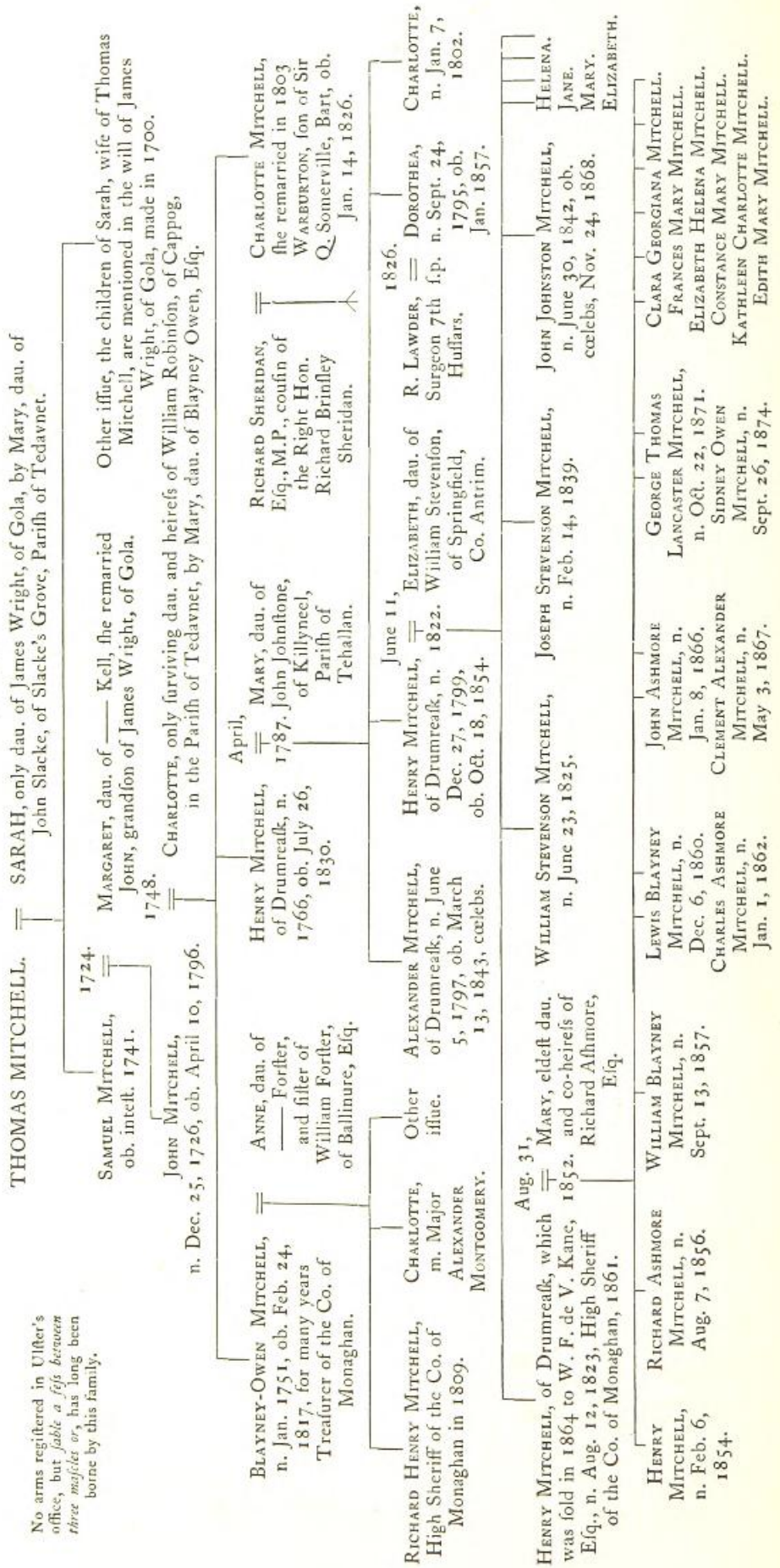




N.B.—The Arms of Montgomery, of Hefilheid or Hazelhead, in Ayrshire, N.B., of which this family is a branch, are *gules*, two tournament lances *ppr.* between three Beurs-de-lis *or*, in chief an annulet of the third, ftoned *azur*.

PEDIGREE OF MITCHELL, FORMERLY OF DRUMREASK, IN THE PARISH OF TEDAVNET.

From Wills and Family Papers.

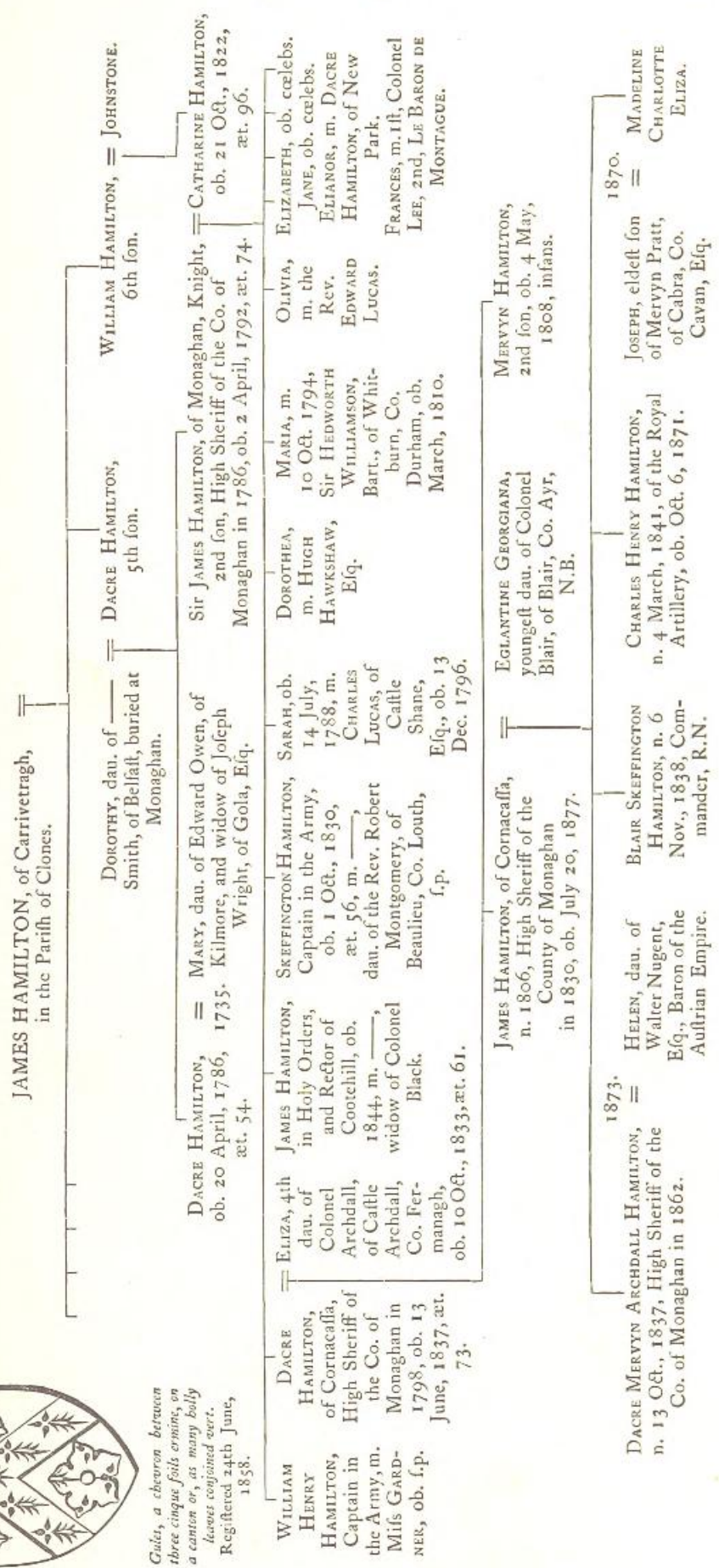


PEDIGREE OF HAMILTON, OF CORNACASSA, IN THE PARISH OF MONAGHAN.

From Burke's "Landed Gentry," Ed. 1875, i. p. 575. *Corrected.*



Gules, a chevron between three cinque foils ermine, on a canton or, as many billy leavers conjoined vert. Registered 24th June, 1858.



CHAPTER IX.

THE BARONY OF CREMORNE, WITH NOTICES OF THE FAMILIES OF BLAYNEY, LESLIE OF BALLYBAY, TENISON, AND ROTHWELL.



CREMORNE, derived from the Irish *Crioch Mugdhorn*, *i.e.* the territory or country of the Mugdorni, is the most extensive of the baronies of the County of Monaghan, containing no less than 84,469 acres; it is bounded on the north by the Baronies of Dartrey and Monaghan, on the east by the County of Armagh, on the west by that of Cavan, and on the south by the Barony of Farney. There is indeed strong evidence, observes O'Donovan,¹ that the latter barony, with five parts of Fer-Rofs, and Hy-Meith-Macha, lying to the east and south-east of the county, were originally comprised within this territory.

According to the Tripartite Life of the Apostle of Ireland,² "Saint Patrick having left the Hy-Methir, passed into the region of the Mugdorni to a place called by posterity *Domnach Maighen*," this is clearly Donaghmoyne in Farney, though Colgan by mistake, as O'Donovan has pointed out, has made *Provincia Mugdornorum* the mountainous Barony of Mourne in the County of Down.

The connection indeed between Mugdhorn (*i.e.* Cremorne) and Rofs (*i.e.* Magherofs in Farney) is also proved by the Book of Rights, as has been already quoted in the former part of this work:—

"Entitled is the king of Mugdhorn and Rofs,
To six bondmen of great energy.
Six swords, six shields, six drinking horns.
Six purple cloaks, six blue cloaks."

In later ages, too, though these districts had been very long separated and subjected to different chiefs, there appears to have been some doubt as to the exact line of partition between them. The map of the County of Monaghan in 1591 shows a double series of dotted lines about Lough Egish, indicating uncertainty as to the true march or division; and the first rude surveys of Farney, before it was granted to Walter Earl of Essex in 1576, included the great Parish of Aghnamullen within its limits.

¹ See O'Donovan's "Letters on the County of Monaghan," 1835, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

² See Colgan's "Life of St. Patrick," cap. xii. of part iii.

So extensive a district as the territory of the Mugdorni, is, of course, often mentioned in the Irish Annals; the extracts in which the name occurs have been already given in the former part of this work, and need not be here repeated.

The parishes of the present Barony of Cremorne are three: Aghnamullen, Clontibret, and Mucknoe (called now Castle Blayney), with parts of the modern Parish of Ballybay, and of Tullycorbet and Tehallan. In the ancient taxation of the diocese of the period of Edward I., this large district, with the exception of Mucknoe, appears to be comprehended by the expression "*Plebs de Crichmugdorn*," this word *Plebs* denoting a *Plebania*, or great ecclesiastical district, including several churches.¹ "This Plebania," observes my Very Rev. friend, the Dean of Armagh, "most probably included all the barony, except the Parish of Mucknoe, thereby comprehending Aghnamullen, Clontibret, and Tullycorbet (which are none of them noticed in the taxation) with the modern Parish of Ballybay."

During the middle ages we hear but little of the *Crioch Mugdhorn* or of its chiefs—that little has been incorporated with the preceding historical relation regarding the whole county. But it may be well to remind the reader that the *Erganach*, or as it was anglicized *Owenagh*, a territory south of Ballybay comprising the Parish of Aghnamullen and the mountainous parts of Cremorne, was by the Four Masters denominated in the year 1457, the *fortresses of Mac Mahons country*, and as such resorted to for the preservation of their cattle during the wars between the Mac Mahons and the Maguires.

In the paper called "The Division of Ulster," which was drawn up in 1567,² "*Krighe Moorne*" and "*Ballenelurgan*" (in the Parish of Mucknoe) are associated with Farney and Clancarville, and supposed to contain but 34,560 acres—this is a strong confirmation of the ancient connection between these territories; to which it may be added that in 1552 but three captains are mentioned in the Chancellor (Cusack's) letter to the Duke of Northumberland,³ viz., Dartrey, Farney, and Monaghan; at that time, therefore, we may conclude that Farney and Cremorne were under one chief or captain, who was himself subject to the Mac Mahon, as he was to O'Neill.

After the grant of Farney to Walter Earl of Essex in 1576 it was agreed that Mac Mahon should hold Mac Mahon's country, Farney only excepted; and this appears to have been the case in 1585, when the County of Monaghan was first constituted. Cremorne is there called the Barony of Moerne; and in 1588, the Barony of Onaghe, from the *Erganach* or *Owenagh* already mentioned. In 1592, in Francis Jobson's Survey, the Barony of "Crymorne" is said to contain twenty-one towns and a-half, and 20,640 Irish acres.

¹ See Reeves's "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down," pp. 208, 209, for the meaning of this term.

² See p. 44.

³ See p. 40.

At the first division of the county, after the attainder of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, this extensive barony was divided between Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon and Patrick duff Mac Mahon. To the former was assigned five ballybetaghs in demefne, and to the freeholders under him eleven ballybetaghs and a half; to the latter two ballybetaghs and a half, and to freeholders under him two other ballybetaghs and a half. The termon or church lands in the barony were divided between Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., John Elliot, Esq., and William Garvey, Gent.

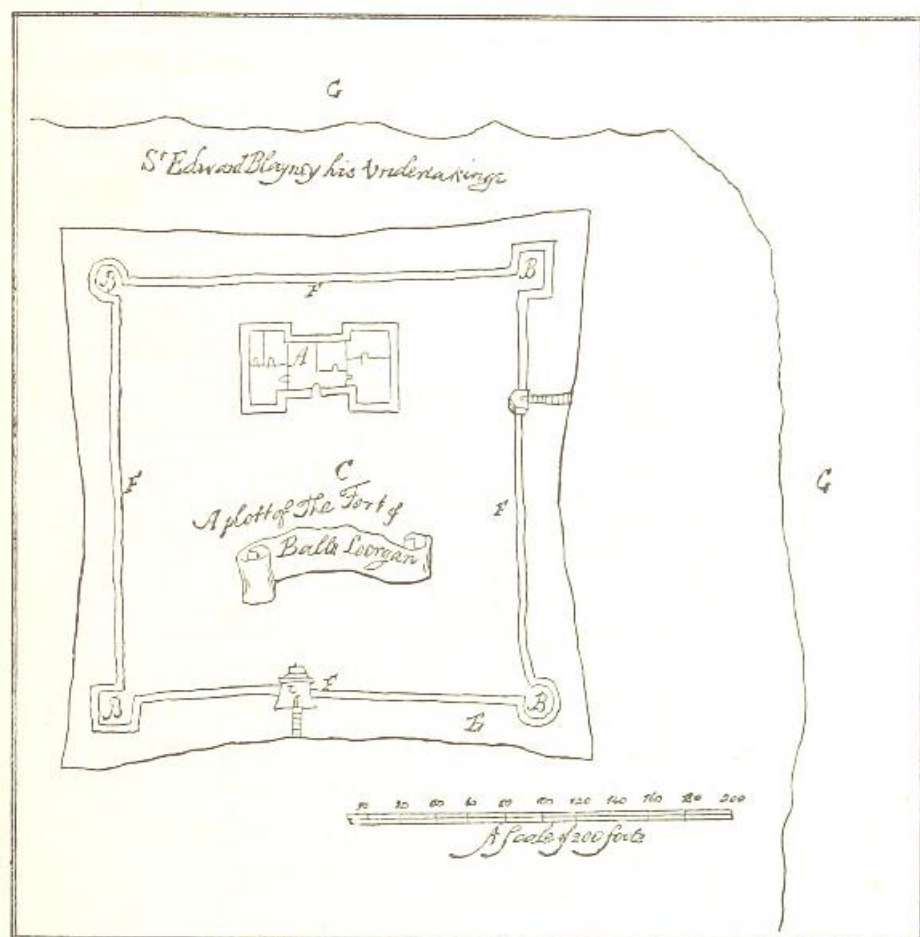
By the second division of the County of Monaghan in the year 1606 considerable changes were made. Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon, who it appears had never obtained possession of the large estate assigned to him in Cremorne, by reason of "the strong hand" of another of the clan, Art Mac Rory Mac Mahon, consenting to give up to him five ballybetaghs, and the two ballybetaghs called Ballilurgan, were reserved to Sir Edward Blayney, Governor of Monaghan, being distant half-way between that place and Newry. After this deduction Ever Mac Mahon and his sons had still ten ballybetaghs left in demefne (the estate formerly assigned to freeholders being, as it seems, generally forfeited), while to his kinsman, Patrick duff, were left his five ballybetaghs according to the first division.

The grant to Sir Edward Blayney (afterwards, in 1621, the first Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan), of the Ballybetaghs of Ballinlurgan alias Ballinfort, and Ballynockaluske, "to be forfeited if he does not build a strong castle, or stone house, surrounded with a wall or stone trench called in English a *bawne*, within the next four years," bears date, February 21, 1607, pursuant to a Privy seal of the preceding 16th of July. It was to be held for ever, *in capite*, by the fifth part of a knight's fee, at a rent of £16 Irish; it also contained a covenant for "planting" six tenants at least, born in England, or of English parents, with an estate for lives,¹ and included the lough (Mucknoe), in the Barony of Cremorne, and all islands in the said lough. This grant was confirmed by patent, 18th June, 1611, when the termon or church lands of Mucknoe were also included.

These lands had been formerly granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., in 1591, and afterwards by King James to Sir Roger Wilbraham, Knt., in 1604, but the condition of building a castle thereon having been neglected, they were again at the disposal of the crown. Sir Edward Blayney, immediately upon the passing of his patent, set an example of despatch, much needed, but seldom acted upon in those times. He began the building of a fort and dwelling-house, afterwards called "Castle-Blayney," upon a very eligible site above the beautiful lake of Mucknoe, not far from the present house. One of the Carew MSS. at Lambeth thus describes it: "Sir Edward Blayne hath buylte a very large Bawne wth lyme and stone 18 foote

¹ Morrin's "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls," p. 329, and Erck's "Repertory," vol. i. part ii. p. 337.

high well flanked wth Bulwarks upon his land of Ballinelurgan in the said Countie of Monaghan; upon the Bawne is buylte a fayre gatehouse, and two other houfes of lyme and stone, upon two of the corners of the Bawne wth flank the whole worke, they containe two or three Roomes or Lodgings a piece wth chimneyes; in which Bawne he is buyldinge a faire and spatious house of stone worke already two yards high above the ground, the walls of



Reduced from the original in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

- a. The ground plot of the dwelling house. b. The flankets of the bawne, being built of stone three stories high. c. The bawne. d. The gatehouse being built of stone three stories high. e. The ditch. f. The curtains all of stone. g. The Lough.

great thicknes wth vaults all buylte upon his owne charge; This was done by him upon passinge of the said lande unto him by his Ma^{tie} and bonds taken for that purpose by the nowe Lo: Deputie." ¹

Sir Edward Blayney, then governor or feneschal of the county, received in 1610 (July 10, 8th James I.) a further grant of lands in the Barony of Monaghan *in trust* for the several persons to whom the lands had been allotted. He appears indeed at this period to have been greatly trusted by

¹ Carew MSS. Lambeth, 63c.

the Government, and consulted by "The English Interest." There are preserved at Longleat several of his original letters to the third Earl of Essex and his friends, extracts of which are given in the account of the Barony of Farney. They are written from Castle Blayney between the years 1621 and 1627; one letter, as a specimen of his style and handwriting, is lithographed on the opposite page. In one from his Lordship to "William Wingefelde Esquier," at Essex House, dated from Castle Blayney, the 10th of March, 1624, he gives but a melancholy report of the country: "To speak trewly," he says, "the Mac Mahons ar nether willinge nor able to pay anythinge, and that is the cafe of the whole countrey, for all I have is wafte, and now I am laboringe to gett Scottes, and so is S^r John Dyllon."¹

In a letter from Thomas, Lord Cromwell,² to Essex, the 23rd of December, 1627, we read: "My Lo: Blaney is very ill, and much tortured with y^e stone every mynuet, and seldom sleeps, foe as his days I feare are few." His lordship, however, survived two years, dying on the 11th of February, 1629-30. He was buried on the 23rd in the church of Monaghan, "with scuchions only, wthout silk workes or herauld's attendance, by reasone the officers of armes were bufied at the same time about the Countesse of Corke's³ funerall." The following is the record of his funeral, from the original in the Office of Arms in Dublin Castle:

"Souldiers wth pikes and coloures trayled,
The poore 2 and 2.
Servantes to gentlemen that mourne.
Mr. James Moore's servantes.
The younge Lo: Blaney's servantes
The Defunctes servantes.
The Defunctes two pages.
Steward and Cōptroler wth staves.
The Preacher.

Mr. Edward Blayney.
Mr. Thomas Blayney
the younger.



Mr. Ambrose Blayney.
Mr. Richard Blayney.

The younge Lord Blayney, alone.
litle Mr. Edward Blayney, and Mr. James.
Mr. Arthur Blayney and Thomas Blayney.
Two Groomes.
Souldiers againe as before."⁴


¹ Sir John Dillon held lands in Farney under the Earl of Essex.

² Who lived at Ardglafs, in the County of Down, and was one of the Earl of Essex's trustees.

³ Catherine, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, who died the 16th of February, 1629-30, and was buried at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the next day. Her public funeral was on the 11th of March following.

⁴ "Funeral Entries," Ulster Office, vol. v. p. 165.

The love Blany to
my love the 10th of
is ber . 1627.

To the right honourable
my singular good Lord
my L. the Earle of Essex
and Emr. 



Right honorable

I received from your lps. two lres the one dated
the 22th of August together wth a Comission
to m^r Kimreston to take the place w^{ch} fo. prior
did hold. the other dated the 14th of Decem
bothe of Thoms Commandinge your servant pryer
to deliver a rentroll to m^r Kimreston. a
note of the ^{arrears and} money received by him; together
wth the Counterparts of the Lease & upon
w^{ch} I wrote for m^r Kimreston and delivered
him your lps Comissions and wrote to G^r M^r M^r
Whitchurch to be at Castle Blayney the last
of Decem to sett aboute these important
matters of your lps. before w^{ch} tyme my lord
Cromwell arrived in this Kingdome and came
wth G^r M^r Marmaduke to this place but we ^{could} not
prevail wth m^r pryer to deliver other rentrolls
~~and~~ other papers materiall, and after we sat
severa daies to little purpose, at m^r pryer his
request we did putt off the sittinge untill
the 13th day of the next month because he
alleged that his papers were in England god
knowe he may shewe him self to be an
honeste man. I have written the truth
to your lps. formerly; and now my lord
Cromwell hath promised me to keepe nothing
from your lps. did therefore I write no
further troublesome to your lps. at this tyme
but will comitt you to the protectione of the
Almightie and will ever remain
your lps ever redy servant

Blayney the 10th of Decem 1627

J. Blayney

Edward, Lord Blayney was succeeded by Henry his eldest son, the second lord, who had been knighted in his father's lifetime, and took his seat in the House of Peers 14th July, 1634.¹ It was this lord who, at the surprisal of his house at Castle Blayney by the Irish rebels on the 23rd of October, 1641, brought the news of that outbreak to Dublin, as has been already narrated in the account of the Barony of Monaghan. He tells us in his deposition that his castle and town of Castle Blayney were taken by Hugh Mac Patrick Duff Mac Call Mac Mahon, Esq. (who appears to have been grandson of Colla or Cullagh of Lough Egish), "who with several other Rebels in his company expelled him his house, and took his Lady, seven of his children, his two sisters and many of his kindred and servants prisoners, and have since received the rents and profits of his estates, which he estimates were worth before the troubles began £1,150 p. an^m. But he had more serious losses, having been robbed of all his horses to the value of £237, cattle worth £800, plate estimated at £500, and linen of equal value, sheep worth £125, besides 'household stuff' in his two houses of Monaghan and Castle-Blayney worth at least one thousand marks ready money, £296, debts due to him £400, a library of books (which must have been unique in the County of Monaghan at that time), estimated at £500, besides other goods and chattels which he did not then remember." By this deposition it would appear that the Blayney estate at this time, mostly in the Barony of Cremorne, consisted of the following denominations: the two Ballybetaghs of Bellilurgan and Balleknaklusk, the Manor of Mucknoe, containing three ballybetaghs called Ballelisdrummaghliis, Balledrumacas, and Balledrummins, besides four tates or townlands in the Ballybetagh of Ballinteane, two in the Ballybetagh of Ballimeeskeaghone, and four in the Ballybetagh of Ballelackie.

The Rev. Joseph Bury, at that time minister of Mucknoe, but who appears to have lived at Castle Blayney, estimated his losses by the rebellion, as appears by his deposition, at £460, including books worth £100.

Jane Feild, the relict of William Feild, late of Castle Blayney, gentleman, also made a deposition, on the 1st of March, 1642, and estimated her losses by the rebels Coll Mac Coll Mac Mahon and Hugh Mac Mahon his brother, gentlemen, with others unknown to her, at £140. She gives a fearful catalogue of persons who suffered death, apparently at Castle Blayney, at this time amounting altogether to no less than sixteen souls: among this number was one M^r. Ludfoote, a minister, and one Richard Tisdale, an English Protestant.

The circumstances of the murder of Mr. Richard Blayney, one of the knights of the shire, and second cousin to Lord Blayney, as well as the cruelties inflicted by the rebels on the Lady Blayney (Jane, daughter of Gerald Moore, Viscount Drogheda), and her children will be found detailed in the accounts of the Baronies of Monaghan and Farney. Her ladyship

¹ Lords' Journals, i. 2.

was a great sufferer, and reduced to the utmost distress by means of the rebellion. Her own account of what happened, from an autograph manuscript fragment found among the papers of the late John Owen, Esquire, of Monaghan, a descendant of the Blayney family, is as follows: "forty-one, I was taken by the Mac Mahons and the O'Neales party at my —, from thence I was carried to Carrick M^c Rofs, where I had — on but turf—and when the rebels heard that they had missed taking of Dublin, they would not let me stay at Carrick because they thought it was too near my friends, but the next day made me go to Castle-Blayney, and when I came there I found my house plundered. Thus I was kept three days, and then I went to Monaghan where I found that house also plundered. There I was kept some weeks, and one day I was brought into the dining room and bid look out of the window and I should see what fruit the tree bore; there they showed me my cousin Richard Blayney, my Lord's cousin German, hanging on a tree, and told me if any of my brothers or my Lord did draw a sword against them, I, and all mine should suffer as my cousin Blayney had: and when the siege of Drogheda was raised, the Irish heard that my own Lord and my brother were with a party abroad seeking to relieve me—then they brought me out of my own house, and put me in a house in the town, and when they had me and my eight children in the house, they locked the door and put fire to the house, it was almost burnt down but — put us out before the house fell: then they carried me to a hill which is near the town and made me see my own house and all the town burn to the ground, they then did take me to Anaghagh [in the Parish of Clones] and when they heard the English were come abroad, they then carried me and my children through the bogs and woods from one wood to another, for then they would not let me be two days together in one place, and I had nothing to drink but water out of the puddle, nor had we anything to eat but what we found thrown out. One of my children came to me with joy and told me they had got a sheepskin, and that he had broiled it, and it was very good meat, and brought me some of it to eat, and I and my children did eat very heartily without bread or salt. They would often threaten to kill me and my children, and told me it was no sin, for those out of the ark were drowned, therefore it was no sin to kill me or mine; I had not so much as straw to lie on, nor nothing to drink the puddle water out of most times, but a dirty greasy old hat, and when I was tired with going through the bogs and my feet would stick in them, they would beat me with the butt end of their pikes, and tell me I only loytered till the English came up to me: my daughter Penelope was upon the breast, the nurse would sometimes lag behind, being weary, and then they beat her and take the child and put it on the butt end of their pikes and in one hour's time the child fell — times, which bruised her and broke one of her ribs, of which she died soon after. I was — months in this sad condition. My Friends were all very careful in seeking for me, but no where could be found for to release me, till my brother did seize on a monastery in Drogheda,

and then he sent for to release me and my company in exchange for them, which —, and there was besides the Nuns an officer that had been taken prisoner and had lost an eye by some accident which the Irish party were very much concerned for, and took my eldest daughter and tied her in a chair, and resolved to put out her eye, as this man had but one, she must not have two; but when the officer that came with the men declared he would serve them in the same manner without they would forbear that cruelty, at last he prevailed on them to desist. On my being released there was commissioners sent from King and Parliament to inspect into all the losses of those that suffered in that Rebellion, and my Lord's personal estate was valued at — and his estate was then set for £2,500 a year which was gone from us. Some years after [in 1646] my Lord and Lord Donegal, Lord Clanbrasil, Lord Mount Alexander, and Sir Charles Coote, and the Scotts and all their regⁿ went to Benburb to encounter with Owen O'Neale who commanded the Irish army, and here my Lord was killed, Lord Mount Alexander taken prisoner. Many things more happened while I was a prisoner, too tedious here to relate. Capⁿ W^m. Cope now in England has heard of this from his father,¹ who was prisoner with me in all my sufferings, but afterwards we parted. The officer was he that hanged my cousin Blayney whose prisoner I was."²

Edward, second Lord Blayney, being a commissioned captain of the ninety-seventh foot, with a pay of fifteen shillings a day on the establishment, kept the little fort of Monaghan with that company until the fatal battle of Benburb, in the County of Tyrone, in which he lost his life at the head of his men, fighting against O'Neil, 5th of June, 1646, and was buried at Monaghan.³ Dying in battle in troublous times, there is no account of his funeral in Ulster's office; but the following entry on the death of his widow Jane, Lady Blayney, who survived till the year 1686, is not without interest:—

“The Right Honourable, Jane, Lady Blayney (Daughter of Garrat, L^d Moore, Vis^t of Drogheda, and of Mary his wife, daughter of S^r Henry Coley of the County of Kildare, K^{nt}.) departed this mortall life, at her lodgings on the Merchants Key, Dublin, the twenty-second day of October, 1686, and was interred y^e twenty-sixth of the same month, in S^t. Michans Church in Oxmantowne. She was married to the Right Hon^{ble} Henry L^d Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, son of Edward L^d Blayney and of Ann his wife, daughter of Adam Loftus, L^d Archbishop of Dublin, and sometime L^d Chancellor of Ireland, which Edward L^d Blayney was son of John Blayney of Tregonog in Montgomeryshire. By which Henry L^d Blayney, Husband of the Defunct had issue six sonnes and six daughters, viz., Edward L^d Blayney eldest son, dyed unmarried, and buried in S^t. Martin's Church,

¹ Richard Cope, of Drumully, in the County of Armagh, Esq.

² Art Roe Mac Brian Sanaght Mac Mahon of Glaslough.

³ “Archdall's Lodge,” vi. p. 311, where by mistake it is said he was buried at Castle Blayney.

London. Charles, second son, dyed young and buried in the Church of Monaghan. Richard, Lord Blayney, third son, who took to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of (John) Mallock, of Devonshire, and relict of (Hugh) Willoughby, by whome he had no issue. He took to his second wife,¹ Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Vincent, of London, Alderman, by whome he has had issue five sons and four daughters, viz. : Vincent, eldest son, dyed young and buried in London. Henry, now L^d Blayney, second son, Captain of a Troop of Horse in Ireland. Edward, third, and Thomas, fourth son, both dyed young, and buried in Monaghan; and William, fifth son, now Capⁿ of a foot company in Ireland. Jane, eldest daughter maryed to Blayney Owens, gent. Sarah, second daughter maryed Cap^t Morris Annesly, son of John Annesly, of Ballyshannon, Esq., who is brother to the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earle of Anglesey. Elizabeth, third daught^r is unmarried. Johanna Maria, fourth daughter dyed young and buried in Monaghan. The said Richard Lord Blayney third son of the defunct was buried in St. Michans Church, Dublin; Arthur, fourth son of the defunct dyed unmarried and buried in Castle Blayney; Garratt, fifth son dyed at the Hague, unmarried, and John, sixth son dyed at the West-Indyes, unmarried. Thomasin, eldest daughter of the defunct, maryed to Joseph Fox, of Graige, in com: Tipperary, gent: by whome she had Issue five children that dyed in their infancy and five now living." "Penelope second daughter maryed to Hugh Morgan of Cottlestowne in Com: Sligo, gent: son of Cap^t Morgan, and of Bridget his wife, daughter of Robert Blayney, of Tregonog afore^sd: who was nephew to the first Edward Lord Blayney: By which Hugh Morgan the said Penelope had issue two children that dyed young and two now living." "The said Thomasin, eldest daughter of the defunct, was first maryed to Thomas Sandford, of Cantwells-court in Com: Kilkenny, Esq., by whome she had issue ten children." "Mary, third daughter of the defunct, first maryed to Cap^t Henry Moreton of Newtowne in the Coun: of Meath, by whome she had no issue, she was secondly maryed to Charles Meredith, Esq., eldest son of S^r Thomas Meredith, K^t., and of Lettice his wife, daughter of S^r Faithfull Fortescue, K^t., and of Anne, his wife, daught^r of the afore^sd L^d Visc^t Drogheda, by which Charles the ^sd Mary has had issue, Henry, now living, and another that dyed young. The fst Mary, third daughter of the defunct, lyes interred in the Church of Kells. Penelope, fourth daughter of the defunct, dyed young, and was buried in St. Peter's Church in Drogheda. Sarah, fifth daughter yet unmarried, and Jane, sixth daughter maryed to Colo^{ll} John Gorges of Somerfeat in the coun: of Londonderry, by whome she has had issue one son Henry, unmarried, and one Daughter Elizabeth, maryed to Captain Frederick Hamilton.

"The trueth of the Premisses is testified by the subscription of the R^t Honourable Henry now L^d Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, (herein before

¹ This is an error. The first wife was Elizabeth Vincent, the second Jane Mallock.

mencōned) grandson of the defunct, who hath returned this certificate to be recorded in the office of S^r Richard Carey, K^{nt}., Ulster King of Arms, this twenty-eight day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand six hundred and eighty six.”¹

It appears by the above funeral certificate (which, however, is certainly inaccurate in some particulars) and also by the appended pedigree, that there had been great mortality in the Blayney family. The peerage was created in 1621, and there were seven peers within the first century from that creation. The family also were in considerable pecuniary difficulties, caused principally by the ruin consequent upon the great Rebellion. Under these circumstances Edward, the third lord, sold the whole of his estate in 1648 and 1653² to Thomas Vincent, of London, merchant, whose daughter Elizabeth became in 1653 the wife of Richard, next brother to Edward, who succeeded after his death in 1669, as fourth Lord Blayney, and received as a marriage portion with his wife, the whole estate in this county granted by King James, both at Monaghan and Castle Blayney; of these the Monaghan estate, the most considerable part of his inheritance, was sold by Henry Vincent, fifth lord, in the year 1680, and after passing through the families of Cairnes, Murray, and Cunninghame, was inherited by the Westenras, present Barons Rossmore, and is now generally known as the Rossmore estate. After the Revolution of 1688, so great was the desolation occasioned by the late wars, that we are told “the Castle-Blayney Estate was of little value, the yearly Rent of the whole not exceeding £30, and altho’ great care was taken to raise the Rents yet the same did not till the year 1699 exceed £400.”³

Henry Vincent Lord Blayney died in the year 1689. He had been chosen shortly before by the Protestants of the Counties of Armagh and Monaghan, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces which were raised for the defence of the country. He it was who caused King William and Queen Mary to be proclaimed in the north of Ireland; it is also related of him that to the invitation of King James II., to embrace his service, he returned this following answer: “that he had now, he thanked God, a king upon whose word he could depend, but never would on *his*, without his sword in his hand.”

William, sixth Lord Blayney, succeeded his brother Henry Vincent, who died without issue male. He was made Governor of Sligo, and was the builder of the chapel at Castle Blayney, taken down upon the erection of the present church. He died in 1706.

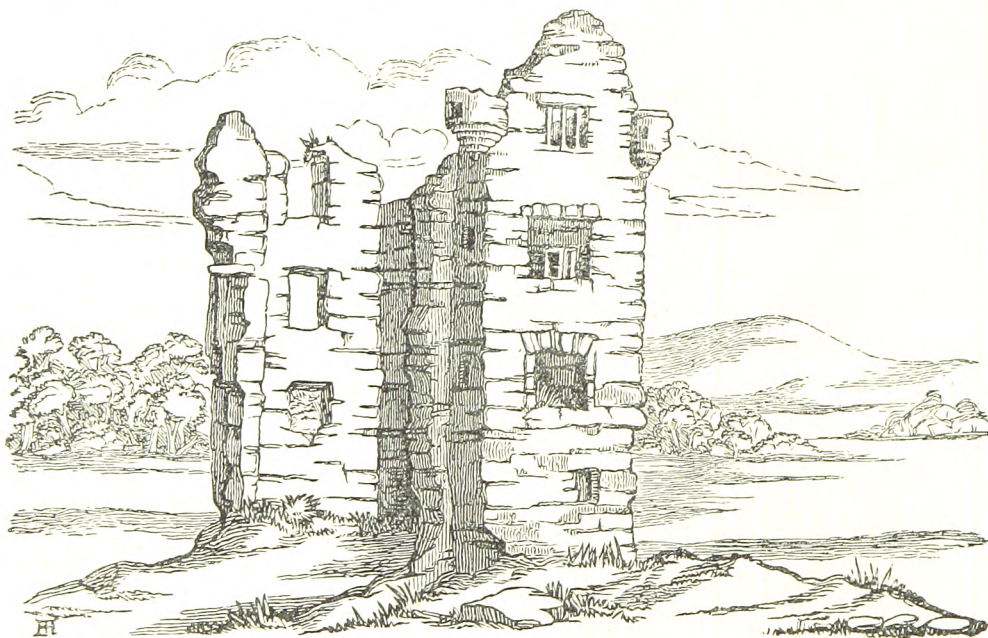
In 1713 the whole rents of the Blayney property did not exceed £650

¹ “Funeral Entries,” vol. xiv. p. 127.

² It appears by the Journals of the House of Lords, 10th of September, 1661, that Edward Lord Blayney was ordered to be put into quiet and peaceable possession of his lands in the County of Monaghan granted by King James, i. p. 278.

³ See “The case of the Lord Blayney, &c., to be heard at the bar of the House of Lords, 25th March, 1723.”

per annum. Cadwallader, the seventh lord, son of William, was then the owner, and he by an Act of Parliament obtained in the year 1723, sold a further portion of the family estate, now belonging to the Uptons, Viscount Templetown. His son Charles Talbot, eighth lord, was in holy orders, and in April, 1750, made Dean of Killaloe. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Mahon, Esq., by Elianor, daughter and heiress of the fifth Lord Blayney; he was succeeded, for want of male heirs, by Cadwallader, his brother, the ninth lord, a distinguished military officer, and colonel of the 38th Regiment of Foot. He was father of the tenth and eleventh lords; the latter, Andrew Thomas, a major-general in the army, is well remembered in the County of Monaghan as an excellent resident proprietor, and one who greatly improved his beautiful residence and domain at Castle Blayney. He died



CASTLE BLAYNEY AS IT WAS IN 1790, FROM A SKETCH OF THAT DATE.

8th April, 1834,¹ when the title descended to his only son Cadwallader Davis, twelfth Lord Blayney, on whose decease, 18th January, 1874, unmarried, this very ancient, and in Ireland it may be added, historical family, became extinct.

There was formerly a good portrait of Cadwallader, ninth Lord Blayney, at Castle Blayney, of which there is a mezzotint engraving thus inscribed: "The Right Honourable Cadwallader Lord Blayney Baron Blayney of Monaghan, and Custos Rotulorum of the said County, Major General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 38th Regiment. Grand Master of free and accepted Masons." The Castle Blayney estate was purchased from the last Lord Blayney by the late Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene in Surrey, in the year 1853, and it now belongs to his widow.

¹ He was author of "Narrative of a forced journey through Spain and France, as a prisoner of war, in the years 1810 to 1814." 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1814. He pulled down the old castle, and built the present house at Castle Blayney, which was enlarged by the late Mr. Hope.

Henry Brooks, Dr. Thomas Wyat, Symon Richardson, Sir John Broderick, Walter Johnson, Henry West, John Curry, Esq., Robert Brough, Captain Edward Corry, Edward Rowley, John Dalton, John Foster, Esq., Thomas Coote, Richard Dawson, Colonel Brent Moore, Symon Crane, John Mullhallow (Mulholland?), John Coffins, and Mrs. Mary Blayney.

The other native proprietor before the troubles was Hugh Mac Patrick Duffe Mac Mahon. He appears to have been the grandson of Cullagh Mac Mahon of Lough Egish, and great-grandson of Brian Mac Mahon, murdered by Brian Mac Redmond Mac Mahon in 1524. His estate in the Parish of Clontibret consisted of sixty-four townlands, in that of Tehallan he had eight townlands. This chief was also a leader among the rebels, and the one who took Castle Blayney. His lands were divided principally between Lord Massareene and Sir Henry Brooks. There were also some smaller proprietors, as appears by the Book of Distribution, among whom Francis Lucas, the ancestor of the family of Lucas of Castle-Shane, was in possession of two townlands, Grenan and Lisdrumgolaght, in the Parish of Clontibret. Hugh Mac Mahon's eight townlands in Tehallan Parish were granted to Thomas Coote, the ancestor of the Earls of Bellamont of the second creation. We learn from the Book of Quit Rents compiled soon after the Restoration, and preserved in the Public Record Office in Dublin, that "the greater part of the lands in the Parish of Aghenamullen were claimed by Captain Camell and Mr. John Booth till a mortgage be satisfied for the arrears of part of Colonel Chidley Coote's troop, Captain Ancketell's¹ foot company, and some others. They were put out of possession by a decree of the Court of Claims anno 1655, yet the soldiers claimed the inheritance."

BALLIBAY ESTATE.

WHAT is now known as the Ballibay Estate, belonging to the family of Leslie, which appears to be identical with the Ballybetagh of Ballymeaghan, was part of Coll Mac Brian Mac Mahon's territories, and after the Rebellion in possession of Peter Beaghan, whose name occurs throughout the county as a great land speculator. The Leslie family purchased this estate about the middle of the eighteenth century, the Rev. Dr. Henry Leslie, Rector of Tandragee, in the County of Armagh, being the first of this line of the noble House of Leslie who was owner of it.

¹ This mention of Captain Ancketell's foot company would appear to show that Oliver or Matthew, ancestors of the Ancketill family, *did* fight under the banner of Cromwell. See p. 154.

LOUGH BAWN ESTATE.

THIS was part of the great estate of Coll Mac Brian Mac Mahon, and as it appears by the Book of Distribution, adjudged after the Rebellion of 1641 to belong to Captain Edward Carey; it was then known as the Ballybetagh of Ballyfremer (Ballyfreaghmore, the town of the large heath), containing twelve tates. It would seem afterwards to have been in the possession of Henry Tenison, a Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland, eldest son of Richard Tenison, successively Bishop of Killala, Clogher, and Meath, who in 1709 leased it for ever to William Barton of Thomastown, in the County of Louth, Esq. (the lessee of the Barony of Farney and knight of the shire for the County of Monaghan in the Parliaments of 1692, 1695, and 1703). His daughter Margaret married Richard Tenison, next brother of Henry, who in 1724 made over his interest in this estate, which he calls the Ballybetagh of Ballyfremer, to John Woods of Lisaniisk, near Carrickmacross, on a lease for three lives renewable for ever; but by the marriage of William Tenison of Priorland, in the County of Louth, Esq. (nephew of Richard) with Margaret, daughter of Mr. Woods, it eventually returned to the Tenison family, the present owners of Lough Bawn, a feat which owes everything to the good taste of the late proprietor, William Tenison, Esq., who died in 1839.

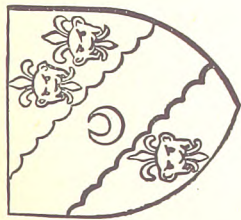
SHANTONAGH ESTATE.

THIS was also part of Coll Mac Brian Mac Mahon's property, and after the Rebellion in possession of John Camell and John Booth, till a mortgage was satisfied for the arrears due to the soldiers of the Commonwealth, as mentioned before, was the case with a large portion of the lands in the Parish of Aghenamullen. By the Book of Distribution we find it was granted after the Restoration to Lord Massareene, under whom it is still held in fee farm rent. It has descended from Letitia, only daughter of James Corry of Shantonagh, to Thomas Fitz Herbert, formerly Rothwell, of Black Castle, in the County of Meath, Esq., who in the year 1863 took the name and arms of Fitz Herbert, representing in the female line the Fitz Herberts of Shercock, in Cavan, a younger branch of the ancient house of Fitz Herbert of Norbury, in Derbyshire.

Shantonagh, at the time it belonged to Mr. Corry, is the scene of Miss Edgeworth's "Black Island," in her novel of "Ormond," Mr. Corry being, as it is said, the prototype of the inimitable "*King Corney*."

PEDIGREE OF TENISON, OF LOUGH BAWN, IN THE PARISH OF AGHENAMULLEN.

From Wills in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, and the Registry of Deeds, in Dublin.



Gules, a bend engrailed or, between three leopards' faces, issuant de lis, azure.

THOMAS TENISON,
of Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

RICHARD TENISON, n. at Carrickfergus anno 1642, entered Trinity College, Dublin, 2 Nov., 1659, consecrated Bishop of Killala, 19 Feb., 1682, translated to Clogher, 26 Feb., 1691, and to Meath, 25 June, 1697. Will dated, 28 July, proved, 26 Aug., 1705, ob. 29 July, 1705, bur. at Trinity College, Dublin.

WILLIAM, of Carrickfergus. ROBERT, of Carrickfergus, both living in 1682, both married and left issue.

HENRY TENISON, of Dillonstown, Co. Louth, will dated 21 Sept., proved 14 Oct., 1709, M.P. for Co. Monaghan 1695. From hence Thos. Tenison, dated 30 Oct., Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. proved 18 Dec., 1725.

MARGARET, dau. of William Barton, of Thomas-Town, Co. Louth, his will is dated 22 Sept., 1721, proved 13 March, 1722; she remarried in 1732 the Rev. PATRICK DELANY, D.D., who died 6 May, 1768, being the second husband of Mary Granville, the celebrated Mrs. Delany.

JOHN NORBURY TENISON, of Carrickmacross.

ELIZABETH, filter of John Fitch, Esq., will dated 1 Jan., 1770, proved 21 May, 1772.

THOMAS, of Finglas, Co. Dublin, will dated 1 May, proved 12 Jan., 1758.

ALICE, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Mofse, proved 12 Jan., 1758.

HARRIET, dau. of —

1727. **WILLIAM TENISON, of Phillipstown, Co. Louth,** ob. in testate, 1728.

MARIA TOWNLEY, of Melefont, Co. Louth, ob. f.p.

ELIZABETH, MARGARET, ob. f.p.

WILLIAM TENISON, of Priorland, Co. Louth, ob. 2 April, 1750, æt. 35, bur. at Ballymackney, Co. Monaghan.

MARGARET, dau. of John Woods, of Lisafalk, gent.; she remarried Wm. RICHARDS, of Carels (Coolderry), Co. Monaghan.

ANNE, wife of Fitch.

1765. **CHARITY, dau. of Adam Noble, of Longfield, Co. Monaghan,**

1783. **WILLIAM BARTON TENISON, of Monalty, Co. Monaghan,** 1770, dead 1818.

MARGARET COSNABAN, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

ELIZABETH, ANNE, CHARITY.

WILLIAM BARTON TENISON, of Lough Bawn, ob. 1839.

ISABELLA, dau. of Cofnaban, of the Isle of Man.

BARTON, second son, of Douglas, Isle of Man, living 1818.

ROBERT COCHRANE, of Strabane.

ELIZABETH, JOHN SPITTALL,

DOROTHY, MARGARET.

Living 1818.

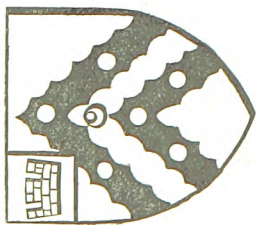
WILLIAM, JOSEPH, JOHN.

All died young.

WILLIAM TENISON, of Lough Bawn, Esq., m. in Italy, and has issue two sons, MICHAEL GEORGE and WILLIAM, and two daus.

ROBERT LLOYD, Esq., = **CATHERINE, Esq.**

= **MARGARET.**



Argent, two chevrons engr. sable, each charged with three bezants on a canton gules, a mural crown, or.
Rothwell.

PEDIGREE OF ROTHWELL, NOW FITZHERBERT, OF SHANTONAGH.

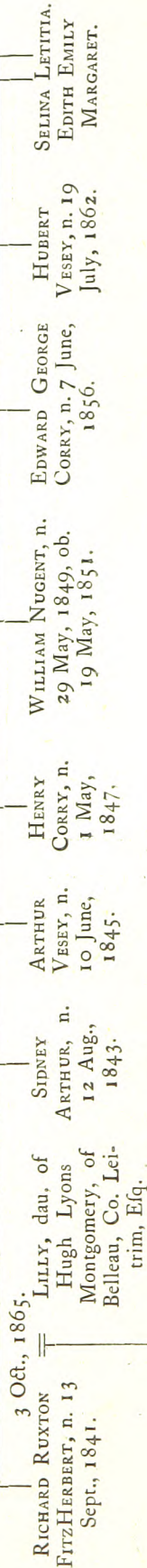
From Ulster's Office, Dublin, with additions.

JOHN ROTHWELL, of Canonstown, MARY. JOHN RUXTON, LETITIA, dau. of Wm. Fitz-
Co. Meath, will dated 23 Jan., 1748, of Ardee, Co. Louth, Herbert, of Shercock, Co.
proved 8 Aug., 1752. ob. 14 Sept., 1785. Cavan, descended from the
Barry, Esq. FitzHerberts of Norbury, Co.
Derby.

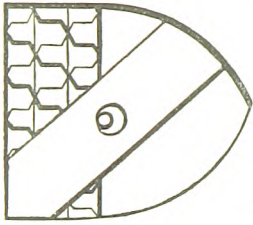
1763. RICHARD ROTHWELL, n. 1730, MARY, dau. JAMES CORRY, of Shantonagh, Other issue.
of Bifordtown, Co. Meath, ob. 1818, 3rd son of the Rev. MARY.
will dated 22 Feb., 1776, Lowther. John Corry, of Fairfield, Co. LETITIA, only dau.
proved 14 Feb., 1781. Monaghan. See Page 189. second wife.

15 April, 1795. HELENA, dau. of C. H. Upton, THOMAS ROTHWELL, of Rock- 23 Jan., 1810.
of Dublin, Esq. field, Co. Meath, n. 1765, ob. LETITIA, only dau.
14 March, 1817. second wife.

3 May, 1838. THOMAS ROTHWELL, of Shan- FRANCES SIDNEY, dau. of the Hon. and
tonagh, and Blackcattle, Co. Rev. Arthur Vesey, brother of Vis-
Meath, n. 14 Sept., 1814, count de Vefci.
admitted by Royal Licence,
dated 19 Sept., 1863, the
name and arms of
FitzHerbert.

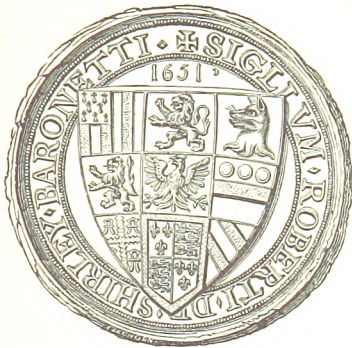


RICHARD RUXTON WALTER FITZHERBERT,
n. 9 Sept., 1866.



Argent, a chief vair, or and gules, over all a bend sable, charged with a crescent for difference.
FitzHerbert.

Hertford H. Hertford



Robert Shirley

Autographs of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, and of Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet, with the Seals of the latter.

CHAPTER X.

BARONY OF FARNEY, WITH PEDIGREES OF DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX;
SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS; SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET;
AND THYNNE, VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH, AND
MARQUIS OF BATH.



THE Barony of Farney, or Ferney, from its ancient Irish designation of "fean̄n̄ iū̄iū̄e," *the plain of the alder trees*,¹ [and also called after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory or Manor of Donaghmoyn̄e, from the important castle of that name called also Castle Mannen or Manning, a corruption of the Castle of the *Moyne*,² near the centre of the present barony;] is bounded on the north by the

¹ The plain of the alder trees. So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the alder woods which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as, "*Alder Shrub Wood*," and "*Alder Bogge*." In 1699 Lord Weymouth writing to his agent, Mr. Fitch, says: "I heartily wish you would enclose some places where I remember alders grew naturally, for even such wood is wanting at Carrick." At the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there.

² For this derivation I am obliged to the critical acumen of my friend Mr. Hennessy, of the Record Office, Dublin.

Barony of Cremorne, on the east by the County of Armagh, on the south by Louth and Meath, and on the west by Cavan. Whether its limits are exactly commensurate with the ancient "Fearn-mhuighe," may admit of some doubt; it is certain at least that that district known in ancient Irish topography as the territory of Ferros, which extended into Farney, comprehended portions of the present counties of Louth as well as of Monaghan, and as both those territories were, after the Anglo-Norman invasion, merged in the name of Oriel (derived from the ancient Oirghiall), distinguished sometimes by the epithet *English* and *Irish* from their respective rulers, we may conclude that the present bounds of Farney are less extensive than they formerly were. It is certain indeed from the "*Plot of the Countie of Manahan*," made in the year 1591, that the whole of Lough Egish, and the old church and grave-yard on its banks, were then included in the Barony of Farney, though now part of Cremorne. "The territory of Fears Ros," observes Dr. O'Donovan, in a note to his "*Book of Rights*," (p. 154) "is not well defined, but we learn from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, that the church of Eanach Conglais (Killany) was in it. It is also highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that the parish of Machaire Rois (Magherofs), and that the town of Carraig Machaire Rois (Carrickmacross) were comprised in it."

The territorial history of this barony need not be repeated here; we have seen how it was successively held after its occupation by the Irish sept of O'Carroll, O'Hay, Cosgrave, and O'Dubhdhara, by the Pipards, the Cusacks, the Clintons, the Gernons, the St. Legers, and other Norman families. To which must be added the name of the celebrated Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to whom it was granted by Edward III. on the 23rd of June, 4 Edward III. (anno 1330), who was beheaded on the following 29th of November;¹ the copy of the grant itself, for which I am indebted to Mr. Henneffly of the Public Record Office, is given in a note below.

About the middle of the fourteenth century it again reverted to the

¹ Memorandum Roll, Excheq. Ireland, 3 and 4 Ed. III. 35 f.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus, Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod cum dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie pater noster per literas suas patentes concessisset Johanni de Bermyngham nuper Comiti de Louth jam defuncto cognicionem omnium placitorum et omnimodam jurisdictionem et libertates regales in Comitatu de Uriel in Hibernia exceptis quatuor placitis, videlicet, de incendio, thefauro invento, raptu, et forstallo, Habendum ad totam vitam suam prout in literis predictis plenius continetur Nos pro bono servicio quod dilectus consanguineus et fidelis noster Rogerus de Mortuo Mari comes Marchie nobis hactenus impendit et impendet in futuro concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hac carta nostra confirmavimus eidem comiti et Johanne uxori eius quod ipsi et heredes sui imperpetuum Habeant totam terram de Donoghmayne cum pertinenciis et omnimodam jurisdictionem regalem et cognicionem omnium placitorum tam videlicet de incendio thefauro invento raptu et forstallo quam aliorum placitorum quorumcumque in dicto comitatu de Uriel emergencium et quod habeant cancellariam et Scaccariam et propria figilla sua et omnia alia ad hujusmodi officia pertinencia imperpetuum; et quod Cancellarius Thefaurarius et Barones de Scaccario vicecomites in predicto comitatu de Uriel et alios ministros pro predictis officiis faciendis et exercendis in eodem comitatu deputare et constituere valeant quociens et quando voluerint et sibi viderint expedire. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti

Irish, being held under the Crown by the Mac Mahons, who were afterwards tributary to the O'Neills. At the attainder of Shane O'Neill in 1569, it was at the disposal of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it in 1576 to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, and it continued in that family till the death of the third Earl of Essex, without issue and intestate, in 1646.

Among the muniments at Longleat is a curious original paper drawn up by Nicholas Taff of "Rathoskey," 10th of July, 1568, "upon the Declaration of Brian M^c Gernon, late servant to Patrick Mac Rory (M^c Mahon), late Captain of Farney," by which it would seem that this territory was divided into five parishes, each containing certain ploughlands or carucates, each carucate containing by estimation 240 English acres, thus set down:—

Magherclony, 94.	} 259 carucates.
Magherofs, 38.	
Donaghmoyne, 43.	
Ballyboghe, 54.	
Aghnomullen, 30.	

Then follows the Manor of "Clancarvill," divided into the parishes of Eneskene and Killmury, "alias our Lady parish," altogether estimated at thirty-two carucates. Although this survey, if it can be so called, is extremely inaccurate, yet for want of a better it was thought worthy of being engrossed by Mr. Richard Broughton, at the end of a copy of the patent of 1576, under the seal of the Earl of Essex, and is now preserved at Longleat. Another descriptive account or rough survey, but not more accurate than the former, from the same repository, estimates the whole territory to contain twenty-one ballybetaghs (no longer using the Domesday nomenclature of carucates), each ballybetagh containing twenty-six tathes (or townlands) and a half, the whole being calculated at 346 tathes and a half, containing 21,000 acres, each tathe supposed to be worth £6 per annum, by which computation the whole estate ("besides Irish duties") is estimated at no less than £2,079 per annum. This account or survey is without date, but from internal evidence appears to have been written about 1608, perhaps for the purpose of tempting English emigrants, and evidently by an Englishman, who may never have seen the country, since he describes it as "of good land, *well wooded*, and furnished

comes et Johanna et heredes sui imperpetuum Habeant terram predictam cum pertinenciis et omnimodam jurisdictionem regalem et cognitionem omnium placitorum tam videlicet de incendio thesauro invento raptu et forstallo quam aliorum placitorum quorumcunque in dicto comitatu de UrieI emergencium et quod habeant cancellariam et Scaccariam et propria sigilla sua et omnia alia ad hujusmodi officia pertinencia imperpetuum et quod Cancellarius Thesaurius et Barones de Scaccario vicecomites in predicto comitatu de UrieI et alios ministros pro predictis officiis faciendis et exercendis in eodem comitatu deputare et constituere valeant quociens et quando voluerint et sibi viderit expedire sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus: venerabili patre H. Lincolnense Episcopo Cancellario nostro, Johanne de [Eltham] Comite Cornubiense fratre nostro carissimo, Olivero de Ingham, Willielmo de Monte Acuto, et Johanne Mautravers senescallo Hospicii nostri et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Gloucestre vicesimo tertio die Junii, Anno regni nostri quarto.

Venit Hic irrotulandum xxiii^o. die Augusti anno supradicto.

with fairs, markets, courts and all other fitting and beneficial immunities, and seated in the best part of Ulster neareſt Dundalk, Tredagh and Dublin." But in the year 1612 a more accurate ſurvey was attempted by Mr. William Smithe, who acted as agent to the Earl of Effex. He began his ſurvey on the 8th of April, and finiſhed it on the 18th of July, 1612; he gives the names of the tenants (entirely Irifh), and the extent of their holdings. The whole number of the former is fixty-one, the townlands in Farney and Clancarvill are 336, and the rent is eſtimated at £766 10s. per annum. Mr. Smithe's ſurvey indeed pretends to diſcriminate between the different qualities of the ſoil, and the proportion of better ſort of land, mountain land, and woods, which he eſtimates at 1,458 acres; though he takes care to expreſs, and doubtleſs with truth, that "the woods are all under woodes and there is no timber trees in all the whole barony." But the value of his calculations may be teſted by the fact that he gives the extent of the whole barony at 38,963 Engliſh acres, inſtead of 67,320 acres, which is its real area. Nevertheleſs there are many curious items to be gleaned from this ſurvey, *e. g.* the "Brogue maker" of Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon, the former tenant of the whole barony, holding two townlands in Clancarvill at 40s. by right of that ſervice. He gives the names of the fourteen principal lakes, and incidentally ſhows that there was as yet no mill in the barony, by adviſing the conſtruction of an overſhot mill at the charge of £10, at a place where a wheel might be placed of eighteen feet in height, at Carrickmacroſs, "where there is a very good market kept on the Thurſday." The houſes for the moſt part are deſcribed "as of no reckoning, being built with fods and covered with turves." All the lands in the barony he tells us "lyeth in comon without Incloſure, but every tate lyeth by hit ſelfe together and no other landes within hit."

The peaceful times which followed the acceſſion of James I. were ſo favourable to the improvement of Ireland, that in the year 1618 the Barony of Farney had more than trebled in value; Brian, ſon of the celebrated Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon (who died the preceding year), having undertaken to farm it for one year at the high rent of £1,500.¹ Three years afterwards

¹ Leaſe, dated Ap. 30, 16 J. I. [1618] penes E. P. S. from "Sir Henry Docwra, k^t his Majeſties Treafurer at Warres, Sir Edward Blany k^t Gov^r of Monaghan, Marmaduke Whitchurch Eſquier, and William Smith, gent: [Deputed by Rob^t Earl of Effex, by deed, dated 20th of March 1617.] to Brian M^c Ever M^c Cowle M^c Mahone of fearney in the County of Monaghan gent: of the Lordſhips Manors lands & hereditaments of fearney, Donemayne & Clankerville in the ſaid County of Monaghan, for one year, at the rent of fifteen hundred pounds, to be paid at the now dwelling houſe of the ſaid S^r Henry Docwra, k^t in Dublin." This leaſe includes the profits of Courts, *Customs*, &c., "in as full and ample a manner as Ever M^c Cowley father of the ſaid Brian, have held the ſame by the laſt demife made to him thereof." There is a Covenant that the ſaid Brian ſhall leave the houſes and edifices of the ſaid demifed premifes "*ſill ſbranche*, and tenants able at the expiration of this leas," &c. "Brian M^c Ever M^c Mahon his mark. Witneſſes Nich^s Gernon, Thomas Elyot, Patrick M^c Mahon." The cuſtoms mentioned in this leaſe were paid until the beginning of the nineteenth century, as appears by a paper in my poſſeſſion which gives an account of the tolls and cuſtoms, and of the rules eſtabliſhed by Ever Mac Mahon.

the Earl of Essex received a regrant from the Crown of the Manor of Farney, dated at Westminster the 28th day of May, 18th James I. (1621). Instead of the rent of one horse, or £13 6s. 8d., it was in future to be held at the rent of £26 6s. 8d. Irish, payable at the feast of St. Michael, and at Easter. Island Magee or Mac Guire's Island is not mentioned in the confirmation of James I. In other respects it is nearly a copy of Queen Elizabeth's original grant; that property had been in fact sold by the Earl to Sir Arthur Chichester, by deed dated February 20, 7th James I. (1610) who, as it appears from the following note to Sir Robert Cecil from "Knockfergus, April 6, 1601," had long had his eye on this rich promontory, though he affects to call it "*a thinge of small valeur.*" "Att my last beinge in Englande, I dealte wth one Charles Ogle servaunte to the Earle of Effexe, for a peece of land lyenge neere this towne, named the Ilande Magie w^{ch} was lande of th' sayd Earles, and by him geven to his servaunte Ogle for the terme of 21 yeeres, yt hath longe layn wast, and consideringe the traysons of those gentlemen I am doubtfull to deale anie further therein, and to bestowe anie charge upon hyt unlesse I have some assurance from her Majestie for possessinge thereof. It is a thinge of small valeur, if yt will please your honore to gett me the fead farme thereof I wyll buylde some fortes and castles upon hit, and keepe yt from annoyance of reables." ¹

It was about this period, viz., on the 20th of April, 1618, that the Earl of Essex granted to John Hadzor of Keppock, in the County of Louth, Gentleman, eldest son of Nicholas Hadzor, late of Keppock, Esq., deceased, and of Maud his second wife, daughter of George Plunkett of Beaulieu, in the same county, Esquire, the Manor of "Moymuck" and nineteen tates of land, afterwards well known as Hadzor's Fee-Farm, in the Parish of Magheraclone, in this Barony, on a fee farm rent of £40 per annum, still paid by the Brownlow family, whose ancestors have been in possession for nearly two centuries. It appears by certain papers among the muniments at Longleat that there had been much litigation with regard to this estate, which had been claimed as their own property by the Plunketts of Beaulieu, in Louth, and which they had conveyed to the Hadzors; the celebrated Ever Mac Cooley Mac Mahon having obtained possession, first as tenant to the Plunketts, and afterwards to the Earl of Essex. However, the matter was compromised by the fee farm grant already referred to, and which has ever since remained the title to the lands in question, though they were not left undisturbed by the Great Rebellion in 1661, when the owner was certainly compromised, as is evident by an Inquisition taken at Carrickmacross, August 18, 1664, which proves that "John Hadzor of Magheracloy on the 23d of October, 1641, was seized of 19 Tates of land which he forfeited, as a rebel: at that time, Colonel Thomas Sadler received from the

¹ S. P. O. Charles Ogle was concerned in Essex's tumult, and was confined in the Gate House.

Ufurping Powers, a grant of the same in lieu of the arrears of his pay, due to him for service in England, extending to the sum of £513. 11. 0. the 19 Tates of land were subject to a rent charge of £40 p^r annum, to the heirs of the Earl of Essex, the land was of the clear annual value of 9^d. p^r. acre."¹ It appears however by the Book of Survey and Distribution, and also by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation passed after the Restoration of Charles II., that these lands with estates in other counties were resumed by the Crown, and granted to Dr. Robert Gorges (21st November, 19 Charles II., enrolled 6th December, 1667).² The Brownlow family were in possession, probably by purchase, previous to the year 1692.

The following papers, written in 1626, and preserved in the State Paper Office, illustrate the "Land Question" at this period, and prove that the system of underletting to "the mere Irish," which justice and good policy enjoined, was not undertaken without considerable difficulties, involving loss both to landlord and tenant:—

"2nd May 1626. Certificate from the Commissioners for Irish Causes, concerning George Gernon of Donmoghlan in the County of Louth."

"Setting forth that the Petitioner alledges that he is indebted to the Earl of Essex, M^r George Fairfax, and M^r Robert Blaney now deceased in several sums of money for the rent of certain lands in Ulster, which he farmed of the said parties, and were inhabited by mere Irish, who have run away wthout payment of their Rents, leaving the Petitioner liable to the payment of the whole Rent: The Earl of Essex to be moved to accept of a reasonable composition &c. Signed. Jo: Denham. W. Jones. Francis Gatton. He: Holcroft. Richard Hadfor.—Serjeant's Inn Fleet Str:." Lord Essex's answer to the above was as follows:—

"My verie good lords, I receyved this other day a letter from yo' lps wth an inclosed petition from one M^r Garnon praying some ease in payment of his debt to mee. Though I have been much wronged by others my Tenants there by receyving the full Rents from the Undertenants, converting the same to other uses, not paying mee what is my due, yett in regard of your Lōps recommendations, and in commiseration of his poore Estate, I willingly yield to accept of such payment as is sett downe by yo' lops, and to that end intend to write to my servant in Ireland, that when he hath drawn up the Reckning even between M^r Garnon and myselfe, hee may accordingly take order for the payment thereof as by him is desired. I humbly take leave of yo' lps and doe truly remaine your lops servant. Ro: Essex.

"Essex House xixth June 1626."³

Numerous leases granted by Lord Essex during the reign of Charles I. attest the improving state of Farney prior to the Rebellion of 1641. Brian Mac Ever Mac Mahon, who had had a lease of the whole estate granted to

¹ Repertory of Inquisitions, Monaghan.

² 15th An. Report on Irish Records, p. 144.

³ In the hand of a secretary, but signed by Lord Essex.

him some months previous, died in 1618; from that time the barony was no longer farmed by one proprietor, but subdivided into several large portions, and leased to "George Lord Bishoppe of Cloyne,¹ Edward Maye of Dublyn gentleman, Coll M^c Bryan of Leigh (Leigue) in the County of Monaghan Esquier" (son of Brian Mac Ever Mac Mahon), and other undertakers, who were in all cases bound to build, "upon some convenient place of the lands hereby demised, one good stronge and substantiall house of stone or bricke to be layed wth lyme and sand wth chymneyes and Wyndowes after the English manner fytt for habitacōn, and to be covered wth slate or tyle." They were also bound within ten years "to diche fence and inclose all, or the greatest part, of the premises thereby granted."^{2 3}

There are also extant⁴ several letters from Edward, first Lord Blayney, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Mr. Richard Blayney (murdered in the Rebellion of 1641), Mr. Thomas Rosell, and Mr. Robert Branthwait, agents to Lord Essex, addressed to his lordship, Sir Walter Devereux, Mr. William Wingfield, and Mr. Francis Kinaston, gentlemen "attending the Earl of Essex," which give much information as to the state of the Barony of Farney between the years 1621 and 1640.

It appears from these letters that a reaction had set in since the good prices which obtained about the year 1618, inasmuch that Lord Blayney, writing to Lord Essex in 1621, recommends him "to let fall 200^{li} a year of his Rent, rather than to have all waste as it is like to be." The policy of the Irish gentlemen of the Mac Mahon sept seems to have been the practice of renting large districts of the country and leaving them waste; themselves, in the language of the time, "going into Rebellion." The remedy advised by my Lord Blayney was that Lord Essex should build a castle; another project entertained about this time (1621) was to accept an offer which it seems the king had made not long before, "to plant the country." "If," adds Lord Blayney, "His L^{ps} can make a good bargain wth his Ma^{tie} I wishe wth all my harte that his L^{ps} would parte wth it upon good Termes, for if you will be pleased to consider that these Landes have byne in the possession of his L^{ps} and predecessors for the space of neare 50 years, you will fynde that the commoditie was but small that was had out of these landes." No

¹ George Synge, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, 1638.

² Original Leases penes E. P. S.

³ It appears, however, from proceedings in a Chancery suit brought by Thomas Petre, Esq., against John Price, the agent of the Earl of Essex in 1625, that it was with great difficulty the English undertakers could obtain possession of the lands leased to them; as to rents from their Irish under-tenants, it was perhaps not to be expected. Thus, Thomas Petre recounts a piteous tale of his losses, and describes his house "of lime and stone slated, and four houses more of stone, for English or Britishe Teñts to inhabit and dwell in, for the safety of themselves and their goods, *the place being frequented much with thieves and rebels.*" The custom also is alluded to of making proclamations to the tenants "at *Mkett dayes and at the Masse, the most of the Tenants being Papists.*"

⁴ At Longleat.

result, however, followed from this proposition, but Lord Effex is again advised not only to build a castle for himself at Carrickmacross, where thirteen townlands about the town had been reserved for that purpose, but also "to bestow 4 or 500^l upon an English house or small castle," upon lands rented by Mr. Ellyot, and which are described as being in the very centre of Farney. A curious letter from Lord Cromwell to Lord Effex, dated the 23rd of December, 1627, tells how he had been "eight days in his Lordship's Territories," examining into the state of his affairs and the demerits of his agent. The tates of land, he says, are 314, besides Mr. Hadzor's fee farm of 21 tates. "My Lord Corfield & S^r Charles Coote had been with him divers times desiring to become his Lordship's Tenant;" the object was evidently to improve the rents up to £2,000 a year, "when it is at that Rent, your Lordship may lease it, or sell it as you please, and tho' the scope be great, yet it is wild land, ill naboured and Tenants hard to get."

There are no letters between January, 1628, and October, 1633, and in the interim the Castle of Carrickmacross was certainly built. It was inhabited by Lord Effex himself in the latter year, as the following extracts from William William's disbursements, beginning 10th March, 1633, will prove:—

"To the joyner for eight dayes worke in settinge uppe bedds, ag ^t my Lo ^d cominge & doinge other work there	o	8	o
payd for loft lynnyn when my Lo: was here	o	11	o
To the Glasier for mendinge y ^e glasse windowes	o	4	6"
From another bill, headed "Chardges at Dublyn in July, 1633, when my Lord of Effex went over":—			
"At Drogheda goinge uppe, 4 horses hay & oates &c ffor my self, my Lo ^d Cooke & Men y ^t night & next morning	o	3	o
my stay there 10 dayes about my Lo ^d occasions for my self men & horses	5	o	o
At Drogheda comminge downe	o	8	o"

In the year 1634 Lord Effex employed Thomas Raven to make maps and a complete survey of his whole estate. From this invaluable record, still preserved, and belonging to the Marquis of Bath, and which is contained in a folio volume consisting of 140 leaves of vellum, 24 inches by 16 inches, we are enabled to declare with accuracy the number of houses "after the English manner fytt for habitacōn," and of huts generally without chimneys and windows, and covered with grafs or straw, after the fashion of a hovel without gables, in which the Irish natives were content to live. Besides the Castle of Carrick, or Effex Castle as it was afterwards called, a stately pile then lately erected by the earl on the hill above the old Irish village of Magherofs, there was but one house in the infant town of Carrickmacross with chimneys and windows and roofed with slate (this was, in fact, the inn kept by Mr. William Cesar); about a dozen wretched huts,

without including a larger number in Magherofs, completed the town. The number of farm-houses throughout the whole estate was but fifteen; of huts or cabins, of the kind already described, there were 334. There were but few fences or roads in the barony, much wild and uncultivated wastes, with very considerable woods, though the timber was insignificant, and a good deal of shrubby pastures.

It appears by two letters in the Strafford Papers, one from the Earl of Essex to the Lord Deputy (Wentworth), dated from Essex House, February 18, 1633-34, and the other, being the answer to it, from the Lord Deputy to Essex, from Dublin Castle, April 13, 1634, that Essex had been for some time in Ireland, which we have seen was in the summer of 1633, where he "abode with much civility," undoubtedly in the Castle of Carrickmacross, since called "Essex Castle." Another trace of this visit is to be found in the townland of Ballingarry, in the Parish of Killanny, where there is a place on the road to Drogheda called "Essex-ford," afterwards confounded with the site of the interview between the second Earl of Essex and Tyrone, which took place not here, but at *Anaghclint*, on the Lagan, on the borders of the County of Louth, in 1599. Eight years after this peaceful visit of Lord Essex to the Barony of Farney, the awful Rebellion of 1641 took place. Robert Branthwait, Esq., was at that time "Agent and Receiver" of the Earl of Essex in Ireland, having been appointed in 1637.¹ The situation had been previously offered to Mr. Arthur Wilson, the historian, as he informs us in his memoirs printed in Peck's "Defiderata curiosa."

"The original Depositions," already frequently referred to, give us ample and most trustworthy accounts of what then occurred in this Barony. The following is the substance of the more important papers:—

"The Examination of Robert Branthwait Esq^{re} one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Monaghan, and agent to the Rt. Honourable the Earle of Essex, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Household, the 30th day of March 1642."

"Who being examined &c declareth &c upon oath, that on Saturday October 23, 1641, between 8 and 9 of the clock in the morning, there came to my chamber dore in the Castle of Carrick some 4 or 5 men, amongst y^e rest one Pierce O'Birne, who beat violently at the door, being locked, which much amazed me, In regard I lived in authority among them; whereupon I caused my servant Richard Fahye an Irishman to know what the matter was, but they would give him no answer, and so stood with their weapons

¹ Robert Branthwait, Esq., had been for several years connected with Ireland, and Clerk to the Commissioners for Irish causes; he was commissioned also by the Earl of Essex to enter into all lands in the Barony of Farney "whereunto he had or may have hereafter any right or title, or which now are, or shall be unlawfully kept from him the said Earl." He was also empowered "to appoint one or more able and sufficient clerk or clerks unto all and singular the advowsons, &c. in Ulster, which doth or shall of right belong to him the said Earl," &c.

Original Grant *penes* E. P. S.

drawn before him, he holding out a Piftol in his hand, as though he would have fhoot at them. Then I came forth myfelf, and perceiving one of the company to prefent his piece at me, I retired back into my chamber again, by which time Col M^c Brian M^c Mahon,¹ came riding to the back fide of y^e Caftle without the Bawne, w^{ch} gave me opportunity to call to him, and to complain that I thought fome people were about to murder me in my Lodgings, who thereupon bid me fear nothing, for I fhould have no harm, prefently after, Patrick M^c Loghlin M^c Mahon one of my Lords Bailiffs, (and now a Captain amongft the Rebels,) came to my chamber door, and wifhed me to open it, w^{ch} I did; then he told me that all the places in Ireland were that day up in arms for defence of the Catholick Religion, faying I muft yeild myfelf Prifoner, then he went down with me to the gate where I met Mr. Richard Blayney,² who was brought prifoner thither out of his houfe hard by, and there we ftayed awhile, till Art M^c Brian M^c Mahon, one of the Captains brought us into the Caftle where he fet a guard upon us, afterwards the Lady Blayney,³ and her eldeft fon Mr. Edward Blayney,⁴ Mr. Richard Cope⁵ and his wife, Mr. Walter Cope, Mr. Anthony Cope, Mr. Nicholas Elcock, Mr. William Williams, Mrs. Clotworthy and her daughter, and others whofe names I do not now remember, were brought to us in the upper rooms of the Caftle, and the guard ftrengthened. In that manner we continued from Saturday till Monday after, at which time the Lady Blayney and her fon, Mr. R. Cope, Mr. W. Cope, Mr. Elcock, Mr. R. Blayney, Mr. A. Cope, and divers gentlewomen then in durance, were all fent to the Caftle of Monaghan, where they continued, till of late they were removed to Lodgings in the Town, all of them except Mr. R. Blayney, who was hanged in the garden of the Caftle there, by warrant from Sir Phelim Roe O'Neale, procured at the inftance of Art M^c Brian Lannagh M^c Mahon, a wicked villain, who fince died mad as I am credibly informed.

“When we were all put out of the Caftle of Carrick I was removed at my own request to the houfe of Redmond Burke, an old fervant of my Lord of Effex, where I continued from the 25th of O^ctob^er till Thurfday the 3rd of this inftant March, at which time I came from thence towards Dublin,

¹ This gentleman, with his coufin Arthur, fon of Sir Brian Mac Mahon, Knt., represented the County of Monaghan in the Parliament of 1634, their names are entered in Lodge's "Parliamentary Register" as follows:—

“1634, June 17, Artoge M Mahon Efqr^e Rufkie or Ballynure.

Cullo M Bryan M Mahon Efqr^e Liflanufkie or Tulleghlifh.”

In 1642 Col M^c Brian Mac Mahon was one of the fix perfons from the province of Ulfter who were appointed by the general afsembly of the Irifh rebels at Kilkenny, to act as “the Supreme Council of the Kingdom.” See “*Liber Hiberniæ*,” part iv. p. 146.

² Mr. Richard Blayney was coufin-german to the Lord Blayney.

³ Jane, daughter of Gerald, Lord Vifcount Drogheda.

⁴ Afterwards 3rd Lord Blayney, ob. 1669.

⁵ Richard Cope, of Drumully, in the County of Armagh, Efqr., and of Ballyblitoge, in the Parifh of Donaghmoyne, defcended from the Copes of Hanwell, in Oxfordfhire, Baronets.

and I muſt needs confeſs that during the time of my imprifonment, I was well intreated by Coll M^c Bryan, who ſuffered me to want neither meat nor other neceſſaries, beſides Redmund Burke and his wife were very beneficial to me upon all occaſions, yet from all the favor which I had from Coll M^c Bryan and other gentlemen of the country, I could not baniſh fear from my heart, ſtill thinking upon that maxim of theirs that faith is not to be kept with hereticks, for ſo they account Proteſtants, and that I was an Engliſhman which was a main fault with me; much labour I had to get a paſs from Coll M^c Bryan, who was ernest with me to ſtay ſtill in the country, aſſuring me often both by words and meſſage, that if I had a will to ſtay among them, he would make my means better than what was given me by my Lord of Eſſex; doubtleſs if I had not got away ſo opportunely as I did, he would have paid me ſtill in Farney, when he was beaten back from Tredagh, and after perhaps inſtead of means to live upon, I might have got a halter, for I do much fear that all the poor Engliſh which were left alive in that Country were ſerved with the ſame ſauce.

“ Divers other Inhabitants of Farney, men women and children, were kept priſoners in ſeveral houſes of the town, and had fleſh allowed them to eat, but no bread or drink, and there they remained till the fatal day of execution which was on Sunday, the 2nd of January laſt; in this maſacre periſhed Mr. William Williams My Lord of Eſſex his Senefchall, Mr. Gabriell Williams his Brother, Mr. Ithell Jones, his brother in law, who came newly out of Wales to viſit him, Richard Hollis the manager of Mrs. Uſhers eſtate in Farney, John Morice, Clerk to S^r Henry Spotſwood, Richard Gates newly come out of England, Clerk to Mr. Richard Blayney, Miles Powley Bailiff of his husbandry, Edward Crickley Receiver of M^r Dillons rents in Farney, Philip Farley a Farmer in Cormoy, Richard Taylor Shepherd to the Lord Biſhop of Cloyne, John Jackſon, a Tailor in Carrick, Thomas Alderſey Viſtualler there, Thomas Oſburn overſeer of Mrs. Uſhers ſheep, John Hughes a husbandman, Thomas Trane a Scotch Pedlar, George Greene of Magherofs, and two or three more whoſe names I cannot call to mind: all which were either hanged, ſtabbed with ſkeins, or both, or thrown like dogs into pits and ditches, but what offence the Rebels found in them I cannot well imagine, becauſe they were all of them honeſt men, yet perhaps it was enough to be Engliſh, and able of body to bear arms againſt them, if they ſhould have been ſet at liberty, beſides I think they were weary of giving ſo many of them meat, as unprofitable members of their commonwealth. Patrick M^c Edmund M^c Mahon was Marſhall for buſineſs of this nature as I was told, but Owen O’Murphy and a number of Kirnes with him, were chief actors in this bloody execution. It is reported among ſome of themſelves that the Vicar General Ever M^c Mahon was the cauſe of putting theſe men to death, and ſome have ſaid that his council is much followed in all their proceedings, being indeed as it were an oracle among them; The poor mens wives were moſt of them ſtripped and turned out of

town in cold frosty weather, it seems they were ashamed to kill them, but thought cold and hunger should do it, if not, the cruel people of the Country.

“During the time of my Imprisonment I had some discourse with Patrick M^c Louglan and others who told me their intent was to maintain the King in his prerogative, being now in effect no King, nor of power to do any thing of himself, the Parliament men of England ruling all as they list, and that they would have their own Religion free, with Bishops and Priests of their own established in their antient Livings without admitting of any Protestant Bishops and Ministers. That the kingdom should be governed by men of their own nation, that would take care his Majesty’s Revenue should be duely collected, and paid from time to time, ever protesting that they would have no king but his Majesty, and that they would be true and loyal subjects to him.

“Lastly touching the Earl of Effex his losses, Col M^c Bryan M^c Mahon and Patrick M^c Edmund M^c Mahon took from me while I was prisoner in the Castle a matter of £600, or thereabouts, I cannot set down the certainty of the sum because part of the money was in bags untold, Mr. Richard Blayney had likewise £120 taken from him at that time which I was ready to receive of him for rent due to his Lordship, and these losses were accompanied with others of no small moment, w^{ch} I will relate to his L^p. when I come to his presence.”¹

“People of Carrickemageroffe who were good and charitable to the English.

“Mr. Pat^k M^c Cohconatt M^c Ewland of Cremourne who dwells now in Mr. Blayneys House in Carrick.

“Redmond Burke his wife and family Servant to the Earl of Effex.

“Richard ffahy and his wife, he was my servant.

“Richard Tleaffe and his wife.

“The widow Caalan and her family.

“Brian reagh O’Duffy, the Constable, and his wife.

“Patrick Conolly, dwelling upon the back side of the Castle

“William Kelly, his wife and family.

“George Plunkett, his wife and family.

“Darby Connor, and his wife.

“George Dollahide, his wife, and family.

“William Clynton, his wife, and family.

“Signed Robert Branthwait.” “*Li. 730. Ster.*”

“Jur: 30 Mar: 1642.

Randall Adams.

Roger Puttocke.”

¹ I believe this refers to the patent of the Barony of Farney, regranted by King James I. in the year 1621 to the Earl of Effex, and which, as appears by a letter from Lord Cromwell to his Lordship in the year 1633, was then in the Castle of Carrick.

Anthony Atkinson, servant to Mr. Branthwait, gives a similar account to that of his master touching the first outbreak of the Rebellion, on the 23rd of October, 1641; and proceeds to narrate the particulars of the massacre which took place on the 2nd of January (1641-2), as follows:—

“ Upon the 2nd day of January last, being Sunday afternoon, Mr. Boyle Minister of our Town, Mr. Williams, Mr. Gabriel Williams and myself were in the House of Margaret Cesar,¹ conferring together at the Fire side, about the then present troubles we were in, but having not been there above half an hour, there came a great many about it of the rebels to the number of 20 or upwards, 8 or 9 whereof entered the room we were in, and upon the first sight drew their weapons, as swords & skeins, offered to stab & wound us, and spoke in the Irish tongue which we understood very little, so that Mr. Williams seeing as he thought death approach, fell down upon his knees at the end of a long table, and prayed to God for the remission of his sins; Mr. Boyle was presently taken away, and put into his own chamber, Mr. Gabriel slip’t from under their arms into another room, where they wounded him and kept him fast, upon that I made at Patrick M^c Henry Bane O’Birne the chief rebel in that place, and got hold of him with his skein drawn, while one with his sword gave me several wounds in the head, another with the skein in my hand to the number of 7 or 8, and after a long struggle betwixt us, I called to Mr. Williams and prayed him to rise and come and aid me, that we might fight for our lives, to which he made no answer, but continued in the same place kneeling, when I see that I let the rebel go, and slip’t up at the back of a table, where he made several thrusts at me, though by Gods providence I escaped, and fled up to the upper end of it, where Mr. Williams was, presently upon that they laid hands on us, bound our hands behind our backs with withes, and then with a cord tied

¹ Margaret Cesar was apparently the widow of “ William Cesar of Caricke in the County of Monaghan, in the Realme of Ireland Inholder,” to whom Robert, Earl of Essex, granted a lease dated July 20, 14th Charles I. (1638). The premises are thus described: “ All that messuage tenit and dwellinge howse in Carrick wherein the said Will^m Cesar doth nowe inhabite and dwell, and the yards gardens and orchards thereunto adioyninge and belonginge, and also all that pte and pcell of land and grounde in Carrick called the Droman wth th’ appeñs lyinge on the weste side of the highe way there, leadinge from the towne of Carrick towards Castle-Blayney.” “ Covenant that the said William Cesar, will within ten years next coming, ditch and inclose with fences the demised premises, and grind his corn at the Lords mill, provided he lives wthin 3 miles of the same, also upon reasonable warning shall send a laborer wth a horse and carre to labor two daies in every year wth the said Earl, or else pay 8^d in money for every day he shall be spared therein. Covenant to allow such of the 1st Earls tenants as shall be next adioyning to the said lands hereby demised, as have no turves upon their own lands, to get and carry away turves for their fire upon the boggs, paying to the said William Cesar one peny for every spade; Covenant to plow and sow a convenient quantity of land and corn yearly upon the demised pmisses; Covenant for ‘ harriotts ’ &c. Covenant, that it may be lawfull for y^e 1st Earl to build one or two messuages or dwelling houses, upon the said demised lands called Dromon, beyond the northmost end of the 1st hereby demised messuage, and to enclose four acres of the same, to each house two acres. Rent reserved £8 p^r aⁿn, Term of Lease 40 years.” From the original counterpart, *penes* E. P. S.

us both together, from that place they led us out of the Houfe, into a little barn, where they ufed to thrafh corn, there they unloofed the rope, and the mafter rebel Patrick M^c Henry, took it, and put it about Mr. William's neck and hung his body over the infide of the door, until he was dead, afterwards pulled him and ftripped him naked upon the floor ; By that time the reft of the wicked crew without, brought his brother-in-law Mr. Ithell Jones, and ufed him as the former, after him Mr. William's own brother Mr. Gabriell Williams, but before they had done execution upon him, I was fent for out at the inftance of one Owen O'Murphy, who commanded the rebels in all that wicked a^ct, the faid Owen brought me up to the place where my mafter was, and took one Redmond Burke, bound for my true imprifonment, at whofe houfe I remained ftill after during my ftay in that place.

“ About the 18th day of February laft, Col M^c Brian M^c Mahon fent his pafs to my mafter for the releafe of us both, and confented that we fhould have Redmond Burke and Richard ffahy to be our convoy, for our better fafety to any port in this kingdom, from whence we might transport ourfelves to England ; but being unfurnished of horfes then, we were forced to ftay there till the 3d day of this infant March, at which time we took our Journey for Newftone, where my Lady of Slaine made my mafter welcome to her houfe, though he did not lodge there at night, but came to Drumconragh afterward, and laid in the Inn : The next morning we came to Sydan, where my Lord of Slaine caufed a kinfman of his Lordfhips and one of his Servants, who was commanded as from his Lordfhip, to give us all entertainment at Slaine Houfe for 4 days, to which place we went that night, being Friday, and there remained till Sunday in the morning next following, at which time we hired 3 men there to add to our convoy, who brought us to S^t John Nettervilles houfe at Dowth, where we wanted nothing fit for man or horfe, and befides gave us hearty welcome, the next day after we came thither we removed to Tredagh, and from thence by fea to this City of Dublin.”

“ The loffes w^{ch} I have fuftained from y^e Rebels viz :

“ Moneys due to me upon bonds, bills and other reckon-

ings in all £131 15 0

“ In Horfes Mares Colts Sheep and other fmall things 28 5 0

In toto £160.

“ Anthonie Atkinfon.”

“ Robert Boyle Clerk, Vicar of Carrickmagheroffe depofeth that on the 23d of October laft paft, Owen O'Murphy of Tullenefcae County of Monaghan Gent : Rofs M^c Laughlin M^c Mahon of the Parifh of Mageraclony in the fame gent : and about 30 or 40 more notorious rebels, came in rebellious and tumultuous manner to this deponants houfe at Derryollom in the fame County, and violently knocking at the door threatened to brake down

the same if it were not opened, whereupon for fear of danger the door being opened, the same Rebels rushed in and took away of this deponants goods one fowling piece, one brass pistol, two Rapier staves, and one pike staff, and at the same time took away a burding piece from a neighbour to whom he had lent it, (and besides) in books 100^{li}. In leases lands and debts 400^{li}. household stuff 140^{li}. Wearing apparell and plate 50^{li}. Corne and hay 180^{li}. Cattell 350^{li}. building 300^{li}. Suma 1520^{li}. besides my yearly estate amounting to, 200^{li}. p^r an^m."

Dennis, the relict of James Montgomery, Clerk, Parson of Donemayn, reckoned her losses at £703. "On May-day last," she deposed, "when the Rebels were beaten at Ardee by the English Army, they came all to Carrickmacross, and then they killed her husband, and said they would not leave a minister alive in Ireland, because, as they said, the English Army killed all their priests at Ardee, and the chief Captains and Colonels in the Carrick said, they did God good service in killing the ministers, and said also, that at Christmas last, the Rebels most cruelly murdered at three severall times, 19 English men, and since Christmas last, they killed and drowned at or near the Carrick, of men women and children the matter of 89 persons."

"Elizabeth Whitehead Relict of Robert Whitehead late of Innishkeen Esq. laid her damages at £40 p^r an^m.

"Elizabeth Williams Relict of William Williams of Carrick, laid her damages at £237.

"Paul Reed of Blackstaff estimates his loss at £6. 13. 4. annual profit books and writings 20 nobles, Chattels £28, Stone House, Bawne, park and back-shed in Blackstaff, 20 marks."

William Bushop, Agent for George Synne, Bishop of Cloyne, who had a large farm in Farney, deposed that his Lordship lost in live stock no less than the value of £1080 15s., and in corn and hay £70, besides the value of his lease under Lord Essex, of which 36 years were unexpired, which he valued at not less than £1000 sterling.

Sir Henry Spotswood, Knight, who is described as of Drumboat, a townland in the Parish of Innishkeen, estimated his losses in the Counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Fermanagh, and Tyrone at £5580.

Richard Grave, of the same townland, yeoman, lost to the value of £500.

Henry Bradley, of the same place, weaver, £111. He also deposed to the drowning of fifty Protestants, men, women, and children, in Sir Henry Spotswood's Lough, near Drumboat. This happened about December, 1641.

Elizabeth Clarke, late of Peterborrowe, which was also called "*Peters Town*," from Thomas Peter, Esq., a tenant of Lord Essex before 1625, estimated her present loss at £386.

Katherine Bellew, *alias* Bedlow, late of Blittock, a townland in the Parish of Donaghmoynne, widow, lost her goods to the amount of twenty

marks. Her evidence confirms generally the particulars deposed to by the preceding sufferers.

Robert Devereux, K.G., 3rd Earl of Essex, Viscount Hereford, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, &c., died on the 14th of September, 1646,¹ and with him ended the elder line of the House of Devereux; a family who had been at least in nominal possession of the Barony of Farney for a period of nearly eighty years. Having died without issue, and intestate, the inheritance of his estates devolved upon his sister Frances, Marchioness of Hertford, and his nephew Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet, the only surviving son of his youngest sister, the Lady Dorothy Devereux, and Sir Henry Shirley, Baronet. The former of these ladies was married at Drayton Bassett, in the County of Stafford, on the 3rd of March, 1616, to Sir William Seymour, afterwards Marquis of Hertford and Duke of Somerset. The Lady Dorothy was married to Sir Henry Shirley, of Ettington, in Warwickshire, Shirley in Derbyshire, Staunton Harold and Rakedale, in Leicestershire, and Astwell in Northamptonshire, Baronet, in the Church of St. Lawrence Pountney, London, the 18th of May, the preceding year (1615). Sir Henry died on the 8th of February, 1633-34, and Lady Dorothy married secondly, William Stafford, of Blatherwick, in the County of Northampton, Esq., by whom she had no issue; she died March 30, 1636, leaving by her first husband Sir Henry, two sons, Sir Charles Shirley, who died unmarried June 7, 1646, and Sir Robert Shirley, who thus became co-heir to his uncle, Lord Essex.

Both the Marquis of Hertford and Sir Robert Shirley having the honour to be classed as "Delinquents" by the then reigning powers, it was not until 1653 that their affairs were sufficiently arranged to allow of a settlement of the property of the late Earl of Essex.

In that year it was agreed between the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Sir Robert Shirley, "by the mediation of Ulick Marquis of Clanrickard," "That all the Irish Lands w^{ch} were the Inheritance of the sayd Robert late Earle of Essex shall be equally divided whensoever y^e s^d Lady Marchioness or her Heyres or the sayd S^r Robert Shirley or his Heyres shall require the same." This contemplated division eventually took place in 1692, the property in the interim remaining a joint estate.

In 1655 the Barony of Farney appears to have been again surveyed; ² a copy of that survey is before me, it is entitled,

"An exact and perfect Abstract

of the severall Tathes of Land latly belonging to the Right Hon^{ble} Robert Earle of Essex &c. deceased, in the County of Monaghan in the Kingdome of Ireland. Taken out of a Book of Survey lying between the most Hon^{ble} Frances Lady Marchioness of Hertford and S^r Rob. Shirley, Baronet, att Essex house, Coheyles to the sayd late Earle. Anno Dom: ¹ 1655."

¹ According to Ludlow, his death was caused by his having overheated himself in the chase of a stag in Windsor Forest.

² Francis Jobson's Survey, undertaken in 1592, appears to have been never executed. See p. 102. The earliest book of maps being that of Thomas Raven in 1634.

From this survey, which gives the contents of every townland, divided into profitable ground (subdivided into arable and pasture), moss bog, and waste ground, it appears that a large proportion of the barony remained in an uncultivated state, and of this the greater part is described as "Shrubby Wood," or "Rocky Pasture." The country was at that time almost entirely unenclosed. There appears to have been scarcely anything worthy of the name of timber, but an abundance of underwood, of which there is at present scarcely the slightest trace. The whole estate is computed at 47,734 English acres, equal to 29,468 Irish, and 36,965 of the Scotch standard. About this time (1655) Sir Henry Tichborne, of Tichborne, Baronet, the celebrated Governor of Drogheda, proposed to farm Sir Robert Shirley's lands in the County of Monaghan. The heads of his proposal were as follows:—

1. That a year may be granted free, for the drawing in of former tenants or their heirs.

2. A lease to be granted for 30 years.

Rent for the first 10 years, £200 per annum.

„ for the next 10 years, £400 per annum.

„ for the last 10 years, £600 per annum.

This it is stated was a considerable offer. 1st. In regard that the land is totally waste, and no houses upon it. 2nd. In respect there are no materials of timber on the land, nor anything near to build with. 3rd. That tenants must be brought out of England and Wales, and will not be "allured" to land so naked and waste without extraordinary conditions. And 4th, the great expenses of the public contributions to country charges.

The same terms were proposed for the other moiety of the barony, but neither accepted by either Sir Robert Shirley or the Marchioness of Hertford.

The following year, two English undertakers, by name Richard Hampden and William Barton, "Citizens and Merchant Tailors of London," entered into an agreement with the proprietors of the barony, dated July 28, 1656, by which the whole territory was leased to them and their heirs for a term of thirty-eight years, at a rent for the first two years of one peppercorn, and for the next twelve years of £350 to each proprietor, the money to be paid in the common dining-hall of the Middle Temple, London. I find a record of demand for the rent having been made according to the preceding clause on the 10th of June, 1659, by Gilbert Sheldon, of London, gent., and Joseph Sheldon, Citizen and Draper of London,¹ deputed on the part of Sir Robert Shirley for that purpose. There are other circumstances from which it would appear that the undertakers failed in fulfilling the conditions of their lease, which they resigned, in consequence, no doubt, of the troubles in 1688-9, and hence the origin of the traditionary story stated in Coote's

¹ Nephews of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

“Survey of Monaghan.” “That the Barony of Farney having been forfeited by Lord Effex (Robert, son of Walter), was let in fee farm to another person whose name was Barton, for £2,000 p^r annum, but he, not being able to pay so large a sum in the troubles that then prevailed in Ireland, had the leases cancelled, and the whole country was then granted to another Earl of Effex, excepting the church lands, and from family connexion from thence descended to the present possessors.”¹

It is unnecessary here to point out the inaccuracies of this statement, which the preceding pages have sufficiently disproved. The Mr. Barton here alluded to is the same as William Barton, Esq., who represented the County of Monaghan in the Parliaments of 1692, 1695, and 1703. According to tradition, his family occupied the Castle of Carrick at the time that it is said to have been burnt; this appears to have been in 1688-9. In 1692 the “ruins of the Castle” are mentioned;² but of the exact date of its demolition we have no account.³ A relic of this gentleman was not long since found at Carrickmacross in the shape of a brass token, here represented.



The obverse bears “W. B. AT CARACKMA'ROSSE,” with the coat of Barton, three bears' heads couped, with a bear's head for crest.⁴ On the reverse, “WHEN . YOY . PLEASE . ILE . CHAINGE . THES.” From Dr. Aquilla

¹ Coote's “Survey of Monaghan,” anno 1801, p. 135.

² In the summer of 1861, the old Market House of Carrickmacross was taken down. It stood in the centre of the street in the midst of the town. It had been built in 1780, but originally, as appeared from a stone with the following inscription, and which formed the base of the belfry, in 1741:—

“Exuviis positis veteris Castellii
Nitidum juventâ
Hoc forum rerum venalium
Publico commodo
Propriis [sumpti] bus extruxere
Prenobil [is] Vice comes Weymouth
Nobilisque G. S. J. & S. SHIRLEY
Anno [MD] CCXLI.”

³ In the year 1698 Mr. Barton was living at *Thomastowne*, in the neighbouring County of Louth, and a letter which has been accidentally preserved addressed by him to the Hon. Robert Shirley, eldest son of Robert, Lord Ferrers, by his first wife, mentions his intention of coming to England, where he had not been for twenty-five years, for the purpose of endeavouring an amicable end with regard to certain legal points relating to the Lords Weymouth and Ferrers, the proprietors of Farney, and connected with the lease of 1656.

⁴ A. three bears' heads couped. G. Barton of Barton, in the County of Lancaster, borne also by the Irish branch of that family.

Smith's "Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens current in Ireland between the years 1637 and 1679," this appears to be a unique instance of a rhyme engraved on a token at this period.

The year following the restoration of Charles II. it was found by an Inquisition held at Monaghan on the 6th of March, 1661, that the late Robert Earl of Essex and Ewe, had died seized of all and singular the dominions, territories, manors, castles, forts, burgages, hundreds, villages, hamlets, monasteries, abbeys, priories, and sites of monasteries abbeys and priories, chantries, rectories, free chapels, messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, woods and underwoods, fisheries, mines, rents, reversions, advowsons, and rights of patronage of churches, rectories, vicarages, chapels, and of all spiritual promotions and dignities whatsoever, knights' fees, &c., of, or in, the Dominion of Ferney, alias Hiffaerny, Downemayne and Clankeroile. It was found also that these premises had descended on the death of the said Earl to the most noble the Marquis of Hertford and Sir Robert Shurley, knight (*Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet*), as co-heirs of the said Earl of Essex; That the aforefaid Lord Marquis of Hertford was now possessed of one moiety of the premises, and that the aforefaid Sir Robert Shirley was dead, and that his heir, whose name was unknown to the Jury, was in possession of the other moiety; and lastly that all the premises were held of the King in free and common soccage.¹

Sir Robert Shirley died in the Tower of London, November 6, 1656, where he had been confined for his loyalty to his Sovereign, Charles II. He was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Sir Seymour Shirley, Baronet, on whose decease in 1667 (followed by that of his posthumous son Robert, in 1668-9), this estate, with the rest of the family inheritance, devolved on his second and only surviving son, Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet, called to the House of Peers in 1677, as Baron Ferrers of Chartley, and in 1711, as Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth.

The materials for the local history of Farney during the latter half of the seventeenth century are so scanty, that with the exception of the notices of the descent of the property and of its division in 1692, I have discovered little worthy of preservation. In this respect its history may be favourably contrasted with the annals of the preceding century, in which accounts of insurrectionary forays are of almost annual recurrence. In proportion as Farney made less noise in the world as the theatre of rebellion and bloodshed, it improved in the arts of peace and industry, and notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country consequent on the Revolution of 1688, and the absence of the proprietors of the soil, "The Ferney" appears to have been in a flourishing condition at the end of the seventeenth century.

One of these proprietors was, as we have already shown, Robert Shirley Lord Ferrers, grandson of the Lady Dorothy, youngest daughter of Robert,

¹ "Repertory of Inquisitions," vol. ii. Monaghan, Car. ii. nr. 4.

2nd Earl of Essex, the other was Thomas Thynne, Lord Viscount Weymouth, who succeeded to the inheritance of the Lady Frances Devereux, eldest daughter of Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex, afterwards Marchioness of Hertford and Duchess of Somerset, in 1674. Her Grace, who survived her husband, William Seymour, Duke of Somerset (who died in 1660), having devised her share of the Devereux estates to his Lordship, as the husband of her granddaughter, the Lady Frances Finch (eldest daughter of Heneage, 2nd Earl of Winchelsea, by the Lady Mary Seymour, third daughter of the Duke of Somerset and Lady Frances Devereux).

The following is a short statement of the particulars of the Division of the territory of Farney, effected in the year 1692, under the direction of Mr. John Mainwaring and Mr. Richard Drakeford, "*appointed by their Lordships to view and divide the same.*"

1st Moiety.	
" Killany Parish, worth p ^r an ^m	£362 16 7½
Donamoyne Parish	740 7 10
6 Tates & ½ in Magerofs Parish	127 13 11
1 Tate in Enniskeen Parish	6 2 0
The East side of the Town of Carrick	18 12 0
One half of M ^r Hadfors fee-farm rent, now M ^r Brownlows	20 0 0
One half of the Town Mill	10 0 0
One half of the Customs of Carrick Town	20 0 0
The Ruins of the Castle, and other buildings belonging to it	8 0 0
	£1,313 14 4½
2 nd Moiety.	
" Magerofs Parish, 6 Tates & ½ deducted	£703 18 6½
Mageraclony Parish	532 15 7½
The West side of the Town of Carrick	27 0 0
One half of M ^r Hadfors rent, now Brownlows	20 0 0
One half of the Town Mill	10 0 0
One half of the Customs of Carrick	20 0 0
	£1,313 14 2

By mutual agreement executed on the 1st of February, 1692, the first moiety was appointed to be the "lott or share" of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, the second was at the same time secured to Robert Lord Ferrers; a very few years, however, sufficed to prove that the division was unequal, the second moiety of the estate assigned to Lord Ferrers having been valued

too highly. The noble conduct of Lord Weymouth on this occasion deserves to be remembered to his honour; refusing to take advantage of the original agreement of 1692, by which the more valuable portion of the territory of Farney was settled upon him and his heirs, he executed in the years 1695, 1699, and 1706, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, by which he ceded to Lord Ferrers a considerable portion of his original share,¹ and thus equalized in value the eastern and western moieties of the barony. His lordship accompanied the final settlement in 1706 with the following letter, which was found enclosed within the deed to which it refers:—

“Lond. March 23, 1706.”

“My Lord

“It is with greate confusion that I foe late returne y^r L^{ps} my acknowledgements for y^r favour received long since but I was unwilling to trouble y^r L^{ps} till I could informe y^u that I have sent downe y^e Deeds wee agreed upon by the Tamworth Carryer this day w^{ch} will not reach Mainewaring before y^e end of next weeke, and then, or soon after, he will present them to you. There is a Lease and Release, executed by me, and a Counterpart of the later to be sealed by y^r L^{ps}, I have punctually recited y^e true matter of Fact, & assigned over to y^r L^{ps}, all the lands agreed to by y^r L^{ps} and myselfe, as our two Agents settled it, I have also informed my Agent Fitch that y^r L^{ps} is to receive the Rents from last May Day foe y^t y^r L^p will bee noe looser by y^e delay of the deeds, I assure y^r L^p I receive greate satisfaction that this matter is ended, for I believe none of those who shall succeed us, could have done it foe well, neither can there now bee any occasion of their not continuing the same freindship w^{ch} has bin between their Parents, and bin ever the chiefest of my concerns & comfort, I am most truly my Lord, y^r L^{ps} most humble and most obedient servant. Weymouth.”

“For the Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Ferrers at Staunton, Loughborough bagg. Leicestershire.”

In 1711, five years after the date of the preceding letter, Lord Weymouth founded a free school on his moiety of the property at Carrickmacross, an institution which for many years maintained a high character among the

¹ Viz. By the Deed of the 4th of May, 1695, the Townlands of “Bock Etra, the middle Bock, Donaree, Latt Donaree, & Drumberagh, in the parish of Donaghmoine.” By the Deed of the 15th of August, 1699, the Townlands of “Latterlanigan als Latterinigan, Killerew, Cashland als Cassell, Corneslaw als Cornesleagh, Aghclogan, Lisdoonan, Croslar als Cleslere, Bock otra, and Dooragh, in the parish of Donaghmoine, and alsoe all that moiety or halfe of a mill scituate and being in Carrick Towne.” By the Deed of the 23rd of March, 1706, the Townlands of “The Two Creves & Cormoy, in the parish of Donaghmoine, Mullaghmachar-teagh Tullynescagh-east, & Tullynescagh-west, Clonrick-mason & Drumkirke, Anaghhean, Anaghmaran, Leige and Drumgeny, in the parish of Killany, & also one small parcell or parke of ground now in the tenure, possession or occupation of the said Lord Ferrers or his assigns.”

endowed schools of Ireland.¹ According to tradition Lord Ferrers undertook at the same time, as another means of improving the town, to build a barrack for a troop of horse there, but this plan, if ever intended, was never put into execution. This military force might have been very desirable for the purpose of keeping in check the Rapparees or Tories, as certain gangs of freebooters, originally the disbanded soldiers of the armies of William III. and James II., were called, and who, as it appears from such entries as the following in the accounts of the estate, infested the Barony of Farney.

“Novr 26 1717, P^d for a Guard House, & given to Soldiers on the Rap^{ps} acc^t £2. 12. 0.”

There are still extant in the country many floating traditions of the Tory-hunters of these times, and particularly of seven persons called the seven Johns, from their Christian name, who are said to have executed martial law on the gallows hill at Carrickmacross. John Daniell, John Mac Kinlie, John Brickell, John Swinburne, and John Bashford were among the number.

These stories are however invariably so mixed up with fable, and the traditions of other times, that it is impossible to rely upon them.

Thomas Thynne, first Viscount Weymouth, who appears to have visited his Irish estates in the summer of 1698, when he took up his residence at the gate house of the ruined castle, deceased in the year 1714, without surviving male issue, bequeathing the inheritance of his large estates to his great-nephew, Thomas, second Viscount Weymouth, ancestor of the Marquis of Bath, the present possessor of the eastern moiety of the Barony of Farney, and through the Carteret and Worsley families descended from the Lady Frances Devereux.

Robert, Earl Ferrers, died December 25, 1717, and by a family settlement executed in 1714, his four sons by his second Countess, the Hon. Robert,

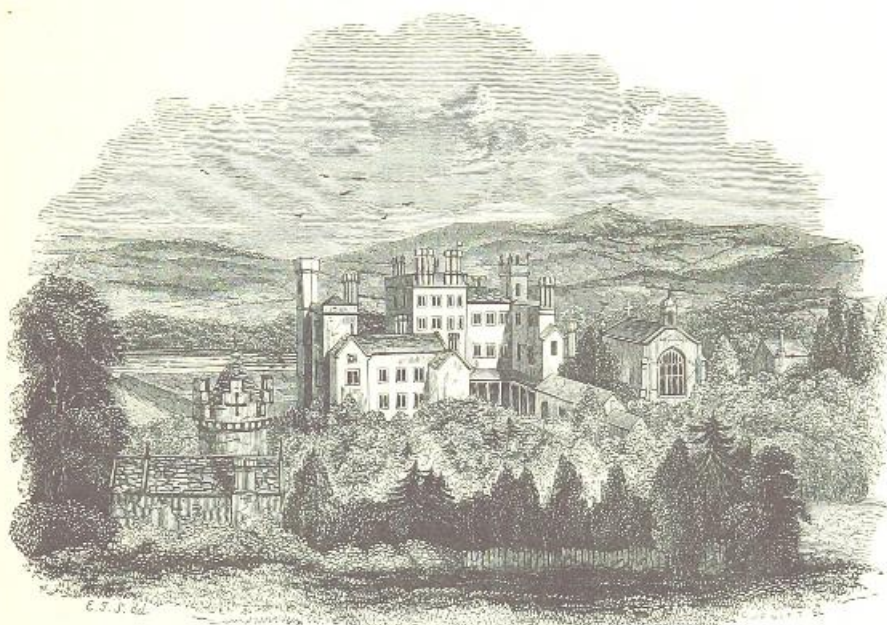
¹ The following is a list of the Masters of the Free School of Carrickmacross, as far as I have been able to ascertain:—

John Carver, B.A. First Master. Under the name Carvery he received the degree of B.A. in the University of Dublin, 1703, *honoris causa*. Ob. June 9, 1711, æt. 49.
 Rev. William Folds, M.A., 1713—1745, of St. John's, Cambridge. A.B. in that University, 1708.
 Rev. John Folds, LL.D., 1745—1780. Son of his predecessor. B.A. 1743; LL.D. 1756.
 Rev. Thomas Carpendale, A.B., 1785. He afterwards became Head Master of the Royal School of Armagh.
 Rev. William Pinching, A.B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1781; A.M. 1784. In 1795 he became Vicar of Magheros, and died in February, 1825.
 Rev. — Sheils, or Shiels, from 1805 to 1810.
 Rev. Samuel Shenton Heatly, M.A., was Master in 1811-1818. In that year he resigned on his appointment to the Vicarage of Drummond [Randallstown], in the diocese of Connor.
 Rev. William Twiss Palmer, M.A. Graduated in the University of Dublin. B.A. 1808.
 Rev. Maurice McKay, LL.D. Scholar of T.C.D. in 1825.
 — Graham. His name appears as Master, in a Visitation Book of 1839.
 Rev. Robert Hogg, M.A. [B.A. 1834; LL.D. 1846.]
 Rev. Arthur Gore Ryder, M.A. Scholar of T.C.D. [B.A. 1845; D.D. 1859.] Now Incumbent of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, and Canon of Christ Church, Dublin.
 Thomas S. Shaw, B.A. Present Master.

George, Sewallis, and John Shirley, became possessed in equal undivided portions of the western moiety of the territory of Farney; these portions eventually centred in the survivor, the Hon. George Shirley (his brothers having died without issue), great-grandfather of Evelyn Philip Shirley, and Horatio Henry Shirley, Esquires, the present owners of the western moiety of Farney, and great-great-great-great-grandsons of the Lady Dorothy Devereux.

In a list of Irish absentees, ascribed to Thomas Prior, and printed in the year 1729, are found the names of Viscount Weymouth and the Hon. Robert Shirley; their estates in the County of Monaghan are estimated respectively at £2,000 per annum.

In 1769 another list of absentees was printed, divided into two classes, of "those who live constantly abroad, and are seldom or never seen in Ireland,"

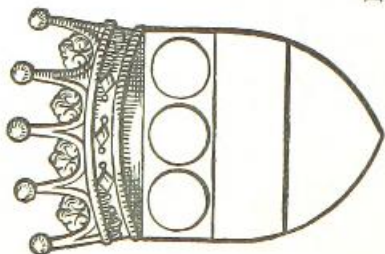


LOUGH FEA HOUSE, IN THE BARONY OF FARNEY AND COUNTY OF MONAGHAN. 1840.

and "those who live generally abroad and visit Ireland occasionally for a very short time." In the first list is the name of Lord Viscount Weymouth, his estate being estimated at £3,000 per annum. The second list includes the name of "— Shirley Esq. W[arwick] Shire, £5,000 p' ann." About 1750 the Shirley family erected a house adjoining the town of Carrickmacross, which became the occasional residence of the family during these brief visits to Ireland, and in 1777 the Hon. George Shirley made extensive preparations for erecting a castle on the high grounds of Lurgan adjoining the town of Carrickmacross; this design was however afterwards abandoned, and it was not until the year 1826 that his grandson, the late Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., laid the foundation of a mansion worthy of the estate, near the banks of Lough Fea, in the parish of Magheraclone.

P E D I G R E E O F D E V E R E U X , E A R L O F E S S E X .

(From Sir Richard St. George's MS. Pedigree, anno 1627, *penes* Com. Ferrers, and additions from other authorities.)



With the descent of Shirley, Earl Ferrers, from that Family.

MARY, dau. of Thomas Grey, \equiv WALTER DEVEREUX, \equiv MARGARET, dau. of Robert Marquis of Dorset, ob. Feb. 22, 1534, bur. at Stow. \equiv Viicount Hereford, Baron z Garnish, of Kenton, Co. Suffolk, bur. at Stow, July 21, 1599. She remarried WILLIAM, Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

HENRY SIR RICHARD DEVEREUX, \equiv DOROTHY, dau. of ANNE, dau. of CATHARINE DEVEREUX, \equiv Sir WILLIAM DEVEREUX, \equiv Sir EDWARD DEVEREUX, of Catlle Bromwich, Co. Warwick, Knt. ob. v. p. Oct. 13, 1547, bur. at All Hallows Barking, London. \equiv John Scudamore, of Home Lacy, Co. Hereford. \equiv Sir JAMES BASKERVILLE, Knt. \equiv Sir EDWARD DEVEREUX, of Catlle Bromwich, Co. Warwick, and Bart., ob. Sept. 22, 1622, bur. at Alton, Co. Warwick. \equiv CATHARINE Arden, of Park Hall, Co. Warwick, Esq., ob. Nov. 2, 1627, bur. at Afton. From hence the present Viscounts Hereford.

WALTER DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex and Ewe, Viicount Hereford, Baron Ferrers, of Chartley, K.G., n. 1540, ob. at Dublin, Sept. 22, 1576, bur. at Carmarthen, in South Wales.

LETTICE, dau. of Sir Francis Knolles, K.G., m. Sir GEORGE DEVEREUX, Knt., m. VEREUX, m. to Sir JOHN VERNON, of Hodnet, Co. Salop, Knt. \equiv Sir GEORGE DEVEREUX, Knt., m. VEREUX, m. to Sir JOHN VERNON, of Hodnet, Co. Salop, Knt. \equiv Sir GEORGE DEVEREUX, Knt., m. VEREUX, m. to Sir JOHN VERNON, of Hodnet, Co. Salop, Knt.

FRANCES, dau. and heiress of Sir Francis Wal-
fingham, Knt., widow of Sir Philip Sidney. \equiv RICHARDE BOURKE, 4th Earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland, and Earl of St. Albans, ob. 1636, 3rd husband. \equiv Sir THOS. PERROT, Knt. ob. Aug. 3, 1619. \equiv Sir DOROTHY DEVEREUX, ob. Aug. 3, 1619. \equiv HENRY PERCY, 9th Earl of Northumberland, ob. 1632. \equiv ROBERT RICH, Earl of Warwick, ob. March 24, 1618-19. \equiv PENELOPE DEVEREUX, divorced from first husband and had issue by second husband before marriage. \equiv CHAS. BLOUNT, 2nd Earl of Devonshire, K.G., m. at Wanstead, Co. Essex, Dec. 20, 1605, ob. Apl. 1606.

MARGARET, dau. and co-heiress. \equiv Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, of Pillerton Hall, Co. Stafford, Knt. \equiv Sir EDWARD BARBARA, dau. and co-heiress, m. first, — CAVE; m. secondly to Sir EDWARD HASTINGS, Knt.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex and Ewe, Earl Marshal of England, K.G., &c., born at Netherwood, Co. Hereford, Nov. 10, 1567, beheaded Feb. 25, 1600-1, bur. in the chapel of the Tower.

FRANCIS, dau. and heiress of Sir Francis Wal-
fingham, Knt., widow of Sir Philip Sidney. \equiv RICHARDE BOURKE, 4th Earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland, and Earl of St. Albans, ob. 1636, 3rd husband. \equiv Sir THOS. PERROT, Knt. ob. Aug. 3, 1619. \equiv Sir DOROTHY DEVEREUX, ob. Aug. 3, 1619. \equiv HENRY PERCY, 9th Earl of Northumberland, ob. 1632. \equiv ROBERT RICH, Earl of Warwick, ob. March 24, 1618-19. \equiv PENELOPE DEVEREUX, divorced from first husband and had issue by second husband before marriage. \equiv CHAS. BLOUNT, 2nd Earl of Devonshire, K.G., m. at Wanstead, Co. Essex, Dec. 20, 1605, ob. Apl. 1606.

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Sir WALTER DEVEREUX, FRANCIS DEVEREUX, June ob. infans. Church, Oxford, 12, 1584, ann. n. 15, killed at Rouen 1591, bur. at Carmarthen. (Cambrian Reg.) m. f. p. MARGARET, dau. and heiress of Arthur Dakyns, of Linton, Co. York, Esq.

FRANCES, second dau. of = ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of ELIZABETH, dau. of = WILLIAM SEY-DOROTHY DEVEREUX, m. May 18, = SIR HENRY
 Thos. Howard, 1st Earl of 1 Efflex and Ewe, baptized 2 Sir Wm. Pawlet, of 1591-2. REUX, m. Mar. 3, 1616, ob. of Hertford and Duke of Somers- Co. Northampton, Esq., he died of Eting-
 Suffolk, divorced 1613; m. secondly, ROBERT CARR, Earl Olave's, Hart Street, Lon- don); ob. Sept. 14, 1646, bur. in Winchester Cathedral, Sept. 16, 1656; she m. secondly, Sir Thos. Higoons, who died Nov. 24, 1692, bur. at Winchester.
 1645; bur. at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. Oct. 22, 1646; reflowed in blood and honours 1603. (Rot. Parl. 1 Jac. n. 11.)
 She died June 23, 1632, bur. at Saffron Walden.
 Their only dau. and heirs ANNE, m. WILLIAM, 1st Duke of Bedford.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, n. Nov. 5, 1634, ob. v. p. 1636, bur. at Drayton Bassett, Co. Stafford.
 Sir CHARLES SHIRLEY, Bart., n. Sept. 9, 1623, ob. June 7, 1646.
 Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, Bart., n. 1629, ob. Nov. 28, 1656.
 KATHARINE, dau. of Humphry Okeover, of Okeover, Co. Stafford, m. 1646, ob. Oct. 18, 1672.
 LÆTA, n. THOMAS BOURKE, afterwards Earl of Clanrickarde, ob. Oct. 1687.

Sir SEYMOUR SHIRLEY, Bart., n. Jan. 23, 1647, ob. July 16, 1667.
 DIANA, dau. of Robt. Bruce, Earl of Aylebury, m. Jan. 29, 1666; remarried JOHN, Lord Rofs, afterwards Duke of Rutland, ob. July, 1672.
 ELIZABETH, dau. of Laurence Washington, of Garsington, ob. June, 1650. Oct. 2, 1693.
 Sir ROBT. SHIRLEY, Bart., n. Oct. 20, 1650, Baron Ferrers, of Chartley, &c., 1677, Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth 1711, ob. Dec. 25, 1717.
 SELINA, dau. of George Finch, second wife, ob. March 20, 1762.
 KATHARINE, n. Aug. 22, 1652, ob. July 6, 1717.
 PETER VENABLES, Baron of Kinderton, ob. Jan. 14, 1679.
 DOROTHY, n. June 5, 1654.
 GEORGE VERNON, of Sudbury, Co. Derby.

See the next pedigree (A). See the next pedigree (B).

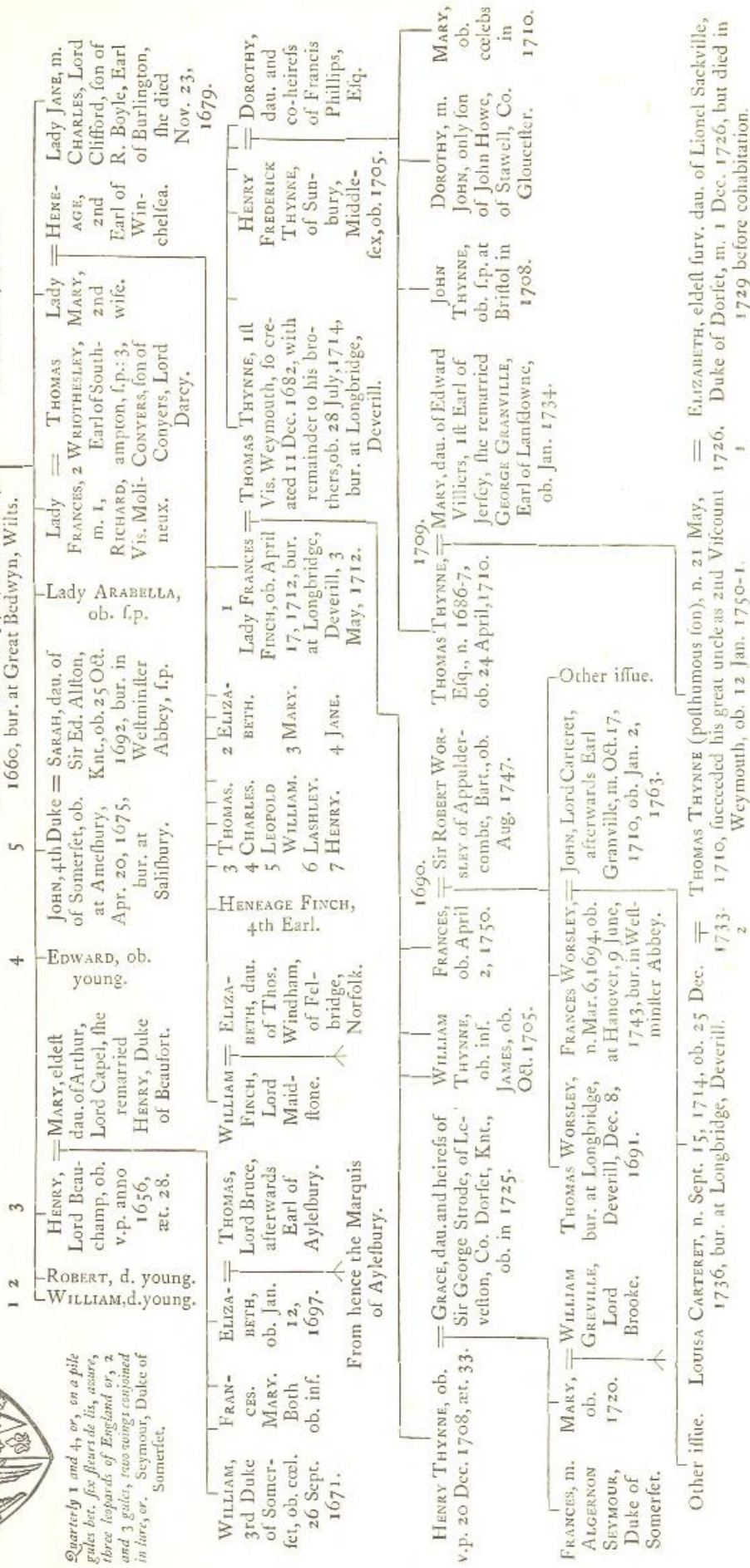
Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, Bart., n. Jan. 1667, ob. March 11, 1668.

EARL OF ESSEX, SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET, AND
THYNNNE, MARQUIS OF BATH.



*Quarterly 1 and 4, or, on a pile
Gules bar, six fleurs-de-lis, azure,
three lions passants guardant or, 2
and 3 gold, two wings contained
in bars, or. Seymour, Duke of
Somerset.*

June 22, 1610. March 3, 1616.
LADY ARABELLA STUART, dau. of Charles, = WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Marquis of = LADY FRANCES DEVEREUX,
5th Earl of Lennox, ob. Sept. 1615, bur. in Hertford, 3rd June, 1640, 2nd Duke 2 eldest dau. of Robert, 2nd Earl of
Wetminster Abbey, f.p. of Somerset, K.G., restored 1660, origi- Essex, ob. 24 April, 1674, bur. at
nal creation Feb. 16, 1546-7, ob. Oct. 24 Great Bedwyn, Wilts.



THOMAS THYNNE, 3rd Vis. Weymouth, = May 22, 1759.
 K.G., n. Sept. 13, 1734, created = ELIZABETH, eldest dau. of William
 Marquis of Bath, 18 Aug. 1789, ob. = Beninck, 2nd Duke of Portland, ob.
 19 Nov. 1796. 12 Dec. 1825, æt. 91.

THOMAS THYNNE, 3rd Vis. Weymouth, = May 22, 1759.
 K.G., n. Sept. 13, 1734, created = ELIZABETH, eldest dau. of William
 Marquis of Bath, 18 Aug. 1789, ob. = Beninck, 2nd Duke of Portland, ob.
 19 Nov. 1796. 12 Dec. 1825, æt. 91.

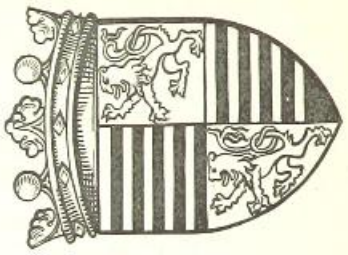
HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE, Baron
 Carteret of Hawnes, Co. Bedford, ob.
 17 June, 1826, æt. 91.

JAMES THYNNE, n. 16
 Dec. 1736, ob. 19
 March, 1740.

THOMAS THYNNE, 2nd Marquis of Bath, K.G., n. 25 Jan. 1765, m. 24 April, 1794, ob. 27 Mar. 1837.
 ISABELLA, dau. of George, 4th Vis. Torrington, ob. May 1, 1830.
 GEORGE THYNNE, n. 23 Jan. 1770, succeeded his uncle as 2nd Baron Carteret, ob. f.p. 22 Feb. 1838, m. Harriet, 5th dau. of William, 2nd Vis. Courtenay, May, 1797, f.p. 1832.
 JOHN THYNNE, n. 23 Dec. 1772, suc. his brother as 3rd Baron Carteret, m. Mary Anne, dau. of Thomas Ayleford, ob. 1801, f.p. 1832.
 LOUISA, n. Mar. 1760, m. Henry, 7th Earl of Ayleford, ob. 1764.
 CHARLOTTE, n. Nov. 1762, m. Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, ob. May 31, 1813.
 HENRIETTA, n. Nov. 17, 1762, m. George, Vis. St. Alaph, afterwards 3rd Earl of Alburnham, ob. April 9, 1791.
 SOPHIA, n. Dec. 19, 1763, m. George, Vis. St. Alaph, afterwards 3rd Earl of Alburnham, ob. April 9, 1791.
 TWINS, stillborn sons, June 26, 1766.
 MARIA, n. July 24, 1767, ob. March 30, 1768.
 ISABELLA, n. Oct. 10, 1768, ob. April 7, 1835, cæcibs.
 FRANCIS, n. Feb. 12, 1771, ob. 1782.
 HARRIET, dau. of Richard Bagot, Bishop of Oxford.
 ELIZABETH, n. Aug. 19, ob. Aug. 22, 1775.
 MARY, = OSBORNE MARKHAM, Esq., son of the Archbishop of York, ob. Feb. 1814.

THOMAS THYNNE, Vis. Weymouth, n. 9 April, 1796, ob. v.p. 16 Jan. 1837.
 m. HARRIET MATILDA, dau. of Thos. Robbins, Esq., f.p.
 HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE, 2nd Marquis of Bath, n. 24 May, 1797, 3rd Marquis of Bath, ob. 24 June, 1837.
 HENRY THYNNE, D.D., n. 7 Nov. 1798, Sub-dean of Westminster.
 ANNE CONSTANTIA, 3rd dau. of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford.
 WILLIAM THYNNE, Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, n. 17 Oct. 1803.
 EDWARD THYNNE, n. 23 Jan. 1807, m. 1, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of William Mellish, Esq., ob. 1849.
 CECILIA, dau. of A. C. Gore, Esq.
 GEORGE THYNNE, n. 25 Dec. 1808, ob. cæcibs, 1832.
 CHARLES THYNNE, n. 9 Feb. 1813.
 HARRIET, dau. of Richard Bagot, Bishop of Oxford.
 ELIZABETH, n. 27 Feb. 1795, m. JOHN, 1st Earl Cawdor.
 LOUISE, n. 1801, m. ANNE, n. 1811, m. HENRY, 3rd Earl of Hereford, m. FRANCIS, 5th Duke of Buccleuch.

JOHN ALEXANDER THYNNE, 4th Marquis of Bath, n. 1 March, 1831, m. 20 Aug. 1861.
 FRANCES ISABELLA CATHERINE, eldest dau. of Thos. Viscount de Vefci.
 HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE, n. 2 Aug. 1832, m. 1 June, 1858.
 ULRICA, 2nd dau. of the Duke of Somerset.
 LOUISA ISABELLA, n. 10 June, 1834.
 HARRIET, n. 29 April, 1862.
 ALICE, n. 1836, (Nov.), ob. 16 Dec. 1847.
 PERCY ROBERT FEILDING.
 THOMAS HENRY THYNNE, Viscount Weymouth, n. 15 July, 1862.
 ALICE EMMA, n. 27 Jan. 1864.
 KATHERINE GEORGINA LOUISA, n. 22 July, 1865.
 JOHN BOTEVILLE, n. 27 May, 1867.
 BEATRICE, n. 27 May, 1867.



Quarterly 1 and 4, Barry of 10, or and sable, 2 and 3 argent, a lion rampant tail nerved, gules. Thynne, Marquis of Bath.

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.¹ PARISHES OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH, DONAGH, TEDAVNET, TEHALLAN, MONAGHAN, KILMORE, DRUMSNAT, TULLYCORBET, CLONES, GALLOON, EMATRIS, AGHABOG, KILLEEVAN, AND CURRIN.



WE learn from the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland which was made at the commencement of the fourteenth century,² that there were at that period but twelve parishes in that district of Oriel which is now denominated the County of Monaghan. These were:

“ Ecclesia de Dunagh. [Donagh, which probably included Errigal-Trough.]

Ecclesia de Clonoos. [Clones.]

Ecclesia de Gabalynan. [Galloon.]

Ecclesia de Celmor cū capella de Droymfnetā. [Kilmore and Drumfnat.]

Ecclesia de Thechdamnad. [Tedavnet.]

Ecclesia de Thechtalbi. [Tehallan.]

Ecclesia de Domnachmagen. [Donaghmoyne.]

Ecclesia de Ros. [Magherofs.]

Ecclesia de Cluayn. [Magheracloone.]

Ecclesia de Deynisdega. [Inniskeen.]

Ecclesia de Collenaych. [Killanny.]

Ecclesia de Mucynam. [Muckno.]

Plebs de Crichmugdorn. [Cremorne, including Aghnamullen, Clontibret and Tullycorbet.]”

Of these parishes the largest was Galloon, otherwise Dartrey, which comprehended in this county Ematris, Aghabog, Killeevan, and Currin, although the site of the ancient church itself of this vast parish was far away on the marshy banks of Lough Erne, in the present County of Fermanagh.³

¹ For the most valuable part of the ecclesiastical history of the county I am indebted to my dear friend the Dean of Armagh.

² Part of this Taxation is dated Anno 1306, and it was received into the Exchequer in the 16th of Edward II. (1323).

³ Ordnance Survey, Barony of Coole, Co. Fermanagh, sheet 42.



Monaghan, anciently called Ravickwalis, is not noticed in this assessment: it probably formed part of Kilmore or Tehallan.

We will now proceed to notice in order the twenty-three parishes into which Monaghan is at present divided, beginning with Errigal-Trough, and Donagh, in the Barony of Trough, the most northern part of the county.

ERRIGAL TROUGH.

ERRIGAL, sometimes written Arrigle, is a loan word in the Irish language, [AṙṙeCCAL, anciently written AṙṙeCUL], from *oraculum*, and is sometimes employed to denote a "house" or "habitation," sometimes in the more limited sense, a "sacred habitation," or "church."¹ Of the former the townland *Errigal* in Kildrumsherdan, County Cavan; *Arrigal* in the Parish of Nobber, County Meath; *Duarrigle* (black house) in the parishes of Clonfert and Cullen, East Riding of Cork; the mountain *Errigal* in the County of Donegal, and two passages in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1592,² where it is used to signify "a private apartment," may be adduced as examples. In the limited sense it is found in composition in the names of churches, as Airegal-Adhamhnain, now the Parish of Errigal in the County of Londonderry; Airegal-Dachiarog, now Errigal-Keerogue, in the County of Tyrone and diocese of Armagh, adjoining this parish on the north-west; and Airegal-Muadain, which is supposed to be the present Errigal-Trough, by an exchange of the founder's for a territorial name. The Martyrology of Donegal,³ following the earlier calendars of Tamlaght and Marianus, records, at the 30th of August, the commemoration of "Muadan, bishop, of Airegal Muadain," which church has not been hitherto identified, but is most probably to be found in the parish under consideration.

The late Dr. O'Donovan names St. Mellan as the patron saint of this parish, whose well was pointed out to him in the year 1835, but no longer (he says) ornamented with rags, or resorted to by pilgrims, as it was thirty years before that time.⁴

The old church was in the northern part of the parish, in the Townland of Mullanacross; it is now a ruin overgrown with ivy, but without any architectural interest; the present and modern church is very near, but on the other side of the public road. In the year 1824 the Board of First Fruits authorized the loan of £800 for its erection; the burial-ground is attached to the ancient church; an additional plot of ground on the south side was consecrated on the 28th of October, 1805. Dr. O'Donovan, in the year 1835,

¹ On the meaning of this word see Reeves's note at pp. 80, 81, of Colton's Visitation; and O'Donovan's Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, voc. AṙṙeCCAL; Joyce, Irish Names of Places, vol. i. p. 294. Groves, in his Memoir of Errigal Keerogue, erroneously explains the word by "a relic." [Mason's Paroch. Survey, vol. iii. p. 138.]

² Vol. vi. p. 1922 *bis* (Ed. O'Donovan).

³ Page 229.

⁴ O'Donovan's Letter on the County of Monaghan, in the library of the R. I. A.

copied the following inscriptions here, several of which are now scarcely legible :

P. Tullius Kena jacet in hoc tumulo qui obiit 3, Decembris anno 1698.

Hic quoque tumulatae reliquiae Revⁱ. Tulli M^cKenna nuper pastoris de Errigal, qui obiit 27^o die Octobris, 1764. Ætatis 56.

PATER PATRICIVS
TRENER ME FECIT
SIBI ET SVIS.
QVI OBIIT. I. NO
VEMBRIS. 1711.

HIC IACET IOHAN
NES TRENER VI
CARIVS DE IRE
GAL QVI OBIIT 3TIO
DIE NOVEMBRIS
ANNO 1714.

The following have been lately copied :¹

“ Here lyeth the Body [of] Elleanor Murray, wife to David Murray, who departed this life, Feb^r 11th 1700.”

“ Here lyeth the Body of Barbara Cochrane who departed this life 21st Feb^r 1712.”



“ Here lyeth the Body of Roger M^cKenna, who departed this life May 12. 1740.”

On this stone, as well as on others to the memory of members of the sept of the Mac Kennas, are carved the curious arms attributed to that tribe which have been already described and engraved in the sixth chapter of this work.²

“ Sacred to the memory of Thomas Singleton Esq^r of Fort Singleton, who departed this life on the 9th of April 1836, aged 76.”

“ Annabella Singleton, who died on the 1st. day of December 1842, aged 82 years.”

There are many old tombstones half buried in this churchyard with inscriptions which are no longer legible. O'Donovan, in his account of the parish, written in 1835, tells us, that next to the M^cKennas and Trenors, the most numerous families interred here were the Conollys, M^cKagheys, Conlans, Slevins, M^cCambels, M^cElmeels, Mac Avikars, and Mac Geoughs.

The oldest register of this parish is of the year 1809.

There is also in this parish a church or chapel of ease at Shanco, since the Disendowment Act in 1869, an independent cure, built near Fort Singleton in 1836, by the late Mr. Singleton, and consecrated by the Bishop of Clogher in 1839, but no churchyard there. The Register Book of Baptisms and Marriages begins in 1841. The Rev. F. B. White has been incumbent since 1873, the present Dean of Clogher, Dr. Kennedy, having been the first incumbent. There is a good window in this chapel of stained glass, given by the late Mr. Ancketill.

From a very remote period the rectory of this parish (as well as of Donagh) was appropriate to the fee as a mensal ; the Visitation Book of 1622

¹ By the kindness of the Rev. F. B. White.

² See page 134.

states: "Robert Barkley Deane of Clougher vicar, The Rectory impropriate to the Bishopp's table tyme out of mind." "Non resident, but hath his brother to serve the Cure, who because he is not in orders, hath the Primate's licence." "The Church is ruynous"—"no house nor Gleabe, though in the parish there were one thousand of plantacōn land, out of which there should have been a Gleabe by his Ma^{ties} direction proporcioned, but there was not."

In this parish was a group of six tates, which were the estate of the Abbey of St. Peter's and St. Paul's of Armagh, and were known as the "Grange of Errigall."

"James O'Donelly late Abbot of the late Abbey of Canons of S^t Peter & S^t Paul of Armagh, was at the time of its dissolution seized in fee of the Grange of Errigall in the barony of Upper Trough in the County of Monaghan, and of the several towns, townlands or hamlets called, Mullaghegny, Knocknecarny, Roufky, Mullaghmacmurry, Cavanleik, & Tatnegarvagh, all bounded by the river Blackwater, as far as the parcell called Tonekymyh, and so on through the bog which lies between the lands of said Grange and the lands of le Moigh [now Moy] in the lower Trough; and so on to the rivulet of Errigall, and so on by said rivulet a musket shot to the bog w^{ch} lies near the parcell of Knocknecarny in the said Grange, and so on round said bog to the said rivulet of Errigall, and so on through said rivulet to the Blackwater."¹

The Grange of Errigall was granted by King James I., in the sixteenth year of his reign,² to Sir Toby Caulfeild, Knt. It is described as the Grange of Ballynegarva, otherwise the Grange of Ergall, containing the six tates of—

Tate-neygarva, now included in Mullymore.

Tate-roofekee, now included in Lifroofky.

Tate-neyhoorney, now included in Knocknecarny.

Tate-wolagney, now Mullaghnahegny.

Tate-woolm^emoorey, now absorbed and the name unrepresented.

Tate-nishteulin, now represented by Cavanleckagh and Cavanmore.³

In 1659 James Hamilton is named as the proprietor, when there were two English and four Irish resident families.⁴ The Grange now belongs to Sir William Verner, Baronet.

In Bishop Bramhall's time the two vicarages of Errigall and Donagh are said to be improved by the avoidance of a lease, at least £40 per annum.⁵

VICARS.⁶

Robert Barkly, B. D., seems to have succeeded to this vicarage in 1617, when he was presented to the Deanery, and accordingly he appears as

¹ Ulster Inquisitions, Co. Monaghan, 4 Jac. I. ² Patent, 16 Jac. I. (Calend. 292 b.)

³ Ulster Inquisitions, Co. Monaghan, No. 114, Car. i. ⁴ Lord Lansdowne's census.

⁵ Papers relating to the Church of Ireland, 1631-1639, p. 17. (Lond. 1874.)

⁶ From the Visitation Books and Subscription Rolls of the Diocese of Clogher, now at Armagh.

Vicar in the Ulster Visitation Book of 1622; but to strengthen his title he was presented by the Crown, 7 Jan., 1624. [Patents, 21 James I. xxviii. 4. Calend. p. 573 a]. Ordained Deacon and Priest, 9 May, 1606. He was Dean of Clogher, and also Vicar of Donagh, where, or at Glaslough, he resided till his death, 1 April, 1654. [Inq. Co. Monaghan, No. 5. Car. ii.]

John Hudson, S. T. B. [An Englishman.] Also Vicar of Donagh. In 1661 he became Dean of Clogher also, having been Rector of Louth. In 1667, he was made Bishop of Elphin; he died in 1685. [Thomas Gowan was Vicar during the Commonwealth, and laid claim to it in 1661, but his claim was disallowed. After the Restoration he removed to Connor in Antrim, and died there in 1681. The Visitation Books of 1661 observe concerning this parish, "*Speçtat ad Decanatum.*"]

James Semple, A.M., ordained Priest by Robert, Bishop of Raphoe, 20 Dec., 1663. Instituted to both Donagh & Errigal 28 May, 1664.

William Birfbane, ats Brisbane. Collated to both Donagh and Errigal, June, 1668.

John Knox, M. A. Coll. to both Donagh, & Errigal, 1 March, 1670: in that year, John Lowry M. A. Curate. In 1713 Tho^s. Carfon, Curate. £15 p^a an^m ordered by the Bishop as the Curates stipend: at this time the Vicar is described as old & infirm.

John Ker. Coll. 17 Oct., 1721. [Knox deceased.]

John Crawford, A. M. Coll. 6 Aug^t., 1725. [Ker resigned.]

Gustavus Hamilton. Coll. 4 June, 1730. [Crawford deceased.]

Michael Hugh Tuthill, A. M., was Vicar in 1756.

Thomas Hastings, LLB. Coll. 9 Sep., 1762.

Joseph Carfon, A. B. Coll. 30 June, 1763.

Anketell Moutray, A. B., was Vicar in 1767.

William Major, A. B., was Vicar in 1776.

Anketell Moutray, A. B. Coll. 18 Feb., 1780.

Edward Stanley, A. B. Coll. 18 Dec., 1801.

Alexander Hurst, A. B. Coll. 9 May, 1806.

Thomas Brooke, A. B. Coll. 23 Aug., 1806.

Benjamin Hobart, A. B. Coll. 5 June, 1813.

John Hare, A. B. Coll. 22 April, 1831.

Francis Hurst, A. B. Coll. 19 January, 1832.

Gardiner Richardson Young, B. A. Coll. 28 Feb., 1852; resigned 1876.

Samuel Martin, A. B. Present Vicar.

DONAGH.

DONAGH, correctly *Domnach-Maighe-da-Chlaoiné*, "Church of the Plain of the two flopes," founded, as its name implies, by St. Patrick himself,¹ gives name to a townland above a mile west of Glaslough, whence the

¹ See chapter i. p. 2, and chapter ii. p. 31, note.

parish church was transferred in the year 1670. The site of the ancient church is a good deal exposed, enclosed on two sides by bog; it is called in the curious document of the date 1451 (given in the subjoined note¹) *Damnagh inter Grunnas*, i.e. Damnagh between the bogs. Damnach is evidently the Irish *domnach*, i.e. Dominica (ædes understood), denoting "the Lord's House." It is a curious fact, remarks the Dean of Armagh, that while almost every *Domnach* had the adjective *mor* (great) appended, there was no *Domnach-beg*, or "little Lord's House." This is expressly stated in the Brehon Laws.

There are two references to this church in the Annals of the Four Masters. The first at A.D. 1507,² where it is related that O'Dunan (who was Herenach, i.e. tenant of the church land) was killed with the stab of a knife by his own brother Gillpatrick, son of Philip; and the second at the following year, 1508, when the church was burnt by Redmond oge Mac Mahon, as has been already narrated in the historical part of this work."³ In the reign of Elizabeth, Aenghus O'Daly thus satirizes the hospitality of the then Herenach :

"A fly would swallow in one morsel,
Without difficulty,—without trouble,
The thin cake with its butter on its back,
Which I got at O'Dunan's church of Donagh."

In the ancient Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1306 the name is thus written—"Ecc̄ia de Dunagh;" in 1622 it is called *Donnagh*; in a Triennial Visitation of 1661, *Donaghmore*, and so occasionally in the First Fruits and other Records; in 1715 and 1716 it is written *Donagh alias Glaslough alias Castleshly*. These aliases were owing to the fact that in the latter half of the previous century there had been a transfer of the parish church from the old churchyard of Donagh to a new site given by the Bishop John Leslie near his mansion

¹ Johannes Dei et Apostolice sedis gratia Archiepiscopus Armachanus Hibernie Primas venerabili fratri nostro Rogero Episcopo Clochorensi nostro suffraganeo Archidiaconoque et fungulis Canonicis capituli ecclesie Clochorensis, etc.

Ex parte dilecti filii Willelmi M^cCreanayre clerici Clochorensis diocesis nobis suffraganee nobis exiit intimatum quod, licet vicaria perpetua capelle de Damnagh inter grunnas dicte diocesis per mortem domini Willelmi M^cCreanayr ultimi vicarii eiusdem de jureque alias et de facto vacantem, et ad collationem spectans ordinariam, sit atque fuerit canonice sibi collata, ipseque Vicariam illam auctoritate ordinaria sibi collatam fuerit assecutus, ac assecutum cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis universis realiter inductus in eandem aliquamdiu tenuerit, prout tunc tenebat, pacifice et quiete, . . . nichilominus ipsum fuisse et esse multipliciter pregravatum pro et ex eo quod venerabilis et discretus vir dominus Philippus Omulloyre Decanus Clochorensis, se gerens pro executore ad conferendum Johanni M^cGomnayll, qui se gerit pro clerico nostre diocesis Armachane, beneficium, quod infra mensem a tempore vacationis eiusdem duxerit acceptandum, si tamen eundem dignum habilem atque alias idoneum reperisset, et ad providendum eidem a sede Apostolica deputato, eidem Johanni ut asserit minus digno illiterato et inhabili nonnullisque aliis criminibus et defectibus irretito, ad providendum de predicta sua vicaria, etc.

Appellavit ad sacrosanctam sedem Apostolicam directe, tuitorieque ad nos et nostram metropolitanam ac primatiam curiam Armachanam, etc.

Datum in testimonium premisorum sub sigillo nostro ad causas in manerio nostro de Termonfehyhyn viij die Septembris anno Domini M^o. cccc^{mo} l^o. primo, et nostre consecrationis anno octavo.—Regist. Mey, lib. ii. fol. 70 a. (Armagh) l^o.

² Vol. v. p. 1291.

³ See p. 30. The reference to the Four Masters is vol. v. p. 1295.

house, or castle. Here also visitations were frequently held during his and his successor's incumbencies.

That Donagh and Errigal are among the most ancient churches of the diocese is evidenced by their being the only two where the bishop was rector; he was so in 1451, and the rectorial tithes of both were leased, eventually falling to Mr. Wade of Clonabreany, in the County of Meath, who was in the enjoyment of the lease at the passing of the Irish Church Act, in 1869.

The only remains of ecclesiastical architecture at the ancient site, in 1846, was the lower stone of a Gothic window used as a tombstone, and part of a cross of freestone nearly defaced. The following sepulchral inscriptions were copied by myself from the originals at that time:

On a flat stone in the south-east angle of the churchyard; the letters raised:

HEIR LYETH HE
BODY OF
PHILEMY MAK
KENNA · DECE
ASED HE 15 OF
APRIL 1666. †

On a small cross near the above and nearly defaced:

1666.
ART O
CONALLAN
HIS CROSS
AND B
VRIAL
PLACE.

On a flat stone at the west end of the church, said to be the tomb of a Presbyterian minister letters raised:

HEIR LYETH THE
BODY OF JOHN
SANDERS · DES
ASED THE 22^D
JVNE . 1666.

On a flat stone on the south side of the church; letters raised:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
JOHN JOHNSTON OF
STRANORE WHO DEP
ARTED Y^S LIFE MARCH
AN 1728. AGED [The rest defaced.]

On a flat stone at the west end of the burial ground, nearly defaced; letters raised:

HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF EDWAR
DATH ERWIN DAV
GHTER TO JOHN
ERWIN WHO DEP
RTED THIS LIFE
ANN^O DOM. 1730
aged 17 years.

There are several other stones erected in the eighteenth century, with

fictitious coats of arms to persons of the names of Monaghan, 1760; Murray, 1783; M^cGLONE, 1776; M^cWAIDE, 1746, and Taundor; also others, both with and without arms, but so sunk in the ground and defaced that they are illegible. On the site itself of the old church is the burial-place of "Roger Holland of Drumbanagher" and "Baptist Johnston of Derryhallagh, Esq^r., 1760."

The church of Glaslough is dedicated to St. Saviour, or St. Salvator; on a small stone on the south side is this inscription:

1670
AND REBV
ILT IN 1763.

It is a plain substantial building; a large and handsome chancel was added by Sir John Leslie, Baronet, in the year 1874, beneath which is the vault of the Leslie family. The following curious inscription was half buried in the earth till raised in October, 1846; it is now preserved on the exterior north wall of the church:

REVERENDVS . ADMODVM . IOHA
NNES . LESLAEVS . SACRO . SANCT
Æ . THEOLOGIAE . DOCTOR . VT .
ET . VTRIVSQVE . IVRIS . QVI . TRIBVS
REGIBVS
A . SECRETIORIBVS . CONSILIIS . TR
IBVS . IN . REGNIS . ET . OLIM . SODO
RENSIS . DEIN . RAPOTENSIS (QVA
M . DIOECESIN . ANNO . CENSU . D
VPLO . AVCTIOREM . ET . CASTRO . D
ECORO . PROPRIIS . SVMPTEBVS . EXTR
VCTO . ORNATIOREM . RELIQVIT.) ET .
DEMVM . CLOGHORENSIS . EPISCOPVS .
MENSE . SEPTEMBRI . DIE 8 ANNO . I
671 . CENTENARIVS . DENATVS . EST .
HIC . IACET . VNACVM . VXORE . CAT
HARINA . CONINGHAM . QVÆ . MEN
SI IANVARIO . DIE . 28^{VO} E . VIVIS . EX
CESSIT . ANNO . SALVTIS . NOSTR
Æ . 1693 . ÆTATIS . SVÆ . 73.¹

On a broken stone was this inscription in October, 1846:

Frances Letitia Leslie
Born the 28th of Aprill 1769.
the 4th day of December
Removed Early from this
ble world to Immortality &
efs.

¹ See page 145 for a woodcut from the original.

On a small stone near the entrance of the church, found beneath a pew about the year 1838, the letters raised :

“ HERE . LYETH THE . BODY OF . JOHN . CONELL . WHO . WAS . BORNE . THE
4 OF . MAY . 1671 . AND . DYED THE 16 . OF MARCH FOLLOWING.”

On a black stone slab, formerly in the centre of the church, now set upright at the fourth side of the entrance door beneath the tower :

“ MEMENTO MORI
HERE LIES THE BODY OF
MATTHEW ANCKETILL ESQR
OF ANCKETILLS GROVE WHO
IN THE 37TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
WAS KILLED AT GLASSLOVGH
IN DEFENCE OF THE PROTEST
ANT RELIGION . AND LIBERTY
OF HIS CVNTRY . MARCH THE
18TH ANNO 1688.”

On a small window on the north side of the chancel this inscription :

“ To my mother Christiana Leslie. Born 1788. Died 1869. O
Death where is thy sting, O Grave where is thy victory ?”

On a brass plate on the fourth side of the same chancel :

“ In gloriam Dei. This chancel was built to the memory of John
Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, born 1571, died 1671. His sons John
Leslie Dean of Dromore, born 1641. Charles Leslie Chancellor of
Down & Connor, born 1660, died 1720. His son Robert Leslie,
born 1690, died 1743. Charles Powell Leslie, born 1739, died 1800.
His son, Charles Powell Leslie, born 1766, died 1831. His son,
Charles Powell Leslie, born 1821, died 1871.”

There is also a painted window in memory of

“ The Rev. David Pratt, B.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, Vicar of
Blakesby in the C. of Northampton, ob. July 11. 1753. The very
Rev. W^m. Pratt, Dean of Cloyne, ob. March 19, 1770. His son the
Rev. W. H. Pratt, vicar of this parish, ob. Sep. 9. 1857, æt. 88.
Window put up by his son the Rev. Charles O’N. Pratt, Minister of
Christ-Church, Macclesfield. A.D. 1850.”

On a mural tablet on the north side of the church :

“ In Memory of

William Young Johnston, Esq^r. A.B. T.C.D. the third son of Henry
G. Johnston, Esq^r. of Fort Johnston in this Parish, who was cut off
by cholera in the 22nd year of his age, three days after his having
carried the colours of the 30th Regiment at the glorious Battle of the
Alma, on the 20th of September 1854. To commemorate their esteem
for his character, and admiration for his rising talents, this tablet, with
the permission of his family, has been erected by his admiring friends.”

Monaghan, for forty four years Minister of Drumkeen,¹ who died 31st of May 1858, aged 75 years, and Sophia, daughter of The Rev. Alexander Hurst, Rector of Aughnabog his wife, who died 11th Sep^r. 1875. aged 79 years. Titus i. 8. 9. Proverbs xxxi. 18."

An upright stone:

"To the memory of The Rev^d. William Henry Pratt, who died on 9th of Sep. 18[57]" [The rest defaced.] Also "In memory of Mary Elizabeth Afhe, who died at Donagh Vicarage Aug^t. 9th 1865, aged 13 years, daughter of The Rev. C. H. Afhe In^{ca}. of Witton, Blackburn. Talitha cumi."

The Parish Registers do not extend beyond the year 1790.

VICARS.

William M'Creanayr. Ob. 1450.

John M'Gomnayll. Intrusus, 1450.

Robert Barkly, B.D. 20 April, 1617. Also vicar of Errigal [which see].

The Ulster Visitation Book of 1622 has the following note on "Donogh:" "Idem Barkley, Vicar, the Rectory a mensall, not resident, but hath one Edrington for his Curate. The Church standeth inconveniently invironed with a bogg and a wood, farre from the Plantation. Noe house nor Gleabe."

John Hudson, S.T.B. 13 Feb., 1661. Also Vicar of Errigal [which see].

[Thomas Gowan was Vicar under the Commonwealth.]

James Semple, M.A. Inft. 28 May, 1664, to this and Errigal.

William Brisbane, als Birsbane. Coll. June, 1668, to this and Errigal.

John Knox, M.A. Coll. 1 March, 1676, to this and Errigal.

Robert Jones. Coll. 17 Oct., 1721. [Knox deceased.]

William Creighton. Coll. 8 May, 1729. [Jones resigned.]

John Maxwell. Coll. 23 March, 1738. [Creighton resigned.]

[See under Aghnamullen and Clontibret.]

James Haftings, M.A. Coll. 4 July, 1746.

Thomas Madden, M.A. Coll. 7 January, 1752.

William Babington, A.B. Coll. 25 May, 1758. Also Diocesan Schoolmaster.

John Maxwell, D.D. Coll. 25 April, 1764.²

Edmund Hamilton, A.B. Coll. 20 August, 1764.

¹ Aghadrumkeen, Parish of Aghabog.

² Dr. John Maxwell was father of William Maxwell, the last heir male of the house of Falkland, who died in 1818, leaving by his will certain bequests for the better education of the poor of the Parish of Donagh. The interest on £257, lodged in the three and a-half per cent. funds, is now paid to the schoolmaster of Glaslough. On the old school-house there was the following inscription on stone:

"EX SUPREMISS TABVLIS
CVL. MAXWELL. S.T.P.
POSITVS EST
LVTVS HICCE. A.D.MDCCXXI."

Mark Foster, A.M. Vicar in 1766.

William Tisdall, A.B. Coll. 8 April, 1773.

Henry Dunkin, A.M. Coll. 25 March, 1774.

Luke George, A.M. Coll. 9 July, 1778.

Samuel Hawkshaw, LL.B. Coll. 20 June, 1788.

Luke Hall. Coll. 20 July, 1792.

Andrew Ker, A.B. Coll. 11 July, 1793.

John Leslie, A.B. Coll. 17 April, 1800. Ordained Deacon, 20 Nov., 1796; Priest, 2 July, 1797; Dean of Cork, 1807; Consecrated Bishop of Dromore, 1812.

Thomas Richardfon, A.B. Coll. 2 May, 1807.

William Henry Pratt, A.B. Coll. 10 July, 1816. Died 9 Sep., 1857.

Andrew Williamfon, A.B. Coll. 27 Oct., 1857.

Now Rector of Magheraculmony.

William Brownlow Ashe, A.B. Coll. 30 April, 1863. Licensed Curate of Sallaghy, 29 June, 1843; Curate of Clogher, 11 Sep., 1844. Present Vicar.

TEDAVNET.

NEXT to Aghnamullen and Clontibret, Tedavnet is the largest parish in the county, containing 26,502 acres. It is entirely in the Barony of Monaghan. The Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1306 calls it "Ecclesia de Thechdamnad," that is, House of Damnat. St. Damnat or Dimpna, who, according to Colgan,¹ is the same as St. Dympna, the protectress of Oriel, is the patron saint. Dr. Petrie, however, rather doubted their identity,² which O'Donovan supports by an extract from the Martyrology of Donegal, where under the Ides of June, "Davnat, virgin of Slieve Beagh" occurs—Slieve Beagh being a range of high lands passing through the north-western corner of this parish, formerly denominated Sliabh Betha, "Mountain of Bith."

The passage from the Acta Sanctorum of Colgan is as follows:

"Nam fuit una celeberrima Virgo de domo Oirgielliorum, vulgo *Damnad* appellata; quæ in hunc usque diem, ut communis patrona, colitur in tota regione Orgiellæ: et nullus Sanctus, vel Sancta in Domesticis factis, vel hystoriis reperitur, cui nomen sit *Damand*, vel aliud vicinius, quam *Damnad*. Secundum mendum, quod ex primo deprehenditur, est, quod vocetur *Mac-Daimen*, pro *ingen Daimhein*; vel *ingen mhic-Daimhein*, i.e. filia Dameni, vel filia filii Dameni; nam ut dixi, non videtur ibi esse fermo de alio Sancto, quam de S. Damnat, five Dimna Virgine; ut colligitur ex adjecto epitheto *Scene*; quod fugientem, five fugitivum, vel fugitivam denotat. Cum enim S.

¹ Appendix to Life of St. Enda, in his Acta SS. Hib. p. 713 b.

² Appendix to "Letters Relating to Oriel," in the library of the R. I. A.

Dimna, malo libidinis æstro accensum, et infrequentem patrem effugerit ex Hibernia in Belgium, ubi a patre impio interfecta est, videtur esse, quæ hic *Damnad Scene*, i.e. Damnada, five Dimna fugitiva appellatur, ut fufius dicemus ad 15 Maii, quo in Belgio colitur, licet 15 Junii, juxta domestica Martyrologia ejus memoria in Hibernia celebretur.”¹

The pedigree of St. Damnada *alias* Dymna, called *Schene*, or the fugitive, is thus also given by Colgan:²

COLLA DACHRIOCH [A.D. 330.] =
 └───┬───┘
 ROCHADH =
 └───┬───┘
 DEODAT =
 └───┬───┘
 FIAC =
 └───┬───┘
 CRIMTHANN =
 └───┬───┘
 EOCHAIDH =
 └───┬───┘
 CAIRPRE DAMH-AIRGID =
 └───┬───┘
 DAIMHEN =
 └───┬───┘
 DAMNAT. S.



The Crozier or Bachall of St. Davnata, here represented, is in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, being a portion of the collection of the late Dr. Petrie, now deposited in the Academy. The story of its acquisition is told in one of O'Donovan's letters written in 1835, now in the library of the same society; it was called *Bachall Damhnait*, and was in the hereditary keeping of a family of the name of *Lamb*, from time immemorial. It was an heirloom, and not without a commercial value, being used for the purpose of eliciting the truth. [Like the *Domnach Airgid*, see supra, p. 169, note.] If any one swore falsely upon the *Bachall Damhnait*, some dreadful change in the countenance was the result; but of late years [1835] it appears to have lost its power and consequently brought in no income to its proprietor, who was induced by the offer of £8 to sell it to Dr. Petrie.

Bronach, daughter of Milcon, St. Patrick's master, was mother of many saints, and among them, of Damnat or Damnatan of Sliabh Bethad, as we are told in Ængus's tract, "de Matribus Sanctorum Hiberniæ." O'Donovan also states that Cill-delge, now Kildalky, in the County of Meath, was dedicated to St. Damhnat or Dymphna, whose festival was celebrated there on the 15th of May. Near the site of the church was a

¹ Colgan, *Acta SS. Hib.* p. 713 b.

² *Acta SS. Hib.* p. 713.

holy well, called Tobar-Damhnata.¹ But St. Dympna was and is, as is well known, principally remembered at Gheel in Belgium, where her magnificent shrine is preserved.² The cures supposed to be wrought upon pilgrims at this shrine caused Gheel to become famous for the cure of mental diseases. The mild system of treating lunacy has long prevailed here, the peasants having for generations devoted themselves to taking charge of lunatics brought hither from various parts of Belgium. "The Church of St. Dympna at Gheel contains her altar and silver shrine, and several carved reredos [some with paintings of the school of Limburg] inserted, having curious and elaborate carving in stone and oak, representing the legends of the saint, a crucifixion, &c. The altar-piece, surmounted by the Holy Rood, is in the style of some of the *retables* of the churches in Spain. A tabernacle contains some of her relics."³

See also Haghes' "Portfolio of Sketches in Belgium and Germany," published in 1850, where this altar is represented.⁴

The old church and burial-ground of Tedavnet is in the Townland of Mullanarockan, in the south-eastern part of the parish, close to the Townland of Tedavnet. By an order in Council, dated 15 November, 1754,⁵ the parish church was removed further south to the Townland of Mullaghmore West, near to the village of Bellanode.

In the old churchyard are the following inscriptions:⁶ there are others, but so obliterated that it is not possible to decipher them.

On a wall which appears to have been part of the old church. Arms, *a chevron charged with three cinquefoils, between three flags.*

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MR RICHARD ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAWE, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE YE
22ND OF AUGVST 1716 . &
AGED 34 YEARS."

On another stone, the same arms
of Robinson and this inscription:
"Here lyeth the Body of
George Robinson who
departed this life
April the 8th. 1771, aged
58 years."

Arms, a fess between three fusils:

"Here lyeth the remains of Thomas Mitchell of Dromlara, who
departed this life, June y^c 27th 1780, aged 83 years, also his wife

¹ Note on the Four Masters, An. 721, vol. i. p. 321; on the whole question of St. Damhnat, see Rev. John O'Hanlon's "Life of St. Dymna;" see also Lanigan, Eccles. Hist. vol. ii. pp. 473—477.

² See "Gheel, the City of the Simple," by the author of "Flemish Interiors." [Chapman and Hall, London], 1869.

³ Murray's "Handbook for Holland, Belgium," &c., 1871, p. 156.

⁴ I have a Life of St. Dympna in Dutch, printed at Mechlin in 1650. 12mo. pp. 512, by J. C. Van Craywinckel. Also Dympne d'Irlande, légende du Septième Siècle, par Felix Bogaerts. 8vo. Antwerp, 1840.

⁵ "Liber Munerum Hiberniæ," pt. v. p. 129.

⁶ Taken 1837.

Anne Mitchell, otherwife Slack, who departed this life, January the aged 86 years."

On another stone is this coat: Three trees, creft, a hand grasping a hatchet, but no inscription legible.

On another: "Here lyeth the body of Terence Treaner, who departed this life, March 1704, aged 63 years."

The vault of the "Cromwellian" family of Owen is in this churchyard, but there are no inscriptions.

In the ancient church of Tedavnet lie buried many members of the principal families of the county. Here Rofs Mac Mahon was interred in 1638 [*see supra*, p. 201]. Here also lie the remains of the Forsters, and Wrights of Golagh, as would appear from the directions in their several wills [*see supra*, pp. 222, 228].

In the interior of the present church at Bellanode there is but one tablet, thus inscribed:

"In memory of John Owen Esq^r. late of Newgrove & Raconnel, in this County, ob^t 9th Jan^y 1805. Æt. 70.

Also Elizabeth his wife, ob^t 25th July 1795. also of Blayney Owen Esq^r. their son, ob^t. 1. Jan. 1805. æt. 20. This Tablet is erected by the daughters and sisters of the above."

In the adjoining graveyard are the following inscriptions:

"Joseph Crowe Wright of Caraher, ob^t. 26th Aug. 1870. æt 82."

"William Wright, late of Gola, ob^t. 17th May, 1817, æt. 80."

"M^{rs}. Elizabeth Hawkshaw, d^r. of the Rev^d Samuel Madden. D. D., and wife of the Rev^d John Hawkshaw, Rector of this parish, ob. 18 March 1787. Æt. 80."

"Margaret Mitchell, ob^t. 16th Dec. 1803. Æt. 22, Townland & Co. of Monaghan."

"John Mitchell of Town & Co. of Monaghan & Charlotte Mitchell otherwife Johnson his wife. erected by Blayney Owen Mitchell, their eldest son. 1806."

"James Rose, of Mullaghmore. Born 1st Nov^r. 1795. ob^t 17th July 1841."

"Samuel Mitchell of Rosfield, ob^t. 20th Oct. 1865. æt. 44. also Mary Mitchell, ob^t. 17th March 1866. æt. 41."

"George Moor, formerly of Newry, ob^t. 19th May 1842. æt. 44."

"Edward William Lucas of Raconnel, born 15th Aug. 1815, ob^t. 20 Sep^r. 1862."

On an obelisk of Aberdeen granite, lately erected:

"Sacred to the Memory of Sir George Forster Bart: of Coolderry, County Monaghan, who died 4th April, 1876, aged 81 years. This Monument is erected in affectionate remembrance, by his widow, Charlotte Forster."

The Parish Registers do not begin before the year 1822.

Communion Plate. On a silver paten: "The Gift of M^{rs}. Mary Forfter of Tullaugh to y^e church of Tedavnet." No date, but the arms of Forfter impaled with Montgomery, proving that it was the gift of the widow of John Forfter of Tullaghan. He died in 1738.

On another paten, "Parish of Tedavnet, 1765."

On the chalice, "The Parish of Tydavnet, 1742."

INCUMBENTS.

James Hygatt [or Heygate], M.A. before 1622. Also Archdⁿ. of Clogher, *see* under Clontibret. In 1634, Manus M^r Mahon was Curate. [The living was worth £30 p^r. ann^m.]

John Heygate. Coll. 11 June, 1636.

James Colquhoun. Coll. 20 May, 1637.

Humphry Galbraith. Coll. 4 Dec., 1637.

William Aldridge, under the Commonwealth, resigned or was deprived, in 1661.

Milo Symner, M.A. 1661. Also Archdeacon, *see* under Clones & Clontibret, "absens expectatur," Visitation, 14 Aug., 1661.

William Smith, B.A. [M.A. 1665.] Coll. 6 Dec., 1661. Ord^d Priest, 30 Oct., 1661. Had a Faculty for holding Kilmore with this parish, 19 July, 1664. Afterwards Archdeacon of Clogher, and subsequently Archdeacon of Armagh.

Ralph Barlow, M.A. Coll. 14 Feb., 1672. [The living worth £40 p^r. ann^m.] Smith deceased. Also R. & V. Kilmore & Drumfnat.

Arthur S^t. George, M.A. Coll. 30 Sep., 1706.

Thomas Warren, M.A. Coll. 4 June, 1709.

John Cranston, M.A. Coll. 21 March, 1720. Archdeacon in 1754. John Cranston, jun. curate.

John Hawkshaw, M.A. Coll. 10 Nov., 1762. Had been collated to Monaghan in 1740.

Howard S^t. George, D.D. Coll. 1 Feb., 1793.

Robert Wynne Jun^r. M.A. Coll. 25 May, 1821.

Henry Lucas S^t. George, M.A. Coll. 19 Jan., 1827. Had been curate in 1809.

John Richardson Young, M.A. Coll. 19 Jan., 1832.

Henry Anthony Burke, A.B. Coll. 6 Dec., 1862.

Lewis Richards, M.A. Appointed 1873. Present Incumbent.

TEHALLAN.

Ἐκχ-Ἐαλαῖν, "House of Talan." [Calendar, May 27.] *Thechtalbi*. [Taxation 1306.] *Taghtallan*, 1432. [Reg. Prene, fol. 130 a.] *Techtalan*, 1540. [Reg. Dowdall, p. 20.] Tehallowne, 1622. [Ulst. Vis.] *Teghallon*, 1634.

[Reg. Vis.] *Techallon, Tyhallon*, 1661. [Trien. Vis.] *Teehallon*, 1664. [Trien. Vis.] *Tehallon*, 1679. [Trien. Vis.] *Tihallan*, 1754. [Trien. Vis.]; now vulgarly called *Teholland*.

St. Cillin, of Tech Talain, in Oriel, is the patron saint, whose day, in the calendars, is the 27th of May.

Stickillin, a small parish in the County of Louth, near Ardee, is called from this saint, the name being originally Tech-Cillin. The foundation of this church by St. Patrick, is thus noted in the Tripartite Life of the Apostle of Ireland. [Lib. iii. cap. 9, Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 150 b.]:

“Veniens postea S. Antistes ad regionem de *Hua Meith-tire* quæ est Orientalis Ultoniæ regiuncula, ibi excitavit Ecclesiam in loco *Teag-talain* appellato; quam non solum prædiis dotatam, sed etiam aliquot Sanctorum reliquiis, quas ex partibus transmarinis asportaverat, ditatam commisit regendam *Killeno* Episcopo: cui & laborum socios et sanctæ conversationis imitatores reliquit aliquot viros sanctos ex suis discipulis.”

Thus literally translated into English from the original Irish:

“Where Patrick went afterwards was to the territory of *Ui-Meith-Tire*, to Tech-Thalain, and he left Bishop Cilline there, and other holy men of his people, and the relics of saints which he brought with him across the sea from the east.”

It is stated in Mason's Parochial Survey of Ireland,¹ that in the writer's time (1819) there was kept at Knockbuy, in this parish, a long box or trunk, containing a crucifix and some bones, called “Balagh-dthownagh.”

The church of Tehallan is built in the Townland of Temple-tate, that is, “the church land.” The greater part of the parish, 5,126a. 1r., is in the Barony of Monaghan, and only 823a. 1r. 10p. in that of Cremorne. In this church of Tehallan, called in his funeral entry “Tyalla,” was buried in February, 1638, James de la Field of Derryneshallog, Esq.; his father was of Knockbuy in this parish; and here he directed by his will a chapel twenty feet in length and sixteen in breadth to be added to the church (*see supra*, p. 156), a direction which probably, in consequence of the Great Rebellion taking place so soon afterwards, was never carried into effect.

The present church is a very plain structure, having a square tower; on a stone over the entrance door is this inscription:

“ This Tower was built	“ Rev. Charles - Henry -
And Bell erected	Crookshank, Rector,
In the year of our Lord	Thomas Robinson,
1827.”	James Campbell,
	Churchwardens.”

The rest of the fabric was probably built in the latter part of the last century. Inscriptions on tablets within the church:

“ Sacred to the Memory of the much lamented Alexander Nixon Mont-

¹ Vol. iii. p. 163, under the account of Errigall-Keroge in Tyrone.

gomery of Bessmont Park Esq^r. who departed this life on the morning of the 1st April 1837, in the 76th year of his age. As a Husband and a Father he was unequalled, and as a Christian, a Friend, and a Landlord, His name will be held in veneration by all classes and Denominations of Society.”

“ This Monument is erected by His sorrowing and bereaved Family.”

“ Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Eliza Montgomery, wife of Alexander Nixon Montgomery of Bessmont Park Esq. who for upwards of twenty years was not more the great ornament of the society in which she lived, than distinguished for a strict discharge of all the relative duties of domestic life. Pious, amiable and accomplished, she possessed in a high degree those moral feelings and religious attainments, which alone make society respectable, and life desirable. Her memory will be long and fondly cherished by those who knew the purity of her mind, and the piety of her thoughts, a young and numerous Family must long deplore the loss of a mother whose bright example would have given confidence to virtue, ardour to truth, and piety to religion. An attached Husband has erected this last tribute of affection to the memory of the best of wives, Mothers and of Friends, she died on the 8th day of May 1827, aged 40 years.”

“ Sacred to the Memory of John Richardson Esq^r. of Poplar Vale, County of Monaghan, formerly Captain in the 83^d Regiment, who died 23^d of August 1859, aged 64 years. Having entered the Army at the early age of 13, He was engaged in most of the great actions of the Peninsular war, and at the Battle of Waterloo. He was twice severely wounded during his long military career; And after his retirement from the army in 1840, He constantly displayed a zealous and steadfast determination to do his duty. His sorrowing sisters and children, who erect this tablet, forbear to fill it with superfluous praise. May they who knew him best and loved him most, praise him in their future lives by a remembrance of his example and an imitation of his virtues.”

“ Sacred to the Memory of John Hatchell, Esq^r. of Bessmont Park, who died 16 Dec^r. 1851, aged 66, eminent for Prudence, Integrity, and Benevolence. He won the respect and love of all who knew him, yet he sought as far more precious than the praise of men, that Praise which cometh from God only. He did justice and loved mercy, and earnestly desired to walk humbly with his God.

“ Sacred to the memory of Mark Anthony Montgomery, late Ensign 67th Regiment, who died at Manchester on the 26th of April 1844, from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 20 years. This Tablet is erected by his Brother officers, as a token of their affectionate regard.”

There are also tablets here to the Rev. Charles Henry Crookshank, who

died Aug. 12, 1836, æt. 60. To the Rev. Edward Stanley, who died Ap. 14, 1812, æt. 40, and to Charlotte Stanley his wife, who died Oct. 10, 1829, æt. 57.

To Judith Catharine Tarleton, who died Feb. 24, 1868, æt. 69.

Inscriptions in the churchyard, on an upright stone adorned with emblems of mortality :

“ HERE LIES THE BODY

OF FRANCIS LUCAS, ESQ.

OF CASTLE SHANE WHO

DEPARTED THIS LIFE

ON THE 29 OF MARCH 1705.” With the motto MEMENTO MORI.

There are in the churchyard two vaults, one made by the late Major Richardson of Poplar Vale ; the other, much larger, by the late Rt. Hon. Edward Lucas of Castle Shane.

The earliest Parish Register is of the year 1806, but there is an earlier Vestry Book, in which the first vestry recorded was held May 7, 1712.

Church plate, a paten, under the foot of which is this inscription :

“ Given to Tihullan Parish 1717, by M^{rs}. Mary Lucas.”

There is also a chalice, on one side of which is inscribed the single word “ Tihullan.”

INCUMBENTS.

Maurice O'Lergaffa, Canon of Clogher, Rector of Taghcallan, and Vicar of Laghtyg, 26 June, 1432.

Thomas O'Danguffa, Canon of Clogher, and Vicar of Twyna [Tynan], collated by the Primate, 2 Nov., 1540.

Edward Hatton, M.A. Coll. before 1622 ; B.A. 1619 ; M.A. 1622. *See* under Galloon and Monaghan.

George Cottingham, M.A. Coll. 16 Oct., 1632. Ord. Deacon & Priest, 12 Sep., 1629 ; B.A. 1624 ; Fellow T. C. D. 1627, by Lo. Deputy's mandate. Rector of Monaghan in 1634.

John Carr [or Ker], S. T. B. Coll. 28 March, 1661. Ordained Priest, 11 May, 1652 ; resigned same year, & became Dean of Ardagh. Rector of Monaghan.

Patrick Leslie, M.A. [S.T.B. 1633]. Coll. 25 Sep., 1661. Also Rector of Monaghan.

William Waringe, M.A. Coll. 25 June, 1678. Ord. Priest, 4 April, 1672.

John Winder, M.A. Resigned 1692. Also Rector of Monaghan.

John Law, M.A. Coll. 29 Aug., 1692. Also Rector of Monaghan. Ord. Priest, 25 Apr., 1691.

John Cranston, M.A. Coll. 12 July, 1716. Scholar of T. C. D. 1696 ; B.A. 1699 ; M.A. 1702. Became Archdeacon in 1718.

Richard Richards, A.M. Coll. 14 Nov., 1718. Scholar of T. C. D. 1704 ;

- B.A. 1706; A.M. 1709. Ordained Priest, 25 Apr., 1715. In 1720 he resigned this parish for Killanny, which see.
- Oliver Dowglas, M.A. Coll. 22 Sep., 1720. Scholar of T.C.D. 1705; B.A. 1706; M.A. 1721. Resigned this parish, and became Rector of Monaghan, 1738. Ob. 1740.
- James Hastings, M.A. Coll. 23 March, 1738. B.A. 1734; M.A. 1740. In 1746 appointed Vicar General.
- George Wallen, M.A. Coll. 1751. B.A. 1752; M.A. 1753. Appointed to Killanny, 28 June, 1763.
- John Campbell, A.B. Coll. 29 June, 1763. Resigned for Devenish, 1767.
- William Stopford, M.A. Coll. 6 June, 1767. B.A. 1756; M.A. 1759. Resigned 1768. Was Rector of Monaghan in 1772.
- Joseph Story, M.A. Coll. 12 March, 1768. Ord. Deacon, 4 Sep., 1753. Son of Joseph Story, Archdeacon of Kilmore.
- Thomas Campbell, LL.D. Coll. 15 Aug., 1772. Schol. T.C.D. 1754; B.A. 1756; M.A. 1761; LL.D. 1772. Resigned in 1773.
- Mark Foster, M.A. Coll. 8 Feb., 1773. Had been Curate of the same parish in 1764.
- Joseph Warren, M.A. Coll. 21 Aug., 1777; Scholar T.C.D. 1742; B.A. 1743; M.A. 1746.
- Hugh Nevin, B.A. Coll. 13 Sept., 1784. B.A. 1776; LL.D. 1803. Resigned for Devenish, 1787.
- Robert Montgomery, B.A. Coll. 25 July, 1787. Resigned June, 1792.
- Samuel Hawkshaw, LL.B. Coll. 20 July, 1792. B.A. 1771; LL.B. 1776.
- Edward Stanley, M.A. Coll. 9 May, 1806. B.A. 1792; M.A. 1806. Ob. 14 April, 1812, æt. 40.
- Charles Henry Crookshank, M.A. Coll. 2 June, 1812. B.A. 1797; M.A. 1808. Ob. 1836, æt. 60.
- John Rotheram Tarleton, M.A. Coll. 24 August, 1836. Scholar of T. C. D. 1818; B.A. 1821; M.A. 1827. Ord. Deacon, 4 July, 1824; Priest, 3 July, 1825. Present Incumbent.

MONAGHAN.

ON the eastern side of this parish is the Townland of Rackwallace, containing 308 acres,¹ where there is an ancient burying-ground and site of a church² which was in fact the original parish church. Under the years A.D. 834 and 838 the Four Masters notice a Coarb of St. Patrick (*i.e.* Abbot

¹ Ord. Survey, Co. Monaghan, Sheet 14.

² The Rev. Charles Evatt, Rector of Monaghan, writing in 1815, says that the ruins of this church were to be seen "*some time ago; at present*" (he adds) "*not a vestige remains.*" See O'Donovan's Letters, Co. Monaghan, R.I.A.

of Armagh), who is stated to be of this place, there called *Rath-mhic Malais* *Rath-mhic-Malais*, now written Rackwallace. In all the Visitation Books, down almost to the present, we find, observes the Dean of Armagh, the parish noticed as *Rathvicwallis* or *Rathwallis*, alias *Monaghan*, which latter name was transferred to the parish, and afterwards to the town, barony, and county, as we have before said, long after the foundation of the Franciscan monastery there, among "the Little Hills," in 1462, by Felim, the son of Brian, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel.¹

The name Rackwallace was an enigma to our great topographer O'Donovan, who was unable to identify it, though he rightly explains it as "the Rath of the son of Malus."² It has been reserved for Dr. Reeves, the present learned Dean of Armagh, to unravel this topographical puzzle, and there does not appear a more certain identification in the whole range of Irish nomenclature.

"Those who have studied the Irish Annals," observes the Dean, "will have observed how largely the Oirghiallian ascendancy influenced the abbatial succession in the Church of Armagh, and how the habitat or previous station of a Coarb of St. Patrick is mentioned in connection with his name. Now in the closing entry of the year 834 of the Four Masters, we find 'a change of Abbots at Ardmacha, *i.e.* Farannan of Rath-mic-Malais in place of Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh.' And again at 838, a reversal of the process, indicating some struggle for the office between two parties; 'a change of abbots at Ardmacha, *i.e.* Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh in the place of Farannan of Rath-mic-Malais.'" "This Farannan of Rath-mic-Malais therefore seems to have ejected Diarmaid, and after a few years' enjoyment of the office to have been himself ejected, and the previous Coarb to have been reinstated; the connection of his name with a place was owing to something of such a relation as constituted a Mac Neill of Liverpool, a Carter of Clewer, or a Robertson of Brighton."

At the Dissolution the site and precincts of the present church of Monaghan, which I take to be denominated in 1586 with the Abbey of Clones, "an old defaced Monastery," belonged to the Crown, until after being leased for a term of years it was finally granted to the first Lord Blayney in the reign of James I. It was built on a low spot between two lakes on the confines of the Townland of Roofkey and Mullagh Monaghan, and surrounded by rounded hills, as its name implies, and here, from the time of Elizabeth, being the seat of Government and residence of the seneschal of the new formed county, a town gradually grew up around the royal castle, in the centre of the village, as it is described by Sir John Davis in 1607. No church is mentioned, nor is a church marked upon the plan of Monaghan preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, but one was certainly built before the Rebellion of 1641, the same probably as the ugly structure with an octagonal

¹ See p. 195, *supra*.

² Four Masters, vol. i. p. 451.

tower which stood a little to the south-east of the present church erected in the year 1836.

It would seem that the monastic origin of Monaghan was not forgotten in after ages, for we are informed by Harris in his life of the celebrated Charles Leslie, that in 1687, upon the death of Roger Boyle, Bishop of Clogher, Patrick Tyrrel, a Roman Catholic, was nominated Bishop of Clogher by King James II., and had the revenues of the see assigned him. He adds that he set up a convent of friars in Monaghan, and took up his lodgings in it, where he held a public visitation of his clergy with great solemnity.¹

The ancient church at Monaghan was the burial-place of the noble family of Blayney until the erection of the chapel at Castle Blayney about 1690. Here also no doubt, and in the surrounding cemetery, which extended beyond its present bounds towards the site of the old gaol, were laid the remains of the early English settlers, but if there were any inscriptions they are no longer extant, with the exception of the very interesting tombstone to the memory of Oliver Ancketill, Esq., discovered on laying the foundation of the present church, of which a facsimile has been already given (*see* p. 155, *supra*).

The inscription is as follows :

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF OLIVER ANCKETILL OF ANCKETILLS GROVE ESQUIRE, DESCENDED OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF SHAWSTONE IN DORSETSHIRE IN ENGLAND, WHO DYED AT ARDMAGH AND WAS BURIED AT MONAGHAN THE 28th DAY OF JUNE 1666.”

Above are the arms Ancketill, a cross saltire ragulée, and the crest, an oak tree.

The present church of Monaghan is a large building of debased Gothic with a tolerable spire, a small chancel, and no centre aisle.

On tablets on the walls are inscriptions to the following clergymen, formerly rectors of the parish :

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Montgomery of Beaulieu in the County of Louth, and Rector of this parish for upwards of 30 years. He died on the 24th of July 1825, aged 72, strictly pious, gentle, meek, benevolent, & most charitable. His truly Christian virtues, which he strongly enforced both by precept & example, gained him the love & veneration of all his parishioners, who will long deplore the loss of such a pastor guide & friend. His forely afflicted children erected this monument as a small tribute of love & gratitude to the best of fathers.”

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Charles Evatt, 13 years Curate, and 14 years Rector of this parish of Monaghan. He died April 13th 1840, aged 51. His mortal remains lie on the south side of this church, which he had the gratification to see raised to Gods glory during his incumbency. In the relations of life, he was benevolent

¹ Harris's "Ware's Writers of Ireland," p. 282.

kind & generous, & highly servicable to this Town & neighbourhood by his active zeal in establishing many of our public Institutions. The pupils & teachers of the Sunday schools in connection with the church, aided by the Christian public of all denominations, have erected this tablet in grateful testimony of their affectionate regard 1841."

"In remembrance of the Rev. W^m Lennard-Roper, for 9 years Rector of this Parish. This Monument is erected by members of his flock and their friends to whom he was greatly endeared."

"He was taken to his rest August 13th 1849, aged 48 years."

To the family of Westenra, Barons Rossmore, of Rossmore Park in this parish, there are the following inscriptions.¹ Their vault is in the churchyard adjoining :

"Near this spot lie the mortal remains of Mary-Anne Baroness Rossmore, daughter of Charles Walsh, Esq^r of Walsh Park, in the County of Tipperary. ob. 11th August 1807."

"To the memory of Augusta, Third Baroness Rossmore & Sister of the present Earl of Wemyss and March. ob. July 29, 1840."

"In memory of The Hon^{ble} Charles Westenra IV son of Baron Rossmore late Lieutenant and Adjutant of the VIIIth King's Royal Irish Hussars." "ob. xxiii January MDCCCXXIV"

"Sacred to the cherished remembrance of Anna the lamented wife of Henry Westenra Esq. of Camla, Monaghan, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Corry Esq of Newry."—"ob. 8th January 1831."

"Sacred to the memory of Major The Honorable Richard Westenra of Ballyleck House in the County of Monaghan, who departed this life, on the 7th day of June 1838. By which his Family were deprived of a beloved Relative, Society of an active & valuable member, and the Poor man of a steady and considerate Friend."

"Sacred to the memory of Hester, the beloved wife of Arthur Gamball Lewis, of the County of Monaghan, Esq^r daughter of Richard Westenra of the City of Dublin Esq^r and Bridget, otherwise Warren his Wife. She departed this life on the 26th February 1840, in the 49th year of her age."

To the family of Lucas of Castle Shane in this parish there are tablets thus inscribed :

"In memory of Charles Lucas, Esq^{re} of Castle Shane in this parish, deceased 15th December, 1796, and of Sarah his Wife daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Monaghan, Knight. Deceased 14th July 1788."

"In memory of The Right Honourable Edward Lucas of Castle Shane in the County of Monaghan. His life was passed in endeavours to benefit his neighbours and to promote the welfare of his country,

¹ In some instances abridged.

beloved by his Family and respected by all who knew him, he died 12th November, 1871, aged 84 years."

"In memory of Francis, eldest son of the Right Honourable E. Lucas, and formerly Lieutenant in H. M. 46th regiment. Born at Castle Shane, 8th May, 1813; died at Hamburgh 21st April, 1844."

"And of his Brother, Fitzherbert Dacre, formerly Captain in S. Tipperary Militia, born at Geneva, 31st August 1823; died at Lucknow, 30th September, 1857. Repairing to offer his services on 30th May, and accepted by General Sir H. Lawrence at noon, he was that evening [when the mutiny broke out] and from thenceforward engaged in active and dangerous service. Of six officers appointed with him to the defence of "Gubbins's Battery," three were shortly killed, and three severely wounded. He survived unhurt until September, 29th; when at the close of a successful sortie, he received a fatal gunshot wound, his end was that of a soldier and a Christian."

"In memory of Captain John Owen Lucas of H. M. 29th Regiment, Major of Brigade and late of Raconnell in this neighbourhood. He was killed while in the act of cheering on his men to the attack of the enemies batteries at Ferozeshah, on the 22^d day of December, 1845, æt. 35 years. This Monument is erected by the Inhabitants of the County of Monaghan as a memorial of esteem for their gallant countryman, as a tribute of respect for his sorrowing family, and as an incentive to the rising generation, to elicit as he has done, the grateful remembrance of their country."

At the east end of the church :

"In affectionate Remembrance of Edward William Lucas of Castle Shane in this County. He was born 18th of December 1819, and died the 11th of August 1874. Sincerely regretted by all who knew him."

On other tablets in the church :

"Sacred to the Memory of Francis Burton Cole, Esq. second son of the late Henry Cole, Esq. sometime Brigade Major of this County, and of Jane Eliza, daughter and coheirefs of John Owen, late of Raconnell in this County Esq. He was the beloved kinsman & heir of the late Francis Burton Esq, (who was sometime M.P. for the City of Oxford, Joint Justice of Chester &c.) He was A.B. of Christ Church Oxford, a Member of Lincoln's Inn & about being called to the Bar, when to the inexpressible grief of his fondly attached family, He was suddenly carried off by Fever. He died at Slaugham Park, county Suffex 10th of October 1833, aged 23."

There are also tablets to the memory of Samuel M'Dowel, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, late Surgeon of the County of Monaghan Infirmary, who died 22nd February, 1845, æt. 77, and

to R. Jackson, Esq., and Margaret his wife, who died in 1834,¹ and also to Isabella, wife of John Wales, Surgeon, Belfast, and daughter of the Rev. J. Moffat, of Monaghan; she died 22nd November, 1837, æt. 30.

On the pulpit :

“ Erected in memory of Margaret Nunn by her sorrowing husband,
Jeremiah Nunn, 1865.”

In the adjoining churchyard are inscriptions to “ Jane Wilson, wife of The Rev. Thomas Maclaine, died 2^d of August 1723.” To “ The Rev. Arthur Benson D.D. Rector, ob. Oct. 28. 1771.” To “ The Rev. Edward Ryan, who departed on the 2^d of December, 1821, aged 51 years, erected by his faithful relict Mary Ryan.”

A large tomb in this churchyard was “ erected by Sir James Hamilton for the use of his Family, August 12 1790, but more especially to commemorate that here are laid the remains of his Mother, Dorothy Hamilton, alias Smith, who was one of the best of women.”

Then follow the dates of the deaths of many other members of this family, ending with that of “ Dacre Hamilton, of Cornacassa, Esq., 13th June, 1833, æt. 73.”

The vault of the Westenra family in this churchyard has been already referred to.

The cemetery belonging to this parish now generally used, is on the Glaslough road, and was consecrated by His Grace the Lord Primate, Bishop of Clogher, on the 19th of September, 1866.

On the 8th of September, 1874, a mausoleum beautifully situated in a glen close to a waterfall near the southern boundary of Rossmore Park was consecrated by His Grace the Lord Primate, Bishop of Clogher, and here now repose the remains of the following members of the Westenra family, which were removed from Monaghan. The Hon. Mary Augusta Harriet Westenra, ob. 1851. Hon. Anne Douglas Challoner Westenra, ob. 1851. Henry Robert, Lord Rossmore, ob. 1860. Henry Cairns, Lord Rossmore, ob. 1874.

Of the church plate the most interesting is a large alms-dish of silver, inscribed “ Parochiæ de Monaghan Grishilda Echlin legavit 1733.”

On the silver flagon, chalice, and paten, “ Ex Sacro Suppellectile Parochiæ de Monaghan, alias Rackwallis.”

There are also two chalices of silver, inscribed, “ The Gift of Baron Rossmore to the Protestant Parishioners of Monaghan.” Also two patens of silver bearing the Rossmore Arms but no inscription, also two silver plates for alms, with the initials R. M. J. [for R[ichard and] M[argaret] J[ackson], of Monaghan, the latter of whom died in 1834.]

¹ “ Erected by the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Monaghan in commemoration of their many virtues, and also as a token of gratitude for their munificent Endowments to this church and parish.”

The earlier Parish Registers and Vestry Books of Monaghan have been lost within the last thirteen years; the oldest now existing begin with the year 1802.

INCUMBENTS.

- Edward Hatton, Rector and Vicar. Coll. before 1622. B.A., 1619; M.A., 1622. Also Chancellor, and Rector of Galloon; Rector of Tehallan; Archdeacon of Ardagh; Rector of Clonarney and Vicar of Castletown Delvin, in Meath.
- George Cottingham, M.A. Coll. 16 Oct., 1632, val. £30 p^r an^m. B.A., 1624; Fellow of T.C.D. by L^d Deputy's Mandate, 1627; [ord. Deacon & Priest by Lancelot Ab^p of Dublin, 12 Sept., 1629,] also Rector of Tehallan.
- John Carr (or Ker), S.T.B. Coll. 28 March, 1661; also Rector of Tehallan. Ord^d Priest, 11 May, 1652. Resigned and became Dean of Ardagh this year.
- Patrick Leslie, M.A. (S.T.B. 1663.) Coll. 5 Sept., 1661. Also Rector of Tehallan.
- William Smith, M.A. Coll. 25 June, 1678. James Christie, Curate.
- William Jephson, M.A. Coll. 4 Oct., 1682.
- John Winder, M.A., Incumbent in 1691. Also Rector of Tehallan.
- John Law, M.A. Coll. 29 Aug., 1692. Ord. Priest by Capel Bishop of Dromore, 5 April, 1691. Also Rector of Tehallan.
- John Dennis, S.T.D. Coll. 6 July, 1710. Also Rector of Cleenish.
- Hon. Francis Hamilton, M.A. Coll. 14 May, 1725. [Dennis resigned.] In 1732, the celebrated Philip Skelton became his Curate, at the salary of £40. "He produced indeed a sensible reformation in the manners of his people, thirty or forty of whom usually attended prayers on a week day." [See his life by Samuel Burdy, 8vo., Dublin, 1792, pp. 39 and 52.] Mr. Hamilton was 7th son to the 6th Earl of Abercorn, and had been previously Vicar of Aghnamullen. He is often mentioned in "Mrs. Delany's Memoirs."
- Oliver Douglas. Coll. 23 March, 1738. Scholar of T.C.D., 1705; B.A., 1706; M.A., 1731. [Hamilton exchanged.]
- John Hawkshaw, M.A. Coll. 31 Oct., 1740. B.A., 1734; M.A., 1737. [Vacant by death of Douglas.]
- Richard Vincent, M.A. Rector and Vicar in 1758. B.A., 1733; M.A., 1736.
- Caulfeild Burne Caulfeild, M.A. Coll. 3 Dec., 1764. Scholar of T.C.D., 1751; B.A., 1753. Rector of Rofforry, 1766. Archdeacon of Clogher, 1788.
- Arthur Benfon, D.D. Coll. 7 March, 1768. Ob. 28 Oct., 1771.
- William Stopford, M.A. Coll. 15 May, 1772. B.A., 1756; M.A., 1759.
- Joseph Story, M.A. Coll. 18 June, 1773.

Joseph Warren, M.A. Coll. 13 Sep., 1784. Scholar of T.C.D., 1742; B.A., 1743; M.A., 1746.

Robert Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 13 July, 1793. Ob. 24 July, 1825.

Charles Evatt, M.A. Coll. 6 Aug., 1825. B.A., 1812; M.A., 1815. Curate of Monaghan, 1815. Ob. 13 Ap., 1840.

William Roper, M.A. Coll. 10 June, 1840. B.A., 1822; M.A., 1829. Ob. 13 Aug., 1849.

Henry Maffett, B.A. Coll. 23 Aug., 1849. B.A., 1825; M.A., 1850.

William Richey Bailey, D.D. Coll. 23 Aug., 1864. B.A., 1847; M.A., 1850; D.D., 1865. Now Incumbent of Clogher.

Charles Maurice Stack, D.D., 1873, Archdeacon of Clogher. Present Rector.

KILMORE.

FROM the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys it appears that Cill Mor, the church of St. Aedhan Mac Aenghus, is in the Territory of Ui Meith Macha,¹ and this is unquestionably, says O'Donovan,² the church of Kilmore, near Monaghan: *Ecclesia magna Aedani*, "the great church of Aidan." The festival of its patron saint and first minister was on the 2nd of November, which is thus noticed at that day in the Martyrology of Donegal, which borrows, observes the Dean of Armagh, from the calendar of Marian Gorman:

"Aedhan son of Aenghus, of Cill-mor-Aedhain, in the Ui Meith Macha."

"The Registry of Clogher, cited by Ware, makes this Aedhan a bishop of Clogher, and successor of Ronan, son of Aedh Dubh, and further identifies him with St. Aedan of Lindisfarne, who died in 651. [Harris's Ware's Works, vol. i. p. 178.] But this is an error, every way, for the latter was son of Lughar, and his day is the 31st of August. The patron saint of Kilmore is of much earlier date, and was a follower of St. Mochta of Louth, who died in 534, being thus a century prior to the other saint of the same name. According to the life of St. Mochta, Aedanus was one of Mochta's twelve disciples who accompanied him to Ireland, and it goes on to state that 'Macteus in Meteorum nemoribus cœpit construere monasterium, quod Cellamagna feu Lismhor [the great earthen fort] dicitur. Ipse rector, ipse regula fratrum.' But that owing to the opposition of the inhabitants he thought fit to remove to another place, committing this to the care of his disciple, and finally settled at Lughmadh, or Louth. [Colgan, Acta SS. Hib. p. 729 a, cap. 4.] Thus we discover that this church of Kilmore was founded at so early a date as the close of the fifth century, probably in the lifetime of the apostle of Ireland."³

A remarkable proof of the accuracy of this account is to be found in the fact that the church and burial-ground of Kilmore is situated within a

¹ See supra, p. 3.

² See O'Donovan's Note to "The Book of Rights," p. 149.

³ Kindly communicated by the Dean of Armagh.

very large earthen fort or *lis*, in fact, a rampart of earth, which no doubt acted as a defence, and is therefore good evidence of the extreme antiquity of this ecclesiastical foundation, of which indeed the Irish name of the townland, *Kilnahaltar* [the church of the altar] is an additional proof. The rampart is of considerable depth, and can be traced nearly all round the churchyard.

The present church, which was restored, and a chancel built, in 1855, is situated to the south of an older building, which, as appears by Bishop Spottiswood's diocesan return of 1622, was then ruinous, no house nor glebe; the incumbent, Lewys Praderough, or Prudderch, resided at Monaghan.

The vault of the Montgomery family of Ballyleck in this parish was at the foot of the pulpit in the old church. There are no inscriptions to members of this ancient house, and scarcely any others of interest or antiquity. The oldest appear to be the following:

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Carfon who died anno 1705, aged 74 years.”

“Thomas Wileman Esq^r departed this life April the 18th 1722, aged 80 years.”

“Thomas Nesbet departed this life March 1742, aged 63 years.”

“Underneath lyeth the remains of M^r Charles Campbell of Aughnamullen, who departed this life the 13th September 1787, aged 51 years; also his wife Rachel Campbell, who departed this life, the 11th February 1809, aged 75 years.”

There is also a tomb without inscription to the Schomberg family in this churchyard.

On tablets within the church are the following inscriptions:

“Sacred to the memory of The Rev^d George Hay Schomberg for fifty two years Rector of Kilmore. He died Feby XIXth MDCCCLVII. in his seventy-ninth year.”

“Sacred to the memory of Myrtilla Wife of the Rev^d George Schomberg Rector of this parish, who departed this life on Feby 1st 1839. In the cheering hope of a blessed Resurrection through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. She was endeared to all who knew her by her many estimable qualities, and died regretted by all, especially the poor to whom she ever proved a kind and generous Benefactress.”

“Sacred to the Memory of Jane Eliza Owen Cole, died 24th Jan^y 1855, aged 69 years, also her sister Mary Owen Phillis, died 1st Feb^y 1855, aged 83 years. This votive tablet is dedicated to his beloved mother and aunt by Owen Blayne Cole of Brandrum.”

The earliest entry in the parish Registry is in the year 1796.

On the chalice belonging to this church is the following inscription:

“Ex dono Alex^r Montgomery in Ecclesiam Killmorensis in Count^u Monahane. Anno Dom. 1700.” [sic.]

On the Glebe Hill, from whence is a fine view of the surrounding

country, was a deep well, opposite the bog, whither in former times the lame and blind resorted for cure. Here are also some stones with deep hollows holding rain water, which are held in veneration by the peasantry.

There is a chapel of ease in this parish, built in the year 1860, in the Townland of Stranoodan. It is a neat Gothic structure, with chancel, vestry, and a tower lately completed with a bell, to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers, of Monaghan, who are here buried. This chapel was consecrated by the present Primate, then Bishop of Kilmore, in the year 1861. The site was given by the late Lord Rossmore.

RECTORS.

Lewis Praderough, M.A. Coll. before 1622. In the Regal Visitation of 1634 he is called Prudderch. Also Vicar of Drumsnat.

Francis Simpson, M.A. Coll. 19 March, 1635. Previously Vicar of Killany. Ord. Deacon, 21 Sept., 1632; Priest, 4 June, 1633.

William Oldridge, during the Commonwealth, deprived in 1661.

Edward How, M.A. Coll. 20 May, 1661. Also Rector of Mucknoe, and Vicar of Drumsnat. Archdeacon of Clogher, 15 August, 1661. Ob. 1682.

William Smith, B.A. Coll. 6 Dec., 1661. Also Rector of Tedavnet, and Vicar of Drumsnat. Archdeacon of Armagh, 1669.

Ralph Barlow, M.A. Coll. 1670. In 1672, Rector of Tedavnet. Previously Curate of Magherofs. Also Vicar of Drumsnat. Living worth £30 p^a an^m.

John Gill, M.A. Coll. 14 Jan., 1706. Also Vicar of Drumsnat. Resigned.

John Ker, M.A. Coll. 12 May, 1725. Also Vicar of Drumsnat. In 1721 he had been Vicar of Errigal Trough. Prebendary of Donacay, 1 Nov., 1737.

William Coddington. Coll. 23 May, 1729. Also Vicar of Drumsnat. Resigned in 1741, and became Rector of Dromore. In 1750, Vicar of Magherofs and Magheraclone.

Alexander Lindfay. Coll. 25 Sep., 1741. Also Vicar of Drumsnat. Previously Vicar of Clontibret.

George Leslie, D.D. Coll. 16 Jan., 1753. Also Vicar of Drumsnat.

Samuel Bayly, B.A. Coll. 26 June, 1754. Also Vicar of Drumsnat.

James Hastings, M.A. Coll. 9 Oct., 1784. Also Vicar of Drumsnat. In 1746, Vicar of Donagh; in 1773, Rector of Drumkrin; in 1793, Rector of Drummully; in 1738, Prebendary of Tehallan; in 1746, Vicar General.

Robert Montgomery. Coll. 26 Jan., 1792. Also Vicar of Drumsnat.

Andrew Allen. Coll. 23 Nov., 1793. Also Vicar of Drumsnat.

George Hay Schomberg, B.A. Coll. 23 July, 1795. Ob. Feb. 19, 1857.

Cuthbert Thomas Hackett, B.A. Coll. 5 March, 1847. Now Vicar of Killanny.

Thomas le Ban Kennedy, B.A. (aft. D.D.) Coll. 31 March, 1852. Present Rector and Dean of Clogher.

DRUMSNAT.

Друиш рнечта. *Dorsum nivis.* "Ridge of the Snow."

St. Molua Mac Oche, of Clonfertmulloe or Kyle, in the Queen's County, whose day is the 4th of August, was the founder and patron saint of this church. He was also the patron of Magheracloone in Farney. His life, which is printed in Fleming's "Collectanea Sacra,"¹ tells us how he was educated at Bangor, under St. Comgall, who flourished, A.D. 558—602, and then proceeds to say—"Deinde coactus est Sanctus Molua a Sancto Comgallo, sacros ordines accipere, et acceptis gradibus, dixit ei pater Comgallus, accipe quosdam discipulos tecum fili mi, et vade ad patriam tuam: ibi enim plura loca Domino ædificabis; acceptâque licentiâ et benedictione Sancti Comgalli et omnium Fratrum, venit Sanctus Molua cum aliquibus Fratribus secum, a monasterio Sancti Comgalli claro Beannchor, et pervenit ad quendam locum, qui dicitur Druim-sneachta: ibique aliquo tempore habitavit, et multas virtutes fecit.

"Volensque Sanctus Molua de illo loco ad suam Provinciam, sicut Sanctus Comgallus sibi dixit, exire; venit Angelus Domini ad eum dicens: si volueris in hoc loco manere, multæ erunt possessiones hujus loci, et tua provincia hic magna erit; sin autem, perge ad patriam tuam, sicut tibi Sanctus Magister tuus dixit. Et noluit S. Molua in illo loco manere, quia impedimentum ei faciebant sæculares: sed ipsum locum benedixit, et constituto illic monasterio, venit inde ad sanctam scholam Sanctissimi Finniani in sua civitate Cluain-iraird." [Clonard.]

The name of St. Molua is commemorated in the calendars of Aengus, Marian Gorman, and Donegal, in connection with the church of Druimsnechta, which they all place in Fernmhagh or Farney.

St. Cuimmein, son of Cuana, also an abbot of Druimsnechta, is commemorated in the calendars at the 4th of September.

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1306 this church is noticed as annexed to Kilmore. "Ecclesia de Celmor, cum capella de Druymfnetâ."

The Vicarage of Drumsnat was united to the Rectory and Vicarage of Kilmore by John Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, May 20, 1661, and from 1666 to 1795 continued to be enjoyed by the Rector of that parish.

The Book of Druimsneachta is occasionally referred to in Keating's History of Ireland (vol. i. pp. 148, 186, 214, 226); it contained the tract

¹ Cap. 24-26, p. 372 b.

called *Leabhar Gabhala*, or "Book of Invasions," and was one of the very earliest authorities for the bardic history of Ireland. It was anciently known by the name of *Cin* or *Stave of Druimsnechta*; a full account of it is to be found in Curry's *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History* (pp. 13, 14, 41, 206, 464, 497, 498).

Two parts (*i.e.* the Rectorial portion) of the great tithes of the parsonage of *Drumfnat* were appropriate to the Abbey of *Clownishe* [Clones]. (*Ulster Inquis. Monaghan*, Nos. 37 and 118, Car. I.).

This was consequently one of the poorest churches in Mac Mahon's country. It is thus alluded to in O'Daly's "Tribes of Ireland:"

"Drum-Sneachta, the soft town,
without a herenach—without a bishop,
having but two priests in the church
on a broad low stone."¹

Drumfnat is a small parish of 5,019a. 1r. 2p., entirely in the Barony of Monaghan, comprehending thirty-five townlands.

Both the site of the ancient church, now a burial-ground, which has lately been given up to the Roman Catholics, and the present church, which has been very lately repaired, with the surrounding cemetery, are in the Townland of *Mullanacross*. [Hill of the Cross.] This church was built in the present century. An older church "in ruins" is marked on the ancient site in M'Crea's Map of the County of Monaghan, made in 1790.

There is a legend here regarding the meaning of the name *Drumfnat*, *The Ridge of Snow*, which tells "that the people being at a loss to know where they should bury their dead, were told to go on their knees for a week: at the end of that time, in answer to their prayers, this spot was covered with snow, while the rest of the country was bare."

INCUMBENTS. VICARS.

Lewis Pruderough, M.A.; also Rector of *Kilmore*. Coll. before 1622.

Called *Prudderch* in the Regal Visitation of 1634.

Samuel Gale (or *Yarle*). Coll. 13 Sept., 1636.

Francis Simpson, M.A., also Rector of *Kilmore*. Coll. 15 July, 1638.

William Oldridge, during the Commonwealth; deprived at the Restoration.

He held *Kilmore* also.

Edward How, M.A., also Rector of *Kilmore*. Coll. 20 May, 1661. Also

Rector of *Mucknoe* and Archdeacon of *Clogher*, 15 Aug., 1661.

Nicholas Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 1663.

William Smith, M.A., also Rector of *Kilmore*. Coll. 13 April, 1666. In 1669, Archdeacon of *Armagh*.

¹ O'Daly's "Tribes of Ireland," p. 51.

- Ralph Barlow, M.A., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 1670. Late Curate of Magherofs. In 1672, Rector of Tedavnet.
- John Gill, M.A., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 14 Jan., 1706.
- John Ker, M.A., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 12 May, 1725. [Gill resigned.]
- William Coddington, also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 23 May, 1729. Resigned for Dromore in 1741.
- Alexander Lindfay, also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 25 Sep., 1741. [Coddington resigned.]
- George Leslie, D.D., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 15 Jan., 1753.
- Samuel Bayly, B.A., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 26 June, 1754.
- James Hastings, M.A., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 9 Oct., 1784.
- Robert Montgomery, B.A., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 26 Jan., 1792.
- Andrew Allen, LL.D., also Rector of Kilmore. Coll. 23 Nov., 1793. Was in 1790, Rector of Templecarn; in 1806, Rector of Galloon, and Vicar of Killeevan; in 1794, Vicar General.
- James Fiddes, M.A. Coll. 4 March, 1809.
- Allen Mitchell, B.A. Coll. 4 Nov., 1824.
- Alexander Hurst, M.A. Coll. 27 Jan., 1847.
- John Edward Harvey Simpson, B.A. Coll. 19 Nov., 1847.
- Robert Gumley, B.A. Appointed 1872. Present Vicar.

TULLYCORBET.

FORMERLY a very extensive and important parish, containing at present 1,588a. 3r. 22p. in the Barony of Cremorne, and 6,324a. 1r. 31p. in that of Monaghan; but before the year 1796, [when by an Order of Council the Parish of Ballybay was constituted,] comprehending also the greater part of that parish.

In Irish it is *Tulach Carpaic*, "Hill of Chariot," and O'Donovan has traditionally accounted for the name by connecting it with the legend that St. Patrick's chariot broke down here.¹

In the calendar, under January 26, we find an entry regarding this place as follows:

"Presbyter Calbh, of Tulach-Carpait in the Ui Meith Macha." In the Primatial Registers it is called the "Ecclesia Sancti Patricii de Tulach-carbud."

In 1525 the Primate conferred the Vicarage of Tolachcarboyd on Magonius M^c Crenyr, also Vicar of Acabeth (Aghavea).

In 1528, "Donaldus M^c illernay deposuit quod audivit a Vicario

¹ Letters on Monaghan in R. I. A. p. 92.

M^cillernay et Decano M^cCrenyr quod Johannes Yner de Siddan fuit . . . pro crematione ecclesiæ de Tolaghcarbyd," showing that the church had been recently burnt.

In 1531 occurs the name of "Torreletus [Turlough] Odubhthich Vicarius de Tallaghcarboyd."

In 1531 Adam M^cCoarta collated to the church of St. Patrick of Tulaghcarbyde, vacant by the death of Terence O'Duffy.

In the Survey of 1591 this church is marked as "*Tempell Tollogh Carbet.*"

There appears to be nothing of interest now extant at this old site, no curious or remarkable inscriptions except a large stone with letters scarcely discernible or quite illegible to a family of the name of Jackson, with a large coat of arms covering nearly half of the stone; it is of the last century. The oldest Vestry Book is dated in 1809. The Parish Registers do not begin before the year 1835. The Communion Plate was "voted in Vestry," in the year 1820. "The Rev. John Huffey Burgh, A.M. Rector."

INCUMBENTS.

Magonius M^cCrenyr, Vic. Coll. 1526.

Torreletus O'Dubhthich [O'Duffy] Vic. Coll. 1530.

Adam M^cCoarta, Vic. Coll. 1531. [O'Duffy deceased.]

Alexander Dunbar. Coll. before 1622.

Archibald Erskine, Inf. 28 Feb., 1627. Son and heir of St James Erskine.

Also Rector of Aghnamullen. Presented by the Crown.

Robert Boyle. Coll. 1629. In 1661, he and John Ker claimed the living.

At an adjourned Visitation, Boyle was ordered to produce title. He resigned in 1664. He held also Aghnamullen, Magherofs, and Magheraclone.

George Mackullo, M.A. Coll. 2 Nov., 1664. Also Rector of Aghnamullen.

Alexander Read, M.A. Coll. 21 July, 1675. Also Rector of Aghnamullen.

William Smith, M.A. Coll. 26 March, 1678. Ord. Priest, 3 March, 1669. Refig^d following year.

Daniel Fitzsimons, M.A. Coll. 25 Jan., 1678. Refig. 1694. Also Precentor of Ferns.

Matthew Buchanan, M.A. Coll. 5 May, 1694. Ord^d Priest by D^r Narcissus Marth, in St James's Chapel, Westminster, 9 June, 1689. Frequently returned as "in Anglia." Ob. 1729.

Robert Jones, M.A. Coll. 3 May, 1729. [Buchanan. dec^d.] Ob. 1746.

John Browne, M.A. Coll. 1 July, 1746.

Henry Leslie, B.D. Coll. circa 1751. Son of Peter Leslie, Rector of Ahoghill.

In 1759 became a Prebendary of Armagh.

Walter Cope, D.D. Coll. circ. 1759. Dean of Dromore, 1771. B^p of Ferns, 1782.

John Jackson, M.A. Coll. circ. 1771. In 1783 he became Archdeacon.

William Wolfeley. Coll. 20 Jan., 1784. Ob. 15 Nov., 1800.

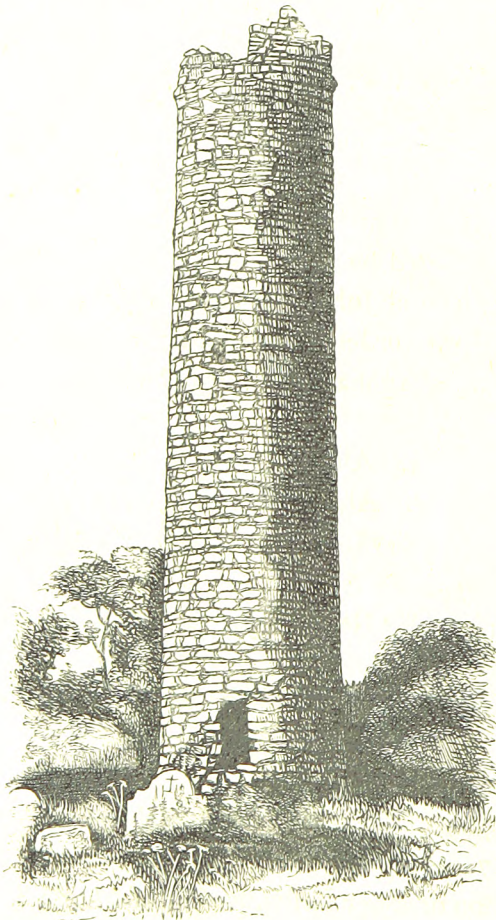
- St Harcourt Lees, Bart. B.A. Coll. 2 May, 1801. Resigned, July, 1806.
 Preb. of Cashel. In 1800 Charles Wolfesly was licensed Curate.
 George Alley, B.A. Coll. 6 Aug., 1807.
 John Hufsey Burgh, M.A. Coll. 23 Aug., 1806. Refig^d 11 March, 1823.
 Morgan Jellett, M.A. Coll. 3 July, 1823. Preb. of Cashel. Ob. 1832.
 John Hare, M.A. Coll. 19 Jan., 1832. Ob. 23 Dec., 1860.
 Adderley Campbell, M.A. Coll. 12 Feb., 1861. Present Incumbent.

CLONES.

CLONES, in Irish Cluain Eois, *i.e.* the Meadow of Eois, is on many accounts the most interesting and most important parish in the whole County of Monaghan, for here St. Tighernach, Bishop of Cluain-Eois, who died on the 4th of April, A.D. 548, founded the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul. The Four Masters record the death of Diucuill Abbot in the year 700, and in 714

they also record the demise of another abbot called Cele-Tighernaigh, *i.e.* *Servus Tigernachi*—proving at what an early date the name of the founder became invested with sanctity and honour.

St. Tighernach was the son of Cairpre of the race of Cathair Mor, and, as such, a Leinster man by his father's side; but his mother Derlfraych, daughter of Eochaidh, was descended from Colla-da-Chrich, and thus one of the Airghialla. He founded the monastery of Galloon, on Lough Erne, which he committed to St. Comgall before the foundation of the Abbey of Clones. His life in Latin¹ is to be found in the *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 5th of April; an abstract of it with notes is given in the Appendix.



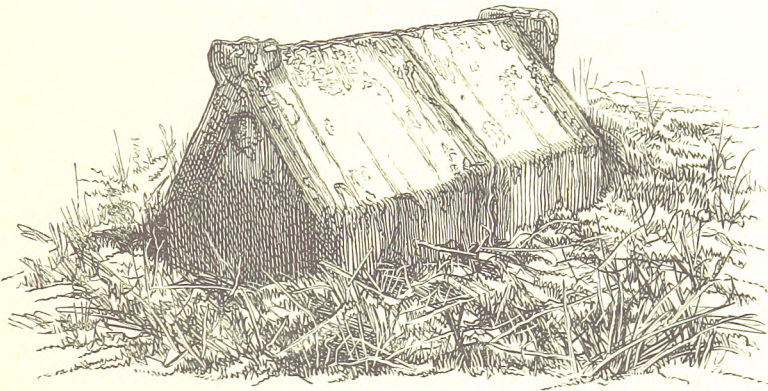
There are many notices of Clones, its coarbs and abbots, in the Irish Annals: for these the reader is referred to the seventh chapter of this work, page 166, where there is also

an account of the great relic of this place, the "*Domnach Airgid*," and of the

¹ From the *Codex Salmanticensis*, collated with two other copies; with a commentary by Godefridus Henschenius, *Acta Sanctorum*, Aprilis, tom. i. pp. 401-4.

descent of St. Tierney's Manor (as the surrounding estate was called). It remains to give the sepulchral inscriptions, with some further ecclesiastical details which belong more to parochial than general history.

On the north side of the principal churchyard is a large and curious coped tomb, here represented, which has been the cause of much speculation and discussion, and in former times also appears to have been a source of dispute between the rival families of Mac Donnell and Mac Mahon, both of whom claimed the right to be buried in it. It would seem, however, from Professor Murray's notes on Mr. Wakeman's paper on the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Clones,"¹ that no one for a long period has been here buried. "The universal belief," Professor Murray says, "in my early years, was, that this grave was the grave of a priest. There was in those days a superstitious persuasion, chiefly, if not entirely, among the children of the neighbourhood, that every one who touched it, should drop a pin into the narrow fissure which runs through the lateral centre of the monument. Often have I seen that fissure literally glistening with the heaps of pins that had been dropped into it."



This tomb is mentioned in Sir Charles Coote's "Statistical Survey of the County of Monaghan," printed in 1801. He ascribes it to the Mac Mahon family, and adds, "There is no other coffin around any corps which is interred in it." There is a modern inscription on the roof of this tomb, as follows:

"Here lyeth the Body of [defaced] who depart^{ed} this life Nov^r. 16th, 1769."

And below :

"Renewed by " [defaced.]

These obliterations (for they appear to be purposely done) are no doubt an evidence of the dispute between the rival families already referred to.²

There appear to be no other sepulchral remains of interest in this graveyard, or in that around the ancient chapel, which the inhabitants call "the

¹ Jan. 1875, "Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland," 4th series, vol. iii. pp. 327-340; and vol. iv. p. 272.

² See Mr. Getty's accounts of it in the Ulster "Journal of Archæology," vol. iv. p. 70.

abbey graveyard," though the abbey itself would seem from the plan (*see* p. 173) to have been some distance removed from it. The ancient chapel, called there "an old chapell," has been already referred to (*see* p. 167); its curious and very early window on the south side is here represented, showing the mode of laying the stones. On one of the stones near the north-west corner is sculptured a small cross of the Irish type, nine inches in length.

The exact date when the parish church, which appears to have stood near the round tower (*see* the plan, p. 173), was removed to its present site,



near the ancient rath and castle, is unknown, but it was probably towards the end of the seventeenth century. The earliest date of any sepulchral inscription here is 1696, built into one of the walls of the graveyard. Here are the following inscriptions :

- “ Here lieth the Body of Matthew Blackley younger, who departed this life, December the 28th 1703, in age 26, and the Body of Matthew Blackley, older, who departed Nov^r. 28, 1704.”
- “ Here lies the body of Samuel Madden Esq^r. of Hilton, who departed this life June 11th, in the year of our Lord 1814, aged 58.”
- “ Underneath are deposited the remains of The Rev^d. Adam Averell A.B. T.C.D. who departed this life at Mount Salem, on the 10th day of January 1847, in the 93^d year of his age, and 70th year of his ministry. He was ordained in 1777 by the Bishop of Clonfert, and for nearly thirty years presided over the annual Conference of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society, this Monument is erected by the Conference, as a small tribute of esteem for his devotedness as a Christian Minister, and faithful servant of his Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ.”

The Parish of Clones is fortunate in possessing the earliest register book in the county. It is a large thick folio, containing Entries of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials; the first entry is dated October 12, 1682, the last in the year 1823; but it was principally used as a minute book of vestries from 1682 to 1823.

The following are extracts from it :

“ Burials.”

“ 1683, Sep^r. 2, Hugh, the son of James Montgomerie Esq^r.”

“ 1687, November 26. The Right Reverend Father in God, Roger Boyle, Lord Bishop of Clogher att fix in the morning departed this life and was inter^d next to the north wall of the chancel of the parish church of Clowneis the Munday after, being the 28th at foure in the afternoone.”

The exact spot, however, where the bishop was buried, is unknown, there being no stone or tradition to mark the place.

“ 1687. Dec. 6. Isabel the wife of Lieu^t. Humphry Sherigley, buried.”

“ 1689. March. The nyneteenth day of this month the last of the Protestant Inhabitants deserted the towne and parish of Clowneis, the Irish possessing themselves of that part of the countrie.”¹

After mentioning an applotment laid on at a “ Vestrie ” on April 19, 1688 : “ There was but little of this applotment collected, the Irish Inhabitants were so much encouraged by Popish Judges that they declined the payment of any ecclesiastical dues.”

A blank until 1692, when there is an entry as follows :

“ The parson of the parish M^r William Smith returning to the parish from whence he was forced with all his Protestant Parishioners the nineteenth of March 1688-9, finding the roof, glafs, and seats of the church all destroyed, called a vestrie to be held upon the 3rd day of May following.”

The report of the vestry gives the amount subscribed for these repairs. There is also an entry by which it would seem that Mr. William Smith, parson of Clowneis in 1692, was also chaplain to William III. and Queen Mary.

“ 1696. Buried Anne wife to the Ry^t. Reverend Richard [Tenison] Lord Bishop of Clogher.”

Bishop Tenison was in 1697 translated to Meath ; he died July 29, 1705. From this and other entries, it appears that the Bishops of Clogher resided at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century at Clones.

“ 1698. August 11. In consideration of an extraordinary vyolent storme upon the 30th day of July 1698, wherby the church was so damnified that it could not be made use of for divyn Service, and that the applotment made of three shillings and threepence was scarce sufficient to defray the uses, a further applotment was made,” &c.

“ 1715. August 25. We doe present and finde that one Chapple wont be sufficient to accommodate all the remote parts of the parish, and we find that the taxes for the necessary repairs of our church already built, are as much as we are able to bear, therefore at present do think the erecting of a new chapple unnecessary, seeing it caⁿt answer the end of accommodating all the severall remote parts of the parish, but do believe if our

¹ See supra, p. 129, note.

church already built were placed in the centre of the parish, it would answer the conveniency of the whole parish; and we do believe that the application made to His Grace the L^d Primate for erecting the said Chapple was done by some few of the most inconsiderable persons of the said parish, more to satisfy their private piques and resentments than for the service of God, or any use the said chapple would be of: M^r. Smith having been Minister of the parish about 48 years, and no new chapple in all that time ever demanded, and M^r. Archdeacon How his predecessor, having lived in the very same remote part of the parish where those parishioners live who made application for a new chapple, (and yet come constantly to the church at Clones) and never preached or had any chapple there; we likewise find that in a numerous vestry, no one appeared for a new chapple but John Ennis and his son and family, and John How who proposed to build a chapple at Roslea or Killcoran provided the parish would allow them 12s. 6d. p^r tate, w^{ch} the parish rejected as unreasonable and inconvenient: and do enact that our parish church already built is sufficient until the same be removed to the centre of the parish, and that no new chapple be built." "Signed by all the Inhabitants of Clones."

There is no inscription or date on the church plate, which does not appear to be ancient.

RECTORS.

- James Hygate, M.A. (after D.D.). Coll. 5 May, 1613. A native of Scotland, he was appointed by patent to the Archdeaconry in 1609. But it was not till 1613 that Bishop Montgomery consolidated the Rectory and Vicarage of Clones and Clontibret, and assigned them as the corps of this dignity. In 1634, Hygate became Bishop of Kelfenora, and died April 30, 1638, and was buried at Clones. (Harris's Ware.)
- Thomas Fairfax, Archdeacon. Coll. 5 July 1638. Hygate deceased. In 1635, he was appointed Treasurer of Dromore. He died at Clones, 16 March, 1641, and was buried in St Michan's, Dublin. (Archdall's Lodge, vol. ii. p. 86.)
- Humphry Galbraith, Archdeacon. Coll. 6 April, 1641. Wentworth writing August 7, 1638, to Laud, says, "a messenger employed by him (Dr. Bruce) into Scotland for that purpose, brought certain knowledge that Galbraith had signed and sworn the covenant, so we are like to have a brave Archdeacon of him." (Letters, ii. pp. 195, 230.) He refers to the Archdeaconry of Raphoe, from which Dr. Bruce was for a time removed. See Cotton, Fasti, vol. iii. p. 364, vol. v. p. 217; Carte's Ormond, i. p. 531.
- Milo Symner, Archdeacon, appointed during the Commonwealth. He was Archdeacon in March, 1661, and admitted to the appropriate parishes 2 May, 1661. But in the Trien. Vifit. of 14 Aug., 1661, his name is

erased, and *vacat* written in its place. It is there noted that he had resigned the Archdeaconry.

Edward How, M.A., Archdeacon. Inft. 5 Aug., 1661, on Resignation of Miles Symner, by Primate Bramhall. Ob. 1682. He was the last Archdeacon who enjoyed the living of Clones.

William Smith, M.A. Inft. on presentaⁿ of Dacre Barrett, 3 Oct., 1682. Ordained Deacon at Castle Leslie, 13 May, 1668; Priest, 3 March, 1669. In 1717 he was returned "old and infirm." Ob. 7 Sep. 1717.

George Leslie, D.D. Inft. 1 Jan., 1717. Ob. 1754. (Archdeacon Parnell was absent in England in bad health, and did not prosecute his claim to Clones.)

Hon. Richard Henry Roper, presented by Thomas Lennard Barrett (afterwards Lord Dacre). Inft. 12 Oct., 1754; vacant by death of Leslie. (In 1754 Archdeacon Cranston was upwards of 80, naturally infirm and disinclined to exertion, so that he, like Leslie, took no steps to assert his right to this living.) Roper died 20 Oct., 1810.

John Brinkley, D.D., Archdeacon. Collated to the Archdeaconry 7 Oct., 1808, and on the day of Roper's death, collated to the Rectory and Vicarage of Clones. In 1812 a trial at bar, in the Common Pleas, took place by *Quare Impedit*, when the Chief Justice and Justice Fletcher charged in favour of the Archdeacon, and Justices Fox and Mayne for Sir Thomas Lennard, for whom the jury found on the ground of prescription.¹

Henry Roper, D.D. Instituted by the Primate, 1812. He had been Vicar of Aghnamullen, and 6 Dec., 1811, Dean of Clonmacnois. Ob. 15 April, 1847, æt. 86.

Thomas Hand, M.A. Instituted 15 Sep^r 1847. Resigned 1873.

George Finlay, D.D., Rural Dean and Canon of Clogher. Appointed 1873. Present Rector.

GALLOON, alias DARTREY.

THIS parish, which was recast and stripped of its last Monaghan portion in 1806, is now altogether situate in the Barony of Coole and County of Fermanagh; the ruins of the old church of Galloon and its churchyard are in the townland of the same name on the banks of Lough Erne. But at the period of the Reformation, and till the eighteenth century, the principal part of the parish was in Dartrey, comprehending the whole barony, except those portions which belonged to Clones and Drummully.

The earliest notice of this church is found in the Calendars of Tamlaght and Marian Gorman, at the twenty-eighth of July, where is commemorated "Comhghall of Gobhal-liuin, in Dartraighe Coininfi, at the head of Loch

¹ An interesting abstract of the Clones trial of *Quare Impedit*, 1812, is given by Erck in his "Ecclesiastical Register," Dublin, 1830, p. 15.

Erne," whose date was prior to the ninth century. The name is written *Gabhail-liuin* in the Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters at 1450. In 1442 mention is made of John O'Sythygi, Canon of Clogher and Rector of the Church of St. Comgall of Gabalini, or Plebs de Dartrage (Regist. Prene, fol. 46 *b*), and in after times we frequently meet with "Galloon alias Dartrye" as the name of the parish, even so late as the patents of Archbishops Margetson, Boyle, and Parker (1660-1681). See Harris's Ware's Bishops, p. 357.

The following is a list of the rectors till the year 1806, when the last portion of Galloon, situated in the County of Monaghan, was formed into the Parish of Currin :

1442. Johannes Ofsythegei, Canon of Clogher, Rector Ecclesiæ Sancti Comgalli de Gabaliuin, alias Plebs de Dartrage.
1486. Philip Mac Mahon.
- Edward Hatton, M.A. Coll. before 1622.
- George Mackeson, Dean of Armagh. Presented 13 May, 1624.
- James Hatton, M.A. Inf. 6 July, 1631.
- Archibald Ereskine. Coll. 6 March, 1637.
- James Margetson, B.D. Inf. 30 June, 1637. He afterwards held it in commendam while Archbishop of Dublin.
- Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin. By Patent in commendam 17 Nov., 1663.
- John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin, also held it in commendam by Patent 28 Feb., 1678.
- Gorge Lovell, LL.B., was Rector and Chancellor in 1679.
- John Forster, M.A. Coll. 2 Jan., 1681. Ob. 1705.
- Dillon Ashe, S.T.D. Coll. 3 Sep., 1705. [Forster deceased.]
- Arthur S^t George, S.T.D. Coll. 7 July, 1716. Ob. 1772. Dean of Rofs, 1741.
- Thomas Campbell, LL.D. Coll. 8 Feb., 1773. Ob. 2 June, 1795.
- Andrew Allen, LL.D. Coll. 18 Jul., 1795. Vicar General.
- John Benjamin Story, D.D. Coll. 3 Aug., 1804. Resigned in 1806, for the purpose of the corps of the Chancellorship being recast; recollated 6 March, 1806. Ob. 24 March, 1844, æt. 80.

EMATRIS.

EMATRIS, originally a part of the vast Parish of Galloon, the church of which was in the Barony of Coole and County of Fermanagh,¹ occurs in the Book of Survey and Distribution under the name of Edergole, from a small townland of but 157 acres in the Barony of Dartrey, wherein is an ancient ceme-

¹ Ordnance Survey, Fermanagh, sheet 42.

tery with the ruins of a church. This name, observes the Dean of Armagh, is of frequent occurrence in various parts of Ireland, generally in an ecclesiastical relation. It is compounded of *eadar*, "between," and *gabhal*, a "fork" or "prong" — a place between two forks or prongs, alluding to its situation between two streams. The name *Ematris*, as a territorial designation, is found in a patent of the reign of James I., 1613, when six tates were granted to John Ashe, in the ballybetagh of Lynespinan in *The Imetris*;¹ it is also found among the Monaghan pardons to persons living in *Emetresse* at the same period.²

The earliest reference to the name as an ecclesiastical appellation is to be found in the Visitation book of the year 1717, under Galloon, in these words: "Upon petitions of William Dawson, Esq, and the other inhabitants, the Bishop will consider of a proper place in the parish of *Ematris* for the service of God."

The following is the substance of the Order in Council for the erection of this parish, in 1738 :

" Hugh Armagh. Wyndham C. Hen. Boyle.

Whereas the Bishop of Clogher on petition of the parish of Galloon hath signified his consent that the part of the said parish of Galloon, commonly called or known by the name *Ematris*, be separated &c. and erected into a new district parish by the name of the parish of *Ematris* with all parochial rights, and the church or chappell lately erected by Richard Dawson Esq. on the tate or townland of Carsons, be the parish church of the said now to be erected parish, by the name of St John's, and the said parish church be for ever repaired at the common charge of the several parishioners — the Dignity of the Chancellorship to remain to the parish of Galloon, which is to pay two-thirds of the first fruits, the other third by the Rector or Incumbent of *Ematris* — the Primate consenting — The Rev. Arthur St George, D.D., also consenting. Saving to D^r St George the full enjoyment of the profits during his incumbency. Given the 27th of October, 1738."

The church called Kilcrow (the wood of the round hill³), from the townland of that name, though in the preceding Order in Council it is said to be erected in *Carsons*, was built in 1729, entirely at the private cost of Alderman Richard Dawson. The deed of consecration, dated the 14th of September, 1729, provides that the services be "in *lingua Anglicana*," and is preserved among the records of the see of Clogher. The parish consists of sixty-eight townlands, containing 12,297 acres.

The most curious of the old inscriptions on tombstones at Edergole, is the following to two brothers of the Mac Mahon sept, Bernard and Ross, who were successively Bishops of Clogher and Archbishops of Armagh, in the Roman Catholic Church.⁴

Above is the rude representation of the complicated coat of debased

¹ Cal. Pat. Jac. I. p. 256 b.

² *Ibid.* p. 262 a.

³ It is a pretty site, above the beautiful inner lake, within the demesne of Dartrey House, formerly called "Dawson Grove."

⁴ See *supra*, p. 204.

heraldry which was borne by some of the Mac Mahons in the reign of James II., two fwords in saltier between two bears, and two ostriches in chief and base, two stars are also here added; the arms are supported by lions? above is a coronet and mitre.

“ HIC IACET BERNARDVS ET ROCHVS
 MAC - MAHON FRATRES GERMANI U-
 TERQUE SUCCESSIVE EPISCOPUS CLOG-
 -HIRENSIS UTERQUE ETIAM SUCESSIV-
 -E ARCH-ARMACANUS TOTÛS HIBN. PRIM-
 -ATI QUORUM NOBILISSIMI GENERIS
 MEMOR PIETAS ATQUE ÆMULA DOC-
 -TRINA VITAQUE TÛLIS NON IM-
 PAR MÛERENTEM PATRIAM DECO-
 -RAVERE. BERNARDUS OBIIT DIE 27
 MAII 1747. ÆTAT. 67. ROCHUS DIE
 29 OCT 1748. ÆTAT 49.
 AMBO PARES VIRTUTE
 PARES ET HONORIBUS AMBO.
 THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
 BY MR ROGER MAHON BRO. TO THE
 DECEASED PRIMATS ANNO DOM. 1750.”¹

On a flat stone: “ HERE LYETH Y^E BO
 DY OF FATHER
 JOHN DUFFY WHO
 DIED DECEMBER Y^E
 4. 1761. AGED 52 Y^{RS.}”

In the churchyard of Kilcrow are several sepulchral inscriptions to persons of the name of Dawson, and of other families; the following were copied in the year 1852.

On a flat stone, south side of tower. Arms, *ermine, three martlets in bend. Crest, an estoil within a coronet* :

“ Here lyeth the Body of Edward Dawson, who departed this life March y^e 23. 1754, aged 42 years. Also the Body of M^r Samuel Dawson son to the above Edward, who departed this life, July the 23 1776, aged 27 years.”

On an upright slab against the south wall of the church tower. Arms, *ermine, a bend charged with three hands.*

“ Hic conquiescunt Reliquiæ mortales Annæ Mayne. Item Margaretæ Pearce, unius e filiabus Richardi Dawson Armig. hujus Com. nec non Rebecca ejusdem Margaretæ Filiæ unicæ, nupta quæ fuit Roberto

¹ Copied 1852.

² Crestlow or Christflow, in the Hundred of Cotflow, not far from Whitchurch, County of Buckingham.

Mayne, natalibus claro, apud Crefflow² Com. Bucks Angliæ, Confpicuit omnes fuere in functione Parentalis Conjugalis et Christiani officii, et patriæ postremæ duo dedere sex filios et unicam filiam. 1773. Hic etiam depositæ sunt reliquiæ mortales Gulielmi Mayne et uxoris ejus Ifabellæ, hæc obiit An. Dom. 1795. ille 1817. liberos habuere novem, quorum unus filius hodie superstes est. 1825."

On a flat stone near the above. Arms, *a bend charged with three martlets* :

" Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Dawson who departed this life February 1754 aged Here lyeth the Body of Abigail Dawson, who departed this life September y^e 15, 1750, aged 48 years."

On an upright stone on the south side of the church :

" Here lyeth the body of Richard Dawson who departed this life april y^e 21, 1753, aged 87 y^{rs} also Alice Dawson his wife, who departed this life June y^e 20th 1760 aged 84 y^{rs} also John Dawson son of y^e Rev^d William Dawson at whose cost this stone was erected, departed this life, Sep^r y^e 18. 1754. aged 8 y^{rs}."

" and also here lyeth y^e Body of Ruth Dawson who departed this life on y^e 3^d day of October 1774, aged 61 years, who was wife to the Rev^d William Dawson."

On adjoining flat stones :

" M^{rs} Rosanna Dawson wife of the Rev^d William Dawson junior. Rector of Clontibret, departed this life Oct. 9. 1829, aged 63 y^{rs}."

" M^{rs} Charlotte Brien daughter of y^e above, ob. July 15, 1850 aged 53."

On adjoining slabs. Crest, *an estoil* :

" Richard Dawson Attorney at Law. ob. March 31. 1760. aged 60. Rev^d William Dawson Rector of this Parish of Ematrix, ob. Dec 1. 1802 aged 93 y^{rs}. Rev^d William Dawson Jun^r Rector of the Parish of Clontibret. ob. Jan. 1805. aged 59."

" Here lyeth the Body of John Graford, who died Feb the 1749, aged 64 yrs. Here also lyeth the Body of Jane Graford who died October the 30 1746 aged 36 yrs."

Adjoining are four slabs within an iron railing to the family of Bruncker, and next to the stone to John Graford is a slab much defaced and overgrown with weeds to " the memory of John Hammell, ob. July 17. 1742."

On a flat stone or altar tomb on the south side of the tower :

" Sacred to the memory of Thomas Cottnam Esq^r of Minore, County of Monaghan, who departed this life on the 26th of June 1841 in the 63rd year of his age."

Near adjoining, a slab to " D^r George Cottnam of Cootehill, ob. Sep^r 8. 1821 Æt 65. Sam. Cottnam his son ob Ap. 16. 1815 Æt 25, Amelia Cottnam his d^r ob. March 28. 1829. Æt 12."

Two slabs to the family of Atkinson, and one to " M^{rs} Mary Boyle wife of James Moore Boyle Esq^r of Tully in y^e Co. of Cavan ob. 1813."

On a mural monument on the fourth wall of the churchyard. Arms, *ermine, a bend charged with three martlets*. Crest, *an estoil*:

“In Memory of the late William Dawson of Forest View Esq^r who departed this life, November 25. A.D. 1835 aged 76 years. He was an affectionate Husband, an indulgent Parent, & faithful Friend & a generous master.”

On the north side of the church tower are slabs to the memory of a family of the name of Phillips of Cotehill, and to Thomas Mayne and Isabella his wife of Lisnolong, 1818 and 1812. Also to a family named Rutherford.

At the east end of the churchyard on a flat stone. Arms, *a gryphon sejreant in chief an estoil*:

“Here lyeth the Body of John Crauford who departed this life, March y^e 21 1736 aged 76 years . also John Crauford, who departed this life, May 30, 1851. aged 56.”

The family vault of the Dawsons, formerly Viscounts Cremorne, afterwards Barons Cremorne, and now Earl of Dartrey, is beneath a large tomb enclosed with iron railing, close to the southern boundary of the churchyard, but without any inscriptions.

On a marble tablet within the church on the fourth side of the altar. Arms of Dawson:

“Sacred to the memory of Charles Dawson Esq^r of Tonagh, late Captain of the Monaghan Militia, J. P. & D. L. who departed this life on the 3^d of Feb. 7. 1835, in the 52^d year of his age. In the peaceful assurance of a Resurrection to everlasting life. as a humane and generous landlord, an upright and able magistrate, a sincere and warm hearted friend, he gained the esteem & affections of all classes in this parish, who unite in erecting this monument in remembrance of his many virtues and as a testimony of mournful respect.”

On a small marble tablet on the fourth side of the body of the church:

“Erected by Thomas Brunker to the memory of his parents Thomas & Margaret Brunker, of Meilmore. also in memory of his beloved & only sister Dora, who died in her 19th year, July 3. 1846.”

There is an old and ill-kept book belonging to Kilcrow church containing baptisms and marriages, of which the first entry is in 1753, but the earliest entry of burial is not till the year 1823. There is a record of a vestry meeting held in 1767, and notice of a faculty granted to Thomas Dawson, of Dawson Grove, Esq., in 1769, “to make a breach in the north wall & erect an aisle.” In 1813 a like permission was given to John Stewart Corry, Esq., to erect an aisle on the fourth side, like that on the north, at his own expense. A great part of the church was burnt in 1811. The tower was erected by the present Lord Dartrey in 1840, and a handsome chancel and other improvements made in 1870 by general subscription. There are here also the following inscriptions, on a brass plate on the chancel floor:

“ This tiling is placed here by William Beattis Esq^r of London, to the glory of God, and in pious memory of his father John Hamilton Beattis, who died June 3^d, 1872, and of his uncle William Hamilton Beattis, who died December 18, 1871, both whose remains lie in the churchyard of their native parish, also of his uncle Joseph Hamilton Beattis, who died October 18, 1871, & whose remains lie in the cemetery at Norbeton in the county of Surrey.”

On a brass plate on the oak reredos :

“ Erected in Memory of Charles Boyle Esq^r J.P. of Tannagh, died March 28, 1872 aged 58. by the Hon^{ble} E. S. Dawson R.N.”

INCUMBENTS.

William Dawson, M. A., appears in Visitation book, 1771.

Thomas Vesey Dawson, M.A. Coll. 30 March, 1803.

Francis Brownlow, B.A. Coll. 20 Nov., 1806.

Thomas Monfell, M.A. Coll. 29 June, 1812.

William Annesley, B.A. Coll. 1 April, 1817.

Nicholas Devereux, B.A. Coll. 17 April, 1828.

John Martin Graydon, M.A. Coll. 17 Aug., 1847.

John Charles Wolfe, B.A. Coll. 2 July, 1850. Archdeacon of Clogher in 1865; D.D. Ob. 1871.

William Guthrie Ruffell, B.A. Coll. 29 June, 1865, son of the late Archdeacon of Clogher, and present Incumbent, M.A.

AGHABOG.

THE Parish of Aghabog, “ The soft Field,” comprising 11,543a. 2p. 19r. in the Barony of Dartrey, originally also formed part of the great Parish of Galloon, the corps of the Chanceryship of Clogher. The name never appears in any of the old Visitation Books, and it is only in the Book of Distribution which accompanies the Down Survey that it has any fealty, till it became a distinct parish.

The act of Council for its creation is dated 24th of September, 1767, and is to the following effect :

“ By the Lord Lieutenant and Council—Townshend.

Whereas the Rev^d Arthur St George, D.D. Chancellor of Clogher, Incumbent of the parishes of Galloon, Currin, and Aghabog, hath petitioned this Board, stating that the ancient parish of Galloon, corps of the Chanceryship, consists now of the three parishes or divisions by the names of Galloon, Currin, and Aghabog; that the ancient parish of Galloon extends in length 14 miles and in breadth 7 miles—That the Protestant inhabitants of the parish or division of Aghabog cannot conveniently resort to the parish of

Galloon, which is distant from their habitations from 7 to 4 miles—That there are 300 families and upwards in Aghabog,—That there be a separate parish to be called Aghabog,—That the distance from the Church which is to be built will be varying from 4 miles at most to 2 and less.—That after the separation Galloon and Currin will be £300, a year and upwards, and the parish of Aghabog £100, and upwards.”¹

The church was built in the year 1775, in the Townland of Crover. Exactly a century afterwards, viz. in the year 1875, it was re-erected on the ancient site, and consecrated by the Bishop of Kilmore, acting for the Lord Primate, on the 24th May, 1875.

There are here some ancient, but almost illegible tombstones.

On a very handsome tomb lately erected by Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B., of Aghnacue, in this parish, is the following inscription :

“In memory of John Moorehead M.D. Born 1785. Died 1873; and of his wife Susan Allibone Moorhead, Born 1791, at Philadelphia, U.S.A. Died, 6th Nov. 1862.”

“In Memory of James Moorhead M.D. Born 1761, died 1836. Martha Taylor Moorhead His Wife, Born 1759, died 1839.”

“Of his Sons, William Moorhead, 1799, died 1822.

Thomas Moorhead, Born 1797, died 1851.

Samuel Moorhead, Born 1800, died 1871.”

There are two memorial windows. The chancel window, to the memory of Dr. John Moorhead, and the western to that of their mother and sister by Dr. and Miss Foster.

The Parish Register of Baptisms begins in the year 1799; that of Marriages in 1806; Burials in 1801.

INCUMBENTS.

John Cranston, B.A. Coll. 3 Dec., 1773. (Thomas Dawson, B.A., Curate.)

Andrew Ker, B.A. Coll. 17 March, 1800.

John Huffey Burgh, B.A. Coll. 2 June, 1803. Son of Chief Baron Burgh.

Prebendary of Tullycorbet, 1806-1823.

Alexander Hurst, M.A. Coll. 23 Aug., 1806.

Richard Hood, LL.D. Coll. 3 March, 1823. Resident at his Deanery of Kilmacduagh. (In 1827 William Roe, Curate.)

Butler Brooke, B.A. Coll. 12 Jan., 1837.

Henry Tottenham, B.A. Coll. 10 June, 1840, promoted to Galloon in 1844, and to Donaghmoyn in 1847 (son of Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher: he is at present Chaplain at Turin).

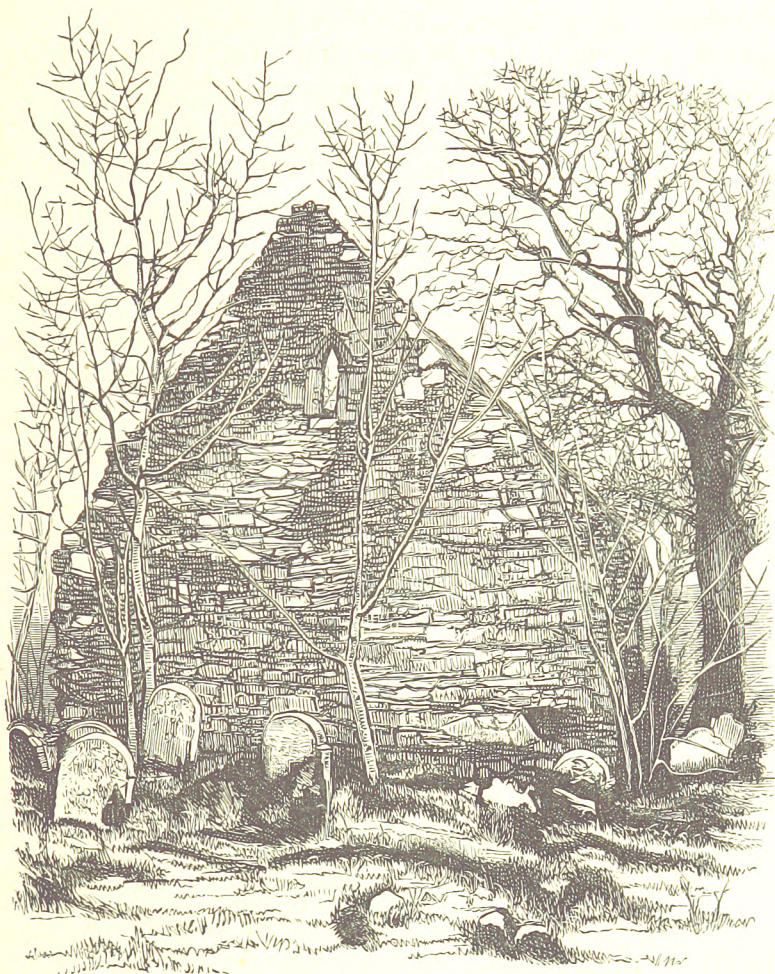
William Story, M.A. Coll. 9 May, 1844.

James Ross, B.A. 1872. Present Incumbent.

¹ Pat. 8, Geo. III. p. 1, dors. n. 12.

KILLEEVAN.

THIS was also a portion of the great Parish of Galloon and of the corps of the Chancellorship.



The name (Cill Laebhan) "Church of Laebhan" indicates an ecclesiastical origin, and it may be, that it commemorates the St. Laebhan of Cill-Laebhain in the diocese of Clonfert, or of Kilmore.

The Bishop of Clogher formerly held a termon of two tates, called Killyvan, which was the land lying about this church.¹

This modern parish was severed from the corps of the Chancellorship in 1804, the Glebe House was built 1812.

The acreage is 11,314a. 3r. 6p., the greater part is in the Barony of Dartrey, and but 257a. or. 13p. in that of Monaghan.

There were three churches or chapels in this district: the most ancient at Killeevan, and which the people in the neighbourhood call "The Abbey of Killeevan;" one in the southern part of it, in the townland of Drum-

¹ Ulster Inquis. Introd. p. xxx.

words, is marked in the county map of 1793; and another, in the townland of Shanco, adjoining Killeevan, was built in 1790.

Of the old and original church of Killeevan there only remains the western gable, with a very small lancet window, indicating the antiquity of the building; there are here some ancient monumental tombstones two centuries old.

There is no record of the date of Drumswords church, now also a ruin; but at a vestry held in 1763 there is an account of the redistribution of pews and seats. On the western gable of this church there is a mural tablet to the memory of the Lee or Ley family, of Leyborough, in Aghabog parish. The inscription and arms are much defaced; the latter would appear to be a *lion rampant* (*Az., a lion rampant guardant or, tail forked*, is the coat of Lee of Lee in Suffex), below is the following:

“This Monument was Erected by William Ley of Leyborow in memory of his Father Richard Lee Esq^{re} Son of Emmanuel Ley Esq^{re} and likewise in memory of his Mother M^{rs} Elizabeth Ley who both died in y^e year of Our Lord.—” (the rest defaced.)

Other inscriptions:

“Here lyeth the Body of William Dawson, who died the 21 day of September in the year of our Lord 1704.”

“Here lyeth the body of William Roe Esq^{re} who departed this life, the 16th of January 1719 aged 42 years. Likewise Ann Roe his wife, died the 11th April 1721, aged 41 years, and Sarah F. H. Roe, who departed this life 12th October 1834, aged 75 years.”

The family of Rogers of Glynch House, near Newbliss, are also here buried, with several of the families of Ker of Newbliss, and Crowe of Crowesfort.

Shanco church, built in 1790, is also a ruin; on the tower is this inscription:

“In cultum ampliozem Dei semper et ubique colendi ædificata fuit hæcce domus, anno salutis, 1790. Rectore Thoma Campbell J.U.D. Cancellario Clogherensi.”

The present extensive church of Killeevan was built in the years 1857—1858, and consecrated by the present Primate, then Bishop of Kilmore (and acting for the late Primate, Bishop of Clogher) in the latter year; over the door it is thus inscribed:

“Erected A.D. 1857. The Right Hon. and most Rev^d Lord John George Beresford, Primate of all Ireland, and Bishop of Clogher, Diocesan; Rev. John Flanagan, A.B. Ex S.T.C.D. Rector, John Crawford Esq^r S. Campbell Esq^r churchwardens, Joseph Welland Esq^r Architect, Eccle^l Commissioners, J. H. Carroll Esq^r Dublin, Builder.”

The east window is erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rector of Galloon, who died in 1795.

Parish Registers.—The Baptifmal Register begins in the year 1811, that for Marriages and Burials in 1813.

There is a Veftry Book, however, but imperfect, which dates from 1761.

INCUMBENTS.

Andrew Allen, LL.D., in 1806. He held this epifcopally united with Drumsnat, in 1785. He was Diocefan Schoolmafter, in 1796. Registrar, in 1794. Vicar-General. William Ingram, B.A., was Curate.

John Wright, M.A. Coll. 8 Oct., 1808. He was the author of “The laft of the Corbes or the Mac Mahons country, a legend connected with Irifh Hiftory in 1641,” 8vo., London, 1835.

John Thomas Whiteftone, B.A. Coll. 11 Nov., 1847.

Butler Brooke, B.A. Coll. 30 April, 1853. Brother of St Arthur Brooke, Bart. (Refigned, 1853.)

John Flanagan, B.A. Col. 26 Nov., 1853. Scholar of T.C.D. 1837. Curate of Lowtherftow, 1845; now Rector of Fintona in Tyrone.

Thomas B. Naylor, B.A. Appointed Oct., 1876. Prefent Incumbent.

CURRIN.

FORMERLY one of the divifions which formed the enormous Parifh of Galloon, from which it was difaffociated in 1806.

In the Book of Diftribution the name appears as comprehending a large group of townlands in the Barony of Dartrey, but it is never noticed either as a parifh or chapelry in the registers or vifitation books of the diocefe until the clofe of the eighteenth century.

At the ordinary vifitation in 1718 Theophilus Irwin, junior, curate of Galloon, was ordered to preach alternately in Gribby and Kilcrow¹ till a chapel be built.

A parifh called Drumkrin,² which feems to have been a portion of Drummully and Galloon, was formed before the year 1773, and its church was called St. Mary’s. Early in the next century (1806) Drumkrin was divided by act of council, and one portion was annexed to the corps of the Chancellorship (the Currin portion of Galloon, while the other on next avoidance was to merge in Drummully). The Parifh of Currin, meaning *Marsh Land*, is partly in the Barony of Dartrey and County of Monaghan, and partly in the County of Fermanagh, the former, according to the Ordnance Survey, containing 10,987a. or. 10p.

¹ Kilcrow, in the Parifh of Ematris.

² A townland in the Parifh of Drummully, Barony of Coole, County of Fermanagh.

There are two churches, both modern, one at Scots House, near Hilton, the other near the village of Drum, in the Townland of Cortober.

INCUMBENTS.

William Moffatt, B.A. Coll. 6 March, 1806. Previously Incumbent of St Mary's, Drumkrin.

George Harrisson Reade, M.A. Coll. 25 May, 1841. Afterwards Vicar of Inniskeen.

Francis Hurst, B.A. Coll. 28 Feb., 1852.

William E. Fleming, M.A. Appointed 1876. Present Incumbent.



CHAPTER XII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. PARISHES OF CLONTIBRET, MUCKNOE, AGHNAMULLEN, BALLIBAY, DONAGHMOYNE, MAGHEROSS, MAGHERACLOONE, KILLANNY, AND INNISKEEN.

CLONTIBRET.



LUAIN-TIOBRAID, the lawn or meadow of the fountain or spring, which O'Sullivan Bear has latinized "Pratum Fontis,"¹ is a large upland parish in the Barony of Cremorne, comprehending 16,219a. 1r. 29p., 136 townlands.

There are several notices of this place in the Irish Calendar.

Sept. 30. *Colman Cluana, i.e. Cluain-tioprait*, "Colman of Cluain, *i.e.* Cluain-tioprait." Mar. Gorm., and Mart. Doneg., p. 263. This was the patron faint.

June 13. *Cruimther cain Cairill, o Cluain-tioprait*, "The fair priest Cairill, from Cluain-tiopraid." Mar. Gorm. The Mart. Doneg. incorrectly calls him Cruimtheran (p. 169).

Sept. 24. *Ceallachan Cluana-tioprait*, "Cellachan of Cluain tioprait." Mart. Doneg., p. 257.

O'Daly, in *The Tribes of Ireland*, thus cleverly satirizes the dry and stony situation of Clontibret, which was, says O'Donovan, one of the here-nach churches of Mac Mahon's country.²

"The cake of dry Cluain-tiobraid
In any one's body is of little strength;
Small is its place behind a flag,
And a fly would carry it under its wing."

The flagstone was used by the peasantry for a griddle, which they fixed behind the fire to bake their cake-bread upon.

The church and churchyard is in the townland of *Gallagh*, which signifies "a place abounding with standing stones," and commands a fine prospect of the

¹ Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compendium 1621, lib. iii. cap. 2, p. 138 b.

² O'Donovan's note to O'Daly's *Tribes of Ireland*.

furrounding country. The ancient well or spring, from which the place was named, was about 100 yards south of the present church; it is now closed.

In familiar use, Colman, the name of the founder, assumed the form Mocholmog, and accordingly we find in the Register of Primate Dowdall (p. 237) the collation of John O'Duffe, a priest of Clogher, May 6, 1546, to the "Ecclesia Sancti Mocolmog de Cloyn Tibraud."

In 1440 Patrick O'Dubyh (O'Duffy) was vicar, and probably O'Duffy was the name of the herenach of this church.

Bishop Spottiswood's diocesan return of 1622 states that the late Lord Bishop (Dr. George Montgomery) incorporated and united the rectory and vicarage of Cloneys and the rectory and vicarage of Clontabride with the Archdeaconry.

The Triennial Visitation of 1679, under "Rectoria integra de Clontibrid," has the note, "Valet 50^{li} per annum; ecclesia ruinosa sed pariete firma, *Nemo religionis Protestantium infra parochiam.* Edwardus How, Rector ibid. Edward How junior, Clericus parochialis; Patricius Art O'Flanagan et Arde M^c Mahon, Guardiani; et Rofs M^c Mahon et Gall O'Birne Inquisitores."

For some time the Archdeacons enjoyed both the rectory and vicarage, and discharged the cure of souls either personally or by a curate; but in process of time the offices were separated, the rectory becoming a sinecure, and the endowed vicarage collative by the bishop.

The rectory, before the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII., was appropriated to the Abbey of Clones.

The present church of Clontibret is a poor modern building erected in the year 1839, and consecrated in May, 1842, near the site of a former church, of which the tower alone remains. Within its area are vaults belonging to the families of Swanzy and Fitzgerald of Castle Blayney.

Inscriptions on tablets within the present church:

Arms, a fess, and in chief a unicorn passant.

"To the Memory of Henry Swanzy Esq^r of Rockfield, who died 14 March, 1843, aged 69 years, and of Rose his wife, who died 20 March, 1856, aged 78 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Eliza the dearly beloved wife of Humphry Jones of Carrickaderry Esq^r who departed this life the 7th Ap. 1861, aged 59."

"To the beloved memory of the R^t Honourable Edward Lucas of Castle Shane in the County of Monaghan who died on the 12th of November, 1871, aged 84. This Tablet is erected by his widow."

On two upright stones in this churchyard, adjoining to the east end of the church:

"In Memory of the Venerable John Abraham Ruffell, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Rector of this parish for 39 years, died at Clontibret Glebe on the 29th of April 1865 in the 74th year of his age.

His life exemplified the text of his last sermon preached the Sunday before his death. 'The Peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.' Philipp. iv. 7."

"In memory of John Abraham Ruffell Civil Engineer, second son of the Archdeacon of Clogher, Rector of this Parish, killed by a fall of earth while engaged in the construction of the Letterkenny Railway 12 July, 1864."

On stones in the churchyard :

" IHS.

HERE LIETH THE BODY
OF ARDLE M^c MAHON
WHO DIED JANVARY
17. 1736."

" Hugh Ginity 1751."

" Elizabeth wife of Henry Swanzy
[d. 1742.]
She died Nov. 14, 1744."

" Andrew Lewers aged 92
died 1821.
And his wife Elianor aged 89,
died 1827."

On a marble tablet on the tomb of the Swanzy family, with other inscriptions to that family :

"In Memory of Marianne widow of Rev. Josiah Erskine Rector of Knockbride in the diocese of Kilmore, ob. July 5, 1852."

Neither tablet nor chalice has any inscription; the flagon has the following on the bottom: "Clontibret, Nov. 1772. Joseph Warren Vicar."

The Parish Registers, which have been sent to the Record Office in Dublin, were not ancient; the Vestry Book begins in 1815.

RECTORS AND ARCHDEACONS.

James Heygate, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Rector and Vicar; Archdeacon of Clogher; also Rector of Clones, where he resided; Bishop of Kilfenora in 1630. See Cotton's Fasti, vol. iii. p. 91.

John Thomas Fairfax. Coll. 9 July, 1638. Cotton calls him Thomas Fairfax, and adds that he was Treasurer of Dromore. Ob. 16 March, 1641.

Humphry Galbraith. Coll. 16 April, 1641.

Miles Symner, or Milo Sumner, Scholar of T.C.D. in 1626. In 1634 he appears as M.A., Vicar of Cowlea in the diocese of Elphin, and "*verbi Divini prædicator.*" (See Cotton, Fasti, vol. iv. p. 149.) He is said to have been a Major in the Parliamentary Army. In 1652, 1 Dec., he was a Fellow and Professor of Mathematics in T.C.D. by an order of the Parliamentary Commissioners. He appears as Archdeacon of Clogher at the Restoration, but was allowed to resign,

that is, was virtually deprived of his parishes of Clones, Clontibret, and Tedavnet. But he continued to hold his situation in the College, and in 1664, proceeded D.D. In 1668 he became Archdeacon of Kildare, and dying in 1686, was buried in S^t Audeon's Church, Dublin.

Edward How, M.A. Coll. 15 Aug., 1661. Ob. 1682.

John Smith, M.A. Coll. 2 Oct., 1682. Ord. Deacon 14 April, 1672. In 1693 he was V. of Donamoyne and Inneskeen. Ob. 1704.

Dillon Ashe, S.T.D. Coll. 10 Nov., 1704. Resigned for Chancellorship 1705.

Thomas Parnell, D.D. Coll. 9 Feb., 1706. M.A. 1700. Ordained Deacon 1700; Priest 1703; Archdeacon of Clogher, 1705. (The eminent poet and friend of Swift and Pope. He died at Chester in July, 1717, and was there buried.) *See* Aghnamullen.

William Gore, M.A. Coll. 9 June, 1716; became Dean in 1718.

John Cranfton, M.A. Coll. 8 June, 1717. Preb. Tehallan. Ob. Nov., 1762.

John Maxwell, D.D. Coll. 12 Nov., 1762. Ord. 20 Sep., 1730. Resigned 1783. *See* under Aghnamullen.

John Jackfon, M.A. Coll. 28 Oct., 1783. Preb. Tullycorbet. Ob. 1788.

Caulfield Burne Caulfield, M.A. Coll. 4 March, 1788. Ob. 23 Nov., 1803.

Andrew Allen, LL.D. Coll. 17 March, 1804. Also Chancellor. Ob. 29 Sep., 1808.

John Brinkley, D.D. Coll. 7 Oct., 1808. Afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.

John Abraham Ruffell, M.A. Coll. 30 Nov., 1826. Ob. 29 April, 1865.

John Charles Wolfe, B.A. (afterwards D.D.). Coll. 29 June, 1865. Ob. 30 Aug., 1871.

Edward John Bury, M.A. Appointed 1872. Present Rector, but not Archdeacon.

VICARS.

William Usher, M.A. Vicarius cum curâ animarum, 10 Nov., 1704.

John Forquer or Forquhar. Coll. 1713.

Robert Jones, M.A. Coll. 16 Feb., 1720.

Francis Knox. Coll. 17 Oct., 1721. Also Rector of Mucknoe.

John Hawkshaw, Vicar in 1739. Promoted to Monaghan in 1740.

Alexander Lindsay. Coll. 6 Nov., 1740.

Adam Nixon, M.A. Coll. 29 Dec., 1741.

Joseph Warren. Coll. 16 July, 1767.

William Wolfeley. Coll. 8 Nov., 1777.

John Doyle, B.A. Coll. 9 Feb., 1784.

John Irwin, B.A. Coll. 23 Sep., 1791.

William Dane, B.A. Coll. 27 Aug., 1794.

William Dawson, B.A. Coll. 15 Dec., 1798.

John Wright, M.A. Coll. 3 Sep., 1803.

After him the Rectory and Vicarage were consolidated in the corps of the Archdeaconry.

MUCKNOE.

IN Irish *Mucnām* or *Mucrnam*, “swimming pig,” so called from a confused legend of a demon in the form of a pig appearing in the waters of the lake, and pointing out to St. Maeldoid, the founder, who is commemorated in the Irish Calendar at the 13th of May, the site of the church. That there was here a monastery we learn both from the Irish Calendar and from the Annals of the Four Masters. From the former at the 11th of April, “Helias (*i.e.* Ailell) of Mucknamh, abbot of the monastery of Saint Martin in Cologne. He was of the family (*i.e.* the fraternity) of Mucknamh.”¹ “That is,” observes O’Donovan, “as I understand it, Ailill who was a Monk at Mucknoe, was promoted to the Abbacy of St. Martin’s in Cologne, where he latinized his Gaelic name of Ailill to Helias, just as some of the Mac Mahons are changing theirs to Matthews.”²

In 956, died Flann, who was coarb of Tighernach and Maeldoith, *i.e.* Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe. The Annals record many particulars, *e.g.* :

In 830. The plundering of Mucknoe and Ui-Meith by the Danes.

912. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, and Mucknoe, died. He was the foster son of (the Archbishop) Fethgna.

936. Caencomhrac of Mucknoe, Anchorite, died.

1009 (rectè 1010). Muireadhach son of Mochloingfeach, airchinech of Mucknoe, died.

1044. Maenach of Mucknamh died.

1067. Scolaigne, son of Innrechtach, airchinnech of Mucnamh, died.

1161. Imhar Ua hInnrechtach, airchinnech of Mucknamh, and [who had been] Lord of Ui-Meith for a time, died.

The family of Ua hInnrechtach, now pronounced Hanratty, of whom members are mentioned in the above extracts at 1067 and 1161, were the principal people in the territory of Hy-Meith, in which Mucknoe is situated, until they were superseded by the Mac Mahons. In 1442 Primate Prene, and Peter, Bishop of Clogher, exchanged the churches of Argull (Errigal-Kerogue), Termon Maguirk, and Cillefill (Killephil) for the church and herenachy of Mucnam, but the bargain did not long stand.

In 1531, December 30, the Primate collated James O’Duffy to the Rectory of St. Melocus of Moknow, vacant by the resignation of Magonius Yhan-roghty (O’Hanratty), who had committed homicide in killing a cleric.

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1306 this church is called “Ecclesia de Mucynam ;” in Norden’s Map “Tempel Muckno ;” and afterwards “the

¹ Martyrology of Donegal, p. 101.

² Letters relating to the County of Monaghan, in the Library of the R. I. Academy.

Twelve Mile Church," because it was twelve miles from the metropolitan church of Armagh.

The patron Saint, Maeldoid, who was of the tribe O'Hanratty, was, observes O'Donovan in 1830, still held in veneration by the natives.¹

The original church of this extensive parish, containing 17,194a., is on the eastern side of the lake of Mucknoe or Castle Blayney, at a place once called "Mullanadoe," but now "Church hill." There are some ancient tombstones, and it is a curious cemetery, surrounded by a circular enclosure like a rath. This continued the parish church till the end of the seventeenth century.

About the year 1690 William, the sixth Lord Blayney, erected a private chapel, above his castle at Castle Blayney, the nucleus of the present church, which was rebuilt in the year 1811 on another site above the old chapel, and greatly improved and enlarged between the years 1858 and 1860. The burial vault of the Lords Blayney, in the centre of the present cemetery, marks the original chapel of 1690, but there are no tombstones there to any of the family; there is one, however, to the family of a former rector, thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth y^e
bodys of Kas Mar
Y. and George
Acheson Knox
the children
of y^e Rev. M^r
Fran Knox and
Sarah his wife
and also y^e bod
y of Dor Knox
who departed
Feb^y 21.
1722."

The Parish Registers do not extend beyond the year 1810; the Vestry Book begins in 1802.

The communion plate is modern, and uninscribed. It was presented to the parish by the late Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, to whose liberality the inhabitants of Castle Blayney are also in a great degree indebted for their present handsome church.

Inscriptions on mural tablets in the church of Castle Blayney:

"Sacred to the Memory of The Reverend Alexander Hurst, A.M. for some years Rector of this parish. He was a faithful and diligent Preacher, fervent in zeal for the conversion of sinners, a Pastor who constantly visited his flock, caring for the Poor, the weak, and the

¹ See Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 184 *b*, n. 19, and *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 713 *b*.

young. Integrity, and Punctuality, Faithfulness and Truth, were the Principles of his conduct. Having officiated in his church on the two days preceding his decease, without suffering, and in perfect peace, he entered into the rest of the Servants of God, in the 64th year of his age, and 34th of his Ministry.¹

“This tablet was erected by his Parishioners in testimony of their affection and regard for his Memory.”

“Sacred to the Memory of The Hon^{ble} Charlotte Sophia Angerstein, youngest daughter of the late Lieut^t General the Eleventh Lord Blayney, and wife of Frederick Angerstein Esq^r. She was born at Castle Blayney in 1807, and died in London August 1863, not less beloved than admired. This Monument has been erected by her only Brother, Cadwallader Davis 12th Lord Blayney In affectionate remembrance of their mutual loss, and as a tribute of her attachment to her beloved country and birth-place.”

“Sacred To the Memory of Matthew Singleton Esq^r R.M. who died in Castle-Blayney 27th of January 1865, aged 67 years.”

There is also a tablet to the memory of Andrew Foulis Mac Math, Esq., J.P., of Castle Blayney, who died the 25th of March, 1875, aged 60 years.

INCUMBENTS.

Felix Crane. Rector in 1622.

William Floyd (or Flood). Coll. 20 Sep., 1627.

John Lutfoot. Coll. 20 Nov., 1631.

Humphry Galbraith. Coll. 15 Oct., 1634.

James Watson, under the Commonwealth, deprived 26 April, 1661.

Edward How, M.A. Coll. 20 May, 1661. Rector and Vicar of Kilmore and Drumfnat. Archdeacon. 15 Aug., 1661; ob. 1682.

Nicholas Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 31 Oct., 1662. Resigned for Magherofs 1664.

Patrick Leslie, S.T.B. Coll. 5 Nov., 1664. Collated to Monaghan and Tehallan, 28 March, 1661.

John Knox, M.A. Coll. 25 June, 1678.

Francis Knox, M.A. Coll. 6 March, 1722.

Charles Talbot, 8th Lord Blayney. Coll. 25 Dec., 1739 (vacant by death of Francis Knox). Educated at S^t John's Cambridge, ord^d at Clogher, 24 Aug., 1738. Preb. of Armagh, 1739. Rector of Cumber in diocese of Derry, 1740. Dean of Killaloe, 1750. Ob. 15 Sep., 1761.

John Campbell, B.A. Coll. 16 Dec., 1761.

William Babington, B.A. Coll. 30 June, 1763. M.A. 1765.

¹ It appears on his tombstone in the graveyard that Mr. Hurst died Dec. 27, 1852.

Robert Beatty, M.A.	Coll. 27 Jan., 1768.
Luke Hall, B.A.	Coll. 4 May, 1793.
Robert Cuming, M.A.	Coll. 12 Jan., 1795.
Thomas Lendrum, B.A.	Coll. 17 June, 1802.
Thomas Hackett, M.A.	Coll. 25 April, 1817. (Cuthbert T. Hackett, A.B., Curate, 1837.)
John Thomas Whiteftone.	Coll. 7 Oct., 1841.
Alexander Hurft, M.A.	Coll. 11 Nov., 1847.
William Smyth Burnside, B.A.	Coll. 25 Jan., 1853 (D.D., 1869). Promoted to Aghalurcher, 1862.
Gorges Irvine, B.A.	Coll. 21 Jan ^y , 1863. Present Incumbent.

PARISH OF AGHNAMULLEN,

ANTIENLY WRITTEN ACHNEMOLLEND AND AGHYWOLLEN.

THIS is by far the largest parish in the County of Monaghan, containing no less than 30,710a. or. 19p. and 120 townlands, entirely in the Barony of Cremorne. Aghnamullen means *the Field of the Mills*; but the church itself, according to the Ordnance Survey, is in the adjoining Townland of Moyle-More, *the greater bald Hill*. The situation is good, with a fine view of the surrounding country, the ancient Owenagh. St. Patrick is the Patron Saint. The present church, a handsome building of some ecclesiastical pretension, was built by a former Rector, the Rev. Charles Porter, and enlarged by the present Rector, the Rev. Elias Tardy, in the year 1864. A still older church stood in the centre of the present burial-ground. In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1306 this parish appears to be intended by the description "Plebs de Crichmugdorn," *i.e.* the People of the territory of the Mughdorni, or Cremorne. (*See supra*, p. 239.) At the dissolution of religious houses, it was found that the rectory of Aghywollen, in the low country, was appropriated to St. Mochta's Abbey of Louth. (Archdall, *Monast. Hib.* pp. 475, 477.) In 1622 it was farmed by Ambrose Ap Hugh, and was probably purchased during Lord Strafford's administration from the Ap Hugh family, as the Visitation Books after the Restoration represent the parish as a rectory and vicarage in the collation of the Bishop.

Within the present church, on a handsome marble mural monument removed from the former church, is the following inscription:

Arms, *Gyronny of 8. impaling argent a chevron between three crescents sable.*

"Sub hoc marmore Reliquiæ
conduntur JOSIÆ CAMPBELL ARM.
qui memorabili anno MDCLXXXIX
LONDINDERENSI obsidioni reliquif-
que interfuit Hiberniæ bellis,
Cum arma sua Fœderati Hispaniæ

intulissent, sub variis etiam ibidem ille meruit Imperatoribus, et laudi suæ perenni Castello Xativæ cum trecentis militibus Comitis Gallivenfis receptum post cladem Almanfiæ favendi gratia devotus, fortalicium istud adversus dena milia copiarum sustinuit, tantæque militiæ tribunitio donatus est Imperio, quingentasque libras adjudicabatur sibi præmium.

CAMPBELLORUM apud SCOTOS genere et familia Comitis LOVDONENSIS oriundus, pius, munificus, et egregie fuit cordatus, patriæ et libertati idoneus, humanique generis amantissimus. necnon ex virtutibus remuneratus. nam uxore pientissima prole maximæ spei numerosa, opibusque magnis amplificatus est, et annum quinquagesimum secundum completus inivit in immortalitatem idibus Septembrii. MDCCXXII."

In the old church was a black marble slab beneath this monument, which many years since—party faction running very high in the parish—was broken by the Roman Catholic population. The deceased is still remembered as "a great Protestant."

On a flat stone nearly defaced near the church door :

"Isabella Tenison Daughter of William Tenison Esq^{re} and Isabella his wife, died the 9th of May 1807, aged 16 months "

On tablets on the south side of the church :

"In memory of Francis Johnston Esq^{re} of Millmore House, late Captain in Her Majesties 83rd Regiment. Born 1st of Feb^y 1789. Died 25th April 1862, and of Mary Johnston his wife. Born 2^d Dec^r 1801. Died 9th April 1862."

"In Memory of Elizabeth Mary elder and beloved Child of Rev. Elias Tardy, B.A. J.P. Rector, & of Sarah his wife. Died 10th March, 1853. Thy will be done."

There is also a small tablet to the memory of two children of the Rev. Charles Porter [Thomas, ob. 25 Dec., 1842, Lavinia-Lucy, ob. 17 Feb., 1843], and upon a handsome monument lately erected is the following inscription :

"In Memoriam. Richard Allen Minnitt J.P. of Derrygooney Lodge. One greatly beloved. Born August 4. 1806. Died October 30. 1877. Interred at Knockbride. Nov. 30 1877."

On the centre window of the apse is the following inscription in glass :

“This church rebuilt 1864. Elias Tardy A.B. clk. Rector.”

With the arms of Tardy, *Azure, three eagles displayed or.*¹

There are five painted windows, with the figures of the four Evangelists, with some good diapered glass in colours.

Inscriptions in the churchyard :

Arms, *vert on a Chevron between three unicorns' heads erased argent, as many mullets sable, impaling a bend charged with three crescents.*

“Here lies the body of John Ker Esq^r of Mount Carmel, in this County, who was married the 16th day of March in the year of our Lord 1754, and had 9 children. He died November 19, in the year 1762, and in the 37th year of his age. His widow caused this stone to be placed over him, ‘so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.’”

“John Thompson died in June 1771, aged 70. Thomas Humphry Thompson died April 17th aged 73. Josiah Thompson died the 8th August 1771 aged 34 years Eunice Thompson, died March 28, 1777, aged 38 years.”

“Here lies the body of Mary Johnston, who departed this life, February 2, 1766, aged 27 years, also Francis Johnston her husband, who died the 6th of December 1766, aged 37 years, also John Galbraith Johnston, son of the above named Francis and Mary, who died Nov^r 20, 1802 aged 38 years.”

“This stone was erected by Robert Wallace of Anny in this County, in memory of his Father & Mother Robert & Isabell Wallace, whose remains are here interred. Robert Wallace departed this life Oct. 29th 1738, in the 84th year of his age. Isabell departed this life July 2, 1744, in the 82^d year of her age. Here also lieth the remains of William Wallace, son of the above Robert & Isabell, who departed this life, Dec^r the 7th 1727, in the 23^d year of his age. on the 14th of January 1768, in the 70th year of his age, died Robert Wallace who erected this stone, his remains are here deposited.”

The Parish Register of Aghnamullen begins—Baptisms and Burials in 1801; Marriages in 1802.

But there was found by the churchwarden, the late Captain Francis Johnston, in the cellar of the rectory, before the year 1830, some remains of a much older book, which appears to have been a miscellaneous entry of births, marriages, burials, recantations on the renouncing the errors of Popery, and particulars of vestry proceedings and accounts, going back as far

¹ Thus placed with the concurrence of the ordinary, the present nave and apse having been erected by Mr. Tardy; his maternal ancestors, the Johnstones, having been associated with the parish as landholders for upwards of two centuries. The church was reconsecrated as Christ Church, Aghnamullen, 8 November, 1864.

as the year 1768, altogether 127 leaves, or parts of leaves. This is now carefully preserved with the other parochial records.

There are also three ancient burial-grounds in this parish detached from the church: one in the Townland of Anny [*eanach*, "a marsh"], of considerable extent; another in Corlat, meaning the round hill of the sepulchres, in the southern part of the parish; but the most interesting is the old church and graveyard on the banks of Lough Egish, on the eastern confines of this great parish, in the Townland of Lattonfaskey.

This church is built close to the banks of the lake, on a rocky shore; the name now given to it is *Chapel Moyle*, or the bald church, *i.e.* unfinished chapel, in consequence of its having been for so many ages without a roof. The area is 22 yards by 9 yards. It is built of rough stone, now covered with lichen. There are signs of square windows having been inserted in the walls, indications, probably, of its having been used for Roman Catholic worship in post-Reformation times.

In Jobson's Survey of Ulster, in 1590, it is marked T[emple] Egas, or Egish. It is marked, but not named, in the map of the County of Monaghan in 1591. It is still much used as a place of interment by the Roman Catholic population, the graves being dug in every direction, just as the rocks admitted.

On a flat stone, at the west end of the area of the old church, is an inscription to the Mac Mahon family, with a very rough attempt at the family arms:

" THIS STONE WAS ERECTED BY
PATRICK MAC-MAHON AVGVST
THE 4TH IN THE YEAR OF OVR
LORD 1780. HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF PHILIP MAC MAHON
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
DECEMBER THE 24 IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1734.
AGED 72 YEARS AND ALSO
THE BODY OF MARY M^cMAHON
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
JANVARY THE 5 IN THE
YEAR OF OVR LORD 1721, AGED
75 YEARS."

There is an upright stone to the memory of Philimy Dealy, 1774, &c., but no other stones of any interest or antiquity.

The district church of Crossduff in this parish was erected in the year 1827.

INCUMBENTS.

1539, Cornelius M^cArdaill, Vicar. Deprived in 1541.

1541, May 18, Flamianus M^cAbaird collated.

- Alexander Dunbar, Vicar before 1622. Church in ruins, no Glebe.
- Archibald Areskin [Erfkine], M.A. 24 Sep., 1627. Resigned this and Tullycorbet for Devenish, 1629.
- Robert Boyle, M.A. Collated to Tullycorbet and Aghnamullen, episcopally united *pro hac vice tantum* 20 Nov., 1629. In Jan^y preceding he had been collated to Magherofs and Magheracloone, and in order to hold all, had a Faculty from Primate Ussher, 6 Jan., 1629. He survived the Commonwealth, and was in possession of these four parishes in 1661-4. He had been ordained Deacon by Launcelot Archbishop of Dublin 12 July, 1621; Priest 27 Nov., 1631.
- George Makcullo [ats M^cCullogh], M.A. Coll. 2 Nov., 1664. Tullycorbet united *pro hac vice*.
- Alexander Read, M.A. Coll. 15 July, 1675. Tullycorbet united *pro hac vice*.
- William Waring, ats Warren, M.A. Coll. 26 March, 1678, also Rector of Tehallen. Vāl £45 p^r an. Ecclesia ruinosa Tr. Vis. 1679.
- Joshua Rossell. Coll. 19 Aug., 1691. Warren deceased.
- James Christie, M.A. Coll. 1693; previously Curate of this parish, of Monaghan, and of Tullycorbet.
- William Pockrige, M.A. Coll. 1696. Ob. 1702.
- Dillon Ashe, S.T.B. [S.T.D. 1703.] Coll. 22 Aug., 1702, Pockrige deceased. Archdeacon of Clogher 18 Nov., 1704. Resigned 1705. Chancellor of Clogher 9 Feb., 1706, and afterwards Chancellor of Armagh. He was Brother of St George Ashe Bishop of Cloyne. Ob. 1716.
- Thomas Parnell, M.A. [S.T.D. 1712.] Coll. 9 Feb., 1706. Also Rector of Clontibret, which fee.
- Thomas Dawson, M.A. Coll. 12 June, 1716. Parnell resigned.
- John Gill, M.A. Coll. 12 May, 1725. Dawson deceased.
- Hon. Francis Hamilton, M.A. Coll. 20 March, 1738, Gill deceased. Also Rector of Monaghan, which fee. Ob. 20 May, 1746.
- John Maxwell, D.D. Coll. 4 July, 1746, Hamilton deceased. Great grandson of Robert Bishop of Kilmore. Ord. Priest, 20 Sep., 1730. Archdeacon of Clogher in 1762, which he resigned in 1783.
- Dodsworth, Coll. Dec. 1762. (Maxwell resigned.)
- Thomas Paul, M.A. [LL.D. 1785.] Coll. 1 Oct., 1763. His Curate Robt Cumming, M.A., had a stipend of £50 p^r an^m.
- Henry Roper, B.A. [D.D. 1806.] Coll. 24 Aug., 1798. In 1811 Dean of Clonmacnoise; in 1812 Rector of Clones, after the suit of *Quare Impedit*.
- Robert Loftus Tottenham, B.A. Coll. 4 Aug., 1835. Afterwards promoted to Donaghmoynce; now Chaplain at Florence. [Son of Bishop Tottenham of Clogher.]
- Charles Porter, M.A. and B.D. Coll. 1 Sep^r, 1842. Ob. 1876. [Son of Bishop Porter of Clogher.]
- Elias Tardy, B.A. Coll. 10 Aug., 1850, by Exchange. Present Rector.

PARISH OF BALLYBAY.¹

THIS modern parish, constituted in the year 1796, contains 8,560a. or. 22p. in the Barony of Cremorne, and only 181a. or. 13p. in that of Monaghan.

The church was built by order of the Privy Council in 1798, in the Townland of Cornamuckaglas, *the round green hill of the pigs*.

The name, however, of Ballybay, or Balloghnebegh, or "pochia Bali-boghe,"² appears to have some claim to antiquity, and was even applied to what are now townlands in the parishes of Clontibret, Ballybay, Donaghmoyn, and Aghnamullen, in Nicholas Taff's curious account of "The extent of the plowlands of fferney," in the year 1568.

Within this church on mural tablets are the following inscriptions:
In the north transept.

"Piæ memoriæ sacrum Reverendi admodum viri Henrici Leslie D.D. hunc marmorem ponendum curavit Carolus Albertus Leslie filius, haud immemor: ut suas virtutes imitentur posterius faxit Deus. Obiit mensis february die nono, ætatis suæ 83. salutis 1803."

"Sacred to the memory of a sister, Letitia Leslie, who died at Clifton on the 20th day of May 1812, in the 54th year of her age; this Monument is erected as a tribute of affection by her brother, Charles Albert Leslie."

In the south transept.

"Erected to the Memory of Henry Charles Leslie, the last surviving son of Charles Albert Leslie Esq^r and of Ellen his wife, obiit decembris 28. heu nunquam satis deplendus! To his Parents is left the last and sorrowful duty of erecting this tablet, not only [as] a memorial of his private worth and of the good name he has left behind, but as a record of their unshaken conviction that they shall one day be reunited to the affectionate and beloved object whose loss they thus deplore."

"Sacred to the memory of the undernamed children of Charles Albert Leslie Esq^r and Ellen his wife. Elizabeth-Catharine aged 5 years. Catharine aged 2 years. Charles-Richard aged 10 years, whom it pleased God to remove in early life from the evil to come."

In the nave.

"To Charles Albert Leslie Esq^r who died June 14th 1838, aged 73 years. This Monument is erected by his widow, that the memory of an

¹ bel-ath-a-beirthe, "mouth of ford of birch." See Joyce's "Irish Names," vol. i. p. 506. [4th ed.]

² The parish first appears in the diocesan Visitation Books at 1799, and then, as always in such records, the name is written *Ballibea*.

affectionate Husband, a sincere Christian, a kind Landlord, a warm Friend may not be buried with him in the grave. The Tribute may be vain which thus affection pays to his Memory, and vain the marble Monument which would perpetuate his virtues; at least this marks the spot made sacred by a husband's death, where widowed love when it pleases Heaven to dry *its* furrows, is anxious to repose."

"Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Lucas Esq. J.P. of Agherlane in this parish, who died the 14th day of Jan^y 1868, aged 67 years."

"Jesus said unto her, I am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." John xi. 25, 26.

The Register of Baptisms begins in 1813; Marriages, 1822; Burials, 1823.

The Leslie family have a vault at the entrance of the chancel within the church.

INCUMBENTS.

John Creery, B.A. Coll. 26 May, 1797. Ob. 2 Aug., 1810. [Leslie Creery, B.A. Curate, 1809.]

Henry Lucas St George, B.A. Coll. 21 Sept., 1810.

Hercules Langrishe, B.A. Coll. 19 Jan., 1827.

Lord Adam Loftus, M.A. Coll. 6 May, 1846.

John Dunbar, B.A. Coll. 27 March, 1847.

Henry Burdett.

Augustus B. R. Young. Appointed 1872. Present Incumbent.

DONAGHMOYNE.

THE foundation of the church of Donaghmoyne, that is, the Dominica or church of Maighin, or Moyne, is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick,¹ and also in the Sixth Life of St. Patrick, printed by Colgan; but the earliest notice of it is in the Book of Armagh, from which the following, kindly contributed by my friend the Dean of Armagh, is an extract:

"Relicta Machia,² venit in Maudgorna,³ et ordinavit Victoricum⁴

¹ See *supra*, pp. 2 and 238.

² That is, St. Patrick having left Ui-Meith-tire, sometimes called Ui-Meith-Macha, and now known as the Barony of Monaghan.

³ An ancient form of Mughdhorna, which extended into and gave name to Mughdhorna, or Cremorne.

⁴ Victor is commemorated in the Calendar of Marian Gorman at the 28th of February but without any mention of his church. Colgan notices him at the same day (*Acta SS.* p. 424) but errs in saying that he is commemorated in the Martyrology of Donegal.

Machinenfem¹ episcopum, et ecclesiam ibi magnam² fundavit, et perexit ad Loiguireum et Conallum, filios Neill."

The following is a literal translation of the passage in the Tripartite Life which treats of this place :

"Eugan son of Brian son of Muiredhach son of Imchadh son of Colla Fochrich (*i.e.* Dacrigh) was he who was king of Ui Meith *quando crediderunt illæ gentes, et benedixit eis.* Eugan prayed Patrick to resuscitate his grandfather Muiredhach, Patrick afterwards resuscitated him. He baptized him, and buried him again at Omna-Renne,³ on the confines of Mughdorna and Ui Meith : but that place belongs to the Mugdorni.

"Where Patrick went next was into the territory of the Mugdorni to Domnach-Maighin in specialty. When Victor who was at that place heard that Patrick was come towards him, he went away from the place to avoid Patrick ; and he was [hid] in a brake of blackthorns which was by the side of the place. God worked a miracle for Patrick : the brake shone out in the dark night, so that he was plainly seen.

"After this, Victor went to Patrick, and he gave him his own demand, and Patrick gave him the Church, and he conferred the grade of a bishop upon him, and he left him at Domnach-Maighin ; and Patrick baptized the Mugdorni, and he gave illustriousness of heroes and clerics to them, and he bade them farewell, having bestowed his blessing upon them."

The Four Masters preserve one solitary notice relating to the church of Donaghmoynes, from which it appears that the shrine of the celebrated St. Adamnan was preserved there in the ninth century :—

"A.D. 830. Tuathal, son of Feradach, was carried away by the Danes ; as was also the Shrine of Saint Adamnan from *Domnach-Maighin.*"

The first notice in chronological order subsequent to the Anglo-Norman invasion, which relates to this church, is preserved in a transcript of part of the Register of Clogher, written, as it appears, about the year 1528, and at present in the British Museum (Addit. 4789, p. 109), and entitled, "Fragmenta quædam ex Registro Cloghorensi⁴ decerpta." There can be no doubt that the following curious passage has reference to the ancient castle of Donaghmoynes, which is built upon lands lately held under the fee of Clogher :

"Circa an: 1200. Ricardus Pipard baro de Atrio Dei post introitum Anglichanorum in Hiberniam cæpit edificare castrū in terris epi apud Donaghmaideadan ubi nunc castrū est ipsius, et cū hoc audisset, eps venit et denuncia-

¹ Machinenfis is a Latin adjective formed from Maighin, "a little plain," the latter compound of Domnach-Maighin, and denotes of Maighin.

² The Ecclesia Magna was the Domnach-mor of Maighin. Every church in Ireland into whose name the term Domnach enters, was believed to have been founded by St. Patrick. See supra, p. 31, note.

³ Near Ballybay. See O'Donovan's note in Book of Rights, p. 150, note.

⁴ No ancient Register of Clogher is known to be at present in existence, but one was formerly in possession of the Bishops of Clogher, and is cited by Ussher and Ware.

vit novū opus: cū ad hoc baro ab inceptione non cessaret, ep̄s pcuravit se indui pontificalibus et fossā intravit, ac jacens humi, se p̄stravit: porro fossatores cū non possent laborare, quia nemo voluit manus violenter inducere in ep̄m, venit baro ipse et ep̄m propriis manibus de fossa extraxit. Contra ep̄s exclamando baronem maledixit, ita quod ipse baro 1^o lepra percussus erat, et postea interiit, et ut creditur hac de cā nemo de posteritate sua possidet p̄dictas terras, nec in æternū possidebit.”

It appears by a charter granted to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Atherdee, or Ardee, by Roger Pipard the founder, in 1207, “that the new Hospital was endowed with the Church of the blessed Mary of Atherdee, with all chapels, lands, possessions, and ecclesiastical benefices, belonging to the said Church, and also with the Church of Stickillen¹ and the church of *Douenachmain* with all chapels, lands, rents and possessions, belonging to the said churches, & the right of patronage of all ecclesiastical benefices.”² This charter was confirmed by Edward III. at Westminster, the 28th day of May, in the fourteenth year of his reign.²

The connection of part of the church lands in Farney with this hospital has ever since continued; other lands in the barony appear to have been from a very early period the property of the sees of Armagh and Clogher, while the rectorial tithes generally were shared between the ecclesiastical foundations of Louth and St. John’s at Ardee.

To return to Donaghmoynes, this church formed, as we have seen, part of the patrimony bestowed by Roger Pipard on his hospital of St. John at Ardee, in 1207; at the dissolution, in the 31st of Henry VIII., George Dowdall, the last prior, surrendered the lands of this foundation, and among them “the moiety of Donnaghmayne in Ferni and sixty acres of land called Cappragh” (in that parish), “of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 44s.”³ In the 21st of Elizabeth the possessions of St. John’s Hospital, at Ardee, were granted to Edward Moore, Esq. (afterwards Sir Edward), for forty-one years; this lease was renewed in the 3rd year of James I.,⁴ and in the 10th of the same reign (1612), they formed part of the extensive estate granted to Sir Gerard or Gerald, or Garrett Moore, Knight, son of Sir Edward, to be held for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage. Under this grant the townland of Cappragh, and a moiety of the tithes of Donaghmoynes, are still held under the Marquis of Drogheda, the representative of Sir Gerald Moore.

The other moiety of the rectory of Donaghmoynes was the property of the Abbey of Louth, though by whose grant, and at what period acquired, does not appear. At the suppression, this abbey was granted to Oliver Plunket, Baron of Louth, in the 33rd of Henry VIII., by which grant the

¹ Stickillen, in the County of Louth and Diocese of Armagh.

² Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 4791, fo. 76.

³ Archdall’s *Monasticon*, p. 448.

⁴ Patent 3rd James I. xvii. Calend. Pat. Rolls, Jac. I. p. 69 a.

townlands of Lannat and Lacklom, in the parish of Inishkeen, formerly parcel of the possessions of the same abbey, passed from the Crown,¹ and are to this day held under the Plunket family. The moiety of the rectorial tithes, however, formed no part of the grant to Lord Louth; they remained in the Crown, and, in the 11th of Elizabeth, were leased with tithes of many other parishes formerly belonging to the Abbey of Louth, to John Wacklie, gentleman, from Easter, 1590, for forty years. This person's interest was purchased by Rice ap Hugh, gentleman, and a new lease for the same period granted to his son, Ambrose ap Hugh, of Drogheda, gentleman, in the 7th of James I.² The interest of this last family was eventually bought by John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, and restored to the Church between the years 1633 and 1639, "By virtue of his Maties Lre, and hereby the revenue of the Church is increased above all rents to his Maty, and other reprises, at the least p^r an^m £800."³

An inquisition in the 4th of James I. mentions among the possessions of the Abbey of Louth, "The moiety of the rectory of Donakmain in the low Country, then waste, formerly let for twelve *lagenæ*⁴ of butter, and the sum of £2 13s. 4d. annually."

It appears from the Regal Visitation Book of Ulster, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, that in the year 1622 the vicarage of Donaghmoine was valued at £20 per annum: "*The Rectory is appropriate,*" in the words of this record, "*to the Abbeyes of Lowth and S^t Johns. The L^d Moore & Ambrose ap-Hugh levy 2 partes of all the tithes.*" The name of the incumbent is unfortunately defaced; he was, it appears, non-resident. The church was ruinous, and there was no house or glebe.

At what period the glebe called Vicarisdale was granted to the vicar of Donaghmoine I have not ascertained; it was probably, however, not till about the year 1632, when Mr. James Montgomery was appointed vicar, though King James I., who was truly a nursing father to the Church, directed a king's letter as early as the 12th year of his reign, "To take care that the Churches in Monaghan co: be furnished with glebes out of the lands that shall escheat to the Crown, at the rate of 4 tates at least to each."⁵

The value of the vicarage of Donaghmoine in 1634, according to a visitation in the Registry of the Bishop of Clogher, was £50 per annum.

The old church of Donaghmoine, rebuilt in the year 1827, was a poor and wretched structure, without any architectural character, and was probably erected subsequent to the Rebellion of 1641. The present church is neat and convenient; it contains a font, and altar of marble removed from the

¹ Inquisitions of Leinster, Co. Louth, No. 22. Jac. I.

² Patent 7th James I. pt. 1, xli. 40 (Calend. Rot. Pat. Jac. I. p. 143 a).

³ Lambeth MSS. 943, Laud.

⁴ *Lagenæ of butter.* Lagenæ in ancient time was a measure of six sextarii. Hence perhaps our flagon.—COWEL'S *Interpreter*, ed. 1727.

⁵ Patent 12th James I. xliv. Cal. Rot. Pat. Jac. I. p. 275 b.

former church (which stood parallel with the present one). The said altar, shaped much too like a sideboard, bears the following inscription:

“The Gift of Lady Anne Achefon 1734.”¹

On a mural monument (also from the old church):

“Near to this Place
lieth the Body of ANGEL
wife of the Rev^d. Joseph STOPFORD
of Charleville co. Cork, and daughter
of the late WILLIAM WRAY of Ards
co: of Donegal Esq^r. who departed
this life at Vicardale on Sunday
the 17th of May 1789, aged 54 y^{rs}.”

In the churchyard, among other inscriptions, are the following:

Arms, *a chevron between two cinquefoils in chief, and a cross saltier in base.*
Crest, *an eagle issuant grasping a sword.*

“THIS STONE WAS ERECTED BY
HUGH AGNEW OF CARRICK MC
ROSS IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER
PATRICK AGNEW WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE DECR^r 17 1750.

AGED 77 YEARS, ALSO HIS SON THOMAS, OB. AP. 18,
1764, ÆT 42. THO^s AGNEW SON TO HUGH OB. MARCH 9
1775, ÆT. 28. HUGH AGNEW JUN. OB JUNE 16.
17 .. HUGH AGNEW SEN^r OB. NOV. 8. [?] 17 ..
ÆT MARY WIFE TO THE ABOVE HUGH AGNEW
OB 20 AP. 1790. ÆT 70.”

Arms, *on a chief a lion passant gardant.*

“Here lieth the body of M^r
Alex^r Henry who departed
this life y^e 8th Feb. 1762 aged
57 years.”

“Beneath this stone lieth the remains of the late William Henry Esq^r
of Castle-Blayney, who departed this life the 27th day of January
1818, aged 50 years.”

“Also the remains of Anne Henry of Broomfield, who died the 27th
day of July 1821, aged 57 years, & of her Husband George Henry
Esq^r. who died the 10th day of December 1828, aged 58 years.”

“Here also lieth interred the remains of the late John Henry Esq^r
of Rathneskin in the County of Louth who died the 3^d day of April
1827, aged 72 years.”

“Here lieth the body of Walter Steele late of Candlefort Esq^r. who
departed this life on the 3^d of July, 1792, aged 77 years, & also that

¹ Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Philip Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and wife of Sir Arthur Achefon, Bart., father of Archibald, Viscount Gosford.

of Sarah his wife, daughter to Walter Lindley of Cahor in the County of Tyrone Esq^r. with five of their children and three of their grandchildren." "Here lieth the remains of Elizabeth Steele who departed this life on the 23^d of Feb^y A.D. 1822, aged 63. Here also lieth the remains of William Steele of Blackstaffe who departed this life on the 30th day of Sep^r 1827."

"This vault was erected by John and Adam Callan in y^e year of our Lord 1710, for to be a repository for the relics of their posterity for ever."

At the corner of the churchyard, next the road:

"Underneath are deposited the Remains of the late Francis Noble of Rahans Esq^r., who departed this life the 9th day of May, 1790, aged 68 years."

On the base of an Irish cross of white marble, lately erected on the centre verge of the graveyard, is the following inscription for the late Mr. W. Trench, author of the work called "The Realities of Irish Life":

"In Memory of
William Steuart Trench
who died 4th August 1872,
Aged 63 years.
Also in Memory of his eldest son
Thomas Weldon Trench
who died 15th August 1872,
Aged 39 years.
Departed to be with Christ which
is better."

CHURCH PLATE BELONGING TO THE PARISH OF DONAGHMOYNE.

On the silver flagon:

"The humble offering of Mrs. Priscilla Armatage for the use of the Parish of Donemaine."

On the silver cup:

"The humble offering of Elizabeth Warren for y^e use of y^e Parish Church of Donaghmain, 1729."

On the silver plate for alms:

"The Gift of Mr Francis Noble and Mr Brabazon Noble for y^e use of y^e Parish Church of Donaghmain 1729."

On the silver paten:

"Deo Uni Trino et Sacris in Usum Parochii de Donemaine hanc Patinam DDD Prænobilis Thomas Vicecomes Weymouth Anno æc. 1756."

A small silver cup and paten intended for the use of the sick, and the latter inscribed:

"The Gift of ANNE MARIA BURGH, To the Parish of DONAMOINE 1766."

The Parish Register commences in 1799, the Vestry Book in 1822.

The northern portion of the Parish of Donaghmoyno, and a part of that of Clontibret, was erected into a perpetual cure at Broomfield, July 28, 1843. The first stone of the new church of Broomfield, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid on the 15th of November, 1841, by the author of this work, then M.P. for this county.

St. Laffar is one of the patron saints of the Parish of Donaghmoyno: her day is kept on the 18th of April, when the country people resort to the well called "Tubber Lafair," in the Townland of Aghavilla, adjoining to the church land of Donaghmoyno.¹

It appears from the following extract from the copy of part of the Register of Clogher, before referred to, that St. Cera² was the patroness of the church of Donaghmoyno:

"Decanatus de Cluayneois nuncupat̃r ab eccl̃iã f̃c̃e Cere de Donaghmag̃ñ fororis sp̃uãlis b̃tõr̃ Macartini atq̃ Tigernaci Ep̃õrum Ergallie: nam beatus Tigernacus consecravit p̃d̃c̃e virgini dando eccl̃iam ac in honorẽ ipsius Ẽp̃i crux lapidea collocata ẽ ibĩm, ut pãt̃r̃ intuent̃bs eccl̃iam."

St. Bridget has also a well here.

On the eastern borders of the parish of Donaghmoyno, in the townland of Kilmurry, are some relics of an ancient church or chapel;³ there are, however, no sepulchral inscriptions or any interesting architectural remains. In this same parish, towards Inishkeen, was an ancient burial-ground, called Calderagh, *i.e.* "the place of bones." There are yet appearances of building, and a rough hollow stone, which it is possible may have served for holy water. There are no tombs here, and the fact of Calderagh having been a burying-place rests on tradition alone.

VICARS.

1441. John M^c Mollynd.
 1454. Philip Offigi, Perp. Vicar of Dompnachmayn.
 1486. Dionysius [a^ts Donatus] Offlanagan, presented by the Primate to the perp. Vicarage of St Kera the Virgin of Dompnachmayn. One John Offlanagan attempted to disturb him; and the Primate threatened, if he did not desist, to put the whole dominion of Farney under Interdict.
 1526. Patrick Ofyk.
 Inst. 24 April, 1624. Faithful Teate, B.A. 1621, M.A. 1624. Preb. of Ferns in 1618, ord. Deacon 1619, Priest 1621. Chaplain to Edward Lord Blayney 3 July, 1623, Presented to Donaghmoyno by the Crown. [Lib. Mun.]

¹ "Laffar, virgin, daughter of Eoghan of Maighin" [*i.e.* Dornach-Maighen]. Martyrology of Donegal at 18 April, pp. 107, 377, and Append. to Intr. p. xlvi.

² Santa Kera or Cera? Her day is the 5th of January.

³ This church is marked in the Survey of Monaghan in 1591, as "The T[empel] of Kiluore." The land was held under the fee of Clogher.

Hib. pt. v. p. 106.] In 1641, he was of "Ballyheys," and was wounded, and a sufferer by pecuniary losses to the amount of £3,930. [Depositions cited by Cotton, v. p. 187.] He was afterwards a preacher at Sudbury in Suffolk, and author of a poetical volume entitled "Ter Tria," of which the second edition was printed in 1669. [See *Restituta*, by Sir E. Brydges, vol. iv. p. 510.] According to Calamy he was ejected or silenced by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, at Winchester. The author of "Biographia Dramatica," says that Nahum Tate, the Poet Laureate was his son. Dr Faithful Teate was the preacher at the funeral of Sir Charles Coote, in Christ Church Dublin, in 1658. He is called in the printed sermon, "Preacher of the Gospel at East Greenwich Kent."

Richard Morfe. Coll. 4 Aug., 1625.

James Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 25 Feb., 1632. Killed at Carrickmacross by the Rebels in 1642.

During the Commonwealth. David Wayr. In an adjourned Visitation, 26 April, 1661, Henry Jones Bishop of Clogher declared the parish vacant, & next day collated the succeeding.

Henry Goldwyer, M.A. Coll. 27 April, 1661. In 1661, he was cited to answer for non residence, & not appearing was deprived.

John Smith, M.A., 18 June, 1663.

John Jones S.T.D., 10 Nov., 1704. Scholar & B.A. 1660; Fellow, 1662; M.A. 1664; D.D. 1674.

Stafford Warren, M.A., 21 April, 1715. Scholar, 1703; B.A. 1704; M.A. 1707.

John Browne, LLB., 1751; B.A. 1710; LLD. 1748.

John Burgh, M.A., 5 Feb., 1759. B.A. 1732.

Caulfield Burn Caulfeild, M.A., March, 1768. Scholar, 1751; B.A. 1753; Rector of Monaghan, 1764; Archdeacon of Clogher, 1788. Ob. 23 Nov., 1803.

William Stopford, M.A. Coll. 12 April, 1788. Scholar, 1786; B.A. 1788; LLB. 1791. Ob. 5 Sep., 1809. Also Rector of Killanny where he was buried.

William Sturroch, D.D. Coll. 6 Oct., 1809. Refig. 12 June, 1813.

John Grey Porter, LLB. Coll. 17 June, 1813. Son of the Bishop of Clogher, ord. Priest 13 June, 1813, four days after collated to this parish & on the 14th of August following to the Rectory of Kilskeery which he held till 1870. Resigned Donaghmoynne in 1842.

Robert Loftus Tottenham. Coll. 22 July, 1842. M.A. son of the Bishop of Clogher, formerly Vicar of Aghnamullen. Resigned 1873, now Chaplain at Florence.

Henry Charles Groves, DD., elected 29 April, and instituted 7 May, 1873. Present Vicar.

MAGHEROSS OR CARRICKMACROSS.

THE earliest notice of the church of Ros, which is the ancient and simple form of the name of this parish, called in the old Taxation "Ecclesia de Ros," is to be found in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, written about A.D. 685; which represents St. Columba as saying:

"Duo quidem nunc regii generis viri in Scotia mutuis inter se vulneribus transfixi disperierunt haud procul a monasterio quod dicitur Cell-rois in provincia Maugdornorum."¹ The next mention made of it is in the Annals of the Four Masters, where the obits of two priors are recorded, called of the Fer-Ros, that is, of "the men of Ros," as follows:

"A.D. 825. Maenach, son of Crunmael, Prior of the Fer-Ros, died."

"A.D. 845. Ceallach, son of Mael-patrick, Prior of the Fer-Ros, died."

There appears, therefore, to have been a religious foundation here, the history of which is unknown, but which was probably the germ of the parish church now called Magheros, to which the following is the earliest form of collation which has been preserved: it is in the Register of Primate Dowdall, commonly called the Liber Niger, p. 62.

COLLATIO VICARIÆ DE MACHAIR ROISSE, CLOGHERENSIS DIOCESIS,
RATIONE CUSTODIÆ.

Georgius &c., Custos &c. Odain M^eabairde, presbytero Clogherensis diocesis, salutem &c. Te quidem ad Vicariam ecclesiæ parochialis Sancti Finini² de Rosse alias Machair Royffe,³ dictæ Clogherensis diocesis, vacantem per mortem naturalem bonæ memoriæ domini Iohannis M^egrayn,⁴ ultimi Vicarii ibidem, et ad nostram collationem ratione dictæ nostræ custodiæ spectantem, admittimus, ac tibi intuitu caritatis conferimus per præsentem, teque Vicarium in et de eadem Vicaria cum omnibus suis iuribus et pertinentiis, per annuli, nostri tradicōnem auctorizabiliter investimus; mandantes te tuumve

¹ Edited for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, by W. Reeves, p. 81.

² This is, as the Irish write it, *Finnén*. His day is Sept. 12, at which he is commemorated as the founder of Magh-bile, now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the County of Down. His well, called Tober-Inver, is near the old church. *Tobar Finn-barri*, i.e. "Fons Finbarri" (for *Finnbarri*, "pulchri capitis," is another form of his name). Finbarr, in regimen, has the *F* and the *b* aspirated, which renders the first quiescent, and gives to the latter a *v* sound, by which means *Finnbarri* assumes the sound of *Inver*.

³ *Macáirre Ros*, "campus Ros," makes Magheros, and *carraig-Macháirre-Ros*, "rupes planitiæ Ros," produces Carrickmacross.

⁴ Now known in the form Magrane or Magrain.

procuratorem in realem actualem et effectualem possessionem, vel quasi, dictæ Vicariæ per dominos Eugenium M^carebare ac Johannem M^cgraynd,¹ presbyteros dictæ Clogherensis diocesis, induci, et inductum per omnes censuras ecclesiasticas usque ad invocationem auxilii brachii sæcularis, si opus fuerit, inclusive defendendum. Datum sub sigillo ad majora 28 die Septembris, 1541, et nostræ consecrationis vicesimo.

The rectorial tithes of this parish were, at the dissolution of religious houses, held in separate portions by the hospital of St. John at Ardee and the Abbey of the B. V. Mary at Louth, in the same manner, and probably by the same grant, as those of the Parish of Donaghmoyno: their history from that period is also precisely the same, one moiety having been restored to the Church during the reign of Charles I., and the other being still held under the Drogheda family, to whose ancestor the possessions of St. John's at Ardee were granted in the 10th of James I. The value of these tithes, according to inquisitions taken after the suppression, in the 31st of Henry VIII., was as follows:

Belonging to the Hospital of St Johns at Ardee.	{	The moiety of Machirrofe in Ferni, of the annual value, besides all reprises of 30 ^s . 8 ^d .
Belonging to the Abbey of the B.V. Mary at Louth:	{	The moiety of The Rectory of Maghirrofe and Aghywollen in Ferney, an ^l . value 26 ^s . 8 ^d . besides 24 <i>lagenæ</i> of butter, as appears by an Inquisition of the 4 th of James I. when also the property was returned to be waste and of no value on account of the Rebellion in the County of Monaghan.

It appears from the Regal Visitation Book of Ulster in 1622 that the value of the vicarage of Maghe Rofs was then £10. The incumbent, who was non-resident, was "*one Vicar, M^c Donnell, a reformed Irish Priest: the Rectory is as the last; but that they take up all y^e great Tithes, & leave y^e vicar only y^e small.*" The church was ruinous, and there was no house or glebe. In 1634 this living was worth £40 per annum;³ but when the present glebe, called Derryolam, was granted by the Bishop to the vicar I have not ascertained.

It appears also by a terrier in the Registry of the Bishop of Clogher, dated September 20, 1771, that the glebe house of Maghe Rofs was built in the year 1695 of lime and stone, and thatched with straw, and in 1726 an addition was made thereto; the glebe contained 112a. 38p., and was considered an old one, paying one pound per annum quit rent.

The ancient parish church of Maghe Rofs was rebuilt in the year 1779, near Effex Castle, on the southern extremity of the town of Carrickmac Rofs, from which the parish is at present generally denominated. The tower and walls of the old church are still standing; in the interior of the former is

¹ Now known in the form Magrane or Magrain.

² *i.e.* appropriate to the Abbeys of Louth and St. John's, Ardee.

³ Visitation book among the fee records of Clogher diocese.

the following inscription engraved on stone, with the crests of Barton, Hill, Montgomery, and a Bishop's mitre :

“ THIS CHVRCH WAS RVINED IN THE REBELLION OF 1641
AND REBUILT IN THE YEAR 1682,
AT THE EXPENSE OF THE REV^d. D^r. ROGER
BOYLE OF CLOGHER, WILLIAM BARTON ESQ^r.
ROBERT HILL ESQ^r.
AND ANDREW MONTGOMERY VICAR OF THIS PARISH.”

The area of the ancient church contains the following sepulchral inscriptions :

Arms, *in a lozenge, quarterly 1 and 4, az. three fleurs de lis or, Montgomery. 2 and 3, gules three rings or, gemmed az. Eglinton.*

“ HERE LIETH THE BODY
OF MRS ELIZABETH MONTGO
MERY DAUGHTER OF MR
ANDREW MONTGOMERY
MINISTER OF THIS PARISH
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 9th DAY OF JUNE IN THE
TWENTY THIRD YEAR OF HER
AGE AND OF OVR LORD. 1716.”

Arms, *a cross saltier between four roundells. Crest, a martlet.*

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
M^{rs} FRANCES SHALCROSS
DAUGHTER OF IOHN SHAL
CROSS ESQ^r OF SHALCROSS
HALL IN DARBYSHIRE IN Y^e
KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MAY Y^e 4. 1710. AGED 65
YEARS.”¹

Arms, *a cross, the second and third quarter ermine. Crest, a boar's head.*

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF M^r THOMAS OSBORN SON

¹ See Lysons' Derbyshire, cxlv. John Shalcrofs, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1733. The arms are *gules a saltier between four annulets or*; crest, *a martlet, or, holding in its bill a cross patée fitchée gules*. Shalcrofs is in the Parish of Hope.

OF SAMVEL OSBORN ESQ.
ALDERMAN OF DROGHEDA.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MAY THE FIRST 1711. IN THE
FIVETYETH YEAR OF HIS AGE."

"Underneath this Stone were interred the Rev^d
John Campbell, late vicar of this Parish, who
died the 3rd day of Feb: 1795 aged 68 years
and Alicia Campbell otherwife Mafon his
Relict, who died the 27th day of Jan: 1811 aged
79 years and Thomas Monck Campbell Esq^{re}
their youngeft fon, who died the 20th day of
March 1813, aged 38 years, and alfo Mary
Elizabeth their 3rd daughter, who died the
1st day of October 1817 aged 54 years."

*Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, five fusils in pale; 2 and 3, a wolf passant, on
a chief a wolf passant between two unicorns' heads.*

"HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF JOHN DANIELL ESQ^r
OF DALESBERY IN CHES
HIRE IN THE KINGDOME
OF ENGLAND WHO
DESEASED JUNE THE
SIXTH IN THE YEAR
ONE THOUSAND SIX
HVNDRED EIGHTY AND
ONE AGED 97 YEARS." ¹

¹ This gentleman is believed to have been the ancestor of a family long settled at Carrickmacrofs, and lately represented by William Daniell, of Ballymackney, Esq. The tradition in the family is, that their ancestor was a retainer of the Earl of Effex, and that he was obliged to leave England. The pedigree of the Daniells, of Daresbury in Cheshire, is given in Ormorod. The second son of John Daniell of Daresbury, Esq., who died in 1609, was christened "Devereux," and is stated to have died young; John, the eldest son of John, and brother of Devereux, was living in 1649; there is no account of his death, he is therefore probably the person who was buried at Carrickmacrofs in 1681. The latter part of the tradition, as to the expulsion from England of one of the family, has perhaps reference to that shameful case of extortion practised by the elder John Daniell in 1599, against Frances, Countess of Effex, and for which Daniell was fined by the Star Chamber and imprisoned in the Fleet; his son might at this time have found refuge in Ireland. The particulars will be found at large in the Egerton Papers, pp. 321, 357. See also Captain Devereux's "Lives of the Earls of Effex," i. p. 152, for a notice of the MS. account of this curious history, by Jane Daniell, entitled, "Daniell's Disasters."

Arms, a chevron between three unicorns' heads erased.

“HERE lyeth inter'd y^e body of
Francis Dobbs of Carrick mc Rofs E^{sqe}.¹
who departed this life Dec^r y^e 12th
anno Dom : 1718 in y^e 52nd year of his age
as also y^e body of Mrs. Margret Dobbs
Wife to y^e above Francis Dobbs who
departed this life April y^e 14th anno
Dom 1723, in y^e 58 year of her age.”²

“Hic jacent exuviæ mortales Hugonis
O'Reilly Romano Catholico Episcopo
Clogherensis, obiit die 3^{ea} 9^{bris} 1801
Ætatis 77. Episcopatus vero 24
Requiescat in pace.”

“Hic quoque jacent exuviæ Hugonis
O'Reilly qui Romano Collego (sic)
apud Antwerp per multos annos
profuit, novissimo vero parochus hujuscæ
parochiæ, necnon decanus Ecclesiæ
Clogherensis, obiit decima quarta die
Februarii, 1821. Ætatis suæ 56
Also his Brother David O'Reily of
Carrickmacrofs M.D. who died on
the 5th of November 1830, aged 63 years.”

“ HERE

LYETH THE BODY OF MR JOHN
CARVER FIRST MASTER OF THE
FREE SCHOOL OF CARRICK,
WHEREIN FOR THE SPACE OF
8 YEARS HE CVLTIVATED THE
LEARNING WHICH HE PLANTED,
AND THAT RELIGION WHICH
HE PROFESSED, WITH WISE INS
TRVCTION PIOVS EXAMPLE
AND VNWERIED DILIGENCE,
HE LABOVRED HARD AND HAD
SVCCCESS IN CONVERTING MA
NY FROM THE ERRORS OF POPERY,

¹ This gentleman was agent to Robert, Earl Ferrers.

² Mrs. Margaret Dobbs was the daughter of Richard Dobbs, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Antrim in 1664, and sister of the John Dobbs buried at Magheraclone.

AND LIBERALLY SVPPORTED
NOT ONLY THOSE WHOME THEIR
FRINDS HAD FORSAKEN BEC
AVSE THEY FORSOOK THEIR
ERRORS, BVT ALL WHOME HE
KNEW TO BE OBJECTS OF CHA
RITY. SVDDEN AND VNEXPECT
ED DEATH CAME, BVT FOVND
HIM NOT VNPREPARED, THE 9th
DAY OF JVNE IN THE 49th
YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND OF OVR
LORD 1711.”

Arms, G. on a cross between four mullets pierced or, a pheon of the field.
Crest, a wing erect argent, semée of estoiles.¹

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MR THOMAS JONES SON OF
HVMPHRY JONES ESQ^r OF NEW
TOWN IN THE COVNTY OF SLIGO
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
29th DAY OF OCT^r. 1715, IN THE FIFTY
SEVENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.”

The following inscriptions are in the churchyard :

Arms, the same as the coat of John Daniell of Daresbury.

“ Here lieth the body of Mrs
Mary Daniell who departed this
Life April the 19th 1754 aged 27
years, and fouer of her children.
also the body of Mr Stan :
Daniell who departed this
Life March the 11th 1777
aged 64 years.”

“ Under this Stone
lies the Body of
Mary
Widow of John Blackall,
of Englishtown,

¹ This is the coat of Jones of Benada Abbey, Co. Sligo, descended from Sir Roger Jones, Knt

The History of the

in the
County of Armagh Esq^{re}
and
second daughter of
The Rev^d Rich^d Vincent of
Mullaghmore
in the
County of Tirone,
who departed this life
the 26th day of
Aug^t. 1796,
aged 66 years.”

“ Here lies the Body
of Elizabeth Richardfon
Daughter to the late Edward
Richardfon Esq^{re}. (of) Doohaty,
who departed this life the
25th of May 1777 aged 19 years
also
the body of the late Francis
Richardfon Esq^{re}. (of) Doohaty,
eldest son to the above Edward
who departed this life October
1782, in the 49th year of his age.”

Arms, six lioncells; three, two, and one.

“ HERE LIES THE BODY OF
HUGH SAVAGE WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^e
16 OF SEP^r 1729, AG-
ED 40 YEARES, ALSO THE
BODIES OF FIVE SONS
OF S^d HUGH, AND HIS WIFE
CATHARINE.”

Arms, on a chief indented, three mullets pierced, a crescent for difference.

“ Here lies the body of
John Moore who departed
this life the 11th day of —
1761, aged 43 years like-
-wife the body of four

of his children.
also the body of
Thomas Moore, who
departed this life —
day of June —
aged 82 years.”

Arms of Daniell.

“ This Tomb was erected by
JAMES DANIELL for him and
Posterity, anno Domini 1773.”

Arms, a pheon between three boars' heads erased.

“ Here lieth the Body of Thomas
Gordon who departed this life the
24th day of May 1760 aged —
years. Here lies also the body of
Thomas Gordon, son to the said
Thomas Gordon, who departed this life the
16th day of March 1767.
as also the body of his daughter
wife of Mr. Jn^o Ruxton, who
departed this life 29th Dec^r 1768. &c.”

On an upright stone in this churchyard is a Latin inscription to the memory of Edward Kernan, for twenty-six years Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, who died on the 20th of February, 1844, aged 75.

On several tombs of persons of the name of Mac Mahon on the north side of this churchyard, is the following coat of arms, which I find ascribed to “ Mac Mahon of Monaghan,” in an emblazoned book of Irish arms of the time of James II. :¹

Arms, *vert*, two swords in saltier *argent*, hilted *or*, between two bears of the third, dexter and sinister, and two ostriches in chief and base of the second, holding a horse-shoe in their beaks *pp^r*. Motto, “*Virtus duriora terit.*” Supporters, two bears.



This woodcut represents a broken stone at present serving as a headstone to one of the Mac Mahon graves. It is roughly carved on all sides, the reverse bearing what appears to be intended for a harp; the material is free-stone; the letters raised. It appears to have been the base of a cross.

¹ Harl. MSS. 4039, p. 101.



The remains of an ancient tombstone, intended to represent an armed man, with part of an inscription, “—*FIERI FECIT CIVIS ANIME PROPICIETVR DEVS AMEN*,” found a few years ago in the town of Carrickmacrofs. The stone, which meafures only 2 ft. 2 in. in length, had formed the ftep to a door. It is now preferred at Lough Fea Houfe.

Inscription on a marble tablet in the prefent church of Carrickmacrofs :

“In the Burial place of his family at Ballinode, in this County,
are interred the Remains of
Alexander Mitchell, of Drumreaske Esq^r.

The much valued friend & agent of
Evelyn John, & Charles Shirley, Esquires,
whoſe eſtate in this Barony, he managed,
with unceaſing attention, and the ſtricteſt fidelity
for thirteen years.

It pleaſed God ſuddenly to call him from this world,
while in the exerciſe of his duty as Secretary
to the Grand Jury of Monaghan,
on the 13th day of March 1843.
in the 46th year of his age.

Deeply do that family, to whoſe intereſts he entirely devoted himſelf,
lament their irreparable loſs ;
they have erected this tablet in grateful remembrance
of their warm-hearted and faithful friend.”

Near this on a ſmaller tablet is the following inſcription :

“In the adjoining churchyard are interred the remains of M^r William George Smith, Under Agent to the Shirley Eſtate in this Barony, the zeal and ability with which he diſcharged his duties towards his employers during a period of twenty years, was only equalled by the kindneſs of heart which led him ever to be the friend and Councillor of the poor and needy. Humbly truſting in the merits of our Bleſſed

Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He departed this life, August 5, 1851, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to lament his loss. This Tablet is erected to the memory of a faithful friend and servant by Evelyn John Shirley Esq^r."

On a tablet at the altar end of the church :

"Sacred to the memory of James Evatt Esq^r who expired suddenly at Carrickmacross, on the 8th of April 1846, in the sixty first year of his age, for seventeen years he managed with the most devoted attention the Estate of the Marquis of Bath in this Barony. As a Magistrate he ever tempered justice with mercy ; his purse was always open to the poor, he was affectionate, faithful and sincere : and died deeply lamented by all who enjoyed the happiness of his friendship. He lived a Christian and his end was Peace.

"This Tablet was erected by subscription amongst his Friends and the Tenantry of the Estate of the Marquis of Bath."

On another tablet :

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. William Pinching, M. A. of Jesus College Cambridge, for 30 years vicar of this parish, who departed this life in his 64th year, Feb. 25, 1825, and of Frances Anne his wife, who survived him 4 years. This Tablet has been erected by their children as a token of affectionate regard and filial duty."

In the churchyard adjoining the present church, on a white marble headstone within iron rails :

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Barbara eldest daughter of George and Lydia Morant, who died Oct. 2, 1852, aged thirteen years."

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade
Death came with friendly care,
The op'ning bud to Heaven convey'd,
And bid it blossom there."

On a handsome solid cross of the Irish type, on the east side of this churchyard, is the following inscription :

"IN MEMORY OF THE REV. T. S^t LAVRENCE SMITH, M. A.
WHO WAS FOR NEARLY 10 YEARS
CLERGYMAN OF THIS PARISH.
DIED OCT. 8th 1869, AGED 38 YEARS.
UNTIL THE DAY BREAK."

CHURCH PLATE BELONGING TO CARRICKMACROSS.

On the silver paten, } "The Parrish of Magherofs."
On the large chalice, }
On the small chalice, "The Gift of the Reverend M^r Andrew Montgomery to the Parish of Magherofs for y^e use of y^e Sick."
Arms, Montgomery, impaling *three unicorns' heads, a mullet for difference.*
There is also a third chalice more modern, without inscription.

The Parish Register commences: Baptisms, 1796; Marriages, 1798; Burials, 1798. Vestry Book commences 1775.

“The Gift of Thomas Clement Esq^r. to the Parish of M^c Rofs.”

Near the ancient church of Maghe Rofs is a well called *Tober-Inver*, correctly τοβαρι-ἑριννοβαριου,¹ Tobar Finbar. *St. Finnbarr*, often called Finnén, is the saint here intended, whose day was September 10. (Martyrology of Donegal, p. 243.) He is named as the patron saint in a collation to the vicarage by Primate Dowdall in 1551.

In the year 1868, February 4, the northern part of this parish was constituted into a separate ecclesiastical district, called the parish of St. Patrick of Ardragh,² in which townland the first stone of a new church was laid by Sewall Evelyn Shirley, Esq., on the 23rd of November, 1866; it was consecrated by his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, Bishop of Clogher, October 15, 1868. It is a small but very solidly constructed church, from the designs of the late William Slater, of London, Esq., in the early English style. The chancel is an apse roofed with stone and lined with native alabaster, the pulpit is also of the same material; the three eastern windows are of stained glass, by Clayton and Bell, representing our Lord in the character of “The True Vine,” “The Good Shepherd,” and “The Light of the World.” The rose window at the west is devoted to the Life of Saint Patrick. The font is very richly carved and ornamented with various Irish marbles. The sacramental plate of silver gilt is thus inscribed, “Dedicated to the service of God, in the Church of St. Patrick of Ardragh, by Mary-Clara-Elizabeth, wife of Evelyn-Philip-Shirley, the founder, 1868.” Not far from the present church, near the stream which divides Ardragh and Shanco, the survey of 1634 marks a cross, the indication of a place where mass was celebrated, and of which there are other instances in this survey.

¹ The initial *F* being aspirated is nearly mute, and the medial *b* being aspirated, acquires the *v* sound.

² List of townlands constituting the district of St. Patrick's, Ardragh.

Ardragh.	Faraghy.
Cargagh-more.	Fartagorman.
Cargagh-oge.	Greaghlane.
Carrickadooey.	Greaghlatecapple.
Carrickartagh.	Greaghnaoag.
Coraghy.	Lifacullion.
Corbane.	Lifdrumturk.
Corcreaghagh.	Lifirril.
Corduff.	Lifnafeddaly.
Corkashybane.	Mullaghcroghery.
Corkashyduff.	Ouvry.
Corlea.	Raferagh.
Cornafaffonagh.	Shanco.
Corrinenty.	Streenty.
Corvally.	Tirnadrola.
Drumgowna.	Ummerafree.
Drumgurra.	

VICARS.

1410. 21 Feb. Gylbert Ofcheyge [O'Shee] ctk of Clogher. Invaded the rectorial rights of Donaghmayne and Rosfe.
1432. John M^c Carbaill, Perp. Vicar of Rosf. Censured for keeping a concubine. [Reg. Prene, fol. 13, 6 a.]
1450. 3 Oct. John Osfhig [O'Shee] Perp. Vicar of Rosfe. The Primate ordered one Philip to be admitted herenach of the lands of Rosfe, in place of Maurice, a canon of Clogher, deprived.
1484. Thomas, Vicar of Rosfe.
1526. John Ocrayn, Vicar of Rosfhe.
1530. The primate confers on James M^c Cran the Vicarage of Maghyrrosh, now vacant, by reason that Patrick Yshyge [O'Shee] appointed Vicar had not been ordained within the given time.
1530. At the instance of the Bishop of Clogher, and James M^c Cran, Vicar of Rosfe, Patrick Ofigh [O'Shee] and others were placed under interdict by the Primate.
1534. A complaint of Raimund M^c Mahon and Patrick Sigh [O'Shee], Herenach of Magherofs, that Con O'Neill and Patrick M^c Mahon invaded the churches of Magheraclone, Magheroffe, and Donaghmayne, the lands of St. John of Ardee, and Plebs de Loghtay.
1541. 28 Sep. The Primate collated Odain M^c Abairde, priest of Clogher diocese, to the Vicarage of St. Finin of Rosfe, alias Machair Royffe, vacant by the death of John M^c Egrayn, late Vicar, with mandate for his induction by Eugenius M^c Arebare and John M^c Graynd priest of Clogher.
- Mr. Donnell Vicar in 1622. A reformed Irish priest.
- Richard Powell. Resigned circ. Jan., 1627.
- Robert Boyle, M.A. Instituted to this and Magheraclone, 1628. After the Restoration he appears again as Vicar, but meanwhile his titles had been lost. In 1664 he was ordered to produce his letters of orders within two months.
- George M^c Cullo. Resigned 1664.
- Nicholas Montgomery, M.A. Coll. to this and Magheraclone, 5 Nov., 1664.
- Andrew Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 18 Oct., 1679, to this and Magheraclone. He rebuilt the Glebe House of Derryolam, as appears by a mutilated inscription found there in 1841.
- Thomas Warren. Coll. 19 March, 1719, to this and Magheraclone.
- Hamblett Obbins, M.A. Coll. 16 April, 1741, to this and Magheraclone, vacant by death of Warren.
- William Coddington, M.A. Coll. 6 June, 1750.
- John Campbell, B.A. Coll. 1768, on death of Coddington. Ob. 3 Feb., 1795, aged 68.

William Pinching, M.A. Coll. 18 March, 1795. He had been Master of the School of Carrickmacross. Ob. Feb., 1825.
 Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D. Coll. 24 March, 1825. Present Vicar. Primate Robinson's Astronomer at Armagh.

MAGHERACLOONE.

MACHA *CLUANA*, Magheracloone, latinized "campus prati," is most probably, observes the Dean of Armagh, "The Church of Cluain-Airthir," mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 620, which O'Donovan interprets "The Eastern Lawn or Meadow," adding "not identified."¹ The present identification is given in Reeves's edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba.²

The church was dedicated to St. Lugaidh, otherwise Molua, of Cluain-ferta-Molua, and Druim-Snechta, whose day is the 4th of August.³

In 1458, 20th June, the Primate conferred on William M'aneychgranaich, the perpetual vicarage of the church of St. Lugidius of Cluayn, in the diocese of Clogher, vacant by the death of John O'fythgay.⁴

In 1576 the Primate presented Donatus Ocaalan to the vicarage of the parish church of Magherycluane, vacant by the promotion of Malachias Yurinne.

In the Taxation of 1306—1323 we find: "Ecclesia de Cluayn—x.s. decima xii. d."

In post-Reformation records it is called Magheraclowny, Magheryclowney, Machry-cloney, and Magharaclowny.

The parish contains 14,949 acres and eighty townlands.

It appears, at the time of the suppression in the 31st of Henry VIII., that the great tithes of this parish were appropriate to the hospital of St. John at Ardee, and were then valued at forty-four shillings.⁵ They were granted from the Crown with the moiety of the tithes of Donaghmoyn and Maghe Ross, to the ancestors of the present Marquis of Drogheda, and are still held under the representative of that noble family.

The Regal Visitation of Ulster in 1622 informs us that William Moore was incumbent of "Maheraclowny," that he was "non resident because there is no British Plantation, yet keepeth an Irish Curate & alloweth him £7." "The Church," it is added, "is repayed wthout. Noe Houfe because noe Glebe." £12 is given as the value of the living, which in 1634 was increased to £30 per annum, as appears by the Bishop's register.

The parish church of Magheracloone was rebuilt in the year 1824, on

¹ i. p. 244.

² P. 373.

³ See under Drumfnat.

⁴ Regist. Prene, fol. 7 b.

⁵ Archdall's *Monasticon Hib.*, p. 448.

the site of the former church, which I find described in a memorial of the minister and churchwardens, as being at that time "in a state of ruin, being besides very antient, small, & sunk nearly three feet below the surface of the ground." Above the entrance, on the tower, is this inscription :

" BVILT
AD. 1824.
Rev^d P. M. Cumming
A. M. VICAR."

On a flat stone, nearly defaced, in the aisle :

" HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
JOHN DOBBS WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE MAY THE 17th 1679.
MORTVVS.
LOCKT VP IN HOPEFVLL SILEN
CE HERE I LYE, WHAT ONCE I
WAS OTHERS MAY TELL, NOT I.
TVMVLVS.
WHO ERE THOV ART HERE I
PROTECT THE DVST,
OF ONE WAS KNOWING, KIND,
GENTLE, AND JVST ;
THE HEART THAT GRVDGES
THIS TO HIM THATS GONE,
IS HARDER MVCH THAN MINE
THO THAT IS STONE."¹

Among the inscriptions in the churchyard are the following to individuals of the Mac Mahon sept.

On a cross, near the door of the church :



" THIS CROSS WAS
MADE FOR O
WEN M^cMAHON AN
D HIS WIFE ROSE REILY
IN JVLY 1687, AND HE
RE LIETH HIS FATHER
LOVGLIN MACMAHON."

The rest of the inscription buried in the earth.

¹ John Dobbs, of Carrick, gent., is named among the multitude of Protestants attainted by James II.'s pretended Parliament in 1688. He was the son probably of this John Dobbs, who died in 1679, and who I suppose to be the John Dobbs, eldest son of Richard Dobbs, of the County of Antrim, disinherited by his father for having turned Quaker. He was brother to Margaret, wife of Francis Dobbs, Esq., and left issue. [See Burke's "Landed Gentry," under Dobbs of Castle-Dobbs.]

On an altar tomb :

“ This monument was erected
by the Rev^d Fa^r Silvester M^cMahon
in memory of his father Rofs M^c
Mahon, who departed this life
Jan^y ye 25 1772 aged 103 years
also of his sifter Rose M^c Mahon
who departed this life July y^e 3^d 1774
aged 54 years,
and Mother Margaret M^c Mahon
alias Clinton, who departed this
life January y^e 5th 1776 aged 84 y^{rs}
also the above Rev^d Silvester M^c
Mahon who departed this life Jan^y 7th
1814, aged 98 years, in which time
he had served 58 y^{rs} as Pastor of
Magheracloone.”

The following on crosses in the churchyard :

†
IHS

“ THOMAS MAKNAMORGE
AGED 25 YEARS DYED
THE 8TH OF JANVARY
ANO DNI. 1685.”

†
IHS

“ PRAY FOR HE SOVL OF PATRICK
MAHEN MCARD MC BRE
MC LAVD WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE IN THE YEARE 1688.”

†
IHS

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF PATRICK
DOFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE MARCH. 1702. AGED 28.”

Also in the churchyard :

Arms, a pale. Crest, a hand grasping a sword.

“ This Chaple was erected by Nicholas Smyth in memory of his Father
Patrick Smyth of Derrynascobe who dep.” (The rest of the inscrip-
tion sunk in the earth.)

On a cross :

“ This cross pertaineth to Tho^s Gorman & his posterity 1733.”

Near this was an inscription in Irish, of which the following is a translation :

“ God grant Thee Mary abundantly full of graces, our Lord is with Thee, render to me Thy Help, for blessed art Thou amongst all other women of earthly mould, and blessed is the kingly child Jesus, the fruit of Thy womb, powerful to help us likewise. Pray for us sinners in the time of our departure from the face of earth.”

“ departed this world in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & 33, in the year of his age. N^l Gorman.”

On a flat stone on the south side of the church :

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Hewson, who departed this life, August the 1st 1839, aged 60 years.”

On an upright stone :

“ Here lieth the Body of Hamilton Pallett, for 48 years Woodman at Lough Fea; who died the 13th Jan^y 1875, in the 80th year of his age. This stone is erected as a mark of respect by Evelyn Philip Shirley Esq^r.”

The Parish Register commences in 1806, the Vestry Book in 1810.

The Church plate is thus inscribed :

“ Dedicated to the Service of God, in the Church of St Molua of Magheraclone, by Spes. Feast of Easter 1878.”

By a terrier, dated January 1, 1773, in the Registry of the Bishop of Clogher, the Glebe of Magheraclone is stated to contain 40 acres, of which 20 acres were granted by John, Bishop of Clogher, from the fee lands, at a rent of £4 4s. late currency.

VICARS.

William Moore. Vicar in 1622.

Richard Powell. Vicar before 1627. He resigned in January, 1627-8.

Robert Boyle, M.A. Coll. 6 Jan., 1628, with Magherofs. He resumed possession on the Restoration. Also R. of Tullycorbet & V. of Aghnamullen.

Nicholas Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 5 Nov., 1664. Vacant by resignation of Boyle.

Andrew Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 19 Nov., 1687.

Thomas Warren. Coll. 19 March, 1719, with Magherofs. Vac. by death.

Hamblett Obbins. Coll. 16 April, 1741. Warren deceased. [The Family of Obbins or Obins was planted near Portadown in the Co. of Armagh, and had a large grant there.]

Henry Cole, B.A. Coll. June, 1750.

Anketell Moutray, B.A. Coll. 7 Dec., 1764.

Robert Cunningham, M.A. Coll. 1767. Resigned 2 Jan., 1795.

James Molloy, M.A. Coll. Jan. 13, 1795. Ob. 4 June, 1805.

St George James Caulfeild, M.A. Coll. 26 July, 1805. Resigned April, 1817.

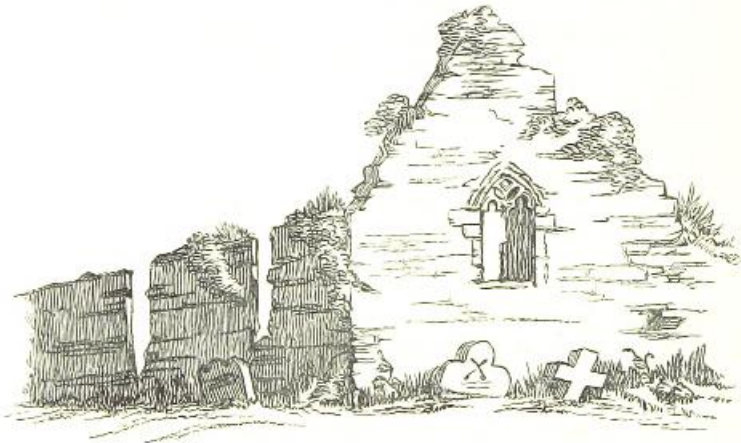
Patrick Mathias Cumming, B.A. Coll. 7 May, 1817. Resigned 30 Sep., 1842.

George Hickson, M.A. Coll. 12 Nov., 1842. Resigned 1872.

Thomas Anketell, B.A. Appointed 1872. Ob. 1874.

Charles I. H. Tardy, B.A. Appointed 1874. Present Vicar.

KILLANNY.



THE earliest notice of this parish, which extends into the Counties of both Louth and Monaghan, is to be found in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, where it is stated that the saint "went from Mugdhorna (the ancient Cremorne, including Donaghmoyne) to Fera-Ros, to Enach-Conglais (*the marsh of the dog's stream*, now corrupted to Annagh-Golish, a sub-denomination of Annahean, where there is still an ancient cemetery),¹ where he remained on Sunday. There it was that the Ui Lilaigh gave the poison to Patrick in the lumps of curds, Patrick blessed the pieces, and made stones of them. When Patrick went on Monday across the ford southwards, the Ui Lilaigh went with fifty horsemen upon the ford after him to slay him. Patrick turned towards them upon the bank to the south of the ford, and he raised his left hand and said: You shall neither come out of the ford here, nor go the other way; but you shall be in that water for ever. The water immediately covered them. Ath-O'Lilaigh is the name of the ford for ever, and the stone lumps are at Enach-Conglaife in commemoration of the miracle to this present day."²

"I wish I had had this passage while on the spot, that I might look after these petrified men, I am sure they are there yet!" Thus wrote O'Donovan from Clones on the 29th of May, 1835.³

¹ This townland is on the Ordnance Survey, sheet 34, in this parish.

² Translation by Mr. Henneley, in Miss Cusack's "Life of St. Patrick," pp. 456, 457.

³ See his Letters on Monaghan, in the Royal Irish Academy.

Killanny is in Irish *Cille anAis*, "*Church of the Marsh*," which Colgan identifies with Enach Conglais; it is named from a small townland in the south portion of the parish,¹ which contains in Monaghan but 5,188a. or. 19p.²

In the Taxation of 1306 we find "*Ecclesia de Collenaych x̄s d̄c. xii d.*" The patron saint is St. Ultan, of Ardraccan, who died in 656, on the 4th of September, which is his festival.

"The Rectory of Kenry, alias Killiny," appears among the possessions of the Priory of Louth, in the 11th of James I.³ In 1622, according to the Regal Visitation, the great tithes were held by the Lord Moore and Ambrose ap-Hugh in right of "The Abbeys of Louth and St. Johns" (Ardee). This, however, is certainly inaccurate; the hospital of St. John at Ardee claiming no interest in this parish, as appears by the inquisition after the suppression of that house; and the rectorial tithes of Killanny forming no part of the property of Ambrose ap-Hugh, as we learn from the patent granted to him in the 7th of James I.⁴

The attainder of Murtagh Magennis after the Revolution in 1688 restored these tithes eventually to the Church, under the act of the 11th of William III. for the sale of the forfeited estates, which enacted "that the Trustees should convey as soon as conveniently might be, after 25th of March 1701, all the Rectories impropriate &c. forfeited by the rebellion, & vested by the said act in them, to certain persons appointed by the Bishop of each respective Diocese wherein such Rectories impropriate respectively were, upon trust that the profits should be employed from the 2^d of November 1699 for 20 years in rebuilding & repairing Parish Churches, & afterwards for the perpetual augmentation of such small rectories & vicarages as the chief Governor with the Bishops consent should direct."⁵ Under this act, by indenture made 22nd February, 1702, at the nomination of St. George, Bishop of Clogher, "the Rectories impropriate & Tythes of Killenny, & 80 a. of glebe, called the glebe land of Drumurry; baronies of Ferrard & Farney in the Counties of Louth & Monaghan, forfeited in fee by the attainder of Murtagh Magennis," were granted to trustees, for the uses aforesaid, and afterwards (March 9, 1702), the Lords Justices finally conveyed them "to augment the Vicarage thereof."⁶

In 1622, John Davison, "a Mr of Arts & a Preacher," was the incumbent of this parish, and also of that of Iniskeen.⁷ The value was £12. He was, it appears—a rare thing in those times—resident at the latter place,

¹ Ordnance Survey, sheet 10.

² See also Colgan's "*Version of the Tripartite Life*," iii. 13 [*Trias Thaum.* p. 151 a], and his note [No. 22, ib. p. 184 b.]

³ Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 4

⁴ See Patents, 7th James I. xli.

⁵ Records of Ireland, 15th Annual Report, pp. 368, 372.

⁶ Records of Ireland, 15th Annual Report, p. 385.

⁷ With which parish this of Killanny, "may well be united," adds the report of the Visitation of 1622.

although there was no house or glebe, and the church was ruinous; he had, however, "a house of his own building on temporall lands." In 1634 the vicarage of Killanny was worth £40 per annum.¹

The ruins of the old church are in the County of Louth, on the borders of Monaghan, and about half a mile from the present church, which is at the village of Ballymackney, in the County of Monaghan; the site was removed in 1727.²

The following inscriptions are on flat gravestones once within the area of the church, which was rebuilt on a smaller scale in 1789:

Arms, *quarterly, 1 and 4, azure, three leopards' heads jeffant-de-lis; 2 and 3 gules, a bordure.*

"Here lyeth the Body of
William Tenison, Esquire,
who departed this life
on the 2nd day of April 1750.
aged 35 years."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs.
Elizabeth Fitch who departed
this life, the 2nd day (of) June 1750.
Aged 70 y^{rs}."

Arms, *vert, a chevron between three leopards' heads or.*

"Here lyeth the Body of John
Fitch of Ballymackney Esq^r who
departed this life the 28th day of
Septem: 1761, in the 79th year of his age."

"Also the Body of Anne Fitch
wife to the above named John, who
departed this life the 25th day
of January 1759 in the 66th year
of her age."

On a handsome altar tomb on the south side of the churchyard:

Arms, *quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three leopards' heads; 2 and 3, three cinquefoils, on a chief a lion passant.*

"Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs. Jane Fitch
Wife of Peter Fitch of Balimackney
in the County of Monaghan, Esq^r
and second daughter of Archibald Hamilton Esq^r
late of Killileagh Castle, in the County of Down.
She died the 18th of May 1780 in the 57th year of her age."

¹ Visitation, Registry of Clogher.

² Order of Council to remove the parish church of Killanny to the lands of Aughnafad, 19 July, 1727. Liber Hiberniæ, part v. p. 124.

Other inscriptions in Killanny churchyard:

“ Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d Luke George,
Rector of this Parish,

His Life and conversation were a transcript
both of what he believed and taught ;
Integrity and Simplicity of manners,
Christian Charity & unaffected Piety
were conspicuous parts of his character ;

In a word he lived the Life of the Righteous,
His last end was like His.

Dorothea, his disconsolate Widow and
gratefull children dedicate this
as a memorial of his worth and their affection.

June 1. 1807.”

“ Here lieth the Body of the Rev^d
William Stopford, he departed this life

Sep^r 5. A.D. 1809, aged 73 years.

he was beloved in life, and lamented in death,
he was a zealous minister of the Parish of Killanny
for 21 years and of the Parish of Donamine for 20 years.

This monument was erected to his memory,
by his faithful affectionate and afflicted wife
Anne Stopford.”

“ Here lies interred the Body of Norman Steele¹ Esq^r
of Monalty in the County of Monaghan,
who departed this Life, on the 15th day of May

A. D. 1802, aged 48 years.

also the Body of Mrs. Harriet Steele,
Reliēt of the above mentioned Norman Steele,
and daughter of the late Rev^d Oliver Cary
of Munfin, County of Wexford, by Frances his wife.
She departed this life at Monalty, on the 5th day of
April, A.D. 1808, aged 53 years.”

“ Here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Frances Cary
reliēt of the late Rev^d Oliver Cary of Munfin
County of Wexford, & daughter to Col^l William Southwell,
late of Ballymackney in this County.

She departed this life at Monalty, on the 26th day of Jan^y.
A.D. 1804, aged 90 years.”

¹ Norman Steele, Esq., was agent to the late Marquis of Bath, and the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq., and his skill in agriculture, and the courage and determination which he evinced in suppressing the Rebellion, in 1798, are still deservedly remembered in his honour.

Also in this churchyard, north-west side of the church :

“ Here lies the Body of James Bashford of Donamine Esq, who departed this life, 18th November 1805, aged 52 y^{rs} with three of his children, erected to his memory by Selina Bashford his wife, whose body is also underneath. She departed this life, the 21st of June 1828, aged 51 years. And also the Body of their son John, who died the 15th of Oct^r. 1830, aged 28 y^{rs}.”

The ancient churchyard of Killanny, being abandoned to the Roman Catholic population, is remarkable chiefly for the disgraceful state in which it is kept; the ground is covered in every direction with an accumulation of human bones and coffin-boards. The walls of the ancient church still exist, and within a few years there were some remains of a window in the perpendicular style at the east end. Among the few inscriptions are the following. Within the area of the old church :

Arms, *an ostrich*. Crest, *an arm in armour grasping a sword*.

“ This stone was erected by Nic M^c Mahon, in Memory of his Father Peter M^c Mahon, who died Sep^r y^e 20. 1777. aged 60 y^{rs}. To his Mother Anne M^c Mahon alias Gernon, died 10. 1760. aged 39 years.”

On a vault :

Arms, *three dexter hands couped at the wrists*. Crest, *a mermaid*.



“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
GERALD BYRNE WHO DEC-
ESED THE 14th OF JUNE,
ANNO DOM: 1714, AND IN THE
SEVENTY EIGHT YEAR OF HIS AGE.”

There are other inscriptions to the Byrne family, with this coat of arms: *a chevron between three dexter hands couped at the wrists, an annulet for difference*. Crest, *a mermaid*. The oldest is to William Byrne, apothecary, who died in 1735. Mr. Hugh Byrne of Carrickmacrofs, merchant, was one of the subscribers to Keating's Ireland in 1723. His arms are there given, as above, with the addition of *a chief differenced by a crescent*.

Arms, *a tree, on a chief a lion rampant*.

“ This monument was erected by the
Rev^d D^r Ja^s Callan for himself and
his Posterity in y^e year 1752.”

Church plate belonging to the Parish of Killanny. Inscription on the chalice and paten: “The gift of the Rev^d Mr. Richard Richards to the parish of Killany, 1762.”

There were no registry books kept in this parish prior to the year 1825.

At Annahean, in the Parish of Killanny, is an old place of sepulture, mapped on the Ordnance Survey; a small stone cross marks the consecrated spot.¹ There is also one of the rough hollow stones or stoups, which are supposed to have been intended for holy water. Near this place, on a rising ground, human bones enclosed with rough stones in the form of a coffin have often been turned up with the plough. I have a bronze celt found in one of these venerable graves.

INCUMBENTS.

- “ 1545. December 23. Patrick M^c Gillamarten priest of Clogher diocese, was collated by the Primate to the Vicarage of S^t Ultan of Killenad, vacant by the deprivation of Odo Mac Mahon by reason of his not having been advanced to holy orders within the canonical term, though he had enjoyed the profits of the same for two years, with mandate for induction addressed to John Sander Curate of Louth, or Thomas Werdon Curate of Philipston, or Philip Ocathalan Curate of Callan.” [Reg. Dowdall, p. 91.]
 John Davison, M.A. Vicar in 1622. Also Vicar of Inniskeen.
 Francis Simpson, M.A. Coll. 10 April, 1633. Ord. Deacon, 21 Sep., 1632;
 Priest, 4 June, 1633.
 Robert Leigh. Coll. 16 March, 1635.
 David Wayr. During the Commonwealth, deprived 26 April, 1661.
 John Lloyd, M.A. Coll. to this & Inniskeen, 28 March, 1661. Ord. Deacon in Monaghan, 28 March, 1661.
 John Leslie, S.T.D. Coll. 1 Sep^r., 1662, with Derryvullan & Derrybrusk.
 William Pockridge, M.A. Coll. circ. 1695.
 Andrew Montgomery, M.A. Coll. 22 Aug., 1702. Vacant by death of Pockridge.
 Richard Richards. Coll. 24 March, 1702. Vacant by death of Montgomery. In 1756, a 4th part of the profits sequestrated for building a Glebe House.
 George Wallen, M.A. Coll. 28 June, 1763.
 Michael Hugh Tuthill, M.A. Coll. 26 June, 1767.
 William Stopford, M.A. Coll. 2 March, 1768.
 Joseph Story, M.A. Coll. 15 Aug^r., 1772.
 William Stopford, M.A. Coll. 18 June, 1773. Ob. 5 Sep., 1809. Æt. 73.
 Luke George, M.A. Coll. 26 June, 1788.
 Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., B.A. Coll. 14 July, 1806.
 Cuthbert Thomas Hackett, B.A. Coll. 31 March, 1852. Present Incumbent.

¹ See supra, p. 375.

INISKEEN OR INISHKEEN.

INISKEEN, *Ἰνιρ καειν*, *insula pulchra*, or "Inis-cain-Deagha," in the ancient ecclesiastical taxation "Ecclesia de Deymsdega," properly "Ecclesia de Ynisdega," was named after "Daigh, the great and good," the patron saint, "son of Cairell, Bishop of Inis-caein-Degha in Conaille Muirthemhne [Louth]. He resigned his spirit in 586. He was of the race of Eoghan son of Niall; and Deidi, daughter of Trian, was his mother: he was a celebrated Artificer."¹ In the *Leabhar Breac* he is called *Ḍaigh ceird*, "Daigh the artificer;" in monkish writings, St. Dageus, who is said to have been smith to St. Kieran.

The Life of St. Daigh, under the title "Sanctus Episcopus Daygæus," is preserved in the *Codex Salmanticensis*, from which it was printed by Johannes Pinus in the *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 18th of August. [Augusti, tom. iii. pp. 656-662.] It commences, "Vir venerabilis ac sanctus Episcopus Daygæus in regione Cianactorum, qui in Bregenfi habitant terra, in loco qui dicitur Infull natus est; Pater autem ejus Cyyrellus, filius Doronæ, mater vero Dechidu filia Massani vocabatur."

The following extracts from the Four Masters relate to this place:

- A.D. 586. "S. Daigh, bishop, son of Cairell, died 18 Aug." Four Mast.
See O'Donovan's note at p. 212.
- A.D. 636. "Maelduin son of Aedh was buried at Inis-caein."
- A.D. 766. "Flann Dachua, Abbot of Inis-caein Degha, died."
- A.D. 779. "Flann, bishop, wise man & abbot of Inis-caein-Degha died."
- A.D. 853. "Robhartach, Abbot of Inis-caein-degha, a scribe, died."
- A.D. 871. "Dunghal, son of Maenach, abbot of Inis-caein-Degha died."
- A.D. 879. "Duibhinfi, abbot of Inis-caein-Degha, died."
- A.D. 881. "Conallan, son of Maelteimhin, abbot of Inis-caein-Degha, died."
- A.D. 930. "Fuacarta, abbot of Inis-caein-Degha, died."
- A.D. 961. "Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and Archin-neach of Inis-caein-Degha, died."
- A.D. 1022. "Lachtnan, of Inis caein, successor of Daigh, died at Ardmacha."
- A.D. 1085. "Mac Soilligh, archinneach of Inis-caein-Degha died."

The rectory of Inishkeen, or Iniskeen, was anciently appropriate to the Abbey of Louth; its value at the time of the Suppression was forty shillings.² In the 4th of James I. it was found to be of no value, on account of the Rebellion in the County of Monaghan, but formerly let for twelve *lagenæ* of butter, and the sum of £2 annually.² These tithes, like the moiety of those of Donaghmoyné and Magherofs, which also formed part of the

¹ Irish Calendar at Aug. 18; *see* Martyrol. Doneg. p. 223.

² Archdall's *Monasticon Hib.*, p. 475.

spiritual possessions of the Abbey of Louth, were restored to the Church during the Episcopate of Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, between the years 1633 and 1639, as we have noticed before, in the account of the Parish of Donaghmoyné. The value of the vicarage of "*Iniskeene*," in 1622, was £10. It was held by John Davison, M.A., who was also Vicar of Killanny, and resided in this parish in "a house of his owne building on temporall lands for he hath no glebe." The church was ruinous. In 1634 the living was only worth £18 per annum. An increase to the glebe was granted in 1757 (August 24), by Robert, Bishop of Clogher.¹

Among the State Papers is a despatch from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, to the Lords of the Privy Council of England, dated "from his Ma^{ties} Castle of Dublin the third of June 1607," which, as it concerns this parish, the ancient inheritance of the primates of Armagh, shall be here inserted at length :

"It pleased yo^r Hps by yo^r l^{res} bearinge date on the 20th of Maii 1606 w^{ch} arryved here on the 4th of Julii, upon information sent unto you from Ever M^c Cowle tenant, and ffarmer to o^r very good Lo: Th'earle of Essex of the Barrony of Downamayne, contayninge the lands of Farny and Clancarroell in the Countie of Monaghan to acquainte us wth the said information, the substance whereof was this viz: that the two Barrons of his Ma^{ties} Excheq^r named Oglethorpe and Ellyott,² beinge Justices of Assize in that Countie upon a byll pferred to them in their circuite by one Henry Garvey lessee of certaine lands in that countie called Ineskyne from the prymate of Armaghe, did order the possession of the said lands unto the said Garvey, w^{ch} a direction to the Sheriff of that Countie to contynne him in the possession thereof, w^{ch} order of the said Barrones was afterwards confirmed in the Chauncery heere; and an Injunction was directed from the Chauncell^r heere to Ever M^c Cowle to pmitt the said Garvey to enioye his possession in those lands to the great preiudice of the Earle of Essex, his right and tittle, being his Ma^{ties} ffee farmo^r by l^{res} patents of those two Countries of farny and Clancarroll, wthout callinge the said Ever to answer the matter at the assize, or acquaintinge him there wth as y^r ll^{ps} have byne informed. And therefore y^r ll^{ps} by y^r said l^{res} gave expresse direction that both pties with their learned councell should be called before us that we should reexamine that cause, and doe them as to right and justice should appertaine, takinge order that in the mean tyme, Ever M^c Cowle might not be dispossessed or damnified. These l^{res} being delivered unto us, by Ever M^c Cowle in the beginninge of Julii last, we could not forbear to reprove him for sendinge to y^r Hps an untrue information that those lands of Iniskeene doe belonge to the Earle of Essex, when he was disproved by the Earle of Tyrone then

¹ Liber Hiberniæ, part v. p. 120. It appears by a map of the glebe of Iniskeen, in the Bishop's Registry, dated April, 1729, that there were 40a. 3r. 35p. at that time.

² Robert Oglethorpe, of Gray's Inn, and John Elliott.

present in the Councell Chamber, and many others, w^{ch} testified that those lands of right doe ptaine to the Prymate,¹ but yet for Ever M^c Cowle his better satisfacion wee tooke this order wth his owne consent, that the nowe Primate of Armaghe² and his tennant Garvey should both appere at the Generall Sessions in that moneth to be houlden at Monaghan, for the tryall of the matter before the Lo: cheafe Justice and his Ma^{ties} attorney appointed Justices of that Circuit, at w^{ch} Sessions also we the Deputie, Chauncellor, Cheefe Justice, Sir Oliver Lambert, & Sir Gerrott Moorr weare present concerning the deuision of that Countie. Accordinglie the Lo: Prymate and his tenante attended the said Sessions from the beginninge to th'ende, and the Prymate brought thether his auncient Roules and evidences for those lands of Iniskyne, but Ever M^c Cowle never once moved the matter, either to the Judges, or to me the Deputie, although he did knowe the Prymate traveled thither wth his learned Councell for none other cause, and often tymes urged Ever to being the matter in question. And this in truth was the cause which moved us, (Ever M^c Culla beinge convicted before us of his untrue information, and never speakinge of the matter at the Sessions,) to forbear to t^rible y^r ll^{ps} with o^r answere to y^r ll^{ps} l^res of the 20th of Maii 1606. Touchinge the forme and proceedinge in that cause, used first by the Barrons, and afterwards in the Chauncery, the said Barrons doe affyrme that Ever M^c Cowle was called and acquainted wth Garvey's complaint, and that it was depofed before them, that Garvey was quietlie possessed of those lands before the rebellion, and that the whole cuntry testified the lands of Iniskyne to belong to the Prymate, upon w^{ch} they were induced to establishe Garvey's possession. And whether I the Chauncellor had good reason to confirme their order, and to adward an Injunction in this case, well remembre that Walter Earle of Essex, did in my hearinge move the Prymate Lancafter that he might be his tenant of those lands; w^{ch} he denied to graunte, and now in myne owne tyme that four severall Prymates and their Tenants, viz: Lancafter, Longe, Garvey, and Usher, have for these 32 yeares past successively possessed those lands of Iniskyne wthout challenge made by anie of the same, (savinge in the tyme of the late rebellion, wherein unlawfully they usurped possession,) I humblie leave it to y^r ll^{ps} wise consideration. His suggestion touchinge the attache^m is true, but the ground thereof proceeded from some contemptuous words used by the said Ever against the Court and against the said Injunction, viz: that he would not obey it, whereupon he being in Dublin, was called into the Court, and was reproved only for the said contemptuous words, and he consented to enter into Recognizance to p^mitt Garvey to enjoye the possession of

¹ In Jobson's Map, before referred to, made in the year 1591, the lands of *Iniskene* or *Ennesken*, as the name is there written, are marked "Church land," and Cecil has added in his own hand, "it belongeth to y^e Primatt of Armagh."

² Henry Usher.

those lands, untill he should recover the same in some of his Ma^{ties} Courts : Now yt seemeth by y^r ll^{ps} l^{res} of the last of ffebruarii last past w^{ch} are but newlie come unto o^r hands, that Ever M^c Cowle hath renewed to y^r ll^{ps} his former complaint by a newe information taxinge us that in this cause we have not yet done right to the Earle of Essex, (whose right and Tytle to the Barrony of Donemayne contayninge the cuntryes called Farney and Clancarvall, in the whole amountinge to 21 Ballebeto's, (as we have byne credelie informed,)¹ we ever have byne, and so will be most carefull to p^{er}serve ;) but these lands of Iniskyne beinge Church lands, and tyme beyonde the memory of man ptaininge to the Prymate of Armaghe, we assure o^rselves, yt is no pte of his lo^{ps} desire unlawfully to seeke. And for y^r ll^{ps} better satisfactiō herein wee doe advertize you upon o^r creditts, that upon receipt of those y^r ll^{ps} l^{res}, we called before us Ever M^c Mahon, and expostulatinge wth him for abusinge y^r ll^{ps} by his untrue information, viz. that the lands of Iniskyne doe belonge to the said Earle, he answered us, that he doth not make any challenge to those lands of Iniskyne in the Earl of Essex his right, but in his own right, as one of the M^c Mahons, upon whome those lands are lyneallie descended, alledginge further that the Prymate of Armaghe hath nothinge due to him, but only a Cheefrie out of those lands, w^{ch} he saith he is contented to paye yearlie, w^{ch} in o^r opinions will hereafter be his allegation against the Earle of Essex for Farney and Clancarvall yf tyme shall serve his turne.

“ There are some other parcells of lands wthin Clancarvell, named White Shanganagh and Blacke Shanganagh, to w^{ch} the said Lo: Prymate ptends tytle, but upon the complainte of his tēnant demandinge the possession wee have left Ever M^c Mahon in possession, and the Prymate to recover what he seekes by course of lawe, w^{ch} not wthstandinge, it may be Ever will likewise complaine herein, (so apte is he and his like to trōble y^r ll^{ps} when they have hope of hearinge.)”

I have a record of Proceedings relating to these lands, at a trial removed from Ireland to the King's Bench in England, 22nd June, 5th James I. The lands in the Parishes of Iniskeen and Donaghmoine, and which remained in possession of the Lord Primate, were (as they were then written) :

“ Droŷrline, 1 Ta; Corrogarbog, 1 Ta; Dromshae 1, Ta; Raghoulchan, 1 Ta; Lankill, 1 Ta; Cowleyry, 1 Ta; Dromora, Clonngreltan, Ohile, The Kilbegs, two Tates, Scanchogh Duff, Muckhoure, Dromnadelf, Ragaghlan, Moolaghonfangh, Dromkatan, Caryckleane, Dromneile, Carrickguoby, Dromgeany.”

There were also other lands described as “ The tates lately challenged by the lo: primett,” but of which his Grace did not obtain possession, viz.

¹ A memorandum in the autograph of the agent of the Earl of Essex, about this time, states :

“ My L: Lands reputed 21 Ballibeta's, eŷy Ballibeta reputed 16 Tates, eŷy Tate reputed 60 Acres Irishe.”

“Dromaghrooy, 2 Tates; Dromhillagh, 1 Ta; Dromloft, 1 Ta; Blitoge, 1 Ta; Cormoy, 1 Ta; Frigalvy, 2 Ta; Brakagh, 1 Ta; Drimny, 1 Ta; Anaghgarroll, 1 Ta; Moynalgon, 1 Ta; Moilly, 1 Ta; Kedenyminfhagh, 1 Ta; Dromgriffin, 1 Ta; Aghr̄glase, 1 Ta; Sheancogh-ban, 1 Ta; Moymuinym, 1 Ta.” Also, “Two Tates called Coolderry, in ferny, held by Chř Lord Slane.” [*See the Inquisition on his death, 10 Car. I.*]

“Two Tates called Killmurry in Clancarvell, held by the Lo: Bishop of Meath 2 yeares.”

“Two Tates called Lakloome in Clancarvell, held by the Lord of Louthe.”

The last three denominations, in addition to those obtained by the Primate, have ever remained distinct properties from the rest of the Barony of Farney; though from old papers in my possession it appears that the Earl of Essex, about the year 1624, made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of them, and also to set aside the proceedings of an Inquisition impanelled for the purpose of ascertaining the limits of the Primate's lands in the Barony of Farney, and which his Lordship asserted had been fraudulently obtained, “he being then an Infant, and much encumbered in repairing the broken estate of his Lps lands in England left by his Father.” In the year 1616, on the petition of Elizabeth Hollingworth, otherwise Whitheade, wife to Rob. Whitheade, gent., the deed by which these lands of Iniskeen were leased was enrolled in Chancery. It is dated “23 Feb. 21st Eliz. whereby Thomas (Lancaster) Archbishop of Armagh, being empowered by an Act passed at Dublin, 5 Dec. 23th Eliz. to make leases of lands without consent of his Dean and Chapter, demised to Edw. Hollingworth, gent. and Rebecca his wife the old waste townes of Blackshanquogh and Whitshanquogh, in Eniskien, and as many other waste towns belonging to the mitre of Armagh in the said parish, and adjacent to the said lands on the south and east, as shall amount to the value of five great plowlands of twelve score acres each, Fingall measure, with their appurtenances; with a license to cut timber for necessary uses, and a proviso against subletting, except to tenants of English birth or descent; reserving to the Manor of Eniskien, all services of court palatine, fines, waifs, strays, and forfeitures. Rent, 4d. per acre, Fingall measure. To hold for 99 years.” *See Patents, 14 James I. lxiii.*

The Parish of Iniskeen, like that of Killanny, is partly in Monaghan and partly in the County of Louth. The church, which was taken down in the summer of 1854, and rebuilt in the following autumn, is in the former county, and contains nothing worthy of notice; the only remains of the original architecture of the place (with the exception of the round tower) being a corbel-head in freestone, much defaced, which may be observed, built into the wall of a vault in the eastern extremity of the churchyard.

On a small stone on this vault is the following inscription :



“THIS CHAPEL WAS
BUILT BY ARDELL M
AC COLL MAC MA
HON FOR HIMSEL
FE AND HIS FAME
LLY IN THE YEAR
ANNO DOM. 1672.”

On a flat stone close to this vault :

“HERE VNDER ENTERRED LYETH
THE BODY OF THE REVEREND FA
THER BRYAN MAC MAHON WHO
DEPARTED this life May the 16
th, and in the 25th year of his
age, anno Domini. 1715.”

On a flat stone in the adjoining vault :

“Here lieth the body of the Rev^d Father Rofs M^c Mahon Doctor of
the Canon and Civil Law, Lord Abbot of Clounish, Vicar General of
the Diocess of Clogher, Rector of Donamine, and Enniskeen, who
departed this life June the 6th 1722, aged 72 years. Requiescat in pace.”

On another flat stone :

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d Bernard M^c Mahon. Sec: Priest,
Born at Castle-ring and educated at Louth, he completed his
Collegiate course of Divinity &c. at Antwerp, was affiliated into and
made a Canon of the Archdiocese of Dublin, where he died at his
Chapel in Hardwick Street, on the 20th of Sep^r 1816, in the 80th year
of his age. His numerous literary works, as Author and Editor, will
continue more lasting monuments of his multifarious learning, than
this frail stone, erected to his memory, by his affectionate Niece
Margaret M^c Mahon.

Requiescat in pace.”

On the north side of the churchyard :

“Here lye the Remains of Brabazon Noble of Donamoine Esq^{re} who
was born the 20th of Aprill 1700, & died the 2^d of October 1766 ;
and of Margaret (Clement) his Wife, who died the 11th of October
1777, aged 66, and of Thomas his son who died 27th of April, 1780,
aged 46.”

“Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Noble, Wife of Adam Noble of
Longfield in the County of Monaghan, Esq^{re} who departed this life
the eighth day of May 1773, in the 43^d year of her age, and also
those of her children, Mary, Louisa, & John.”

On a cross above the burial-place of the Plunkett family of Rockfavage, near this place, is the date 1764, and inscriptions to the memory of Joseph Plunkett, eldest son of Joseph and Charlotte Plunkett, born at Rockfavage A.D. 1730, died there 16th Jan., 1808, aged 77. Bridget his wife, daughter of Henry Pierce, Esq., of Lislangher, Co. Westmeath, died at Rockfavage 16th Jan., 1814, aged 58. Also the following: "To the memory of Joseph Plunkett of Rockfavage Esq^r son of Captain James, Grandson of Colonel the Hon. Ignatius Plunkett born at Rockfavage A.D. 1699, died at Slieve 9th Sep. 1771. Charlotte his wife daughter of Major Theobald Throckmorton of the Grove Cullyhanna Co. Armagh, Granddaughter of Sir Joseph Thockmorton and of Lady Anne daughter of Theobald first Earl of Carlingford, she died at Rockfavage 30th of August 1750, aged 42. That an ancient race may not be forgotten this stone is placed over their remains by her Grandson Joseph Plunkett A.D. 1855. May they rest in peace." There is also an inscription to the memory of Charlotte Kenny, born (Plunkett) July, 1777, married to N. W. Kenny, Esq., in 1806, died July, 1839, aged 62, and to her eldest son William Henry Kenny, who died at Rockfavage June, 1853, aged 42.

On a cross by the road side, not far from the church, is the following inscription:

†
IHS

"THIS C

ROSS WAS

ERECTED BY CAPTAIN COLL
MAC MAHON AS A MEMORIAL
OF HIMSELF AND HIS
FAMILY, DESIRES YE

PRAYERS

OF ALL THE

FAITHFUL

CHRISTIA

NS, SEPR

2. ANO DO

M. 1729."

At the foot of this cross is the figure of an ostrich, the heraldical bearing of the M^cMahon family. It is customary for funerals to stop on their way to the burial-ground at this spot, the coffin is placed opposite the cross, and prayers said for the repose of the soul of the departed.

St. Joseph is the modern patron saint of this parish, his day (March 19) having been observed within the last fifty years.

Church plate belonging to the Parish of Inniskeen.

On the chalice: "The Gift of the Rev^d Tho^s Norman to the Church of Inniskeen April 1st 1770."

On the patent: "The Gift of the Hon^{ble} & Rev^d Geo: Gore to his Parish Church of Inniskeen Ann: Dom: 1807."

The Parish Register of Baptisms and Burials commences in 1797, Marriages in 1800.

Close to the church of Iniskeen, and not far from the banks of the rapid river Fane, is a round tower, one of the two within this county. It is, however, one of the less interesting specimens of these remarkable buildings, having lost much of its original height, measuring at present but 42 feet; it is constructed of hammered whinstone. The door at the bottom, which Sir Charles Coote mentions in his survey of this county as remarkable, is undoubtedly modern; the walls are three feet in thickness, traces of charcoal, adhering to the mortar between the stones of the tower, have been detected, a proof, doubtless, of its having been set on fire at an early period, as we know from the Irish annalists was constantly the fate of these ecclesiastical structures. About eighty years ago it narrowly escaped destruction. A mason who was employed repairing the adjoining bridge, having commenced undermining it, as the readiest and nearest quarry, the late Mr. Norman Steele caught the fellow in the act, and rewarded him, it is said, with a flogging, and certainly well-deserved horsewhipping. If we may believe another local tradition, nine archbishops and nine bishops of the M^cMahon family are interred in the glebe-land close to the churchyard. About seventy years ago a square bell is said to have been found near; also several urns, dug up in a line on the north side of the church; cells, formed of stones from six to eight feet square, have also been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the sepulchral mount (or rath), and old walls adjoining; the remains, according to popular belief, of the Monastery of Iniskeen. Several large artificial caves were also discovered some years since, on the north side of the river. Not far from the church, on a rising ground, was the remains of a square fort or castle, now used as a pound, and still higher the very perfect rath or tumulus already referred to.¹

INCUMBENTS.

John Davison, M.A. Vicar in 1622. Also of Killanny.

John Ramsay, M.A. Coll. 18 April, 1633. Also Vicar of Killanny.

David Wayr, during the Commonwealth. Also Vicar of Donaghmoyne and Killanny. Deprived at adjourned visitation, 26 April, 1661.

¹ See an account of this tumulus in the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, vol. iii. fourth series, p. 326. Where an old man informed the writer, the Rev. George Reade, that "he in his youth entered it with another; that they found a large passage lined with stones and covered with large flags. His friend went on before him, and that following him, he came to a recess or small chamber in the side of the flagged passage, where he found a well of water so very cold that on tasting it he fainted, and knew no more until his friend, who had gone on, drew him out on his return."

- John Lloyd, M.A. Coll. 28 March, 1661, with Killanny. Ord. Deacon, 28 March, 1661.
- Thomas Chambers, B.A. Coll. 26 Oct., 1662. M.A. 1664. Resigned in 1673. Ord. Deacon at Drogheda, 15 Aug., 1662, by Archbishop Bramhall; and Priest, 13 Oct., 1662.
- John Smith, M.A. Coll. 1 Sept., 1673. In 1679, "valet 20^{li}. per annum. Ecclesia ruinosa."
- William Watson, M.A. Coll. 11 Aug., 1704, on death of Smith. He died in 1720.
- James Hastings, M.A. Coll. 29 April, 1721.
- William Creighton. Coll. 23 March, 1738. Vacant by cession of Hastings.
- Thomas Norman, M.A. Coll. 26 Nov., 1743. Vacant by death of Creighton.
- Luke Hall, M.A. Coll. 31 Dec., 1794. Resigned 1796.
- William Shaw, B.A. Coll. 10 Nov., 1796. Ob. 10 Nov., 1805.
- Hon. George Gore, B.A. Coll. 6 March, 1806. Resigned.
- John Blair Stirling, B.A. Coll. 19 March, 1809.
- George Harrison Reade, B.A. Coll. 7 Feb., 1852. Resigned 1875.
- Joseph M^cCormick, M.A. Present Incumbent.



CHAPTER XIII.

TOWNLANDS IN THE BARONY OF TROUGH. PARISHES OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH AND DONAGH.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.



It appears by the survey of the County of Monaghan made in the year 1591, that the Barony of Trough contained fourteen ballybetaghs, viz. Ballydavough, Ballyneny, Ballilattin, Ballynesmere, Ballykitlevan, Balle-tonie, Ballevieigh, Balleaghereske, Ballekillmurry, Balli-chore, Balledrumarrall, Clonarde, Drombanchor, and Balleglaflagh, besides twelve tates or townlands, and the termon or church lands. The names of these twelve tates, and also those which were assigned to the lesser freeholders, are given in the record; but to the chiefs whole ballybetaghs were generally assigned, and no townlands particularized. The names of some of the townlands can be identified, and are noted in the text, others cannot be recognized with certainty; some appear to be obsolete, or are merged in different designations, and English names have in a few instances been substituted for them.

From the Inquisitions *post mortem* of this county, which commence in the reign of James I. and end with the beginning of William III. and Mary, much information with regard to the townlands and their owners can be gleaned; notes from this source are given in the following tables, together with a few observations connected with the different localities from other authorities.

No use has been made here of "The Down Survey," or of "The Book of Distribution," executed immediately after the Restoration (1660), it having been thought better (in consequence of the difficulty of complete identification) to print the substance of these important records in the Appendix.



PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghaderry	ԱՃԱԾ ԾՈՂԻՇԵ	Field of the Oak Wood.	Rev. J. J. Moutray.
Aghadruncru	ԱՃԱԾ ԾՂԻՄԻՆ՝ ԵՂՄ	Field of the Ridge of Gore.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Aghaliskeevan	ԱՃԱԾ ԼԻՍԻ ԵԱՌԻՃԱՐԻ	Field of Kevin's Fort.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Aghamackalinn	ԱՃԱԾ ՄԻՇ ԱԼՈՒՊԵ	Macklin's Field.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Aghnaha	ԱՃԱԾ ՊԱ ԽԱՂԵ	Field of the Kiln.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Aghnavar	ԱՃ ՊԱ ԲՐԵԱՐԻ	Ford of the Men.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased in 1875, from J. Johnston, of Ivy Hill, Esq.
Annagh	ԵԱՌԱՅԻ	A Marsh or cut-out Bog.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Ardginny	ԱՐԾ ԵՐՈՒՎԻԾ	Kenny's Hill.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.

Allotted to Donisewc Oge McKenna in 1591. This townland afterwards belonged to Thomas Penny, who died on the 23rd of October, 1634. Inq. 27th March, 1635.

Allotted to Brian Corragh McKenna in 1591.

This belonged to Patrick McKenna, and was settled by him on Edward Dowdall and others, by deed dated 10th December, 1608, in trull for his son Shane. Inq. 10th June, 1625. It appears to have been the residence of Ambrose Blayne, who died in 1641. The demesne and mansion of Fort Singleton are in this townland.

Half of this townland belonged to Thomas Penny, noticed above. Inq. 27th March, 1635.

Allotted to Phally McKenna in 1591, and in the possession of John Burnett of Ballyleck in 1631. Inq. 16th April, 1633.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Ardkirk	אַרד עירקע	Height or Hill of the Hen.	This belonged to Cormack McHugh Carragh McKenna, who died on the 10th of January, 1632. Inq. 20th March, 1632. James de la Field was the owner. He died 14th February, 1638. Here according to the Ordnance Survey is a spa well.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Afrish Beg	אַפריש בעג	Little Afris. אַפריש, a Waterfall, אפריש, of the Battle.		Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Afrish More	אַפריש מור	Big Afris.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Attiduff	אַט אַיזע דוב	Site of the Black Houfe.	Allotted to Cochoonaght McJames McKenna in 1591.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Ballynahone	באַלע נאַ האַבאָנ	Town of the River.	Allotted to Patrick McKenna, chief of his name, in 1591.	Mary Wright, widow of James Wright.
Brackagh	בראקאַ	A Badger Warren.		William Ancketill, Esq.
Bragan	בראַגאַן	A small Hut or Cabin.	A mountainous townland, the highest part 1,156 feet above the level of the sea, containing 2,359 acres.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Cavan Cope	עאַבאַן [קאָפּ]	Cope's Hollow.		Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Cavanleckagh	עאַבאַן לעאַקאַ	Stony Hollow.	Part of the Grange of Errigal.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Cavanmore	עאַבאַן מור	Great Hollow.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Cavan Moutray	עאַבאַן מאַט מור	Hollow of Loan's Fort.		A. Moutray and Rev. John James Moutray.
Cloghfin	עלּאָפּ פּינ	White Stone.		William Ancketill, Esq.
Clonacullan	עלּאָנאַן אַ קלונאַקלאַן	Lawn of the Whelp.		Ditto.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Clonifboyle	cluafp-eoir buíḡilt	Boyle's Lawn or Meadow.	Sir John Lellie, Bart.
Clonkeen	cluafp claoir	Beautiful Lawn or Meadow.	Ditto.
Coolberrin	cul bíoiriaḡ	Berrin's Reccfs.	Ditto.
Coraghbrack	cuiriac biecac	Speckled Marsh or Moor.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Corclare	cor a clúru	Round Hill of the Plain.	Robert F. Ellis, Esq.
Corgreenan	cor a ḡuiriaḡ	Round Hill of the Sunny Prospect.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Corlattallan	cor leacḡ talaiḡ	Round Hill of Talan's Monument.	Sir John Lellie, Bart.
Cornaheve	cor na heḡve	Round Hill of the Shout.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Cornanure	cor na n-ruir	Round Hill of the Yews.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Corry	coriaḡ	Marsh or Bog.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Corryarbeg	coriacḡ ḡeáru beaḡ	Little short Moor.	Ditto.
Creaghan	crieḡ aḡru	Limit of the small Ford.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Crofnacaldoo	crioir caeḡal duḡ	Cahill Duff's Crofs.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Curkin	curicḡ	A little pointed Hill.	Ditto.

Allotted to Nele M^cKenna in 1591.

Allotted to Patrick M^cArt M^cMahon in 1591.

Correnigh? allotted to Donflewe M^cKenna in 1591.

Corrie? allotted to Tege M^cQuoad in 1591.

Trool Oge M^cKenna died seized of Corriar-bogie, 10th July, 1623. Inq. 29th October, 1624.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Derrygola	doimne zuala	Oak Wood of the Shoulder.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Derrygorry	doimne zoiptaib	Godfrey's Wood.	Rev. John James Moutray.
Derryhellan	doimne c'ellaib	Tellan's Oak Wood.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Derrykinard	doimne c'p aib	Oak Wood of the High Head.	Ditto.
Derrykinnigh Beg	doimne c'polaib	Kenna's Wood.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Derrykinnigh More	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Derrylea Beg	doimne h'ae	Grey Derry or Oak Wood.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Derrylea More	doimne h'ae moir	Great Grey Derry or Oak Wood.	Ditto.
Derrylevick	doimne leuib'ae	Elmy Wood.	Earl of Dartrey and others.
Derrynarget	doimne an aip'ic	Oak Wood of the Silver.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Derryrellan	doimne moile'ean	Oak Wood of the Wheels.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Derryvoy or Derry- veagh.	doimne buib'e	Yellow Oak Wood.	William Ancketill, Esq.

Adjoining Favor Royal, the handsome seat of the Moutray family in the County of Tyrone. The greater part of this town-land is still woodland.

Allotted to Gillegrome M^cKenna in 1591. Or Derrreclonard? Here was the residence of Tool Oge M^cKenna, gent., who died on the 10th of July, 1623, leaving his son James, aged 22. Inq. held at Monaghan, 29th October, 1624.

Apparently the residence of Eugene *alias* Owen M^cMelaghlin Duffe M^cKenna, who died on the 1st of November, 1635. Inq. 4th April, 1636.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Dromore	Ծրաւոյ տղոյ	Great Ridge.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumarrell	Ծրաւոյ քեւտէճալ	Farrell's Ridge.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Drumartigan	Ծրաւոյ ՏԻՇԱՅՏԻՍ	Hartagan's Ridge.	Sir Robert Moore.
Drumbirn	Ծրաւոյ ԵՐԻՍ	Beirne's Ridge.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumbrifan	Ծրաւոյ ԵՐԻՐԵԱՅ	Broken Ridge.	Ditto.
Drumcondra	Ծրաւոյ ԵՐԻՄԱԾ	Conradh's Ridge.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Drumconnelly	Ծրաւոյ ԵՐԻՅԱԼԱՅ	Conally's Ridge.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Drumfernaiky	Ծրաւոյ քեւ ըալլեալիճ	Ridge of the Long Grafs.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumfurrer	Ծրաւոյ քոբալ	Ridge of the Growth.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Drumlefter	Ծրաւոյ ԼԵՐԵԱՐ	Ridge of the Veffels.	Ditto.
Drumturk	Ծրաւոյ ԵՐԻԿ	Ridge of the Boars.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Dundian	Ծրաւ ըալտէճալ	Strong Fort.	William Ancketill, Esq.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Dungillick	ḍun ḡilloḡ	Gilloge's Fort.	Earl of Dartrey.
Dunmadigan	ḍun maḍaḡaḡan	Madagan's Fort.	Ditto.
Edenmore	eḍan moḡe	Great Brow or Brae.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Elvey	elbḡ	Meaning uncertain.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Esker	eḡeḡe	A Ridge (of low sand hills).	C. Langdale, Esq.
Figanny	fḡoḡ ḡanḡḡ	Wood of the Sand.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Figullar	fḡoḡ ḡulleabaḡan	Umbrageous leafy Wood.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Girfin	ḡoḡfeḡ	White Field.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Glafmullagh	ḡlaḡ mullaḡ	Grey Summit.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Glebe	ḡlebe	Little Glen or Valley.	Representative Church Body.
Glen-beg	ḡleḡbeḡ		William Ancketill, Esq.

Here was a residence of a branch of the Ancketill family. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to Patrick Mc'Dunlevy McKenna, who alienated it to James Fleming, who again sold it, November 22, 1639, to Robert Barckley, Dean of Clogher. Inq. 20th August, 1640.

Efereagh belonged to Adam Howell of Monaghan in 1625. Inq. 10th October, 1628.

Fogelle belonged to Dunlevy McShane McKenna, who died 20th May, 1630. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

This belonged to Ambrose Blaney, who died on the 11th of December, 1641. Inq. 6th March, 1661.

Allotted to Hugh McManus roe in 1591. John Burnett, Esq., died seized of Glan in the year 1632. Inq. 16th April, 1633.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	DITTO.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Glen-more	ḡleán moir	Great Glen or Valley.	Ditto.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Gortcleave	ḡort a t'leibe	Field of the Hill.		Lord Rathdonnell.
Greagh	ḡréac	A Mountain Plain.		Colonel Moore.
Ivy Hill	cuirneac íbóir	Bog of the Keohes or Cauleways.	A branch of the Ancketill family had a feat here.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Kilfahavon	coill fa hainn	Wood at the River.	Query Killfaughan? If so, it belonged to Mr. John Burnett in 1631. Inq. 16th April, 1633.	Sir Hugh Crofton and others.
Killakeady	coill a ceadais	Kedagh's Wood.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Killanny	cairneac coill eanais	Rock of the Wood of the Marsh.		William Ancketill, Esq.
Killeenly	coill eunlaic	Wood of the Birds.		Sir John Leslie, Bart., pur- chased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Killybern	coille beirn	Beirne's Wood.	Allotted to Patrick McGillegrowe McKenna in 1591. Cormuck McHugh Carragh McKenna, who died 10th January, 1632, was possessed of the half tate of " <i>Kille- birrin</i> ." Inq. 20th March, 1632.	— Simpson.
Killybreen	coille brialair	Breen's Wood.	Ditto.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Killybressal	coille brialair	Bresal's Wood.	Ditto.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Killybrone	coille brión	Wood of the Quern.	Killebrien, allotted to Art McKenna in 1591.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., pur- chased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Killycarran	coill a cairiáir	Wood of the Reaping-Hook.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Killycorran	coill a corráir	Do.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Killydonagh	coill a doinnáil	Wood of Sunday.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Killydreen	coille dhraoí	Wood of Blackthorn.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Killyfaragh	coille faráca	Wood of the Thunder.	Thomas M ^c Avin.
Killyhoman	coill uí éanna	O'Tommin's Wood.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Killylaragh	coill a laráca	Wood of the Site of a Houfe.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Killyleck [<i>Anketell</i>]	coill a lea	Wood of the Flagstone.	Ditto.
Do. [<i>Lucas</i>]	Do.	Do.	Davis Lucas.
Killyloughavoy	coille loé abáir	Wood of the Lake of the Drowning.	Crofton and others.
Killymurry	coill uí úrmeada	O'Murray's Wood.	Ditto.
Killyreak	coill a riáil	Wood of the Morafs.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.

Part of the domain of Fort Singleton is in this townland.

Allotted to Gilpatrick Ponny M^cOwen Caragh in 1591.

This belonged to Rory Oge M^cPatrick M^cKenna of the Lower Troage, who died on the 9th of April, 1637, leaving his son Patrick 11 years of age. Inq. 28th September, 1637.

Allotted to Monny M^cKenna in 1591.

Allotted to Patrick M^cGilgrowse M^cKenna in 1591.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Killysavan	coille rleaiúair	Elm Wood.	W. F. de V. Kane, Esq.
Kilnageer	coill na zcalair	Wood of the Berries.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Kilnagullan	coill na zcolleair	Wood of the Whelps.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Kiltubbrid	coill tobair	Wood of the Spring.	Ditto.
Knockabeany	cnoc a béine	Beine's Hills.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Knockakirwan	cnoc uí éiridubáir	O'Kirwan's Hill.	Ditto.
Knockconan	cnoc conáir	Conan's Hill.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Knocknacarne	cnoc na ceiremair	Hill of the Kerne.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Latgee	leac zairce	Windy Monument.	Michael Treanor and others.
Lenagh	leac	Marshy.	Earl of Dartrey.
Lifavargy	lior a máirzair	Fort of the Market.	T. C. Singleton, Esq.
Lifgrew	lior na cru	Fort of the Gore.	Ditto.
Lifkenna	lior ciorair	Kenna's Fort.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Lifroofky	lior máirzair	Fort of the Morafs.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Lifteagh	lior eac	Fort of the Horfs.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Luppan	lorair	Meaning uncertain.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
		Part of the Grange of Errigal.	
		Allotted to Tirlough Duff Mc'Kenna in 1591.	
		This townland belonged to Laughlin Mc'Dunne Mc'Kenna, who died on the 8th of May, 1639, leaving his son Patrick of full age. Inq. 12th September, 1639.	

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Mount Anketell (Formerly Derryna- muck)	doimne na muc (Ancient name.)	Oak Wood of the Pigs.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Moy	moy	A Plain.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullabryan	mullac bryan	Bryan's Hill-top.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Mulladermot	mullac dermot	Dermot's Hill-top.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullaghcor	mullac cor	Round or Smooth Summit.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Mullaghmore	mullac more	Great Summit.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullaghnahegny	mullac na hegny	Summit of Oppression.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Mullagh Otra	mullac otra	Upper Summit.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Mullaghlelfana	mullac lelfana	Hill of Illuminations.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullan	mullan	A little Summit.	Ditto.
Mullanacask	mullac na cask	Easter Summit.	William Ancketill, Esq.

Dyrratamyck, allotted to Owen McKenna in 1591, in 1638 it belonged to Rois McKenna. Inq. 10th September, 1638. Here, as appears by the name, was a residence of a branch of the Ancketill family.

This appears to be identical with Mullaghcorran, the residence of Phelim McGillette McKenna, who died on the 20th of January, 1628. Inq. 17th April, 1629.

Allotted to Neil McKenna in 1591. This townland belonged to Thomas Penny, who died 23rd October, 1634, leaving it to his fifth son, James. Inq. 27th March, 1635.

Part of the Grange of Errigal.

Allotted to Patrick McKenna in 1591.

Allotted to Tool boy McKenna in 1591. Owned by Neale McTevell boy McKenna, who died 1st June, 1629. Inq. 2nd October, 1629.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Mullanacrofs	mullaꝑ na cꝑoꝑꝑe	Hill-top of the Crofs.	The old church and churchyard are in this townland. <i>See supra</i> , p. 290.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Mullanafinnogg	mulla na bꝑꝑoꝑꝑe	Hill-top of the Scald Crows.		Rev. A. F. Simpson.
Mullananalog	mulla na ꝑꝑealꝑ	Summit of the Thorns.	The present parish church is in this townland.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullanderg	mullaꝑ deapꝑ	Red Summit.	Part of the Grange of Errigal.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Mullynure	mulla an ꝑꝑeapꝑe	Summit of the Yew Tree.	Query Rothconlught? Allotted to Brian Roe M ^c Mahon in 1591. There is a large double fort in this townland.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Rafiacony	ꝑꝑe ꝑꝑealꝑe	Fort of the Chief Canagh.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Rakelly	ꝑꝑe ceallaꝑ	Fort of Kellach.	This belonged to Laughlin M ^c Dunne M ^c Kenna, who died on the 8th of May, 1639. Inq. 12th September, 1639.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Ralaghan	ꝑꝑe leaꝑan	Wide Fort.	Allotted to Donflew M ^c Kenna in 1591. In 1654 it belonged to Robert Barclay, Dean of Clogher. Inq. 6th March, 1661.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Shanco	ꝑꝑe cuꝑ	Old Hollow.	There is a district church in this townland, and a place called Blaney's Bridge, from one Mr. Hamilton Blaney, who resided here more than a century ago.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Shanmullagh	ꝑꝑe ꝑꝑullaꝑ	Old Summit.		William Moore, Esq.
Skinnahergna	ꝑꝑeꝑe na ꝑꝑoꝑꝑe	Bush of the Plunder.	Skerchnery, which belonged to Mr. John Burnett in 1631. Inq. 16th April, 1633. In 1591 it had been granted to "Patrick Ponny M ^c Shane M ^c Pa."	Sir John Leslie, Bart.

PARISH OF ERRIGAL-TROUGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Sogher	ῥόδαμ	Produce.	R. H. Crofs, Esq.
Tamlat	ταμλαετα	Burial-place.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Tavanagh	ταμναε	A green Field.	Sir John Leflic, Bart.
Tireran	τημ ευμναιῶ	Erann's District.	W. F. De V. Kane, Esq.
Tonintlieve	τον αν τηλειβε	Bottom of the Mountain.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Tonyfohanan	τον νδλ β-ροεαναν	Flat or Bottom of the Thistles.	Messrs. Crofton and others.
Tonymumery	τον αν τονμμε	Bottom of the Ridge.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Urlish	υρ-λιρ	Strong Fort.	Sir John Leflic, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.

Here there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Allotted in 1591 to Ardell M^cKenna. One of the townlands possessed by Mr. John Burnett, who died in 1632. Inq. 16th April, 1632.

Here is "Election Hill," so called in honour of the return of the Hon. Henry Wellesra, afterwards Lord Rossmore, at the General Election in 1826.

Sold before 1626 by Tool M^cKenna to Bartholomew Brett, merchant. Inq. 10th October, 1626.

Erlith belonged to Robert Barclay, Dean of Clogher, who died on the 1st of April, 1654. Inq. 6th March, 1661.

PARISH OF DONAGH.

County of Monaghan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghaboy	אַבאָ בויָבֶה	Yellow Field.	Aghaboy <i>alias</i> Shancoughe was the property of Robert Cowell at his death, 10th June, 1627. Inq. 25th October, 1627.	Lord Rosmore.
Aghaloughan	אַבאָ לוכאַן	Field of the small Lough.	Part of the estate of Brian oge M ^c Mahon in 1608.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Aghnagap	אַע נאַ צעאַפּ.	Ford of the Stocks (or Trunks).	This also belonged to Brian oge M ^c Mahon, the rebel of 1608.	Rev. Walter Johnston.
Annacaty	אַנאַ נאַ צעײַטע	The Field of the Plain.		Trustees of Bishop Stearne's charities.
Annaghbeg	עאַנאַכ בעאַבֶּג	Little Marsh (or cut-away Bog).		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Annagola	עאַנאַכ צובלא	Marsh of the Fork.		Trustees of Bishop Stearne's charities.
Annareagh, North,	עאַנאַכ מײאַכ	Brown Marsh; מײאַכ means "fuscus."	Part of the estate of Brian oge M ^c Mahon in 1608.	Ditto.
Annareagh, South,				Ditto.
Archafallem	אַכ נאַ פאַלמ	Field of the Palms.	This belonged to Brian oge M ^c Mahon, the rebel of 1608.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Belderg	בֶּעל בעאַרְג	Red Ford Mouth.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Bellanaman	באַלע נאַ מן-באַן	Town of the Women.		Trustees of Bishop Stearne's charities.

PARISH OF DONAGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Billis	˙b˙le˙ar	Old Trees.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Carrigans	ca˙r˙ra˙ga˙n	Little Rocks.	Ditto.
Clanickny	cl˙a˙n˙i˙c˙k˙n˙y	Mackenna's meadow.	Ditto.
Clery	cl˙a˙r˙y	Plains.	Ditto.
Cloghernagh	cl˙o˙g˙h˙e˙r˙n˙a˙g˙h	A Stony Place.	Earl of Dartrey.
Cloghnart	cl˙o˙g˙h˙n˙a˙r˙t	High Causeway.	William Ancketill, Esq., and Earl of Dartrey.
Cloncaw	cl˙o˙n˙c˙a˙w	Lawn of Battle.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Clonleck	cl˙o˙n˙l˙e˙c˙k	Lawn of the Flag or Rocky Surface.	Ditto.
Coolcollid	cul˙ coll˙a˙d	Sleepy Corner.	Ditto.
Cornacreeve	co˙r˙n˙a˙c˙r˙e˙e˙v˙e	Hill of the Tree.	Ditto.
Corracrin	co˙r˙r˙a˙c˙r˙i˙n	The same meaning.	Ditto.

This townland belonged to Rofs bane M^cBrian M^cMahon, and was sold by him to William Price of Monaghan for the use of Henry Blayne and his heirs, by deed dated 11th March, 1619. Inq. 25th August, 1625.

Cargin, part of the estate of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

Part of the domain of Glaslough is in this townland.

Clonaret, allotted to Hugh oge M^cMahon in 1591. Clonaret belonged to James de la Field, who died 14th February, 1638. Inq. 23rd March, 1638. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in this townland.

The property of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

Here was the residence of Brian oge Mac Mahon, "of the Spear Handles," who rebelled against the Government in 1608.

Part of the estate of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Corraghbrack	cuimhlá breala	Speckled Moor.	Identical apparently with Corgarbocke, the residence of Patrick McRory McKenna, who died on the 12th January, 1632, leaving a son and heir Rory. Inq. 20th March, 1632.	André A. M. Ker, Esq.
Corraghdown	cuimhlá donn	Brown Moor.	Corragh, part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon, in 1608.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Corraghduff	cuimhlá dub	Black Moor.	Allotted to Owen McQuyn in 1591. In 1638 it belonged to James de la Field.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Corragh [Maxwell]	cuimhlá	Maxwell's Moor.		Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased in 1868.
Creevelea	cuilob hlaé	Grey Branch (or Large Tree).	Cruteigh, allotted to Patrick Mac Art McMahon in 1591.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Derrilla	doimne leifé	Grey Oak Wood.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Derrygassan, Lower	doimne 3ár-an	Oak Wood of the Paths.	Allotted to Patrick McKenna, chief of his name, in 1591.	Ditto.
Derrygassan, Upper	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Derryhallagh	doimne íar-lealaé	Oak Wood of the Sally Trees.	Allotted to John McMahon in 1591. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in this town-land.	Ditto.
Derryhee	doimne éalofé	Oak Wood of the Blind Man.		William Ancketill, Esq.
Derryhoofh	doimne h-orr	Oak Wood of the Deer.		Lord Rossmore.
Derrylea	doimne hlaé	Grey Oak Wood.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.

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PARISH OF DONAGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Derrynahallag	δοιμπε να ρεαλῶ	Oak Wood of the Huntings.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Derryveen	δοιμπε νῆν	Smooth Derry (or Oak Wood).	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Defert	δῆρεαμπε	A Defert.	Ditto.
Doagheys	δοιμπε νῆα	The Mounds.	Ditto.
Donagh	δοιμπε νῆα ρεαλῶ	Church between two Bogs. The old form was δοιμπε νῆα ρεαλῶ δα κλαοῖμπε, <i>Dombnacb - maighe - da-chlaoinne</i> , the great Church of the plain of the two slopes. See Four Masters, <i>sub anno</i> 1507.	Ditto.
Drumbanagher	δοιμπε νῆα ρεαλῶ	Ridge of the Peaks (or Points).	Ditto.
Drumcaw	δοιμπε νῆα ρεαλῶ	Ridge of the Battle.	Ditto.

Allotted in 1591 to Brian oge McMahon. The seat of the De la Fields, and afterwards of the Ancketills, was in this town-land.

Part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon in 1608.

Allotted to Patrick McKenna, chief of his name, in 1591.

Part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon in 1608.

Here is the ancient and celebrated Church of Donagh, founded by St. Patrick, for which see page 294 *supra*.

This was the scene of the engagement of the 13th of March, 1688, locally called "*The Battle of Drumbanagher*." In 1591 it was allotted to Rofs McManus McMahon.

Part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon in 1608.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumgaghan	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Gaughan's ridge.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumgarn	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Ridge of the Copsie.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from Maxwell Trustees in 1868.
Drumgeeny	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Ridge of the Mofs.	Earl of Dartrey.
Drummully	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Ridge of the Summit.	William Anckerill, Esq.
Drumnolan	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Nolan's Ridge.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumfheeny	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Ridge of the Fox.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from Maxwell Trustees in 1868.
Dundonagh	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	Fort of the Church.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Eden Island	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν (No Irish.)	The Great Brow of a Hill.	Earl of Dartrey.
Edenmore	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν		John Keans.
Emy	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	A Bed, a Couch.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Enagh	δρυαγαν δρυαγαν	A Cut-away Bog.	Ditto.

Part of the property of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

Ditto.

In 1638 this was one of the townlands belonging to James de la Field, who died in that year. Inq. 23rd March, 1638. The same probably with Drumarrall, part of the estate of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

Allotted to Collo M^cRois M^cMahon in 1591.

Part of the estate of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

The Glebe of Donagh is in this townland.

This townland belonged to Mr. John Burnett, who died in 1632. Inq. 16th April, 1633. In 1624 it appears to have been the property of Robert Blayney. Inq. 10th October, 1626.

Enagh belonged to Ambrose Blayney, who died on the 1st December, 1641. Inq. 6th March, 1661.

PARISH OF DONAGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Faulkland	(No Irish.)		Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Maxwell Trustees in 1868.
Foxhole	poll a tírionais	Hole of the Fox.	Ditto.
Glannan	ḡlanán	Clean Stream.	Ditto.
Glasfough	loc ḡlar	Gray or Green Lough.	Ditto.

Here was the feat of the Maxwell family, of which the ruins still exist. The Irish name appears to have been Drumnaghmore, which was part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon.

Allotted to Rofs Mac Manns McMahon in 1591.

The feat of Sir John Leslie (rebuilt in 1877-8) and the village of Glasfough are in this townland. In 1659 there were 24 English and 17 Irish families. Two tares called Glasfoughes *alias* Clonka, were allotted to Melaglin McMahon in 1591. It was part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon, who was executed in 1608. Here at the entrance of the village was erected, in the year 1872, by the subscriptions of the tenants on the estate of the late Colonel Leslie, a fountain of granite and cut stone to his memory. A bronze bull modelled by the sculptor Lynn takes its place in a niche above the basin, with a tablet underneath, thus inscribed:

“ TO THE MEMORY OF
C. P. LESLIE ESQ^r M.P. Born
1821. Died, 1871.
From
A GRATEFUL TENANTRY.”

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Golan	ḡóblán	Little Fork.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Gortmoney	ḡort mḡe	Field of the Brake (or Shrubbery).	William Ancketill, Esq.
Griggy Hillhall	ḡrḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ (No Irish.)	Pebbles, Pebbly Land.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Inishdevlin	inḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Devlin's Island or Holme.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Maxwell Trustees in 1868.
Killcran	cḡll cḡḡḡ	Wood of the Trees.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Killyboley	cḡlle buḡḡḡḡḡ	Wood of the Dairy.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Killyconigan	cḡll cḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	O'Conagan's Wood.	Ditto.
Killycooley	cḡlle cḡl' ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Wood of the Back of the flat stony shore.	Ditto.
Killyrean, Lower	cḡlle ḡeḡḡ	Wood of the Track.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., purchased from the Earl of Dartrey in 1874.
Killyrean, Upper	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Kilnadsreen	cḡll ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Wood of the Black thorns.	Earl of Dartrey.

The present feat of the Ancketill family is in this townland. In 1591 it was allotted to Hugh oge McMahon.

Inyfenryn, allotted to John McMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Art boy McQuoad in 1591. Brian oge McMahon had a rent-charge from it in 1608. Part of the domain of Glasfough, mostly under timber, is in this townland.

Allotted to Patrick McKenna, chief of his name, in 1591.

Belonging to Cormack McHugh Carragh McKenna, who died 10th January, 1632. Inq. 20th March, 1632.

Ditto.
Part of the estate of Brian oge McMahon in 1608.

PARISH OF DONAGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Kiltybegs	na coilte beaḡa	The Small Woods.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Kilvey	coil buḡe	Yellow Wood.	Ditto.
Knockaphubble	enoc a ḡobaḡl	Hill of the Congregation.	Lord Rossmore.
Knocknagrave	enoc na ḡonaḡu	Hill of the Bones.	Earl of Dartrey.
Knocknafave	enoc na ḡaob	Hill of the Berries.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Knockronaghan	enoc ḡonaḡaḡu	Ronaghan's Hill.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Leek	lḡ	A Stone (or Flag).	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Legacurry	laḡ a coḡe	Hollow of the Cauldron.	David Rosfs.
Letgonnelly	leacḡ ḡonaḡaḡe	Donnelly's Monument.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.

Allotted to Rosfs M^cPatrick M^cMahon in 1591.

Part of the domain of Cattle Leslie or Glalough is in these townlands. It was allotted to Hugh M^cOwen M^cMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Patrick M^cGlaḡney M^cMahon in 1591.

Knockroneghan *alias* Carrowbrack belonged to James de la Field, who died 14th February, 1638. Inq. 21st March, 1638.

Liege, allotted to Rosfs M^cManus M^cMahon in 1591.

Part of the estate of James de la Field, who died on the 4th February, 1638. Inq. 23rd March, 1638. This gave name to the "*Ballytagb of Balleggibory*," the property of Brian oge M^cMahon in 1608.

This is a very small townland of but twelve acres and a half, adjoining *Glannex*, which gives its name to a Presbyterian meeting-house in this townland, the first stone of which was laid 11th June, 1874, but there was a Presbyterian congregation here at a very early date.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Letloomigan	leac̄t lūz̄nāz̄á̄n̄	Loonagan's Monument.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Lisboy	l̄īōr būīðe	Yellow Fort.		Earl of Dartrey.
Lisgoagh	l̄īōr z̄ōāīc̄	Goach's Fort.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Looart	lūa z̄á̄n̄īz̄	Art's Heap.		Ditto.
Monmurry	m̄ōn̄ m̄ūr̄rēād̄āīz̄	Murry's Bog.	Allotted to Glatney M ^c Manus M ^c Mahon in 1591. Brian oge M ^c Mahon had a rent-charge of 12s. 6d. from it in 1608.	André A. M. Ker, Esq.
Mullabrack [Scott]	m̄ull̄āb̄rēac̄	Speckled Summit.	Part of the estate of Brian oge M ^c Mahon in 1608.	Earl of Dartrey.
Mullabrack [Shaw]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Representatives of W. J. O'Brien.
Mullaghbane	m̄ull̄āc̄ b̄á̄n̄	White Summit.		Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullaghboy	m̄ull̄āc̄ būīðe	Yellow Summit.	Allotted to Gilpatrick M ^c Con M ^c Mahon in 1591. In 1627 it belonged to Robert Cowell, who died on the 9th of March in that year. Inq. 25th October, 1627.	Lord Rosfinore.
Mullaghduff	m̄ull̄āc̄ ðūb̄	Black Summit.	Part of the estate of Brian oge M ^c Mahon in 1608.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullaghpeak	m̄ull̄āc̄ pé̄īce	Summit of the Gap.		Ditto.
Mullaliis	m̄ulla l̄īōr	Summit of the Fort.		Lord Rosfinore.
Mullaloughan	m̄ulla l̄āc̄á̄n̄	Hill of the Ducks.	Part of the estate of Brian oge M ^c Mahon in 1608.	Mr. Hall.
Mullamurphy	m̄ulla m̄ūr̄īc̄á̄ð̄a	Murrourgh's Summit.	Part of the estate of Brian oge M ^c Mahon in 1608.	Earl of Dartrey.

PARISH OF DONAGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Mullanlary	मुल्ला लरुलरुडु	Lary's Summit.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Mullyjordan	मुल्लरुडु डुरुडुडु	Jordan's Summit.	Ditto.
Portinaghy	डुरुडु डु डुरुडुडु	Bank of the Fair Green.	Ditto.
Pullis	डुरुडुडु	Land abounding in Holes.	Ditto.
Rarutagh	डुरुडु डुरुडुडु	Fort of the Routes.	William Ancketill, Esq.
Roffarrell	डुरुडु डुरुडुडुडु	Farrell's Wood.	The Rev. Walter Johnston.
Scarnageeragh, <i>alias</i> Emyvale	डुरुडुडु डुरुडुडुडु	Shallow ford of the Sheep.	Sir John Leslie, Bart., and others.
Sillis	डुरुडुडु	The Sallys (Trees).	Andrew Young, Esq.
Skinnagin	डुरुडुडु डुरुडुडु	Bush of the Heads.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Srananny	डुरुडुडु डुरुडुडु	Holm of the cut-out Bog.	Ditto.
Straghan or Cornafore	डुरुडुडु डुरुडुडु	A small Strath (or Holm).	Ditto.
Stramore	डुरुडु डुरुडु	Great Strath or Holm.	The Rev. Walter Johnston.
Streanduff	डुरुडुडु डुरुडु	Black Strath (or Holm).	William Ancketill, Esq.

Part of the domain of Glaslough is in this townland. In 1591 it was allotted to Teig M^cQuoad.

This townland was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1591 to Patrick M^cKenna, chief of his name, and became afterwards apparently the feat of his descendants. See *supra*, p. 136.

Also allotted in 1591 to Patrick M^cKenna.

Rawrotagh *alias* Tarowtagh belonged to James de la Field at his decease in 1638. Inq. 23rd March, 1638.

The village of Emyvale is in this townland.

The feat of Fort Johnston is in this townland. It formed part of the great estate of Brian oge M^cMahon, the rebel of 1608.

PARISH OF DONAGH.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Telaydan	τοῖς λεαδαν	Leydan's Houfe.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Tiramoan	τιρι υἱ ιροάν	O'Moan's Land.	Ditto.
Tirnaneill	τιριτε υἱ νεῖλλ	O'Neill's Diftrict.	Earl of Dartrey.
Tonycoogan ¹	τον υἱ Κυαζάιν	O'Coogan's Field.	William Ancketill, Efq.
Tonyfinnigan	τον υἱ פינῶν	O'Finigan's Field.	T. C. Singleton, Efq.
Tonygarvey	τον υἱ גארβε	O'Garvey's Field.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Tonyhamigan	τον υἱ ἡαῖν	O'Hamagan's Field.	Rev. Walter Johnfon.
Tonyshandeny	τον αν τρεαν δυρε	The Old Man's Field.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Tonyfillogagh	τον ανδ ραλεόζακ	Mound of the Sallows.	Earl of Dartrey.
Tully	τυλλυ	A Hill.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Tullyard	τυλλυς ανδ	High Hill.	William Ancketill, Efq.
Tullycallick	τυλλυς κεαλλοζ	Hill of Kellog (Man's Name).	Rev. Walter Johnfon.
Tullyree	τυλλυς ριραοιρ	Hill of the Heath.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
White Island	οἰλεαν βαν	White Island.	Ditto.

¹ The first member of the Irish names of these places, τον ("bottom," or "bottom-land"), is probably a corruption for τανηπακ (pronounced *tauna*), "a field," a word which frequently enters into the composition of topographical names in the north of Ireland.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWNLANDS IN THE BARONY OF DARTREY, OR DARTREE. PARISHES OF
AGHABOG, CLONES [part of], CURRIN [part of], DRUMMULLY
[part of], EMATRIS, AND KILLEEVAN.



Bronze vessel found in the cranage in Roofkey Lough, Parish of Killeevan, June, 1876.
7 inches high by 4 inches wide.



THE Barony of Dartrey, according to the survey of 1591, contained eighteen ballybetaghs and three [*query* four?] tates, besides the abbey and termon lands. The names of the ballybetaghs were as follow:—Ballecorloghroe, Ballelogh, Davallintarra [two ballybetaghs], Ballevylan, Balleflawngkhyn, Ballemacgarchan, Ballecurren, Balledrumarrall, Ballevidegan, Balledyrrenemoyle [half a ballybetagh], Balleliffnespynon [half a ballybetagh], Balledromhurke, Balleneglough alias Balleloughcroffan, Balledromgowla, Balleroney, Ballehoran, Ballevallimore, and Ballycovenche.

The first five ballybetaghs were allotted to Brian M'Hugh oge M'Mahon, afterwards Sir Brian M'Mahon, knight, son of Hugh oge M'Mahon, Lord of the Dartrey, who was killed in 1577, and great great-grandson of Owen, Lord of the Dartrey, who died in 1467, who was grandson of Ardgal M'Mahon, "Lord of Oriel," who died in 1416.

The remaining thirteen ballybetaghs and four tates were assigned to freeholders under the said Brian. Of this number the three ballybetaghs of Balleflawngkhyn, Ballemacgarchan, and Ballecurren were allotted to Rorie M'Hugh oge M'Mahon, the brother of Brian, "in respect of his great dependencie in the country, and hope of his loyalty to Her Majesty."

PARISH OF AGHABOG.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghabog Aghaclay	ἀγάθ βοῶ ἀε̄ ἂ κληᾱε̄	Soft Field. Ford of the Hurdles. (The ancient Name of Dublin.)		Thomas Coote, Esq. W. H. Wood-Wright, Esq.
Aghadrunkkeen	ἀγάθ η̄ριονη̄ ἀλαοη̄η̄	Field of the Beautiful Ridge.	Allotted to Tool M ^c Mahon in 1591. Here is a meeting-house and graveyard.	A. L. Leslie, Esq.
Aghalough Aghareagh Aghnacue Annagofe Calliagh	ἀε̄ ἂ λο̄α ἀε̄ἀθ η̄ραβ̄αε̄ ἀε̄ η̄ᾱ ε̄η̄ ἀε̄ἀθ η̄ᾱ ζε̄υᾱη̄ ε̄ᾱη̄λε̄ᾱε̄	Ford of the Lake. Grey Field. Ford of the Mist. Field of the Caverns. An Old Hag.	Allotted to Rory M ^c Rofs M ^c Mahon in 1591. Allotted to Brian M ^c Redmond M ^c Mahon in 1591.	J. H. Moorehead, Esq. Hon. J. L. Cole. A. A. Murray Ker, Esq. Lord Rosfmore. Ditto.
Carn	ἀη̄ ε̄ᾱη̄η̄	The Heap.	Belonged to Sir Brian M ^c Mahon, Knt., who died in 1621.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
Carolina Clofdaw	(No Irish.) ε̄λᾱη̄η̄ δᾱη̄η̄η̄	David's Trench or Fur- row.		Thomas Coote, Esq.
Corduff Corkish	ε̄οη̄ δυβ ε̄οη̄ε̄ᾱη̄η̄	Black Cur or Round Hill. A Marsh or Morafs.		Earl of Dartrey. Thomas Coote, Esq. Representatives of Rev. C. Mayne.
Corleck	ε̄οη̄ λε̄ᾱη̄ε̄	Hill of the Flag or Rocky Surface.	Allotted to Tool boy M ^c Ardell M ^c Mahon in 1591.	W. H. Wood-Wright, Esq.

PARISH OF AGHABOG.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cormoy	κοι ιηαιζε	Round Hill of the Plain.	Lord Rosfimore.
Cornawall	κοι ηα β-εαλ	Round Hill of the Hedges or Enclosures.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Corrachulter	κοι α εολεαηη	Hill of the Culter or Ploughshare.	Ditto.
Corramegan	κοι α ηε-εδζηη	Megan's Weir.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
Corravilla	κοι-α-βηλε	Hill of the Aged Tree.	Mifs H. Westenra.
Correvan	κοι ηευβαηη	Revan's Round Hill.	Hon. J. L. Cole.
Crappagh	εηαπαε	Hard, Full of Lumps, Scrubby, &c.	Sir W. T. Power.
Crover	εηηαδβαηη	Hard Top.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
Dernaroy	δοηηε ηα ηηαηδ	Oakwood of the Red- haired People.	T. C. Ellis, Esq.
Defcart	δηρρεαηε	Southern.	Hon. E. Dawson.
Doohat	δου εάηε	Black Tate.	Sir W. T. Power and Rev. W. D. Pounden.
Drollagh	δρολλαε	(Meaning uncertain.)	Thomas Coote, Esq.
Drumacreeve	δρμμη α εηαοηδ	Ridge of the Branching or Wide-spreading Tree.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.

Allotted to Gilduff M^cEdmund M^cMahon in 1591. His son Donat died in 1638, having mortgaged it to Patrick Barnewall.

Allotted to Brian M^cMahon M^cEdmund in 1591.

Correveighan? Allotted to Owen M^cDonall M^cAleister in 1591.

Allotted to Philip M^cPatrick M^cMahon in 1591.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumaghakeel	δρουαδὰ ἄελοῖ	Ridge of the Narrow Centre.	Representatives of W. Atkins.
Drumanan	δρουαν πυροῦ	Ridge of the Kids.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Drumary	δρουα ἀραῖδε	Arys Ridge.	Hon. J. L. Cole.
Drumate	δρουα εἰτε	Ridge of the Doe.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
Drumbaragh	δρουα βέριεῖ	Shorn or Bare Ridge.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumbrean	δρουα βρέαν	Stinking Ridge.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
Drumgarly	δρουα ζαριλοῖς	Ridge of the Children.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumgramph	δρουα ερεαν	Wild Garlick Hill.	Representatives of Rev. C. Mayne.
Drumgriffin	δρουα ζυριεῖ	Griffin's Ridge.	Representatives of W. Atkins.
Drumhay	δρουα εεδα	Hagh's Ridge.	Representatives of D. Hamill.
Drumhirk	δρουα εοιρε	Hill of the Wild Boar.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumilkin	δρουα υλεῖ	Wilkin's Ridge.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Drumlinny	δρουα λυῖ	Leyney's Ridge.	Elizabeth Mahaffy.
Drumnullan	δρουα μαλοῖ	Moylan's Ridge.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumshannon	δρουα Σεαν	Senan's Ridge.	Ditto.

PARISH OF AGHABOG.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Effernagh	ΔΡΡΗΓΟΝΑC	Place of the Masses.	Lord Rosfimore.
Faltagh	ΦΑΛΤΑC	Hedges—Enclosures.	T. H. Moorehead, Esq.
Feagh	ΦΕΑC	Woody.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
Garran	ΓΑΡΡΑΝ	A Copse.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
Gena gh	ΓΕΝΑC	(Meaning uncertain.)	Lord Rosfimore.
Glen	ΑΝ ΓΛΕΑΝ	The Valley.	Hon. J. L. Cole.
Glinch	ΓΛΕΝ ΟΥΡ	Glen of the Fawns.	Lord Rosfimore.
Killyragy	ΚΟΥΛ Α ΓΥΡΑΓΕ	Wood of the Chattering of Birds.	Hon. E. Dawson.
Killyleg	ΚΟΥΛ Α ΛΑΓΕ	Wood of the Hollow.	Earl of Dartrey.
Knockcor	ΚΝΟC ΚΟΥ	Smooth Hill.	Sir W. T. Power.
Latnamard	ΛΑΤΑ ΝΑ Μ-ΒΑΥΒ	Monument of the Bards.	Rev. A. H. Forster and Mrs. Golding.
Liscumasky	ΛΙC ΚΟΥΜΑCΚΑΓΕ	Cumasky's Fort.	Mifs H. Westenra and W. H. Wood-Wright, Esq.
Lislea	ΛΙC ΛΕ	Grey Fort.	Representatives of Rev. C. Mayne.
Lislongfield	ΛΙC ΛΕΑΝ-ΚΟΥΛ	Fort of the Elmwood.	Ditto.
Lisfagonway	ΛΙC ΜΑC ΚΟΝΒΟΥCΕ	MacConway's Fort.	J. R. Fisher, Esq.

Allotted to Shane Duffe M^cMahon in 1591, and belonging to John Burnett, Esq., who died in 1632, when it was also called "Moughill."

Glan, allotted to Bryan M^cColla M^cMahon in 1591, and sold by Thomas Gernon in 1613, to John Burnett, of Ballyleck, Esq.

Belonged to Shane boy M^cConn M^cMahon, who died in 1638.

Allotted to Toole boy M^cArdell M^cMahon in 1591.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Mullaghgreenan	mullac̄ ʒm̄l̄aḡh̄an̄	Summit of the Greenan or Sunny Hill.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
Mullaghmore	mullac̄ m̄or̄	Great Summit.	Sir W. T. Power.
Mullymagaraghan	mullac̄ m̄je ʒm̄l̄aḡh̄an̄	Magarahan's Summit or Hill Top.	J. C. Ellis, Esq.
Radeery	rac̄ d̄al̄ʒ̄ne	Daighre's or Deery's Fort.	W. Brady, Esq.
Rakean	rac̄ c̄ēn̄	Kean's Fort.	J. R. Fisher, Esq.
Rakeevan	rac̄ c̄l̄ōn̄aḡh̄an̄	Kevin's Rath.	T. C. Ellis, Esq.
Rofnaglogh East	rōf̄ n̄al̄ ʒ-c̄l̄ōc̄	Wood of the Stones.	H. O. Lewis, Esq.
Rofnaglogh West	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Tattintleve	tal̄ʒ̄e al̄ t̄-r̄l̄ēʒ̄e	Tate of the Mountain.	Lord Roffmore.
Tinary	tōʒ̄ al̄ al̄l̄āʒ̄e	The Herds or Servants' Houfe.	Representatives of W. Booth, &c.
Tonaagh	tōn̄ac̄	A Mound, a Rampart.	H. O. Lewis, Esq.

Belonged to Sir Brian M^cMahon, Knt., who died in 1621.

Allotted to Shane Duff M^cMahon in 1591, and belonging to John Burnett, Esq., who died in 1632.

Allotted to Toole boy M^cArdell M^cMahon in 1591.

PARISH OF CLONES, PART OF.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghafin	ἀγάθ φιοῦ	Fair Field.	John Madden, of Rofflea Manor, Esq.
Aghagaw	ἀγάθ γά	Field of the Darts.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Altartate Glebe	ἀλταρτι τήριτε	Tate of the Altar.	Representative Church Body and the Rev. G. Finlay.
Annaghkilly	εαννάκ ελλη	Marsh of the Church.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Ballintoppan	βαλλε αν ταραππ	Town of the Tow.	Ditto.
Billary	βιολιριε	In Watercrefs Abounding.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Bullogbrean	βολοῖ βριεαν	Stinking Belly.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Burdautien	βαρτι δόρτζιη	Top or Hilltop of the Burning.	John Lentaigne, Esq.
Cappagh	καπακ	A Plot of Land.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Cappagh, Kilgormly	καπακ κολλη γαρμυη-λεαδαιῖς	Plot of Gormly's Wood.	Ditto.
Carn	καρην	A Heap.	Ditto.
Carneys Island	καρνεη κεαρηναιῖς	Carney's Island.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Carrickmore	καρικμορε ιηδρη	Great Rock.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Carrivetragh	καριβτραγ ἰοτιρακ	Lower Quarter.	Ditto.
Cavan	καβαν	A Round Hill.	Ditto.

PARISH OF CLONES [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cladowen	clad̄ d̄om̄aṽṽ	Deep Ditch.	Martin N. Wall, Esq.
Clonavilla	cl̄naṽṽ a ḅle	Lawn of the Old Tree.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Clonboy	cl̄naṽṽ buḅḅe	Yellow Lawn or Meadow.	Ditto.
Cloncallick	cl̄naṽṽ caḅlc	Lawn or Meadow of the Chalk.	Ditto.
Cloncumber	cl̄naṽṽ a c̄om̄aṽṽ	Lawn or Meadow of the Confluence.	Ditto.
Cloncurrin	cl̄naṽṽ caṽṽṽṽ	Lawn of the Little Moor.	Ditto.
Clonedergole	cl̄naṽṽ ṽḅṽṽ ḅḅḅaṽṽ	Lawn between the Forks.	Ditto.
Clonkeen [<i>Cole</i>]	cl̄naṽṽ caṽṽṽṽ	Beautiful Lawn or Meadow.	John Lentaigne, Esq.
Clonkeen [<i>Lucas</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Clonkirk	cl̄naṽṽ caṽṽce	Lawn of the Hen.	Ditto.
Clonmore	cl̄naṽṽ m̄ḅṽ	Great Lawn or Meadow.	Ditto.
Clontibret	cl̄naṽṽ ṽḅḅḅḅaṽḅ	Lawn or Meadow of the Well or Spring.	John Lentaigne, Esq.
Clontreat	cl̄naṽṽ ṽḅḅḅḅa	Lawn or Meadow of the Flock.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Coraghy	cor̄ caḅcaṽḅ	Erchy's Hill.	Ditto.
Cornafaghy	cor̄ na faṽḅḅḅḅ	Round Hill of the Green.	Ditto.

PARISH OF CLONES [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Creevagh Creevelea	срлаоб асавѳ срлаоб ллэѳ	Field of the Bushes. Grey Bush or wide Branching Tree.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart. Ditto.
Crockcumberland Croffmoyle Drumaddagorry	срнос сорауиу ллѳ срлор млаол дрллуиу фллада зорллулѳ	Hill of the full Confluence. Bald Cross. Gorry's or Godfrey's Long Ridge.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
Drumaddarainy Drumard	дрллуиу-фллада-ллулѳлѳе дрллуиу ллѳ	Long Ridge of the Ferns. High Ridge.	Ditto. John Lentaigne, Esq.
Drumcruce [<i>Dickson</i>] Drumcruce [<i>Renwick</i>]	дрллуиу срлѳ Ditto.	Ridge of the Blood. Ditto.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart. Ditto.
Drummully Edenaforan	дрллуиу мullлѳ еудалл алл фллуллуиу	Ridge of the Summit. Brae-face of the Cold Spring.	Ditto. Ditto.
Garran Glear Gortnawinny	зллуллулл злеолл зллулл а ллуиуе	A Shrubbery, a Copse. Bright. Field of the Brake.	Ditto. M. N. Wall and others. Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.

The town of Clones is in this townland.

Here are the remains of an old church and a graveyard.

Here is the celebrated "Jaundice Well," called "Grallibois," i.e. yellow pool, of which the Rev. P. Skelton gives an account in the year 1770. See his works, Lynans ed. vol. v. p. 9.

PARISH OF CLONES [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Longfield	le-áirceoil	Elm Wood.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Lough oony	loch uaircne	Owney's Lake.	Ditto.
Lowertown	lubzoiuzán	An Herb Garden.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Magheranure	macáirne an iudáiri	Plain of the Yews.	His Grace the Lord Primate and others.
Magherarny	macáirne áirnead	Plain of the Sloes.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Mullanacloy	mullac na cloíce	Hill of the Stone.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Mullanamoy	mullac na maḡ	Summit of the Plains.	Ditto.
Munnilly	muirillíð	A Sleeve.	Ditto.
Nook	(No Irish.)		
Ramoy	raḡ muḡe	Fort of the Plain.	Ditto.
Shankill	repeḡll	Old Church.	Ditto.
Shanmullagh, South	rean mullac	Old Summit.	Ditto.
Stranagarvagh	riac na zairbeac	Holm or Strath of the Roughnefs.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Tanderagee	zoirne zaoḡe	Backside to the Wind.	Representatives of B. White- fide, &c.
Teehill	ciroc a zoḡe	Hill of the Houfe.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.

This was the residence of Charles Campbell, gent., in 1641. See his evidence, *supra* p. 178.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Templetate	τἈγρε Ἀη τερραγἰλλ	Tate of the Church.	Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Tircooney	τἰη ἔυυραγἰῆ	Cooney's Land.		Ditto.
Tirnahinch, Far	τἰη ηἈ η-ἴηρε	Land of the Island.		John Lentaigne, Esq.
Tirnahinch, Near	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.
Tulleevin	τῦλαγἰῆ Ἀοἱβἰη	Beautiful or delightful Hill.			Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cornaglare	corn na z-cláir	Hill of the Boards, Tables, or Flats.		Earl of Dartrey.
Cornapate	corn na péirce	Hill of the Worm.		Marshall Moore, Esq.
Corrackan	corn-ácair	Quarrelsome.	Allotted to Rory McOwen McMahon in 1591.	Earl of Dartrey.
Corragarry	corn a z-airi-airé	Garden Hill.		Sir Robert Wallace, Knt.
Corrinary	corn air aó-airne	Shepherd's Hill.	This with seven other townlands was sold by Art oge McMahon, of Rookkey, in 1624, to Sir W. Temple, Knt. Inq. 10th June, 1625.	John Madden, Esq.
Corrinshigo	corn fúirre-airé	Round Hill of the Ash Trees.	Allotted to Phelim McMahon in 1591, and sold in 1621 to Mr. John Burnett. Inq. 17th January, 1622. Here the "Worm Ditt" ends. See Drumavan.	Earl of Dartrey.
Cortober	corn a z-airi-airi	Hill of the Spring or Well.	Allotted to Gilpatrick McPhilip McMahon in 1591. Here is the church of Drum.	E. G. Brunker, Esq., M.D.
Cortreane	corn a z-airi-airi	Hill of the Bridle.		Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Creeran	corn-airi-airi	Sieves — a place where Sieves were made, or abounding in Holes.	Currin? Sold by Art oge McMahon to Sir W. Temple, Knt., in 1624. Inq. 10th June, 1625.	John Madden, Esq.
Derrins	corn-airi-airi	Little Derry's or Oak woods.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Drum	corn-airi-airi	A Ridge.	Here is the village of Drum.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.

PARISH OF CURRIN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumavaddy	δρυαυτ Δ ρυαδδαιτ	Ridge of the Dog.	Earl of Dartrey.
Drumavan	δρυαυτδβάν	Ridge of the River.	J. C. Rutherford, Esq.
Drumaveale	δρυαυτ ρα βεαυ	Ridge of the Hospitable People.	Representatives of Mrs. Mears and Earl of Dartrey.
Drumborisk	δρυαυτ βόρυρσκ	Ridge of the Gushing Water.	H. O. Lewis, Esq.
Drumbure	δρυαυτ βύρυ	Ridge of the Water.	Mr. Andrew Simpson.
Drumgarran	δρυαυτ γαρυαυτ	Ridge of the Copse.	Ditto.
Drumgaze	δρυαυτ γέρυ	Ridge of the Swan.	John Madden, Esq.
Drumgramph	δρυαυτ γ-γρυαυτ	Ridge of the Wild Garlic.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Drumgrone	δρυαυτ γρύον	Ridge of the Groundfel.	John Madden, Esq.
Drumhillagh	δρυαυτ ήρυλεαδ	Ridge of the Sallows.	H. Moorhead, Esq., and J. Brady, Esq.
Drumreenagh	δρυαυτ ρρυreenαδ	Ridge of the Ferns.	Earl of Dartrey.
Drumurcher	δρυαυτ υρυαυτ	Hill of the Shot.	John Madden, Esq.

Allotted to Rois M^cBrian M^cMelaghlín in 1591.

Here and through several townlands in this parish is "The Worm Ditch" or "Dance Cast," an ancient boundary, double ditched, running in a south-easterly direction. See O'Donovan's Letters for this county, p. 60.

Allotted to Patrick M^cBrian oge M^cMahon in 1591, who died on the last of February, 1637. Inq. 24th March, 1637.

Sold by Art oge M^cMahon in 1624 to Sir W. Temple, Knt. Inq. 10th June, 1625.

Allotted to Con M^cRory M^cMahon in 1591.

Sold by Art oge M^cMahon in 1624 to Sir W. Temple, Knt. Inq. 10th June, 1625.

PARISH OF CURRIN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Dungonnan	ḍḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Gannon's Dun or Fort.	Earl of Dartrey.
Dunnaluck	ḍḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ	Fort of the Stop or Hindrance.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Dunfrim	ḍḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ	Fort of the Circle or Rim.	Earl of Dartrey.
Fafry	ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Wilderness.	Ditto.
Hilton Demefne	The old Irish name is said to have been "Killyshanlefs."	Here is the handsome feat of Mr. Madden.	John Madden, Esq.
Killark	ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ	Wood of the Pigs.	J. C. Rutherford, Esq.
Killyfargy	ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Fearga's Wood.	John Madden, Esq., purchased in 1862.
Killynenagh	ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Wood of the Birds.	Ditto.
Knocks, East	ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ	The Hills.	Ditto.
Knocks, West	Ditto.	Ditto.	Earl of Dartrey.
Lattacroffan	ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Croffan's Monument.	Richard Henry, Esq., M.D.

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Killiharrey? Purchased in 1621 from Barnaby Mathew, alias McMahon, gent., by John Burnett, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Allotted to Owen McPhilip McHenry in 1591, by Inq. held at Monaghan, 15th August, 1635. It seems some of the land belonged to Sir Thomas Ash, Knt.

The half tate of Knock more was sold by Art oge McMahon in 1624 to Sir W. Temple, Knt. Inq. 10th June, 1625.

Con McHugh McMahon died seized of this and other townlands in 1628. Inq. 17th April, 1629.

PARISH OF CURRIN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lifarearke	lɔɔʀ ʌɪʌɔʌɪɪɔ	Fort of the Sight or Prospect.	Earl of Dartrey.
Liflea	lɔɔʀ lɪʌɔ	Grey Fort.	Representatives of Mrs. Mears and J. Brady, Esq.
Lifnalee	lɔɔʀ ɪʌ ʌʌɔɪʃ	Fort of the Calves.	John Madden, Esq.
Lurganboy	ʌɪɪʃʌɪɪ ɔɪɪʃɔ	Yellow Shin-like Hill.	Ditto.
Magherafaghry	ɪʌʌʌɪɪɔ ɪʌʌʌɪɪʃ	Geoffrey's Plain.	Ditto.
Mucklagh	ɪɪʌʌʌɔ	A Pig Stye.	Thomas Atkinson, Esq.
Sandhills	(No Irish.)	Rocky Place.	H. Moorehead, Esq.
Skerrick, East	ɪʌɪɪɔ	Ditto.	Earl of Dartrey.
Skerrick, West	Ditto.		Ditto.
Tattincake	ɪʌɪɪʃ ʌɪ ɔʌʌʌ	Dirty Tate.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Tonytallagh	ɪʌɪɪʃ ʌ ɪʌʌʌʌʌʌ	Bottom of the Sallows.	Earl of Dartrey.
Tullaghaloyft	ɪʌʌʌ ʌ ʌɪɪɪɪɔ	Hill of the Kneading Trough.	John Madden, Esq.
Tullyhumphry	(No Irish.)	Humphrey's Hill.	Rev. C. Crow.
Tullynample	ɪʌʌʌ ʌɪ ʌɪɪɪʌɪɪ	Hill of the Penny.	Earl of Dartrey.

Allotted to Brian M^cMorough M^cPhilip in 1591, and shortly before 1635 to Sir Thomas Ash, Knt. Inq. 15th August, 1635.

Allotted to Donell M^cDonagh in 1591.

Purchased in 1622 from Philip M^cShane M^cMahon by John Burnett, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Sold by Art oge M^cMahon in 1624 to Sir W. Temple, Knt. Inq. 10th June, 1625.

This is quite away from the rest of the parish, on the borders of the County of Fermanagh.

PARISH OF DRUMMULLY [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Anaghraw	eanac naa	Marsh of the Fort.	Earl of Dartrey.
Clonfad	cluan na fada	Long Lawn or Meadow.	Capel St. George, Esq.
Clonkeelian	cluan na ciallan	Keelan's Lawn or Meadow.	Earl of Dartrey.
Clonlura	cluan lura	Lurock's Lawn or Meadow.	R. F. Ellis, Esq.
Clonnagore	cluan na n-geagore	Lawn or Pasturage of the Goats.	Earl of Dartrey.
Clonneftin	cluan eifin	Eftin's Lawn or Meadow.	Capel St. George, Esq.
Clonoony	cluan unna	Winifred's Lawn.	D. Smith, Esq.
Clonoula	cluan abla	Lawn of the Apple Trees.	Earl of Dartrey.
Clonrye	cluan rye	The King's Meadow.	Marshal Fitzgerald, Esq.
Clonshanvo	cluan shanvo	Meadow of the Foxes.	Capel St. George, Esq.
		Clonkeaghan? Allotted to Tool More McDonell in 1591.	
		Clonlowre? Allotted to Donagh McShane McDonell in 1591.	
		Allotted to Patrick McHugh McDonell in 1591. He died seized of it in 1626. Inq. 17th April, 1629.	
		Allotted to Owen McDonell McAlester in 1591. The birthplace of Sergeant John Graham, of the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, "the bravest of the brave" at the Battle of Waterloo, ob. 23rd April, 1845. See Annual Register, appendix to Chronicle, p. 271.	
		Belonging to Patrick McDonell, who died in 1626.	
		Clonshenvooc? Allotted to Patrick McHugh McDonell in 1591. Inq. 17th April, 1629.	

PARISH OF DRUMMULLY [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Clontarf	cluath toirce (No Irish.)	Lawn of the Expedition.	Earl of Dartrey.
Coleman	coimh mhócláir	Moghán's Round Hill.	A. and M. Smith and others.
Corvaghan	doime beag	Small Oak Wood.	Ditto.
Derrybeg	driuibh rluag	Ridge of the Hof.	Earl of Dartrey.
Drumfloe	ruadh-ruidh	Red Divisions.	Capel St. George, Esq.
Roranna			R. F. Ellis, Esq.

PARISH OF EMATRIS.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghadrunkkeen	ACAΔΘ ΔΙΟΜΗΑ ΕΑΟΠΗ	Field of the Beautiful Ridge.	Earl of Dartrey.
Annaghybane	ΕΑΗΑΕ ΒΑΗ	White Marsh or Cut-out Bog.	Ditto.
Annaghyduff	ΕΑΗΑΕ ΔΥΒ	Black Marsh.	Mifs Bellingham.
Attiduff	ΑΤΕ Α ΤΟΙΞΕ ΔΥΒ	Place of the Black Houfe.	M. E. Braddell and F. Battersby, Esq.
Black Island	(No Irish.)		Earl of Dartrey.
Boyer	ΒΟΥΞΑΠ	A Road.	Ditto.
Carfan	ΕΑΡΡΙΑΠ	A Pathway.	Ditto.
Claraghy	ΕΛΑΠ ΔΕΑΙΘ	Level Field.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Coolkill, East	ΕΥΛ ΕΟΠΛ	Back Wood.	C. A. Leslie, Esq.
Coolkill, West	Ditto.	Ditto.	Earl of Dartrey.
Cordrefligo	ΕΟΠ ΔΡΕΠΡΕΟΞΑΕ	Bushy or Brambly Hill.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Corglafs	ΕΟΠ ΞΛΑΡ	Green Hill.	Earl of Dartrey.
Corkeeran	ΕΟΠ Α ΕΑΟΠΙΕΑΠΗ	Rowantree Hill.	Earl of Dartrey.

PARISH OF EMATRIS.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cornawall	coim na b-fál	Hill of the Enclosures for Cattle.	Earl of Dartrey.
Corragarry	coim a žáruuaid	Garden Hill.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Corragore	coim na nžobáin	Hill of the Goats.	W. S. Brunker, Esq.
Corranewy	coim a n juburde	Hill of the Wood.	W. S. Stanley, Esq.
Corravacan	coim a bácaip	Mushroom Hill.	W. S. Brunker, Esq.
Cortober	coim a zobáin	Hill of the Well or Spring.	W. Smith Chatterton, Esq.
Cremoyle	ciúe maol	Bald Clay.	Earl of Dartrey.
Crofflea	ciúor hácé	Grey Cross.	Ditto.
Dawson Grove De- mesne	(No Irish.)		Ditto.
Dernamoyle	doime na maol	Oak Wood of the Bald.	Ditto.

Cornevala? Allotted to Hugh M^cDonogh in 1591. Patrick M^cCabe died seized of it in 1631. Inq. 17th August, 1631.

Corragarre? Allotted to Art M^cEdmond M^cMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Donagh M^cBrian M^cMcLaughlin [M^cMahon] in 1591, and in 1613 sold by him to John Burnett, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Allotted to Patrick M^cPhilip M^cCallo M^cMahon in 1591.

Belonged to Patrick M^cPhilip M^cCahill oge M^cMahon, who died on the 4th of October, 1623. Inq. 29th October, 1624. Here is "Drum Church" Minore house, and a dissenting meeting-house.

Cromoyle? Allotted to Philip M^cEdmond M^cMahon in 1591, who died on the 26th of March, 1623. Inq. 29th October, 1624.

The feat of the Earl of Dartrey is in this townland. The foundations appear to have been laid in 1780.

PARISH OF EMATRIS.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumloughlin	δρουμ λούλαϊν	Loughlin's Ridge.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Drummulla	δρουμ μούλλαϊν	Upper Ridge or Higher Ridge.	Earl of Dartrey.
Drumrooghlin	δρουμ ρουλόδ-όυλλ	Ridge of the Red Wood.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Drumfaul	δρουμ ράβουλλ	Ridge of the Barn.	Ditto.
Dundrannan	δύν δρουάναν	Drannan's Fort.	Earl of Dartrey.
Dyan	δουϊν	A Fastness—a Fortrefs.	Ditto.
Edergole	εδουι-ζόβαλ	Between the Fork of the Streams.	C. A. Leslie, Esq.
Enagh	ενάκ	A Cattle Fair.	Sir W. Verner, Bart.
Fairfield Demefne	(No Irish.)		Earl of Dartrey.
Fastry, or Racreeghan	Ράκρ εμίοριάν	Creighan's Fort, <i>vide</i> Fastry in Currin Parish.	Ditto.

Allotted to Rofs M^cBrian M^cMelaghlin [M^cMahon] in 1591, and in the possession of John Burnetts, of Ballyleck, Esq., in 1622. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Part of the town or village of Rockcorry is in this townland.

Allotted to Hugh M^cPhelim M^cMahon in 1591, belonging in 1622 to John Burnetts, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Allotted to Brian M^cRedmond M^cMahon in 1591, and in 1622 part of the estate of John Burnetts, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Allotted to Hugh M^cBrian oge M^cHugh oge M^cMahon in 1591. Here is "a giant's grave," the ancient churchyard of Ematris, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Here was in the last century the feat of the Corry family.

Racreeghan. Allotted to Rory M^cMelaghlin in 1591.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Frame Mount De- mesne.	(No Irish.)		Earl of Dartrey.
Glen	ḡleab̄	A Valley.	Ditto.
Glencorick	ḡleab̄ cōim̄iarc	Glen of the Confluence.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Kilcrow	coill criōb̄	Wood of the Pen or Fold.	Earl of Dartrey.
Kilmore, East	coill iḡóir	Big Wood.	John Cary, Henrietta Buteler, and W. S. Stanley, Esq.
Kilmore, West	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Kilnharvey	coill na h-aiḡbe	Wood of the Divison.	Ditto.
Kinduff	ciōb̄ dub	Black Hill or Head.	W. S. Stanley, Esq.
Lifbrannan	lior brianab̄an	Branan's Fort.	Earl of Dartrey.
Liflynchahan	lior loir̄ḡreac̄an	Lynch's Fort.	W. Smith Chatterton, Esq.
Lifnaveane	lior na b̄-fian	Fort of the Heroes.	Earl of Dartrey.

PARISH OF EMATRIS.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Loffet	λοῤῥᾶδ	A Kneading Trough.	W. Smith Chatterton, Esq.
Maghernaharny	μαῤῥᾶρη ηᾶ η-ᾶρηᾶδ	Plain of the Sloes.	R. R. Moore and J. Dawson, Esq.
Maghernakelly	μαῤῥᾶρη ηᾶ καλλῆζε	Plain of the Old Hag.	M. E. Braddell and F. Battersby, Esq.
Milltown	(No Irish.)		Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Monage	μονᾶζ	A Bog-berry.	Earl of Dartrey.
Monceill	μόρη νεῖλλ	Niall's Bog.	W. S. Brunker, Esq.
Rakeeragh	ράεε καορηᾶδ	Fort of the Sheep.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Tannacnally	τόρη ηρηε ᾶη ῥᾶηζε	Mac Anally's Bottom Lands.	Earl of Dartrey and C. A. Leslie, Esq.
Tattygare	τατηε ζεᾶτηη	Short Tate.	Earl of Dartrey.

Aghaveigh, *alias* Loffet, was purchased in 1613 from Patrick McEdward McMahon, gent., by John Burnett, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622.

Four tates called Maghernaharnan, allotted to Edward oge McMahon in 1591. Here is a large fort.

Purchased in 1614 by John Burnett, Esq., from Marcus Connellan, gent. Inq. 17th January, 1622. Here is a large fort.

Moynon? Allotted to Brian ballagh McMahon in 1591. Patrick McCabe died seized of Monon in 1631. Inq. 17th August, 1631.

Part of the town or village of Rockcorry is in this townland.

Tonevickennally? Allotted to Shane McMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Hugh McBrian oge McHugh oge McMahon in 1591.

PARISH OF EMATRIS.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	TOMIC? Allotted to Phelim M ^c Mahon in 1591.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Tomany	τωανιου	Mounds.		J. Cary and Henrietta Buteler.
Tonagimfy	τοῖλας της ὀρηθιαριζ	Mound or rampart of the Son of Dempsey.		Marshall Moore.
Tonnagh	τοῖλας	A Mound.		Hon. E. Dawson.
Unshinagh	υψηλωνας	Land abounding in Ash.		Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].

PARISH OF KILLEEVAN [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghnamard	ÁCÁC ΝΑ Μ-ΒΑΙΜΘ	Field of the Bards.	T. R. Rowley, Esq.
Aghnafkea	ÁCÁC ΝΑ ΡΖΙΛΒ	Field of the Briers.	Marshall Moore, Esq.
Annamakiff	ΕΝΝΑΚ ΨΡΕ ΑΨΕ	Makiff's Marsh.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Ballynure	ΒΕΛ ΛΕ ΑΥ ΠΨΒΑΠΠ	Mouth of the Ford of the Yew.	Ditto.
Boughill	ΒΑΨΟΨΙΛ	Wood of the Cows.	Ditto.
Cappog	ΣΕΑΡΟΖ	A Small Plot.	Ditto.
Carnowen	ΣΑΠΠ ΕΟΖΑΠΠ	Owens Cairn.	Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Cashlan	ΣΑΠΠΕΑΠ	A Castle.	Rev. J. Thompson.
Cavanavally	ΣΑΒΑΝ Α ΒΕΑΛΑΨ	Round Hill of the Pass or Road.	Representatives of N. Cooke.
Cloghernagh	ΣΛΑΨΑΠΠΑΨ	A Stony Place.	Representatives of J. Fawcett.
Clondinnery	ΣΛΑΠΠ ΔΨΡΕΑΠΑΨ	Lawn of the Dinners.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Clonfad	ΣΛΑΠΠ ΡΑΒ	Long Lawn or Meadow.	Miss Elgie.

Allotted to Rory McOwen McMahon in 1591. This and most of the following tates in this parish belonged to Sir Brian McMahon, Knt., who died in 1621. Inq. 29th October, 1624.

Here is the feat of the Rev. A. H. Forster.

Properly in the Barony of Monaghan.

Disaffociated from the rest of the parish, towards the County of Fermanagh. Here is a holy well, where stations were accustomed to be held.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Coaghen	cu.aj.é.í.í.í.	A Small Hollow.	Mrs. Hope.
Conaghy	ca.na.á.ca.í.í.	Abounding in Firewood.	Representatives of W. Noble.
Coolnalong	cúl na lonḡ	Back of the Ships.	Earl of Dartrey.
Corconnelly	coi cónḡ.á.í.í.	Conally's Round Hill.	A. K. Young, Esq.
Corcummins	coi coimḡ.í.í.	Round Hill of the Com- mons.	J. J. Knight, Esq.
Corkeeran	coi caoimḡ.á.í.í.	Round Hill of the Rowan Tree.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Corlat	coi le.á.í.í.	Round Hill of the Monu- ments.	Lord Roffmore and D. Hamil- ton, Esq.
Corlougharoe	coi lo.á. í.í.á.í.í.	Round Hill of the Reddish Lake.	Representatives of Rev. C. Mayne.
Cornawall	coi na b-í.á.í.	Round Hill of the Hedges.	Lord Roffmore and others.
Corraſkea	coi a í.í.é.í.í.	Round Hill of the Bush or Thorn.	J. Madden, Esq.
Crosbane	coi í.í.í.í.	White Cross.	D. Smith, Esq.
Croffreagh	coi í.í.í.í.	Grey Cross.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Davagh	da.í.í.í.	A Keeve or Well.	Representatives of Col. Hamilton.
		Here a large fort called "Caldragh Fort."	

PARISH OF KILLEEVAN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Derryleggan	δορλε γαν λαζάν	Oak Wood of the Hollow.	Marshall Moore, Esq.
Dooky	δοϋκυ	Black Bush.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumacoan	δρουαν τουε κυαν	McCowan's Ridge.	Representatives of Col. Hamilton.
Drumcaw	δρουαν εάϋδ	Ridge of the Chaff.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Drumcrow	δρουαν κυό	Ridge of the Hovel.	Representatives of Rev. C. Mayne.
Drumee	δρουαν λεδα	Hugh's Ridge.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Drumguff	δρουαν ζαν	Ridge of the Storms.	Ditto.
Drumguilly	δρουαν ζ-κολληεαδ	Ridge of the Woods.	J. R. Cooke, Esq.
Drumhillagh	δρουαν ραϋεαε	Ridge of the Sallows.	Rev. A. H. Forster.
Drumleny	δρουαν λαεζνε	Leyney's Ridge.	Elizabeth Mahaffy.
Drumlina	δρουαν λαζνε	Ditto.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumloo, <i>North</i>	δρουαν λοζα	Lewy's Ridge.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Drumloo, <i>South</i>	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Drumreenagh	δρουαν ραϋνεαε	Ridge of the Ferns.	Rev. W. S. Burnside.
Drumskelt	δρουαν ρεαϋε	Split or Separated Ridge.	Elizabeth Mahaffy.
Drumfwords	δρουαν ρύϋδ	Ridge of the Industry.	Representatives of A. Rofs.
Dunfeark	δύν ραοϋε	Saere's Fort.	J. Crumley.
Dyan	δοϋζεαν	A Fortrefs or Fastnefs.	Lord Rosfmore.
Edenagoash	εδανδαν ηα ζ-κυαν	Hill Brow of the Caves.	J. R. Cooke, Esq.
		Drumfowe? Allotted to Art McManus McDonall in 1591.	
		Here are the remains of an old church.	

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Ellinure	ΔΙΛ ΔΗ ΙΒΔΑΠΠ	Cliff of the Yew.		Rev. A. H. Forster.
Fremagh	ΦΡΑΟΕ-ΦΥΔΩ	Heath Plain.		H. Jackson, Esq.
Gladrummond	ΓΛΑΡ ΔΡΟΜΑΠΦ	Green Ridge.		W. W. Young, Esq.
Golanduff	ΓΟΒΛΑΠΦ ΔΥΒ	Black Little Fork.		Moorehead and others.
Golanmurphy	ΓΟΒΛΑΠΦ ΜΥΡΕΑΔΔ	Murragh's Little Fork.		Rev. W. D. Pouden.
Gortgranard	ΓΟΡΤΕ ΓΡΑΝΑΠΦ	Field of the Grain Hill.		T. de Burgh, Esq.
Gortnana	ΓΟΡΤΕ ΔΗ ΕΑΝΑΠΩ	Field of the Marsh.		T. T. Rowley, Esq.
Guardhill	(No Irish.)			A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Kilcumber	ΚΟΙΛ Δ ΚΟΜΑΠΠ	Wood of the Meeting (of Streams).		Earl of Dartrey.
Killeevan Glebe	ΚΙΛ ΛΑΟΒΑΠΦ	St. Laebhan's Church.	Here is the ancient and present church of this parish.	Representative Body and A. Knight.
Killycoonagh	ΚΟΙΛ ΜΙ ΚΙΛΝΑΠΕ	O'Cooney's Wood.		Rev. A. H. Forster.
Killycronaghan	ΚΙΛΕ ΚΡΑΝΑΚΑΠΦ	St. Cruithnechan's Wood.		Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.
Killyfuddy	ΚΟΙΛΕ ΦΑΥΔΕ	Long Wood.		Rev. A. H. Forster and others.
Killygone	ΚΟΙΛ ΜΙ ΓΟΒΔΑΠΦ	O'Gowan's Wood.		Rev. A. H. Forster.
Killygorman	ΚΟΙΛ ΜΙ ΓΟΡΜΑΠΦ	O'Gorman's Wood.		Representatives of Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Killykeame	ΚΙΛ Δ ΚΟΙΡΚΕΙΜ	Church of the Step.		D. Hamilton, Esq.
Kilnamaddy	ΚΟΙΛ ΝΑ ΜΑΠΔΙΔΕ	Wood of the Sticks.		Representatives of Cooke and others.

PARISH OF KILLEEVAN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Kinturk	κιντῦρ	Hill of the Boars.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Latroe	λεατρῶε	Red Monument.	Rev. W. S. Burnside.
Lecklevera	λεκλεβερε	Flagstone of the Livery.	M. Wright and others.
Lifabuck	λιφαβυκ	Ford of the Stags.	H. Jackson, Esq.
Lifalea	λιφαλεα	Fort of the Chicken Weed.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Lifarrilly	λιφαριλλυ	Farrelly's Fort.	J. R. Cooke, Esq.
Lifdarragh	λιφδαρραχ	Fort of the Oak.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Lifnagore	λιφναγορε	Fort of the Goats.	Ditto.
Liftellan	λιφτελλαν	Tellan's Fort.	Representatives of J. Moorehead.
Mullaghboy	μυλλαχбой	Yellow Summit.	Earl of Dartrey.
Newblifs	The ancient name is said to have been Mullaghnefhaner.	Here is Newblifs Houfe, the feat of A. A. M. Ker, Esq.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Rabows	(No Irish.)	Cathmoyle's Fort.	Earl of Dartrey.
Racaulfield	ρακαυλιεφιλδ	Deer Park of Rath.	Meffrs. Moorehead.
Radeerpark	(No Irish.)	Fort of the White Diftrict.	Earl of Dartrey.
Rateerbane	ρατεερβαν	A Marfh.	T. de Burgh, Esq.
Roofky	ροοφκυ	Here, in a crannoge on the lake of Roofkey, was the principal feat of the M ^c Mahons of Dartrey.	Representatives of Hamill and Noble.

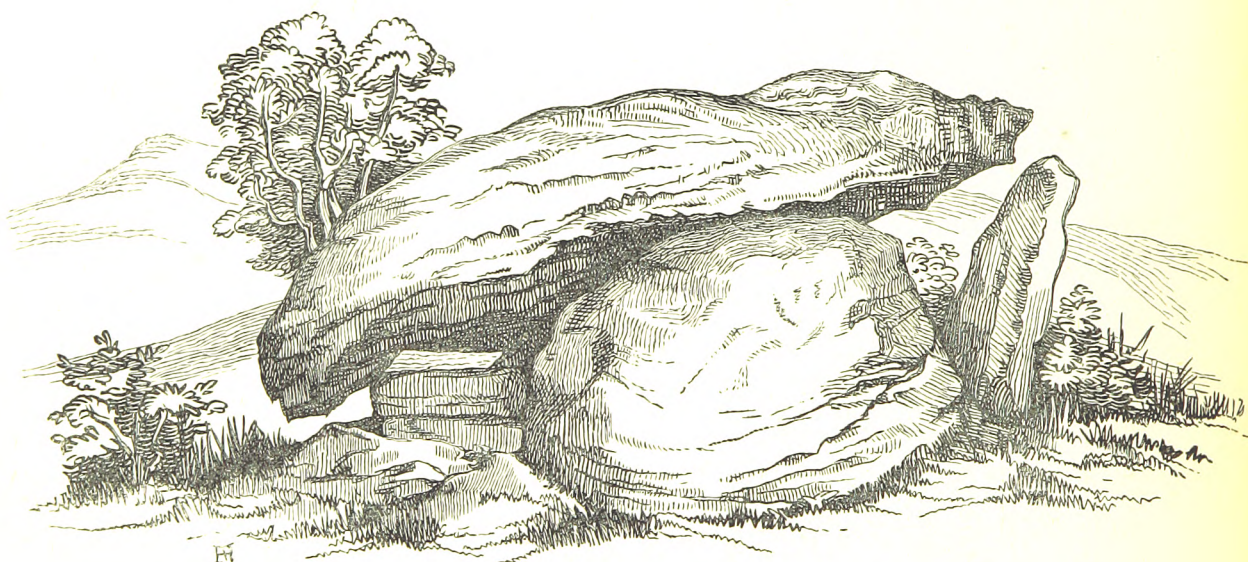
PARISH OF KILLEEVAN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Scarvy	ṛcāṛḃāḃ	A Shallow Ford.	T. de Burgh, Esq.
Searkin	ṛāoḃḃḃ	(Meaning uncertain.)	Lord Rathdonnell.
Shanco	ṛcāḃ cūāḃ	Old Hollow.	Rev. J. C. Quinn.
Skeachorn	ṛcāḃ cōṛāḃ	Bush of the Carn.	T. de Burgh, Esq.
Tattynagall	ṛāṛcē ḃā ḃḃāll	Tate of the Englishman.	Lord Roffmore and others.
Teer	ṛḃḃ	A District.	Earl of Dartrey.
Tiredigan	ṛḃḃ ṛeṛdeāḃḃāḃ	Fedegan's District.	W. W. Young.
Tullyard	ṛulāḃḃ āḃḃ	High Hill.	Lord Roffmore.
Tullyreas	ṛulāḃḃ ṛeāḃṛ	Smooth Hill.	T. de Burgh, Esq.
Ture	āḃ ṛ. ṛḃḃ	The Yew.	Earl of Dartrey.

The former parish church of Killeevan was in this townland.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNLANDS IN THE BARONY OF MONAGHAN. PARISHES OF BALLYBAY
[part of], CLONES [part of], DRUMSNAT, KILMORE, MONAGHAN,
TEDAVNET, TEHALLAN [part of], AND TULLYCORBET [part of].



Cromlech at Lennan, in the Parish of Tullycorbet, Barony of Monaghan.



Y the survey of the County of Monaghan of the year 1591, we find that there were twenty-one ballybetaghs in the Barony of Monaghan, besides termon lands, which were thus divided : to Rofs bane M^cBrian M^cMahon, five ballybetaghs and a half, viz. : Balletullaghcashell, Balleracconyle, Ballekeghan, Balleleertil, Ballecorrefoulagh, and half of Balleblugh. [These lands appear to have been in the north of the county, and principally in the Parish of Tedavnet.] To freeholders under the said Rofs, eight ballybetaghs and a half, viz. : Ballyleck, Ballym^egowne, Ballereogh, Balleneshalvie, Ballem^egarren, Ballemorchie, Ballenfaragh, Ballyvichenally, and the other half of Balleblugh. [These lands lay in the Parishes of Kilmore, Drumsnat, Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Monaghan.]

To Patrick M^cArte moyle M^cMahon, afterwards Sir Patrick M^cMahon, Knight, second cousin of Rofs bane, were allotted three ballybetaghs, viz. :

Ballem^cowlee, Ballenecorrely, and Ballahue; to freeholders under him four ballybetaghs: Ballyclonaugre, Ballyvickenrue, Ballyclenlagh, and Ballytyre-bruyn. [Some of these lands are in the Parish of Clones; Annagally, which was the residence of Sir Patrick M^cMahon, in that of Tedavnet.]

The Ballybetagh of Ballyclonaugre appears to have been in the Parish of Ematris, which is in the present Barony of Dartrey.

PARISH OF BALLYBAY [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Corrabofin	corr-bó fíne	The Hill of the White Cow.	T. C. Ellis and others.

PARISH OF CLONES [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghaliffabeagh	ácláð hofa beáca	Field of Baths.	W. Moore, Esq.
Aghnafhalvy	ácláð feálbaofis	Shelly's Field.	Rev. Thomas Carlon.
Annahagh [<i>North</i>]	áé na hofce	Ford of the Kiln.	Ditto.
Annahagh [<i>South</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Carrowbarra	ceáénaífa barra	Top Quarter.	Representatives of R. Hanna and O. B. Cole, Esq.
Carrowbarra Island	Ditto.	Ditto.	Miss H. Westenra.
Cavanacrofs	caβāh na cfoffe	Round Hill of the Crofs.	Rev. Thomas Carlon.
Clonamunfha	cluafh na muípeacé	Lawn of the Goats.	A. N. Montgomery, Esq.
Coolatty	cuf leatayde	Back Tate.	Dr. W. Smith.
Corratrafna	coí a traífa	Crofs Hill.	Mr. Davis Lucas.
Corrinfhigo	coí muípeoíac	Round Hill of the Ash Trees.	W. Moore, Esq.
Dernahamfha	doípe na hofípe	Oak Wood of the Archery.	Ditto.
Derrintonny	doípe af toíafis	Oak Wood of the Mound or Rampart.	Rev. F. D. Hamilton.
Derryarrit	doípe afafce	Art's Derry or Oak Wood.	Miss Charleton and others.
Derryartry	doípe afafca	Artris Oak Wood.	Miss H. Westenra.
Derrylea	doípe hafé	Grey Derry or Oak Wood.	W. Moore, Esq.

Allotted to Rory M^cArt moyle M^cMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Rory M^cArt moyle M^cMahon in 1591.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Derryleadigan	doirne lúidilgín	Oak Wood of Ludigin.		Miss H. Westenra.
Derryleadigan [<i>Fack-</i> <i>son</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.		Ditto.
Derrylusk	doirne loirgúce	Burned Derry or Oak Wood.		Rev. C. Seaver and Mrs. S. Lucas.
Drumgoast	druim góirca	Ridge of the Ghost.		Earl of Clonmell.
Drumlou	druim lozá	Lowy's Ridge or Long Hill.		Representatives of Mary Campbell.
Drummans	druim aip	Ridges or Long Hills.		Miss H. Westenra.
Drumnagavlin	druim na gáibín	Ridge of the Little Fork.	Allotted to Brian McEver McMahon in 1591.	James R. Cooke, Esq.
Drumumery	druim iomaire	Back of the Ridge.	Drumwinperie? Allotted to Rofs McRory McMahon in 1591.	Rev. C. C. Crowe, &c.
Dundrumman	dún druimáip	Fort of the Little Ridge.		Gould Lucas, Esq.
Gola	gólá	Forks.	Garvagh? Allotted to Rory McArt moyle McMahon in 1591.	Rev. Thomas Carfon.
Inishammon	inise áip	Hamond's Holm or Island.	Allotted to Rory McArt moyle McMahon in 1591.	John Madden and J. Fiddes, Esquires.
Kilcorran	coil corraip	Curran's Wood.	Ditto.	William Beatty, Esq.
Kilcreen	coil crip	Withered Wood.	Allotted to Cahill McWoney in 1591.	John Madden, Esq.
Kincorrhagh	coil cripáic	Rugged Head.	Allotted to Redmond McBrian oge McMahon in 1591.	Earl of Clonmell.

PARISH OF CLONES [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Knockinure	cnoc an tuδaπn	Hill of the Yew.	Rev. Thomas Carfon.
Knocknagrat	cnoc na 3cncac	Hill of the Creaghts or Shepherd's Huts.	William Pringle, Esq.
Lifinan	lɔr fɔncʌπn	Finan's Fort.	James R. Cooke, Esq.
Liskeabrick	lɔr ɾʒɪʌc bɾecac	Fort of the Speckled Bush.	Representatives of J. Nunn, Esq.
Maghery	mʌcʌπne	The Plain.	Miss H. Westenra.
Mullabrack	mullʌc bɾecac	Speckled Summit.	Dr. W. Smith and others.
Mulladuff	mullʌc dʌb	Black Summit.	Ditto.
Mullaglassan	mullʌc ʒɪʌɾʌπn	Glafan's Summit or Hill Top.	A. J. Young, Esq.
Mullandavagh	mullʌc an δabʌc	Top of the Keeve or Deep Well.	Representatives of John Mitchell.
Nart	ncʌπc	Strength.	John Madden, Esq.
Roughhill	ɾʌc ɾuɾʒe	Fort of the Plain.	Rev. F. D. Hamilton.

Allotted to Art McBrian McMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Ever McMahon in 1591.

The village of Smithborough is situated in this and the next townland. Here are both Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses.

This and five other townlands were sold by Patrick duff McColloc to Edward, Lord Blayney. Inq. 10th June, 1625.

Allotted to Owen McAghy McMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Rory McArt moyle McMahon in 1591.

PARISH OF DRUMSNAT.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghnamallagh	áit na malláic	Ford of the Curfes.	Earl of Clonmell.
Annagh	eanach	A Marsh or Cut out Bog.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.
Annaghbrack	eanach breac	Speckled Marsh.	Rev. A. L. Hall.
Annagmartin	eanach maire	Martin's Marsh.	Lieut.-Col. Lloyd.
Aughnacloy	áit na cloice	Ford of the Stone.	Earl of Clonmell.
Ballagh	bealach	The Road or Pass.	W. E. Johnston, Esq., and others.
Blackraw	muir dub	Black Fort.	W. Moore, Esq.
Brookvale	(No Irish.)		Representatives of R. Hanna.
Cabragh	cabragh	Bad Rocky Land.	Alexander Montgomery, Esq., and Mrs. Hope.
Carnbane	carban bán	White Carn or Heap.	Rev. A. L. Hall.
Clenlough	clonloch	Sloping Lough.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.
Coolcorragh	cul corragh	Rugged Back of a Hill.	Earl of Clonmell.
Cooldarragh	cul darragh	Back Hill of the Oak.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Corhollan	cor éallagh	Hill of Callann.	Margaret Shaw and others.
Cornafoe	cor na rúib	Hill of the Berries.	Alexander Montgomery and J. Mayne, Esquires.
		Ballagh Island. Allotted to Owen M ^c Brian M ^c Mahon in 1591.	
		Allotted to Rory M ^c Hugh roe M ^c Mahon in 1591. Here in 1705 lived Pat Duffy, Romish priest of this parish and of Killanny, ordained by Patrick Plunket, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath in 1670.	
		Allotted to Patrick M ^c Hugh roe M ^c Mahon in 1591.	
		Allotted to Rory M ^c Hugh roe M ^c Mahon in 1591.	

PARISH OF DRUMSNAT.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Corrataghart	cori Δ ταδαιητε	Hill of the Skirmish.	H. O. Lewis, Esq.
Drumgarve	δρουη δρουβ	Rough Ridge.	Lieut.-Col. Lloyd.
Drumguill	δρουη δρουλλ	Gaul's or Goll's Hill.	Nathaniel Cooke, Esq.
Drumsheeny	δρουη ριηεαδ	Hill of the Stretching.	H. O. Lewis, Esq.
Eldron	ελδρουη	Straight Stone.	Miss H. Westenra and others.
o Gortmore [<i>North</i>]	δρουη ηουη	Great Garden.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.
o Gortmore [<i>South</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	H. O. Lewis, Esq.
Greagh	δρουεαδ	A Mountain Flat or Plain.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Keenog	καουηδ	Mossy Land.	Earl of Clonmell.
Kilnaclay	κολλη ηα κηαε	Wood of the Hurdles.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Lifcat	ληφκαε	Fort of the Cats.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Mullanacrofs	μουλλαδ ηα κρουηρε	Hill of the Crofs.	Ditto.
Mullanavannog	μουλλαδ ηα βρεαηουδ	Hill of the Scald Crows.	Ditto.
Naghill	αη εακολλη	The Yew Wood.	John Montgomery, Esq.
Roofky	ρουφκυδ	Moors.	N. Cooke and others.
Skeagh	σκεαδ	A Bush or Bushy Land.	Miss H. Westenra.
		Alotted to Art McHugh roc McMahon in 1591.	
		Alotted to Owen McBrian McMahon in 1591. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.	
		Alotted to Hugh McCoverbe McCon McMahon in 1591.	
		Alotted to Owen McBrian McMahon in 1591.	
		Both the ancient and prent parish church, and also the glebe, are in this townland.	

PARISH OF DRUMSNAT.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Skervan	ῥεπηδάριον (No Irish.)	White Rock.		Earl of Clonmell.
Thornhill	τοζανῶν	Raifing, Elevating.		R. Thompson, Esq.
Togan	τουλάε εἰσηλαοῖε	Kenny's Hill.	Allotted to Owen M ^c Brian M ^c Mahon in 1591.	Representatives of T. E. Wright, Esq.
Tullykenny				Lord Rathdonnell.

PARISH OF KILMORE.

County of Monaghan.

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ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghaboy Aghalisk	<p>acáδ buíð eacáilire</p>	<p>Yellow Field. A Manger or Stall.</p>	<p>Representatives of G. Crowe. J. Wright and Rev. T. L. B. Kennedy.</p>
Aghnaclea Aghnaglogh Annaghervy	<p>ac̄ na c̄laēa ac̄ na 3-cloē eanaē 3-aiiibēcē</p>	<p>Ford of the Hurdles. Ford of the Stones. Garvey's Marsh or Cut out Bog.</p>	<p>O. B. Cole, Esq., and others. Lord Rosfmore. J. Wright, Esq.</p>
Annagola Ballyleck	<p>ac̄ na 3obla balle l̄ce</p>	<p>Ford of the Fork. Town of the Flag Stone.</p>	<p>Ditto. Lieut.-Col. Lloyd.</p>
Ballynagarry Bannaghbane Bannaghroe Brandrum Cavanagarvan	<p>balle na n-3aiiibōa beannaē bān beannaē iuaē brēannaēruu cābān 3aiiibān</p>	<p>Town of the Gardens. White Hills. Red Hills. Stinking Ridge. Garvan's Round Hill.</p>	<p>O. B. Cole, Esq. Lord Rosfmore. Ditto. O. B. Cole, Esq. Mrs. Anne Hope.</p>

Here was the seat of John Burnett, Esq., who died in 1632, the owner of a vast estate in this county, which he had purchased from the old proprietors, in the Baronies of Monaghan, Dartrey, Cre-morne, and Trough. It afterwards belonged to the Montgomerys, and now to Colonel Lloyd.

Allotted to Tirlough McCabe in 1591; in 1622 belonging to Mr. Burnett. Here is a feat, the property of Mr. O. B. Cole.

Allotted to Robt McCabe in 1591.

PARISH OF KILMORE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Clonavarn	cluanu na b-feru	Lawn of the Alders.	Messrs. N. and J. R. Cooke.
Corcaghan	corcaáan	A small Corcafs or Marfh.	Lieut.-Col. Lloyd.
Corcreeghy	cori crioáac	Round Hill of the Boundary.	John Carfon and others.
Cornaglare	cori na ácláru	Round Hill of the Boards.	Joseph Gray and others.
Cornafoe	cori na rúb	Round Hill of the Berries.	Representatives of Riddell.
Corvoam	cori iúua	Round Hill of the Bog.	Lord Rossmore.
Crewmeige	cruaob maedioá	Maidoc's Bush or wide Branching Tree.	Ditto.
Crumlin	crionu áleá	Winding Valley.	Ditto.
Darraghan	darac-áleá or darac-cluanu	Perhaps it means Oak Glen or Oak Lawn.	Ditto.
Drumacaflan	drionu áarleá	Ridge of the Castle.	Rev. T. L. B. Kennedy and others.
Drumacflan	drionu iúe flon	Seems to mean Ridge of the Son of Flann.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumalt	δρουαλτ	Ridge of the Precipice.	Representatives of Thomas McCullagh.
Drumgreeny	δρουαυν ζημαναδ	Sunny Hill.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumlinny	δρουαυν ληνε	Ridge of the Pond.	Ditto.
Drummaconor	δρουαυν ηηνε εονεουβανη	Ridge of Connor's Son.	Representatives of John Fawcett.
Drummuck	δρουαυν ηυκε	Ridge of the Pigs.	Earl of Clonmell.
Dunraymond	δυν μεαδνηοηη	Raymond's Fort.	Representatives of Newell Atkinfon.
Garranroe	ζαρουαυη ρυαδ	Red Copse.	Alexander Montgomery and others.
Glenifh	ζλεαη οηρε	Glen of the Fawn.	Earl of Dartrey and others.
Gortnana	γορτε αν εανανζ	Field of the Marsh or Cut-out Bog.	Representatives of T. E. Wright, Esq.
Killyleen	κυλλ λην	Wood of the Flax.	Henry Jackson, Esq.
Kilnahaltar	κυλλ ηα ηαλτοηα	Cell of the Altar.	Church Temporalities Commissioners and others.
Kiltubbrid	κυλλ τυοβρυαρε	Wood of the Well or Spring.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Leck	λεαα	Hill-side.	Henry Jackson, Esq.
Lifbane	ληνε βαν	White Fort.	J. Wright, Esq.

Allotted to Con McHugh McMahon in 1591.

Allotted to Edmond McCabe McAlexander in 1591.

Here is the parish church.

Allotted to Edmond McCabe McAlexander in 1591.

Allotted to Brian McCabe McDonnell in 1591. Here was the famous McMahon stone. See *supra*, p. 71.

PARISH OF KILMORE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lifnalee	lɪɔɪ nɔ lɔoʃ	Fort of the Calves.	Lord Rosfmore.
Lifnafhannagh	lɪɔɪ nɔ fɛaʃnɔʃ	Fort of the Foxes.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Loffet	lɔɪʃ	A Kneading Trough: well Tilled Land.	Representatives of Atkinfon and others.
Loyft	lɔɪʃtɛ	Plural of Loffet [<i>i.e.</i> Fertile Fields].	Lord Rosfmore.
Mullynahinch	mʉllɔʃ nɔ hɪnɪ	Summit of the Holm or Island.	J. Wright, Esq.
Nart	nɔ fɛaʃtɛ	The Grave.	Lord Rosfmore.
Point	(No Irish.)		H. O. Lewis, Esq.
Radrum	rɔʃtɛ dɪrɔmɔ	Fort of the Ridge or Long Hill.	Earl of Dartrey.
Rofefield	(No Irish.)		Trustees of Captain Slake.
Slieveroe	rɪhɔʃ mʉʃ	Red Mountain.	Lord Rosfmore.
Stranoodan	rɪʃtɛ nɔʃdɔʃnɔ	Holm or Wet Meadow of Nuadhan.	Ditto
Tetoppa	tɔɪʃ tɛʃpɔʃ	House of the Active, Vigorous Man.	Earl of Dartrey.
Tirardan	tɪrɪ ɔʃdɔʃnɔ	District of the Little Hill.	Lord Rosfmore.

Allotted to Owen McCabe in 1591, and in possession of Patrick McCabe, who died in 1638. Inq. 10th September, 1638.

PARISH OF KILMORE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	Allotted to Brian McCabe in 1591. Allotted to Faly McCabe in 1591. Allotted to Con McHugh McMahon in 1591.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Tirmadown	τῆρ τῆλῆζε δυηη	Land of the Plain of the Fort.	Allotted to Brian McCabe in 1591.	James Johnston and O. B. Cole, Esquires.
Tullybryan	τῆλᾶε βῆτῆδῆη	Brian's Hill.	Allotted to Faly McCabe in 1591.	J. Wright, Esq.
Tullygillen	τῆλᾶε ḡῆῆη	Gillian's Hill.	Allotted to Con McHugh McMahon in 1591.	Lord Rosfmore.
Tullynarney	τῆλᾶε ηᾶ η-ᾶῆηηεᾶδ	Hill of the Sloes.	Allotted to Con McHugh McMahon in 1591.	Rev. Hugh Crawford and Lord Rosfmore.
Tullyshelferty Urcher	τῆλᾶε ῖεᾶῖεᾶῖεᾶῖεᾶῖ ηῖεᾶῖη	Shelferty's Hill. A Throw, Cast, or Shot.		Earl of Dartrey. Lord Rosfmore.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Bellanagall	bél áca na n-áall	Mouth of the Ford of the Foreigners.	Lord Rosfmore.
Camla	camla	Crooked Hill.	Ditto.
Carrickanoran	carraic an áh fáilpatraic	Rock of the Cold Spring.	Earl of Dartrey.
Cattlebane Demefne	carraic an rídean	Fairy Mount.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Coolmain	cul méadán	Middle Back.	Rev. E. P. Brooke and others.
Coolshannagh	cul reáhaic	Back Hill of the Foxes.	Church temporalities Commifioners and Lord Rosfmore.
Cordevlis	cori dhuib-íora	Hill of the Black Fort.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Corlat	cori-leaic	Round Hill of the Monuments.	W. Murray and others.
Corlattan	cori leatán	Round Hill of the Little Monument.	Lord Rosfmore and J. Gray.
Corluff	cori loirte	Round Hill of the Kneading Trough.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.

Allotted to Manus M^cArdell in 1591, and part of the estate of Lord Blayney in 1621.

Here was the feat and residence of the late Colonel Westfena.

Allotted to Philip M^cArdell M^cGilpatrick M^cCowley in 1591.

Shedan, *alias* Shean, belonged to Robert Cowell in 1614, who alienated it to Joshua Downing. In 1621 it belonged to Edward, 1st Lord Blayney; in 1637 to the Rev. John Symonds; and in 1656-7 to Mary Lucas, the ancestor of the Lucas family, whose handfome feat is here.

Part of the estate of Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, in 1621. Here is *Rosfmore Park*, the beautiful feat of Lord Rosfmore, formerly called "*Cortolvin Hills*."

PARISH OF MONAGHAN.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cormeen	corn mún	Smooth Round Hill.	Lord Rosfmore.
Cormurphy	corn muríada	Murphy's Round Hill.	William Robinfon, Esq.
Cornacreave	corn na crialoibe	Round Hill of the Branching Tree.	Earl of Dartrey.
Cornacaffagh Demefne	corn na ceirac	Round Hill of the Keshes or Caufeways.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Cornamunady	corn na mune fada	Round Hill of the Long Shrubbery.	Lord Rosfmore.
Cornels	corn an eara	Round Hill of the Cata-ract.	Ditto.
Corrinthigo	corn fúiríreozach	Round Hill of the Ash Trees.	William Murray, Esq.
Cortolvin	corn a talíhan	Round Hill of the Ground.	Lord Rosfmore.
Creeve	criab	A Bush or Wide-spreading Tree.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Croffes	(No Irish.)		Representatives of Thomas Reilly.
Crosflugh	crioír adá	Hugh's Crofs.	James Browne.
Crover	crieabair	Woodcock.	Lord Rosfmore.
Drumacruttan	drumair a éiríreán	Ridge of the Hump.	Ditto.
Drumbear	drumair béir	Ridge of the Shaving.	Ditto.

Here is the feat of Mr. Hamilton. Tully-graham or Tullygrimes, and part of Gallanagh, are included in this demefne.

Part of the estate of Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, in 1621.

Two tates de croffes, belonged to Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, in 1621.

Allotted to Cormock oge McArdell in 1591.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumhirk	δρυμυρ τούριε	Ridge of the Bog.	Lord Rosfmore, Representatives of Humphrey Jones, and others.
Dunaldron	δυν αλδριαν	Aldron's Fort.	Lord Rosfmore.
Dunfinare	δυν φινარი	Sinar's Dun or Earthen Fort.	Ditto.
Edenbrone	έδενβρον	Hill Brow of the Quern.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Feebane	φιοδ βαν	White Rushes.	Ditto.
Feragh	φέριαδ	Graffy.	Lord Rosfmore.
Gallanagh	γαλ-εναδ	White Marsh.	Lord Rosfmore and D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Gortakeeghan	γορτε α γοττάγαν	The Purlind's Garden or Cultivated Field.	Lord Rosfmore.
Greaghglafs	γρέυτ γλάφ	Green Greagh or Mountain Plain.	Earl of Dartrey.
Killyconigan	κοιλλ υι κυνηγόν	O'Coonagan's Wood.	Lord Rosfmore.
Killycushil	κοιλλ κυψιλ	Wood of the Cashel or Stone Fort.	Ditto.
Killydrutan	κοιλλ δριύτταν	Wood of the Dew or Dewy Wood.	Ditto.
Killygowan	κοιλλ α γοβαν	The Smith's Wood.	Ditto.

Allotted to Tirlough M^cArdell in 1591. Part of the estate of Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, in 1621.

Ditto.

"Le tat de Goir" belonged to Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, in 1621.

Allotted to Cormock M^cArdell in 1591.

PARISH OF MONAGHAN.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Killymarly	coill a mhara	Wood of the Marl.	Rev. E. P. Brooke and others.
Killyvane	coille bán	White Wood.	Lord Rosfimore.
Kilnacloy	coill na cloíce	Wood of the Stone.	Ditto.
Kilnamaddy	coill na maadaib	Wood of the Dogs.	Ditto.
Knockaconny	cnoc a cnaib	Hill of the Fire Wood.	Ditto.
Knockaturly	cnoc a tuilaidib	Hill of the Dried up (or Winter) Lough.	Ditto.
Knockroe	cnoc roe	Red Hill.	Ditto.
Latlorcan	leacáir loicáir	Lorkan's or Laurencé's Monument.	Ditto.
Lattigar	leacáir zeáir	Short Monument.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Leagh	leac	Grey Land.	Lord Rosfimore.
Legnacreeve	leac na cnaicibe	Hollow of the Bush.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Lifdrumdoagh	leac na cnaicibe	Fort of the Ridge of the Wells.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.

Here is the Roman Catholic Cathedral for the Diocese of Clogher, a magnificent building designed by J. J. McCarthy, R.H.A. It has, however, the fault, so common in modern Romish ecclesiastical buildings, of being too high for its length. See "The Building News," September 21, 1877.

Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Here in 1705 lived James Duffy, Roman Catholic priest of this parish, ordained by Patrick Tyrell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in 1684.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lisclairim	Lios Laidhreamh	Fort of the Grey Ridge.	Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.	Earl of Dartrey.
Lisnacrerik	Lios na Creic	Mac Rearth's Fort.	Allotted to Henry McArdeall in 1591.	Ditto.
Lisneman	Lios na Man	Fort of the Kids.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Lisfaraw	Lios a Ra	Fort of the Fort.		Lord Rosfimore.
Lisraheagny	Lios Ra h-Éirí	Heagny's Fort.		William Robinfon, Esq.
Moyles	Mullac	The Bald Hills.		Earl of Dartrey.
Mullaghadun	Mullac a' Duin	Hill of the Fort.		Lord Rosfimore.
Mullaghcroghery	Mullac a' Croghery	Hill Top of the Hangman.		Ditto.
Mullaghmatt	Mullac mata	Withered Summit.		Ditto.
Mullaghmonaghan	Mullac muirdeála	Summit of the Little Hills.	Part of the town of Monaghan is in this townland.	Lord Rosfimore and others.
Mullanabattog	Mullac na Bateoige	Hill of the Morafs or Quagmire.		Earl of Dartrey.
Mullyknock	Mullac an Énoic	Top of the Hill.		Lord Rosfimore.
Rackwallace	Rack na Málus	The Rath of the Son of Malus.	This is the proper name of this parish, and here are an ancient burial-ground and the site of the old parish church. See <i>supra</i> , p. 308.	Representatives of John Hamilton.
Rakeeragh	Rack na Málus	Fort of the Sheep.	Allotted to Philip McArdeall McGilpatrick McCowley in 1591.	Lord Rosfimore.
Ramanny	Rack na Málus	Fort of the Monks.	Allotted to Cormock oge McArdeall in 1591.	Licut.-Col. Lloyd.

PARISH OF TEDAVNET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Barratitoppy [<i>Lower</i>]	·βάριπ Δ τσίζε ταραγῖθ	Hill Top of Tappý's Houfe.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Barratitoppy [<i>Upper</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Billifés	ηΔ βηλεδα	The Ancient Trees.	Lord Roslmore.
Bough	βοῦα	Booths or Huts.	Mifs H. Westenra and others.
Boughkeel	βοῦε εαοι	Narrow Booth or Hut.	Ditto.
Caldavnet	εαλλ δαίρηηαδ	The Hazel Tree of St. Davnet.	Representatives of Charles Atkinson.
Cappog	εεαπόζ	A fmall Plot of Land laid out for Tillage.	W. Wright.
Carnquill	εαρη εῦρη	Carn or Heap of the Hazel.	J. D. O'Brien.
Carrachor	εεαῖρηαιη κοη	Odd Quarter.	Mr. J. Mitchell, purchased from Mr. Richardson in 1878.
Carrowhatta	εεαῖρηαιη εῖαιτε	Quarter Tate.	Sir T. O. Forster, Bart.
Clonamully	εααρη Δ ῖηυλληαιῖ	Lawn or Meadow of the Summit.	Mifs H. Westenra.
Clonkeady	εααρη εέηηῖ	Lawn of the Small Hill.	Bifhop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Clontoe	εααρη τεο	Hot Lawn or Meadow.	J. C. Wright.

PARISH OF TEDAVNET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Clontybunnia	cluadairce bairne	Meadows of the Milk.	Miss G. Rose.
Clontycasta	cluadairce casta	Twisted, Curled, or Wind- ing Lawns or Meadows.	Representatives of W. Atkin- son.
Coolkill [<i>Eaff</i>]	cul cōill	Back Wood.	Sir T. O. Forster, Bart.
Coolkill [<i>Wess</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Corblonog	com blonóḡ	Round Hill of the Lard.	Ditto.
Corknock	com cḡnoc	Round Hill.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Corlat	com leacḡ	Round Hill of the Monu- ments.	J. C. Wright, Esq.
ω			
ρ			
Cornacreeve	com na cḡraoibḡ	Round Hill of the Bush or Wide-branching Tree.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Esq.
Cornagilty	ceadḡraimḡ na ḡ-cōill- teab	Quarter of the Woods.	Miss G. Rose.
Cornaguillagh	com na ḡ-cōilleac	Round Hill of the Cocks.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Esq.
Corrinshigo	com cḡmḡreozḡ	Round Hill of the Ash Trees.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.
Creefil	cḡraoiraḡ	A Gorge or Gully.	Miss G. Rose.
Croffes	na cḡra	The Crosses.	Lord Rossmore.
Cuffee	com aḡibḡ	Feet, Radices.	Sir T. O. Forster, Bart.

PARISH OF TEDAVNET.--Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Derryallaghan	δοηηε αλλα'αηηη	Allachan's Oak Wood.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Derrycroffan	δοηηε 'αηορ'αηηη	Croffan's Oak Wood.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.
Derrydorragehy	δοηηε δοη'α	Dark Oak Wood.	Miss G. Rofe.
Derrynagad	δοηηε ηα ηζ'αδ	Oak Wood of the Gads or Withes.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.
Derrynagrew	δοηηε ηα ζ'αηό	Oak Wood of the Nuts.	Representatives of Henry Grattan and others.
Derrynaheco	δοηηε ηα ηερ'α	Oak Wood of the Slough or Quagmire.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Derrynanamph	δοηηε ηα η'αηηη	Oak Wood of the Oxen.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.
Derrynafell [<i>Eaff</i>]	δοηηε ηα η'αηηε	Oak Wood of the Beam, Prop, or Fulcrum.	Miss G. Rofe.
Derrynafell [<i>Wef</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Doogary	δωβ'αηηα	Black Weir.	Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunkett].
Drumbarnet	δρ'αηηη βε'αηηηαηηε	Ridge of the Gap.	Miss G. Rofe.
Drumbenagh	δρ'αηηη βε'ηηε'α'ε	Pointed Ridge.	Representatives of Henry Grattan.
Drumbier	δρ'αηηη βη'αηη	Ridge of the Point.	Lord Rossmore.
Drumbin	δρ'αηηη βη'ηε	Ridge of the Peak.	Miss G. Rofe.
Drumcoo [<i>Brady</i>]	δρ'αηηη 'α'ηηηα	Ridge of the Grief.	Ditto.
Drumcoo [<i>Fofter</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumcoo [<i>Fackon</i>]	δρυκοο κύνηα	Ridge of the Grief.	Miss G. Rofe.
Drumcoo [<i>Woods</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Stephen Murphy, Esq.
Drumdart	δρυμαρ δαλληε	Ridge of the Heifer.	Ditto.
Drumdefco	δρυμαρ δερκο	Ridge of the Dregs.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.
Drumgarran	δρυμαρ γεαλληαρη	Ridge of the Garrons.	Lord Roffmore.
Drumgoalk	δρυμαρ γεαλληε	Ridge of the Dangers.	Lord Roffmore and R. Ellis.
Drumhillagh	δρυμαρ ραλληεαε	Ridge of the Sallows.	Messrs. Crofton.
Druminane	δρυμαρ αη ερη	Ridge of the Bird.	Miss G. Rofe.
Drumlara	δρυμαρ λαρη	Middle Ridge.	Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunkett].
Drumliff	δρυμαρ λιρ	Ridge of the Thigh.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Drumrealk	δρυμαρ ρηαρηε	Ridge of the Morafs.	F. de V. Kane, Esq., and W. Mitchell, Esq.
Drumfcor	δρυμαρ ρεαρη	Ridge of the Chafm or Split.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Drumshanny	δρυμαρ ρεαρηαρηε	Ridge of the Fox.	Messrs. Crofton.
Drumfheaver	δρυμαρ ρηαρηα	Ridge of the Fairies.	Miss G. Rofe.
Drumflavog	δρυμαρ ρηαρηεε	Ridge of the Mire.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.
Edenbrone	ευδαρη βρηερη	Hill Brow or Brae of the Quern or Hand-mill.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.

There is a Roman Catholic chapel in this townland.

Here is *Poplar Vale*, the feat of the family of Richardfon.

Here was the feat of the family of Mitchell, at present belonging to Mr. Kane.

PARISH OF TEDAVNET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Eshacrin	ΔΙΡ Δ ΕΜΑΙΩ	Hill-bafe of the Tree.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Efq.
Eshcloghfin	ΔΙΡ ΔΙΟΙΕ ΕΙΩ	Hill-bafe of the White Stone.	George Green, Efq.
Eshnaglogh	ΔΙΡ ΝΑ ΖΙΟΙ	Hill-bafe of the Stones.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Efq.
Feebaghbane	ΕΙΘΒΑΙ	White Woody Diftrict.	Mifs G. Rofc.
Feebaghduff	ΕΙΘΒΑΙ ΔΥΒ	Black Woody Diftrict.	Ditto.
Foremafs	ΕΜΑΙΜΑΙ	Cold Hill.	Sir T. O. Forfter, Bart.
Formoyle	ΕΦΜΑΙΛΕ	A Round Hill.	S. R. B. Evatt, Efq.
Gilford	(No Irifh.)		D. M. A. Hamilton, Efq.
Gladrumman	ΖΙΔΑΙ ΔΙΜΜΑΙ	Green Ridge.	Meffrs. Crofton.
Gola [<i>Engli/h</i>]	ΖΟΙΔΑ	Forked Land.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Efq.
Gola [<i>Iri/h</i>]	Ditto.		Ditto.
Graffagh	ΖΙΔΑΙΔΑ	Grubbed Land.	S. R. B. Evatt, Efq.
Greagh	ΖΙΕΥ	A Mountain Flat.	Henry Green, Efq.
Islands	ΝΑ ΗΟΙΛΕΔΙΩ	The Iflands.	J. C. Wright, Efq.
Iterery	ΙΟΤΕΑΙ ΕΪΠΕ	Lower Diftrict.	Mifs H. Weltenra and others.
Kibberidog	ΚΙΒΕ ΙΙΒΕΟΙ	Land of the Bog-awl.	Lord Roffmore.

A very large mountain townland of 1,341 acres, comprising four lakes: Antrawer, Aportan, Galluone, and Sallagh.

Here is the feat and refidence of W. E. Wood-Wright, Efq., whole anceftor, James Wright, is fuppofed to have fettled here in 1653.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Killatten	cill uiríḡ	Church of the Furze.	Miss H. Westenra.
Killybough	(No Irish.)		Stephen Murphy, Esq.
Killicarnan [<i>North</i>]	cill a cairnair	Wood of the Heap.	Miss H. Westenra.
Killicarnan [<i>South</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sir T. O. Forster, Bart.
Killycreen	cille cḡḡḡ	Withered Wood.	Representatives of Henry Grattan.
Killydonnelly	cille donḡḡḡ	Donnelly's Wood.	Lord Rossmore.
Killygavna	cill a ḡḡḡḡ	Wood of the Calf.	Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunkett].
Killygrallan	cill a ḡḡḡḡḡ	Wood of the Mire.	Lord Rossmore.
Killylough	cill a loḡḡ	Wood of the Lake.	Representatives of Charles Atkinson.
Killymarran	cill a ḡḡḡḡḡ	Marran's Church.	Church Temporalities Commissioners.
Killytur	cill a tur	Wood of the Bush.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.
Kilmore [<i>East</i>]	cill moḡḡ	Great Wood.	Lord Rossmore.
Kilmore [<i>West</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Esq.
Knockacullion	cnoc a cullḡḡ	Hill of the Holly.	Miss H. Westenra.
Knockanearla	cnoc air ḡḡḡḡ	The Earl's Hill.	Ditto.
Knockatallan	cnoc a tallḡḡḡ	Hill of the Salt.	Ditto.

The glebe of the parish is in this townland.

PARISH OF TEDAVNET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Knockballyroney	cnoc baile roipe	Hill-town of the Hair.	Miss G. Rofc.
Knockcor	cnoc coru	Odd Hill or Smooth Hill.	Stephen Murphy, Esq.
Knocknageeha	cnoc na zaoize	Hill of the Wind.	Miss H. Westera.
Knocknalun	cnoc na lon	Hill of the Blackbirds.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Lennaght	leannaght	New Milk.	Ditto.
Milligan	meallaighan	Small Knolls.	W. E. Wood-Wright, Esq.
Mullaghinshigo	mullac fuirreogha	Summit of the Ash Trees.	Henry Green, Esq.
Mullaghmore [Eaf]	mullac moir	Great Summit or Hill Top.	Messrs. Crofton.
Mullaghmore [North]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Miss G. Rofc.
Mullaghmore [West]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Lord Rosfmore.
Mullanarockan	mullac na rocán	Hill Top of the Huts.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Mullantimore	mullagán an taoise moir	Hill Top of the Big House.	Henry Green, Esq.
Mullatigorry	mullac taoise zofuagb	Hill Top of Godfrey's House.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.

Here in 1705 lived Bryan McMahon, Roman Catholic priest of this parish, ordained by Oliver Plunket, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1673.

Here is the seat and residence of Miss Gertrude Rofc.

The parish church of Tedavnet, commonly called *Bellanode*, i.e. the Mouth of the Ford of the Sod, is in this townland.

Here are the old church, graveyard, and Roman Catholic chapel of Tedavnet.

Here is *Mount Louise*, the seat and residence of S. R. B. Evatt, Esq.

PARISH OF TEDAVNET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Tully	tulavj̄	Hill.		Miss G. Rofc.
Tullycroman	tulavj̄ av cromoavj̄	Hill of the Crows or Rooks.		E. S. Lucas, Esq., and W. Mitchell, Esq.
Tullygony	tulavj̄ juavj̄	Gowan's Hill.	Belonged to Richard Robinſon in 1706.	Henry Green, Esq.
Tullylone	tulavj̄ luavj̄	Lamb's Hill.		D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Tullyvogy	tulavj̄ boj̄avj̄	Hill of the Bog.		Biſhop of Meath [Lord Plunkett].

PARISH OF TEHALLAN [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghabrick	ἀγάδ βρικε	Field of the Badger.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Annacramph	ελληὰς κρηλιή	Marsh of Wild Garlic.	Rev. W. Johnston.
Carn	καπιη	A Cairn or Sepulchral Heap.	J. M. Rofs, Esq.
Carrowkeel	σεαῖρηλιή καοι	Narrow Quarter.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cavanreagh	καβάν ρηαε	Grey Hill.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Clonlonan	κλυον λονάριη	Lonan's Lawn or Meadow.	Trustees of Mrs. Henderfon.
Coolmuckbane	κυλ μυε βάν	White Back Hill of the Pigs.	J. Atkinfon, Esq.
Corbeg	κορι βεαζ	Little Round Hill.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Cordevilis	κοριδουβιλίρ	Round Hill of the Black Fort.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cornahoe	κορι ηα ηαβα	Bend of the River, or Round Hill of the River.	E. Richardson, Esq.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Corrakealy	cōr-Δ r̄z̄eulΔj̄d̄e	Round Hill of the Story Tellers.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Corrawillin	cōr Δ m̄j̄ll̄j̄	Round Hill of the Mill.	Ditto.
Corvally	cōr Δ beΔΔΔj̄z̄	Round Hill of the Road or Pafs.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Creighans	c̄r̄iōc̄Δj̄	Shrubberies.	E. Richardfon, Esq.
Crowey	c̄r̄uΔj̄z̄	Hard Land.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Crumlin	c̄r̄m̄j̄-z̄leΔj̄	Winding Valley.	Ditto.
Culdaloo	coll ΔΔΔΔ	Dalua's Hazel.	Rev. E. P. Brooke and others.
Derry	d̄j̄r̄j̄e	An Oak Wood.	Ditto.
Dromore	d̄r̄m̄j̄ m̄d̄j̄	Great Ridge.	Trustees of Mrs. Henderfon.
Drumacruttan	d̄r̄m̄j̄ Δ c̄r̄m̄z̄eΔj̄	Ridge of the Hunch-back.	J. M. Rofs and others.
Drumageivin	d̄r̄m̄j̄ Δ z̄eΔΔΔj̄	Ridge of the Sparrow or Swallow.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Drumgoole	d̄r̄m̄j̄ z̄j̄Δj̄	Ridge of the Coals or Charcoal.	E. E. Mayne, Esq.

PARISH OF TEHALLAN [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumrutagh	δρυρτη ρύτταλ	Ridge of the Routs.	Mrs. Henderfon.
Fedoo	φεαδ δυβ	Black Wood.	Trustees of Mrs. Henderfon.
Garran-Itra	γάρραν ιόττραλ	Lower Copse.	Rev. W. Johnston.
Garran-Otra, or Gibraltar.	γάρραν ότραλ	Upper Copse.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Golree	γολρεα	Rocks.	T. Atkinfon, Esq.
Kildoagh	κολλ δυαλ	Duach's Wood.	Lieut.-Col. Lloyd and J. Campbell.
Killeef	(No Irish.)	Wood of the Carn or Heap.	Earl of Dartrey.
Killycarnan	κολλ κάρραν	O'Neill's Wood.	Trustees of Mrs. Henderfon.
Killyneill	κολλ νηελλ	Godfrey Head or Hill.	J. R. Waddell, Esq.
Kingorry	κινορρυ	Cowry's Hill.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Knockacunnier	κνοκ κουννερ	Yellow Hill.	E. E. Mayne, Esq.
Knockboy	κνοκ βουβε	Grey Ridge.	J. Atkinfon, Esq.
Leitrim	λεϊτρυμ	Carney's Ridge.	Lieut.-Col. Lloyd.
Lifcarney	λεϊφ κερνεϋ		J. M. Rofs and Mrs. Henderfon.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lifanore	ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ	Fort of the Drops or Tears.	Allotted to James M ^c Mahon in 1591.	Mrs. Henderfon.
Mullaghmore Seaveagh	ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Great Summit. Birch Seat.	Allotted to Tirlough M ^c Mahon in 1591. Two tates.	Rev. E. P. Brooke and others. E. Richardson, Esq.
Shelvins	ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Small Possessions.	Allotted to Brian Fitz Rory M ^c Mahon in 1591. Two tates.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Sinnagin Tamlat	ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Bush of the Heads. A Burial Place.	Towlaght. Allotted to Tool boy M ^c Mahon in 1591.	E. E. Mayne, Esq. Earl of Dartrey and Rev. W. Johnston.
Templetate	ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Tate of the Church.		E. E. Mayne, Esq., and Rev. J. R. Tarleton.
Terrycaffé Tiravera	ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	O'Coffey's District. Land of Reproach.		E. Richardson, Esq. Ditto.
Tuckmilltate		Hill of the Calf.		Church Temporalities Commissioners.
Tullygony	ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Green Hill.		Rev. J. R. Tarleton and Church Temporalities Commissioners.
Tullylish Tullynanure	ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	Hill of the Yews.	Allotted to Brian Fitz-James M ^c Mahon in 1591.	E. E. Mayne, Esq. J. Atkinson, Esq.

PARISH OF TULLYCORBET [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Annamacneill	עאנא תינע נעיל	Mac Neill's Marfh.	Representatives of J. Wilfon and others.
Braddocks	בראדוקס	A Little Neck or Gorge.	William Murray, Esq.
Cargaghramer	עארגאגראמער	Thick or Large Rocks.	C. Mayne, Esq.
Coohey	עוהי	(Meaning uncertain.)	Ditto.
Cordevlis [<i>North</i>]	עור דעבליר	Round Hill of the Black Fort.	Representatives of Anthony Denny.
Cordoolough	עור דוב לוֹעא	Round Hill of the Black Lough.	H. Rowley, Esq., and others.
Corfad	עור פאדא	Long Hill.	Earl of Dartrey.
Corfinlough	עור פינֶלֶח לוֹע	Round Hill of the Bright Lake.	Representatives of Humphrys Jones.
Corlea	עור לילע	Grey Hill.	Representatives of Alexander Waddell.
Corlongford	עור א לונגֶפֶרד	Round Hill of the Camp or Fortrefs.	Earl of Dartrey.

Allotted to W. Davies in 1591.

Allotted to Barnaby Lorkan in 1591. In 1622 this and many other townlands were in the possession of Christopher Fleming, of Newry, who died in that year. Inq. 8th August, 1624. Here is a Seceders' meeting-house.

Allotted to Barnaby Lorkan in 1591.

This was the feat and residence of Rois oge M^cMahon, who died in 1638, son of Rois-Bane, one of the principal chiefs of the M^cMahons.

Corelec. Allotted to W. Davies in 1591.

Allotted to Barnaby Lorkan in 1591.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cornacreeve	corn na crialoibe	Round Hill of the Bush or Branching Tree.	H. Rowley, Esq.
Cornahoe	corn na haldá	Round Hill of the River.	Ditto.
Cornanagh	corn na neac	Round Hill of the Horses.	J. Hamilton, Esq.
Cornanure	corn na n-ribairi	Hill of the Yews.	Robert Warren and others.
Corraviller	corn a bjoiliri	Round Hill of the Water Cresses.	J. Hamilton, Esq.
Corvally	corn a bealaifj	Bend of the Road.	Earl of Dartrey.
Corvoy	corn a báifje	Round Hill of the Combat or Fight.	H. Rowley, Esq.
Cuffaboy	corn buibe	Yellow Feet.	Earl of Dartrey.
Derryhallagh	doime íalac	Dirty Oak Grove.	C. Mayne, Esq.
Derryluisk	doime loic	Oak Grove of the Cave or Cavern.	Representatives of Anthony Denny.
Drumlongfield	drum na leaij-collle	Ridge of the Elm Wood.	Representatives of Thomas Lucas.
Drumroofs	drum íúire	Ridge of the Marsh.	C. Mayne, Esq.
Kilnacran	coll na ccraifj	Wood of the Trees.	Representatives of Anthony Denny.
Kilnamaddy	coll na maadad	Wood of the Dogs.	Representatives of H. N. Atkinson.
Lantaur	lan-tairad	Full Fruit.	Trustees of Colonel Hamilton.

Allotted to Thomas Kelly in 1591.
Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Allotted to Barnaby Lorkan in 1591.

Allotted to Thomas Kelly in 1591.

PARISH OF TULLYCORBET [PART OF].—Continued.

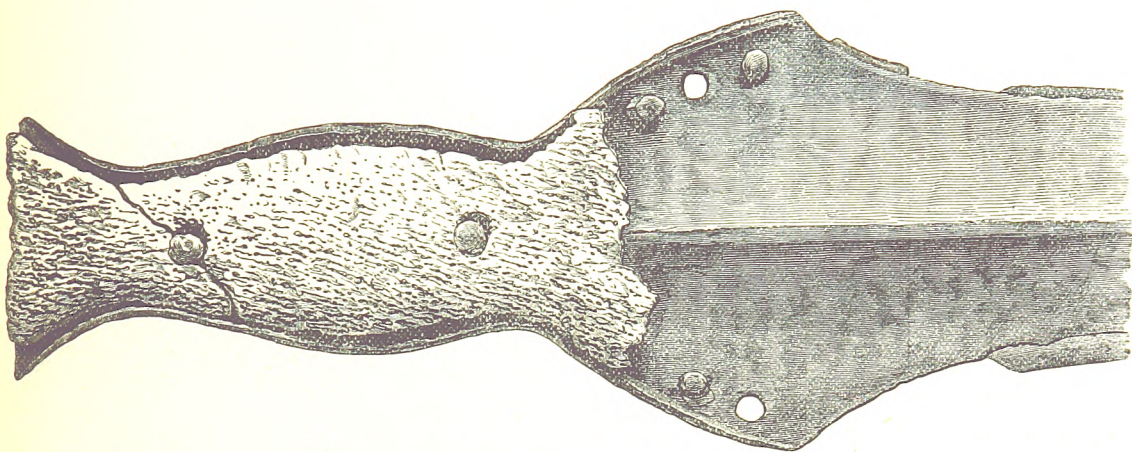
ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Legacurry Lennan	l.Δ.3 Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. lúneΔ.Δ.Δ.	Hollow of the Cauldron. (Meaning uncertain.)	H. Rowley, Esq. C. Mayne, Esq.
Lifquigny	l.Δ.Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ.	Quigney's Fort.	Representatives of Anthony Denny.
Mullan	Δ.Δ.Δ.Δ.Δ.	A Little Hill.	H. Rowley, Esq.
Mullycrock	Δ.Δ.Δ.Δ.Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ.	Top of the Hill.	— Wilson and others.
Shanmullagh	Δ.Δ.Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ.	Old Summit.	Representatives of Anthony Denny.
Terrygeely	Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ.	The Irishman's Tower or Bush.	Ditto.
Tiromedan	Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ. Δ.	Land of the Fool.	C. Mayne, Esq.

Here is the celebrated "incribed" cromlech, though not marked in the Ordnance Map, of which so much has been written. See "Proceedings of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland," vol. ii. 4th series, p. 523.

Here is the parish church and glebe of Tullycorbet.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWNLANDS IN THE BARONY OF CREMORNE. PARISHES OF
AGHNAMULLEN, BALLYBAY, CLONTIBRET, MUCKNOE,
TEHALLAN [part of], AND TULLYCORBET [part of].



LEAF-SHAPED BRONZE SWORD, WITH BONE HAFT.

Found in Lisletrim Bog, in the Townland of Tullycoora, in the Parish of Mucknoe, Barony of Cremorne, in 1865.¹ See the "Journal of the Archæological Association of Ireland," vol. i. 3rd series, Proceedings, p. 23.



ALTHOUGH the Barony of Cremorne is the largest in the county, it contained but sixteen ballybetaghs and a half, besides termon lands; whereas the Barony of Trough, about half the size of Cremorne, had fourteen, and Monaghan and Dartrey, both inferior in extent to Cremorne, twenty-one and eighteen ballybetaghs respectively.

To Ever M^cCouley M^cMahon in the year 1591 were allotted "in demayne" the following five ballybetaghs: Ballenlogh, Ballyreogh, Ballenlurgon, Balleknockeoliste, and Balleoghill, comprising the parishes of Aghnamullen, Ballybay, and Mucknoe.

To freeholders under the said Ever there were granted eleven ballybetaghs and a half, viz.: Balleloghlaghin, Balleneny, Ballerawer, Balleportnare, Ballemaighan, Ballenivare, Balledromgor, Ballenveaghan, Ballekillaownage, Ballytawlaght, Ballevickenelly, and the half town of Corgagh. These lands appear to have been situated in the parishes of Clontibret, Tehallan, and Tullycorbet.

¹ In the Collection of Robert Day, Jun., Esq., to whom I am obliged for the loan of the woodcut.

PARISH OF AGHNAMULLEN.—Continued.

County of Monaghan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Carrickaveilty Clonacullion	caimuaic a' uieallta cluauu a' cuilliu	Rock of the Deception. Lawn (or Meadow) of the Holly.	H. Crofton, Esq. Thomas Atkinson, Esq.
Cloffagh [<i>Beg</i>]	cloiuaic	Full of Ditches.	Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, Bart.
Cloffagh [<i>More</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Cooltrim	cuil tuu	Dry Corner (or Angle).	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cooltrimegish	Ditto.	Dry Corner (or Angle) of the Church.	Andrew M ^c Math, Esq.
Coofe	cuaf	A Cave.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Cordevlis	coi duib-lio	Hill of the Black Fort.	Sir W. Verner, Bart.
Corfad	coi faada	Long Hill.	James M ^c Cullagh.
Corgreagh	coi zueice	Round Hill of the Moun- tain Flat (or Plain).	William Tenison, Esq.
Corhelshingh	coi foillreuaic	Shining Hill.	Ditto.
Corkeeran	coi caoiteaio	Hill of the Rowan Trees.	Rev. F. A. Minnitt.
Corlat	coi laic	Hill of the Monument.	John Lentaigne, Esq.
Corlea	coi laic	Grey Hill.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cormeen	coi uio	Smooth Hill.	Church Temporalities Com- missioners and Peter Fitz Patrick.
Cornacarrow	coi na caimuaic	Hill of the Fishing Weir.	W. M ^c Kean.

There is an ancient burial-ground here.

An ancient burial-ground here.

A Presbyterian meeting-house here.

PARISH OF AGHNAMULLEN.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Corracharra	κορ Ἀ' ἔαρτᾶ	Round Hill of the Pillar Stone.	William Tenison, Esq.
Corrafkea	κορ Ἀ ρζεϊϰε	Hill of the Bush or Lone Thorn.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Corryhagan	κορ υἱ ἡ-Ἀζᾶη	O'Hagan's Hill.	Ditto.
Corfilloga	κορ ρᾶρλεοζᾶϰ	Hill of the Sallows.	Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket] and others.
Cortaghart	κορ Ἀ' τᾶῶᾶητ	Hill of the Skirmish.	Mary Campbell and others.
Cortannel	κορ Ἀ τερηᾶη	Hill of the Bonfire.	Henry Jackson.
Cortober	κορ Ἀ τρῶηητ	Hill of the Well.	William Tenison, Esq.
Corvackan	κορ Ἀ βᾶῶᾶη	Hill of the Stake.	Henrietta Young.
Corwillin	κορ Ἀ ηῶηηῶ	Round Hill of the Mill.	A. A. M. Ker, Esq.
Creeve	κρᾶοῦβ	A Wide-branching Tree.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Crossduff	κρῶρ δῶβ	Black Cross.	Elizabeth Tyler and others.
Cumry	κῶηηηᾶῶ	The Confluences.	Earl of Dartrey.
Derry	δῶηηε	An Oak Wood.	Major John Leflie.
Derrygoony	δῶηηε ζῶηηᾶ	Oak Wood of the Calf.	The Rev. J. McDonnell, purchased from the representatives of the late Mr. Minnit in 1878.
		Corvullyn? Barnaby Birne died seized of it, 7th December, 1640. Inq. 16th April, 1641.	
		Here is a district church, erected in 1827.	

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Derryrooik	derrre rrooik	Oak Wood of the Marsh.	T. H. Fletcher, Esq.
Doora	dooe ra	Black Fort.	Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.
Drumcanon	drumcanon	Cannan's Ridge (or Long Hill).	Colburn Mayne, Esq.
Drumcreeghan	drumcreeghan	Ridge of the Shrubbery.	Representatives of H. Grattan.
Drumcunnion	drumcunnion	Rabbit Hill.	William Tenison, Esq.
Drumfaltra	drumfaltra	Ridge of the Hedged Fort.	A. Brown.
Drumgor	drumgor	Ridge of the Turf Mould.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Drumhillagh	drumhillagh	Ridge of the Sallows.	Representatives of H. Grattan.
Drumillard	drumillard	Ridge of the Eagle.	Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.
Drumllood	drumllood	Lughat's Ridge.	Robert F. Ellis, Esq.
Drumod	drumod	Long Ridge.	Colburn Mayne, Esq.
Drumskelt	drumskelt	Cleft Ridge.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
Dunmakenna	dunmakenna	Mac Kenny's Fort.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Edenbrone	edenbrone	Hill-front of the Quern.	J. Johnstone.
Edenforan	edenforan	Hill-front of the Cold Spring.	Earl of Dartrey.
Fairtahy	fairtahy	Eochy's Grave.	William Tenison, Esq.

Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Barnaby Birne died seized of it, 7th December, 1640. Inq. 16th April, 1641.

Ditto.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lattonfasky	leac̄-c̄ón̄ ꝑ̄áꝑ̄ꝛ̄c̄e	Compressed Half Hill.	W. Fitzgerald.
Leagh	l̄iá-c̄á	Grey Field.	Sir William Verner, Bart.
Lifdrumcleve	l̄iꝑ̄ d̄iꝑ̄ꝑ̄ c̄l̄iáḃ	Fort of the Ridge of the Baskets.	A. McMath, Esq.
Lifduff	l̄iꝑ̄ d̄uḃ	Black Fort.	Mary Higginbottom.
Lifgillan	l̄iꝑ̄ ꝑ̄oll̄áꝑ̄	Gillan's Fort.	Sir W. Verner, Bart.
Lifgorran	l̄iꝑ̄ ꝑ̄áꝑ̄áꝑ̄	Fort of the Copse.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq., and others.
Lifnadarragh	l̄iꝑ̄ ꝑ̄á d̄áꝑ̄á-c̄	Fort of the Oak.	William Tenison, Esq.
Lifnagalliagh	l̄iꝑ̄ ꝑ̄á ꝑ̄-c̄áꝑ̄leac̄	Fort of the Hags.	William Watfon.
Lifnalong	l̄iꝑ̄ ꝑ̄á lonꝑ̄	Fort of the Ships.	J. Atkinson, Esq.
Liffinisky	l̄iꝑ̄ áꝑ̄ uꝑ̄ꝛce	Fort of the Water.	William Tenison, Esq.
Lurgachamlough	lonꝑ̄ á c̄áꝑ̄-loꝑ̄ce	Track of the Crooked Lough.	J. Mitchell and others.
		Lough Egish church and burial-ground are in this townland.	
		A double fort is in this townland.	
		A Roman Catholic chapel is here.	
		Here is a cromlech composed of seven standing stones, the highest about six feet, with several smaller ones, disposed like a "Giant's Grave," about eight yards in length by three yards in breadth.	
		Here is a good treble fort.	

PARISH OF AGHNAMULLEN.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lurgangreen	(No Irish.)	Lurgigreen; of which Barnaby Birne died seized, 7th December, 1640. Inq. 16th April, 1641. It afterwards belonged to Sir William Talbot, Bart.	Rcv. W. S. Burnside.
Maghon	μαζάαν	Slit Oak.	Colburn Mayne, Esq.
Money	μυπε	A Brake or Shrubbery.	Ditto.
Monintin	μόπ μ τενεδ	Bog of the Fire.	Sir W. Verner, Bart.
Mountain Lodge	(No Irish.)		David Blizard, Esq.
Demeſne			
Mount Carmel	Ditto.		Thomas H. Moorhead, Esq.
Moyle [<i>Beg</i>]	μλοιλ be3	Little Bare Hill.	Major John Leslie.
Moyle [<i>More</i>]	μλοιλ μδρι	Great Bare Hill.	Ditto.
Moylemuck	μλοιλ μυε	Bald Hill of the Swine.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Mullanagore	μυλλάε να η-ζοδαν	Hill Top of the Goats.	Sir W. Verner, Bart.
Mullananalt	μυλλανδ να ηαε	Summit of the Glens.	H. Crofton, Esq.
Mullanary Cortannel	μυλλα αν αυμλανδε	Summit of the Shepherds.	W. S. Stanley, Esq.
Mullanary Glebe	Ditto.	Ditto.	Representatives of R. A. Minnitt, Esq.
Raw	μλέ	A Fort.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Rebane	μρέδ βάν	White Plain.	Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Reduff	ῤῥῖḃ dub	Black Plain.		Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.
Roo	ῤῥῖḃ a	Abounding in the Herb Rue.		A. N. Montgomery, Esq.
Shankill	ῤῥῖḃ cill	Old Church.		William Tenison, Esq.
Shantonagh	ῤῥῖḃ tōnāc	Old Mound or Rampart.		Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.
Shantony	ῤῥῖḃ tōnāḃ	Ditto.	The seat of the Tenison family is in this townland.	William Tenison, Esq.
Sra	ῤῥῖḃ	A Holm or Strath.		Mrs. David Hamill.
Tamlat	ῤῥῖḃ lāc	A Plague Grave.		Representatives of R. A. Minnitt, Esq.
Tattybrack	ῤῥῖḃ tēḃrac	Speckled Tate.		Sir W. Verner, Bart.
Tievaleny	ῤῥῖḃ a léanāḃ	Meadow Side.		A. McMath, Esq.
Tooa	ῤῥῖḃ	A Territory.	Here is the seat of Mr. FitzHerbert, formerly belonging to Mr. Corry, the prototype of Miss Edgeworth's "King Corney."	Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.
Toffy	ῤῥῖḃ	Firt or Front.		E. Gray and others.
Tullyglafs	ῤῥῖḃ glāf	Green Hill.	Here, in the angle between the townlands of Bocks and Comaflonagh, was in 1634 the house and residence of Col. McBrian McMahon, one of the principal chiefs of that sept, and M.P. for the county at that time, as appears by Raven's Survey of Farney.	Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.

PARISH OF AGHNAMULLEN.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Tullynahinnera	τᾶλᾶνῖ) ἡλ ἡ-ἡνῖε	Land of the Drink.		E. Fiddes and others.
Tullynamalra	τᾶλᾶνῖ) ἡλ ἡᾶλλ-ἡνῖε	Land of the Slow Streams.		M. Hawkshaw, Esq.
Tullynanegish	τᾶλᾶνῖ) ἡλ ἡ-εἰῖῖῖ	Hill of the Poets.		Ditto.
Tullyrain	τᾶλᾶνῖ) ἡλ ᾶᾶᾶνῖ	Hill of the Ferns.	Here is Bellatrain, βᾶλ ᾶᾶ ᾶᾶᾶνῖ, the Mouth of the Ford of the Mighty Man or Hero.	Thomas FitzHerbert, Esq.
Ullinagh	υἡἡῖῖᾶᾶ	Having Elbows (or Angles).		A. Montgomery and others.

PARISH OF BALLYBAY [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Acres	(No Irish.)		Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Agheralane	ácaillie leácaí	Broad Acre.	Ditto.
Annaneefé	áé na naoiff	Ford of the Ages.	Ditto.
Balladian	bealaic a dá éir	Pas of the Two Birds.	Ditto.
Cabragh	cabraic	Rubbish, Bad Land.	Vifcount Templetown.
Carrickinare	cairicairic an íeill	Rock of the Grafs.	Ditto.
Clogher	clocaill	Stony Land.	Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Corbrack	coir breac	Speckled Hill.	E. Mayne, Esq.
Corfad	coir fada	Long Hill.	Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Corkeeran	coir caoircairic	Hill of the Rowan Trees.	Ditto.
Cornahoe	coir na h-uaija	Hill of the Cave.	Ditto.
Cornamucklaglafs	coir na muclaic zlar	Green Hill of the Pige- eries.	Ditto.
Corrybrannan	coir uí brannáiric	O'Brannan's Hill.	Ditto.
Derrynalobinagh	doiric na lúiribealaic	Oak Wood of the Turn- ings.	Ditto.
Derryvally	doiric bealaic	Oak Wood of the Road (or Pafs).	Ditto.
Drumar	doiric an	Ridge of the Slaughter.	Ditto.

Here is a cromlech, or "Giant's Grave."

The parish church and town of Ballybay are in this townland.

Here is the Presbyterian meeting-house of Ballybay.

There are here meeting-houses and graveyards both for the Presbyterians and for the Seceders, and here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

PARISH OF BALLYBAY [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drumgarra	δρυμν α ζεαι-εϊαδ	Ridge of the Hare.	Vicount Templetown.
Drumgrole	δρυμν ζηυαη	Ridge of the Gravel.	Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Drumguilwee	δρυμν ζ-κοηλεαδ	Ridge of the Wood.	Mrs. Anne Hope and others.
Drumhawan	δρυμν εανηαν	Ridge of Roots (or Wild Parsnips).	Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Drumhillagh	δρυμν εανηε	Ridge of the Sallows.	H. Grattan, Esq.
Drumlane	δρυμν λεαεαν	Broad Ridge.	Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Drummuck	δρυμν μυε	Ridge of the Pigs.	Ditto.
Dunmaurice	δυν μυμυεϊρα	Maurice's Dun or Fort.	Ditto.
Edenanay	ευδαν αν εεαδα	Hill-front of the Wood.	Rev. James Niblock, Presbyterian minister.
Edenaneane	ευδαν ηα η-ευν	Hill-front of the Birds.	Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Greagh	εϊευε	A Mountain Flat.	Ditto.
Knappagh	εναραε	Full of Hills or Knolls.	Ditto.
Knocknamaddy	ενοε ηα ηαηδε	Hill of the Sticks.	Ditto.
Laragh	λαεραε	The Site of any Building.	Ditto.
Monantin	μουν αν τενεε	Bog of the Fire.	Ditto.

The seat of the Leslie family is in this town-land.

PARISH OF BALLYBAY [PART OF].—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Shane	Fíadán	A Fairy Hill.		Mrs. Anne Hope, Robert Callan, and others.
Shantonagh	Feam tonnac	Old Rampart.		Hugh Keenan, Esq.
Terrygreeghan	Tírrí uí D'Íreóráin	O'Greaghan's Land.		Mrs. Emily Leslie.
Tonyglafan	Tainnac uí D'Íreóráin	O'Glafan's Field.	Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.	Ditto.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghnamcal	ÁCÁD NÁ MEALA	Field of the Honey.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Annadruman	ΕΑΝΔΕ ΔΡΟΜΑΝΝ	Marsh of the Ridge.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Annagh	ΕΑΝΔΕ	A Marsh or Cut-out Bog.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Annagleve	ΑΕ ΝΑ Ξ-ΕΛΑΒ	Ford of the Baskets.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Annaglogh	ΑΕ ΝΑ Ξ-ΕΛΟΕ	Ford of the Stones.	W. McKean, Esq.
Annahale	ΕΑΝΔΕ ΑΟΙΛ	Marsh of the Lime.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Annahuby	ΕΑΝΔΕ-ΑΟΔΑ-ΒΥΡΩΕ	Yellow Hugh's Marsh.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Annalittin	ΕΑΝΔΕ ΗΤΙΠ	Litton's Marsh.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Annafceeragh	ΑΕ ΝΑ ΡΑΟΠΕΑΕ	Ford of the Freemen.	J. G. Thompson, Esq.
Annayalla	ΕΑΝΔΕ ΞΕΑΛΑ	White Marshes or Cut-out Bogs.	Viscount Templetown.
Arclintagh	ΑΠΘ ΕΛΙΑΠΤΕΑΕ	Height of the Meadows.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Avalbane	ΑΒΑΛ ΒΑΠ	White Orchard.	Ditto.
Avalreagh	ΑΒΑΛ ΠΥΑΕ	Swarthy Orchard.	Representatives of H. Hope, Esq., and others.
Ballygreany	ΒΕΑΛΑΞ ΞΠΕΠΕ	Sunny Pafs or Road.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.

There are three forts here, one of them called "Black Quarter."

Edward, the first Lord Blayney, died seized of this townland in 1621. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

Allotted in 1591 to Hugh McMahon.

Allotted in 1591 to Owen moyle O'Duffy McOwen, and sold by that family to John Burnett, Esq., 10th May, 1622. Inq. 17th January, 1622-3.

Angello. Allotted in 1591 to Gilpatrick McHugh McMahon. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Here is a feat of the Swanzy family called "Rockfield."

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Billeady Brackagh	bīle éadaíjē brōcāc	Tree of the Cloths. A Badger Warren.	Leased by Ardel McEver McMahan in 1623 to William Sanders, for 61 years. Inq. 15th August, 1635. Afterwards fold to Charles Vifcount Moore. Inq. 24th March, 1637.	Robert Carrol and others. Hugh Keenan, Esq.
Bryanlitter	brēan-līrīr	Stinking Swamp.	Allotted in 1591 to Patrick McCormocke O'Duffy.	Representatives of Andrew McMorran.
Carrickaderry	carrīcāc ā dōrīe	Rock of the Oak Wood.		Representatives of H. Hope, Esq., and others.
Carrickagarvan	carrīcāc ā jārībār	Garvan's Rock.		Mrs. Anne Hope.
Carrickanure	carrīcāc ān nūrīr	Rock of the Yew.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cashel	carrīcāc	A Stone Fort.	A cashel or stone fort is marked here in the Ordnance Survey. It is a large townland of nearly 550 acres, and was allotted in 1591 to Patrick McShane McMahan.	E. R. S. Smyth, Esq.
Cavanaguillagh	cābān nā jōcīcāc	Round Hill of the Wood-cocks.		Mrs. Anne Hope.
Cavancreevy	cābān cīrācībē	Hill (or Hollow) of the Bush or Spreading Tree.	Allotted in 1591 to Toole McGilduffe Mac Mahon.	J. R. Irwyn.
Clarderry	clārī dōrīe	Plain of the Oak Wood.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Clare oghil	clārī cōcārīll	Plain of the Yew Wood.		H. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Clerran	clōrīcīrēān	A Stony Place.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Cloghan	clóchan	A Caufeway.	Allotted in 1591 to Brian McMahon Fitz Patrick.
Clonacoor	cluanach an óinn	Lawn of the Gold.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Clonavogy	cluanach a boḡaḡaḡe	Lawn of the Bog or Morafs.	E. S. Lucas, Esq. Mrs. Anne Hope.
Concra	con cno (meaning not understood by the peasantry).	Kennel (<i>con</i> , genitive plural of <i>cu</i> , a Dog; <i>cno</i> , a Stye or Inclosure).	Ditto.
Coolartragh	cuil artraḡ	Artris Corner or Angle.	H. Bond.
Coolmannan	cuil mannan	Mannin's Back (of a Hill).	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Corcaskea	corice rḡaḡe	Oats of the Briars.	Earl of Clonmell.
Corderrybane	cor a doime bán	Hill of the Derry (White).	H. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Corderryduff	cor a doime dub	Hill of the Derry or Oak Wood (Black).	Ditto.
Cordevlis	cor-a-dubblir	Hill of the Black Fort.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Corlagan [<i>North</i>]	cor-laḡan	Hill of the Hollow.	Ditto.
Corlagan [<i>South</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Corleadargan	cor llaḡe de-an-laḡan	Dergan's Grey Hill.	Allotted in 1591 to Brian McArt McManus. Hugh Swanzy and others.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Corleackagh	cori h ¹ ac leacaic	Grey Hill of the Flags.	Here is a "Giant's Grave" or cromlech. In 1591 this townland appears to have been granted to Phelim M ^c Hugh MacMahon.	Miss Westenra.
Corleanamaddy	cori h ¹ ac na mhadaid	Grey Hill of the Dogs.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cornabrandy	cori na bhrandae	Hill of the Raven.		Ditto.
Cornnahoe [<i>Lower</i>]	cori na huainia	Hill of the Cave.	Allotted in 1591 to Toole M ^c Gilduffe M ^c Mahon.	R. Waddell, Esq.
Cornnahoe [<i>Upper</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.		E. R. S. Smyth, Esq.
Cornalough	corina loice	Hill of the Lough.		Mrs. Anne Hope.
Cornamucklagh	cori na muclaic	Hill of the Piggeries.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.
[<i>North</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Here "a Cahel" or stone fort is marked in the Ordnance Map.	Ditto.
Cornamucklagh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Corecable? Allotted in 1591 to Gilduffe M ^c Hugh M ^c Mahon.	Viscount Templetown.
[<i>South</i>]	cori a clocaip	Hill of the Stepping-stones.		
Corracloghan	corina zaira	Poor Weir; "local, but uncertain."		Mrs. Anne Hope.
Corragarta	corina caoip	Beautiful Weir.	Allotted in 1591 to Brian M ^c Arte M ^c Manus.	Hugh Keenan, Esq.
Corrakeen	cori- ^h urpreaia	Hill of the Ash.		Viscount Templetown.
Corrinfigo	cori u ¹ luair	O'Loan's (or Lamb's) Hill.		E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Corryloan				

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Creeve	crualb	A Branch or Tree.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Cremartin	crualb mairtín	Martin's Branch or Spreading Tree.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Crinkill	crínín còill	Withered Wood.	Ditto.
Croaghan	crualcán	A Round Hill.	Viscount Templetown.
Croflaghy	croifl ealaid	Eochy's Cross.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Crofmore	croif mór	Great Cross.	John Madden, Esq.
Dernaglug	doime na s-cloz	Oak Wood of the Bells.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Derryarrilly	doime fearmáirle	Farrell's Oak Wood.	Ditto.
Derryisland	doime eblín	Evlín's Derry (or Oak Wood).	Alexander Montgomery, Esq.
Devlin	deiblín	Black Pool.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Doohamlat	doib-éamhlac	Black Plague Grave.	Ditto.

Allotted in 1591 to Gilpatrick M^cHugh M^cMahon.

Edward, the 1st Lord Blayney, died seized of Croghan in 1621. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

Allotted in 1591 to Ever M^cMahon. On the 3rd of June, 1614, he died, seized of this townland, which descended to his son Brian, aged 24. Inq. 17th August, 1631.

Here "a Ma's Garden" is mentioned in the Ordnance Map, near the cross roads, and here in 1705 lived Thurlogh Duffy, the Roman Catholic Priest of the Parish, ordained by Peter Tyrrell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, in 1677.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Doosky Downs	doibhíze dow	Black Bush. A Fort.		E. S. Lucas, Esq. Ditto.
Dromore Drumbeo	dromoy mór dromoy beó	Great Ridge or Long Hill. Ridge of the Living.	Allotted in 1591 to Owen Moyle O'Duffy McOwen.	Ditto. Trustees of C. A. Leflic, Esq.
Drumcrew Drumgallan	dromoy cruab dromoy gallan	Ridge of the Tree. Ridge of the Standing Stone.		Mrs. Anne Hope. E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Drumgolat	dromoy gualata	Ridge of the Long Shoulder.	Allotted in 1591 to Toole McPhelym.	Ditto.
Drumgriffin Drumnart Drumneill	dromoy griffin dromoy nart dromoy neill	Griffin's Ridge. Ridge of the Strength. Niall's Ridge.	Allotted in 1591 to Toole McGilduffe Mac Mahon.	Ditto. Ditto. J. R. Irwyn, Esq.
Drumquill Dunfelimy Ennis Feddans	dromoy quill dun féilimí ann na feddán	Ridge of the Hazel. Fort of Felimy. The Island. The Brooks or Runnels.	Allotted in 1591 to Brian McHugh roe Mac Mahon, and purchased from John Gernon, Gent., by John Burnett, Esq., 1st August, 1617. Inq. 17th January, 1622-3.	Hugh Swanzy, Esq. D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq. Earl of Clonmeil. E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Fintully	fionn-tulac	White Hill.		Ditto.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Formil Gallagh	formil gallac	A Round Hill. Rocky.	Mrs. Anne Hope. Ditto.
Garradevin Glasdrumman [<i>Eaff</i>] Glasdrumman [<i>Wef</i>]	garada glas drumman Ditto.	Devlin's Garden. Green Ridges. Ditto.	Colonel Travers. John Madden, Esq. Representatives of H. T. Hope and others.
Glennyhorn Greenmount	glennyhorn (No Irish.)	Lawn or Meadow of the Barley.	E. S. Lucas, Esq. Ditto.
Grig Kilcrow	grig coll crow	A Rock. Wood of the Hut or Hovel.	Viscount Templetown. Mrs. Anne Hope.
Killycrom Killymonaghan Kinnagin Knockavolis	coll crom coll uy monaghan coll uy g-crom coll a boluffe	Stooped Wood. O'Monahan's Wood. Hill of the Heads. Hill of the Cow's Head.	Hugh Keenan, Esq. R. Waddell, Esq. Viscount Templetown. Mrs. Anne Hope.

The church and churchyard of Clontibret are in this townland.

Here is a fort called "Barrack Fort."

Clonehorne. Allotted in 1591 to Gilduffe McEver McMahan.

Allotted in 1591, under the name of Grunan, to Artc McHugh roc McMahan. "Grynan" was purchased from Robert Whitehead, Esq., 16th June, 1620, by John Burnett, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622-3. There is a Moat here, whence no doubt the name.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lackagh	leacacá	Hill-side — Stony or Flaggy.	Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly.
Latnakelly	leacáe na caillige	Monument of the Hag.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Lemgare	léimh zéarui	Short Leap.	Colonel Travers.
Letteragh	leiricacá	Spewy Hill.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Letterbane	leiriu ban	White Letter or Spewy Hill.	Ditto.
Lifaginn	lior a sion	Fort of the Birth.	Ditto.
Lifdrumgormly	lior dhionna zoiunzaike	Fort of Gormley's Ridge.	Earl of Clonmell.
Lifglaffan	lior zlaraiu	Glaffan's Fort.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Lifianly	lior rlanollle	Slanoll's Fort.	Viscount Templetown.
Lifmagunshin	lior ma3 unghona	Magunshina's Fort.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Lifnagreeve	lior na ziuab	Fort of the Bushes.	Ditto.
Lifinny	lior tinné	Fort of the Fire.	Earl of Clonmell.

Allotted in 1591 to Brian McMahon Fitz Patrick.

Owned by Phelim McToole McMahon, who died 11th August, 1636, leaving his brother Brian next heir. Inq. 28th September, 1637.

There is a place in this townland marked in the Ordnance Map "Maís Garden," where in time of persecution maís was accustomed to be fuid.

Here is a circle of stones called "The White Stones," marked in the Ordnance Map. Edward, Lord Blayney, died seized of this townland in 1621. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

Allotted in 1591 to Patrick McCormocke O'Duffy.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Lifroar	ΛΙΦΡ ΤΡΕΟΡΗ	Treor's Fort.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Modeefe	ΜΟΔΕ ΕΦΕ	Plain of the Two.	Viscount Templetown.
Monagor	ΜΟΝΟΡ ΝΑ Ξ-ΟΡΗΗ	Bog of the Cranes.	Henry Rowley, Esq.
Moneyvolan	ΜΟΝΟ ΒΟΛΑΝ	O'Bolan's Shrubbery.	Viscount Templetown.
Moy-Étra	ΜΟΥ Ξ ΤΡΕΤΡΑ	Lower Plain.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Moy-Otra	ΜΟΥ Ξ ΟΥΤΡΕΤΡΑ	Upper Plain.	Ditto.
Moyfnaght	ΜΟΥ Ξ ΦΝΑΚΤΑ	Plain of the Snow.	Ditto.
Muldrumman	ΜΟΥΛΔΡΟΜΜΑΝ	Summit of the Ridges.	Viscount Templetown.
Mullagarry	ΜΟΥΛΛΑΚ ΓΑΡΡΑΡΙΑΦ	Summit of the Garden.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Mullaghance	ΜΟΥΛΛΑΚ ΑΝ ΔΟΪ	Summit of the Science.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Mullaghduff	ΜΟΥΛΛΑΚ ΔΟΥΦ	Black Summit.	Viscount Templetown.
Mullans	ΝΑ ΜΟΥΛΛΑΝ	The Little Hills.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Oghill	ΟΚΙΛΛ	Yew Wood.	J. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Moy. Allotted in 1591 to Edmond Carragh McOwcn.

Ditto.

Query Mucknyt? of which Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, died seized in 1621. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

Allotted in 1591 to Gilduffe McEver Mc Mahon.

Mullaghduff. Owned by Edward, 1st Lord Blayney, at his death in 1621. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

Gave name to the ballybetagh of Ballyoghill. Allotted to Ever McCooley McMahon in 1591, whose son, Ardel, leased it to Henry Beatagh, for a term of 99 years, in 1622. Inq. 15th August, 1635.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Pullans	pollán	Holes or Pits.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Rausker	raúsker	Is the only name by which it is known in the country, but the meaning is not understood.	Rev. Mr. Carlton.
Roffollus	roffollus	Wood of the Light.	E. Callan and others.
Shanemullagh	shanemullac	Old Summit.	Representatives of H. T. Hope and others.
Shanmullagh	shanmullac	Ditto.	Earl of Clonmell.
Sheetrim	sheetrim	Fairy Hill.	Alexander Montgomery, Esq.
Taffan	taffan	The Little Cataract.	Viscount Templetown.
Tattygare	tattygare	Short Tate.	Mrs. Anne Hope.

Also called in 1635 Monogollagh, leased with other townlands in the ballybetagh of Ballyoghill, by Ardel McEver McMahon to Henry Beatagh, in 1622. Inq. 15th August, 1635.

Allotted in 1591 to Patrick McCormocke O'Duffy.

Part of the ballybetagh of Ballyoghill, belonging to Ardel McEver McMahon, and leased to Henry Beatagh for 99 years in 1622. Inq. 15th August, 1635.

A large upland townland of 500 acres. Edward, the 1st Lord Blayney, died seized of it in 1621. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

PARISH OF CLONTIBRET.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Tattyreagh [<i>North</i>]	τᾶττε μῆλας	Swarthy Tate.	Hugh Keenan, Esq.
Tattyreagh [<i>South</i>]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Tirmacmoe	τῆρι μῆρε μῆδδα	Mac Moe's Land.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Tonagh	τομνας	A Mound.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Tonyglaffan	τομναγῆδ ζῆλαρᾶμ	Glaflan's Mound.	Hugh Keenan, Esq.
Tonyscallan	τομναγῆδ ρεᾶλλᾶμ	Scallan's Mound.	D. M. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Toome	τομναμ	A Mound.	Ditto.
Tullybuck	τουῶγῆδ βοζ	Soft Hill.	Representatives of Humphrys Jones.
Tullycarragh	τουῶγῆδ εᾶρρηᾶς	Rugged Hill.	Henry Fitzgerald, Esq.
Tullycumaskey	τουῶγῆδ ᾠμαρρεᾶγῆδ	Cumiskey's Hill.	E. S. Lucas, Esq.
Tullykerry	τουῶς ρεμπε	Hill of the Rock.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Tullyvin	τουῶγῆδ βῆμ	Sweet Hill.	Ditto.

Leafed by Ardel M^cEver M^cMahon in 1631 to John Dowdell, for 99 years, at the rent of 1*d.* Inq. 15th August, 1635.

Ditto.

Leafed with Carechnince and Cullintragh, by Ardel M^cEver M^cMahon to George Hadfor in 1614. Inq. 15th August, 1635.

Toneyglofogy? Leafed by Ardel M^cEver M^cMahon to William Sanders, reg. Jac. I. Inq. 24th March, 1637.

Tonakillin? Allotted to Hugh M^cMahon in 1591.

Allotted in 1591 to Hugh roe M^cMahon, and purchased from John Gernon, Gent., by John Barnett, Esq., 1st August, 1617. Inq. 17th January, 1622-3.

PARISH OF MUCKNOE.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Aghnadamph Alfmeed	ÁC ΝΑ Η-ΔΑΙΗ (This is not under- flood, but apparently not an old name.) ΕΑΝΑΙΘ ΔΗΠΕ	Ford of the Oxen.	Viscount Templetown. Ditto.
Annyart	ΒΗΓΙΣ ΕΑΗΗΑΙΣ Δ ΤΡΛΑΠΣΑΠΗ (No Irish.)	Art's Marsh (or Cut-out Bog). A Brae or Hill. Rock of the Turf.	Mrs. Anne Hope. Ditto. Viscount Templetown. Ditto.
Comaghy Cornabury	ΕΑΗ-ΔΕΑΘ ΕΟΗ ΗΑ ΒΗΘΗΕ	Crooked Field. The Hill of the Deafness.	Ditto. Mrs. Anne Hope.
Corratanty	ΕΟΗ Δ ΤΡΕΑΗ ΤΟΙΣΕ	Round Hill of the Old House.	Viscount Templetown.
Corrintra Creaghanroe Derrycreevy	ΕΟΗ ΔΗ ΤΡΗΔΕ ΕΡΗΘΕΑΗ ΗΑΔ ΔΟΗΕ ΕΡΑΟΙΒΙΣΕ	Round Hill of the Strath. Red Woody Glen. Oak Wood of the Branch- ing Tree. Black Carn.	Ditto. Ditto. Mrs. Anne Hope.
Doocharn	ΔΥΒ-ΕΑΗΗ		Viscount Templetown.

PARISH OF MUCKNOE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Drollagh	Ծրոլլահ	Winding—Sinuous.	Viscount Templetown.
Dromore	Ծրաւոր	Great Ridge or Long Hill.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Drumacon	Ծրաւոր ած շոր	Ridge of the Dog's Ford.	Viscount Templetown.
Drumacrib	Ծրաւոր ա շարձ	Ridge of the Hut or Fold.	Ditto.
Drumagelvin	Ծրաւոր ա շալբար	Ridge of the Sparrow.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Drumakill	Ծրաւոր ռա քիլե	Ridge of the Church.	Ditto.
Drumalifs	Ծրաւոր ա կիր	Ridge of the Fort.	Ditto.
Drumillard [Big]	Ծրաւոր սլարիծ	Ridge of the Eagle.	Ditto.
Drumillard [Little]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Drumleek [North]	Ծրաւոր կալ	Ridge of the Flagstone.	Ditto.
Drumleek [South]	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Errybane	Երրիբան	White Rifing Ground.	Ditto.
Erryroe	Երրիբ ռաւծ	Red Rifing Ground.	Viscount Templetown.
Formil	Բորմալօր	A Round Hill.	Mrs. Anne Hope.

A large townland of 511 acres. Edward, 11th Lord Blayney, who died in 1621, was possessed of Drumacon *alias* "The Church Ballybetagh," containing 16 tates. Inq. 17th September, 1630.

Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house.

Half the town of Cattle-Blayney is in this townland.

Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house.

PARISH OF MUCKNOE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Killycard	coill a éáip	Wood of the Card.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Killycracken	coill a eiaieip	Wood of the Skin.	Viscount Templetown.
Killygola	coill a zuala	Wood of the Shoulder.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Knocknaneen	cnoc na n-éan	Hill of the Birds.	Viscount Templetown.
Lifdonny	l'or dannaide	Denny's Fort.	Ditto.
Lifecnan	l'or fionáip	Finan's Fort.	Ditto.
Longfield	leain' éoil	Elm Wood.	Ditto.
Loughbrattoge	loc' bialtóige	Lake of the Worm.	Ditto.
Lurganboy	lurɣaip buide	Yellow Shin or Long Hill.	Ditto.
Lurganearly	lurɣaip feaplaibe	Shin or Long Hill of the Long Grafs.	Ditto.
Lurganmore	lurɣaip móip	Great Shin or Long Hill.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Moraghy	móip acáip	Great Field.	Ditto.
Moy	máɣ	The Plain.	Ditto.
Mullyash	mallaige aip	Summit of the Hills.	Ditto.

Here, about the year 1816, was opened a cairn: human bones and an earthen bowl were found. See account by Mr. John Bell in the "Newry Magazine," vol. ii. p. 237.

PARISH OF MUCKNOE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Onomy	ονομα μενε	Rene's Oak Tree. It was the sepulchre of Muire-dhach. <i>See supra</i> , p. 353.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Oram	εο-δμουρη	Yew Ridge.	Ditto.
Skerrymore	ρεριμδ ιμορη	Great Rock.	Ditto.
Tattintlieve	ταπτε αν τρελιβε	Tate of the Mountain.	Rev. Thomas Carfon.
Tavanfkea	τανηδρη να ρεαρε	Hill of the Thorns.	Viscount Templetown.
Tomogrow	τομοζ μουδ	Red Heath Bush.	Ditto.
Tullanacrunat	τουλαγδ να εμουρεαεα	Hill of the Wheat.	Ditto.
Tullinearly	τουλαγδ αν ρεουλαρε	Hill of the Grassy Face.	John Douglas, Esq., and others.
Tullintifny	τουλαγδ αν τριμριγε	Hill of the Beetle (or Mallet).	Rev. Thomas Carfon.
Tullintrat	τουλαγδ αν ρρεατα	Hill of the Snow.	Viscount Templetown.
Tullycaghny	τουλαγδ εαρεθαρε	Cahnia's Hill.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Tullycollive	τουλαγδ εαλε	Bald Hill.	
		Here in 1705 lived Owen Mulligan, Roman Catholic priest of this parish, ordained by P. Plunket, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh in 1668.	

PARISH OF MUCKNOE.—Continued.

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Tullycoora	tulavj3 cúrrua	Sweet Hill.	Here was found the leaf-shaped bronze sword engraved at page 487.	Mrs. Anne Hope.
Tullyharnet	tulavj3 harrua	Harnett's Hill.		John Douglas, Esq., and others.
Tullynageer	tulavj3 na 3-caor	Hill of the Berries.		Viscount Templetown.
Tullynagrow	tulavj3 na 3-cno	Hill of the Nuts.	Some standing stones, called in the Ordnance Map "Druids' Circle," are here to be seen.	Ditto.
Tullyhattina	tulavj3 na harru	Hill of the Furze.		Mrs. Anne Hope.
Tullynamalra	tulavj3 na malra	Hill of the Turf Stacks or Clumps.		Viscount Templetown.
Tullyrahan	tulavj3 rarru	Hill of the Ferns—Ferny Land.		Mrs. Anne Hope.
Tullyvanus	tulavj3 malru	Manus's Hill.		Ditto.

PARISH OF TEHALLAN [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.	PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Alkill	al éoil	Slope or Cliff of the Wood.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
Drummuck	drum muc	Ridge of the Pigs.	Ditto.
Drumnahunshin Groves [<i>Lower</i>]	drum na h-urra-shin (No Irish.)	Ridge of the Ash Trees.	Ditto.
Groves [<i>Upper</i>]	Ditto.		Ditto.
Kinard	cinard árd	High Head or Hill.	Ditto.
Lappan	lappán	A Little Paw.	Ditto.
Lifconduff	lif con duib	Black Dog's Fort.	Ditto.
		Allotted in 1591 to Con O'Clerian, probably the same with Nathill, purchased by John Burnett, Esq., 30th July, 1613. Inq. 17th January, 1622-3.	
		Allotted in 1591 to Patrick boy O'Clerian M ^c Flyn.	
		Gla'mullagh? Allotted in 1591 to Toole M ^c Gilduffe MacMahon.	
		Ditto.	
		Allotted in 1591 to Con O'Clerian, and purchased from him on the 30th of July, 1613, by John Burnett, Esq. Inq. 17th January, 1622-3.	
		Ditto.	
		Ditto.	

PARISH OF TULLYCORBET [PART OF].

ORDNANCE SURVEY NAME.	IRISH NAME.	EXPLANATION.		PRESENT PROPRIETOR.
Caddagh	céadač	A Hill, level at top.	Keady? Allotted in 1591 to Patrick M ^c Edmond M ^c Mahon.	Lord Maffarene and S. Robinson, Esq.
Cordevlis [<i>South</i>]	cori dubhliur	Round Hill of the Black Fort.	Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house.	Representatives of A. Waddell, Esq., and others.
Creevagh	criobác	Bushy.	Allotted in 1591 to Patrick M ^c Emond M ^c Mahon.	H. O. Lewis, Esq., and others.
Dromore	dromuor mhor	Great Ridge.	A very large fort is in this townland.	Lord Bishop of Meath [Lord Plunket].
Drumgavny	dromuor dainnairde	Ridge of the Calves.		Representatives of W. M ^c Cullagh, Esq., and others.
Edenafkerkin	éudau na íermeíu	Brow or Brae of the Firkins.		Thomas M ^c Cullagh, Esq.
Lifnaveane	lior na b-fianu	Fort of the Fians or Hunters.	Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house.	Representatives of C. Waddell, Esq., and others.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWNLANDS IN THE BARONY OF FARNEY. PARISHES OF
DONAGHMOYNE, MAGHEROSS, MAGHERACLOONE, KILLANNY
[part of], AND INNISKEEN [part of].



BRONZE MOULD.

Found among the rocks in the Chase of Lough Fea, Townland of Duehatty, Barony of Farney, in the year 1877.



HIS barony, comprehending five parishes, or parts of parishes, Donaghmoynes, Magheross, Magheracloone, Killanny, and Inniskeen, differs in many respects from the other four baronies of the County of Monaghan, having been at least nominally part of the ancient demesne of the Crown from the period of the Conquest of Ireland, and having been at one time included in the County of Uriel, or Louth. In the grant to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, in 1576, it is described as "in the Province and Earldom of Ulster." However, in the year 1585, under the designation of the Barony of Donaghmoynes, it is named as the fifth of the baronies of the new created County of Monaghan; though from the fact probably of its having been granted to Essex as an independent territory, it is omitted in the award of the Commissioners. (*See* pp. 74 and 75, note.) To this day it is held under the original grant of 1576, confirmed by a Patent granted by King James I. in 1621 to Robert,

the 3rd Earl of Essex, and is still enjoyed by the representatives of this nobleman, with the exception only of the church lands, held under the Sees of Armagh and Clogher, certain monastic lands and tithes, and the Townland of Coolderry, the property of the Flemings of Slane, before the grant of 1576.

TOWNLANDS IN DONAGHMOYNE PARISH.

THE following 122 townlands are the property of the Marquis of Bath. Those marked C were in 1692 called "*of the Mountaines of Clankervill.*"

C Aghadreenan, ΔΑΔ ΘΗΟΙΖΗΕΗ, *Field of the Blackthorns.*

Aghateskin, ΔΕ ΑΗ Τ-ΡΕΑΡΕΑΗ, *Ford of the Fen.*

Aghavilla, ΔΕ ΑΗ ΒΙΛΕ, *Ford of the Tree.* The Survey of 1655 mentions "a meadow next Toberlastra," ΤΟΒΑΡ ΙΑΡΤΙΑΔ, St. Lassar's Well, still resorted to, near the bounds of this townland, and the church land of Donaghmoyne. The Survey of 1736 remarks, "Here stands a celebrated well, (called Toberluftra) to w^{ch} is great Recourse for Pilgrimages & Penances, it is reckon'd a very good place to repair to for the cure of fore Eyes, but some have certainly got limbs here."

C Agheeshal, ΔΕ ΪΡΤΟΙ, *Low Ford.*

C Aghnafarcan, ΔΕ ΗΑ ΒΡΑΡΕΑΗ, *Ford of the Knolly Oak.*

In this townland is one of those curious trenches with a double row of great stones, about 40 feet in length, to which the popular name of "Giants' Graves" has been applied. This one is further distinguished by the name of "*Bally-Monover*," and is said once to have extended as far as the highest point of Fincarn Hill adjoining. The tradition of the country people is that this is the grave of one *Monover*, a giant, who was the enemy of Finmac-Coul, and at last fell by his hand; they show the stone where his head is laid, beneath which they say a bottle is also buried, "*if he could but get one sup of it, he would come to life & murder the whole country.*" Could this be the grave of the son of King Loughaire who opposed or ridiculed St. Patrick, and was said to have been smitten dead with lightning? The place was called "*Achadh-Farcha*" or "*Collis fulminis.*" Colgan, however, says that the place was on the border of the Diocese and County of East Meath, and another authority makes it in the Barony of Lower Slane, in the north of the county.¹

Annagerrill, ΔΕ ΗΑ Η-ΖΕΑΡΤ-ΑΙ, *Ford of the Short or Middle-sized Stones?*

Annahai, ΔΕ ΗΑ Η-ΑΙΤΕ, *Ford of the Kiln.* At the junction of this townland with the townlands of Corlech and Lisnagunnion a stone cross is marked in the Survey of 1634, also a large tree.

¹ I am obliged to the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh for this suggestion.

Anny, εαηαιζ̄, *Marshes.*

Ardkirk, αιηδ εηησε, *Hill of the Hen.*

Augrimbeg, εαδδριαιη βεαζ̄, *Horse Back, little.*

Augrimmore, εαδδριαιη ηδ̄η, *Horse Back, great.*

C Beagh, βειρεαδ̄, *Birchy, or of the Birch.*

Blittoge, βηιδ̄ετδ̄ζ̄, *The Place of Milking.* Here Mr. Richard Cope had a good house in 1634. He was a sufferer in the Rebellion of 1641.

C Brackagh, βηεααδ̄, *Mottled or Mixed Soil.* In this Townland of
C Brackly, βηεααδ̄, *Brackagh is the district church of Bromfield,*
dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Cargalishnanarney, εαιηηιζεαδ̄ ηη ηα η-αιηηεαδ̄, *Rocks of the Fort of the Sloes.*

C Cashlan, East, called Cassell next Corleagh in 1655. εαιηλεη τση, *Castle East.* The word Caifeal is older than Caislan, and means a circle of stones.

Cloghoge and Tievadinna, ελοδ̄δ̄ζ̄, *Stoney or of Stones.* ταιβ̄ αιη δυηε, *The Side of the Man.* Here Thomas Petre, in the reign of James I., erected "a House of lime & stone slated, & four houses more of stone, for English or British Tenants to inhabit & dwell in, for the safety of themselves & their goods, the place being infested much with thieves & rebels." See page 263, note. There were "71 acres of bushy wood" in 1655.

C Clonavogy, ελουαιη αιη βδ̄ζ̄αιζ̄, *Nook of the Bog.*

Colgagh, εαλαζ̄αδ̄, *Of the Prickles.* Here in 1655 were fifty acres of "Rocky pasturable wood."

Coolcair, εῡηλ ε̄ηη, *Nook of Ciar, or Ciar's Nook.*

Coolkeagh, εῡηλ ηζεαδ̄, *Nook of the Briars.*

Corcullioncrew, εση εῡηληη εηηααιδ̄, *Hill of the Hard Holly.*

Corcullionglis̄h, εση εῡηληη ζ̄λαιη, *Hill of the Green Holly.*

Cordrummans, Lower, }

Do. Middle, } εση δ̄ησηαιηη, *Hill of the Ridge.*

Do. Upper, }

Corlea, εση ηαδ̄, *Grey Hill.*

Corlech, εση λεαε, *Hill of the Flags or Slates.*

C Corlygorm, εση λῡβε ζ̄αιηη, *Hill of the Violets.*

Cormoy, Lower, }

Do. Upper, } εση ησηζε, *Hill of the Plain.*

C Cornacrew, εση ηα ζ̄-εηαοβ̄, *Hill of the Branches, or of the Shrubs.*

C Cornagall, εση ηα η-ζ̄αιη, *Hill of the Danes, or of the English.*

C Cornahalaw, εση ηα η-αβλα, *Hill of the Apple Tree.*

C Cornanerriff, εση ηα η-σηησηη, *Hill of the Ploughmen.*

C Cornanure, εση ηα η-ηῡβαιη, *Hill of the Yews.*

C Corragarry, εση αιη ζ̄αιηδα, *Hill of the Garden.*

or Sruel, ηηῡδ̄αιη, *The Torrent.* Here in 1655 was Mr.

Blayney's house.

C Corrateean (called Teane *alias* Cordies in 1655), *cori an t-rriai*, *Hill of the Fox-glove.*

Corrateemore, *cori an toiʒe mōiri*, *Hill of the Great House.*

C Corravoo, *cori an duba*, *Hill of the Black Colouring Stuff.*

Corrinarry, *cori an aodairie*, *Hill of the Shepherd.*

C Corrinshigagh, *cori an ríodaic*, *Little Fairy Hill.* According to the Survey of 1736 the first of these townlands was called also Killneneagh, *corll na n-eaic*, *Wood of the Horses.*

Corrgagan, *cori uí aʒáin*, *O'Hagan's Hill.*

C Crover, *creabair*, *Woodcock.*

C Cullentraghbane, *cuiliohtriac bán*, *White Place of the Holly.*

C Cullentraghduff, *cuiliohtriac dub*, *Black Place of the Holly.*

C Derryilan, *doirre aoileann*, *Beautiful Grove.*

or Knocknamullagh, *choc na mullaic*, *Hill of the Tops.*

Dian, *domair*, *Deep or Steep.*

Drumaconvern, *drum an chon beair*, *Hill of the Hounds' Gap.*

C Drumavaddy, *drum an iadaic*, *The Dogs' Ridge.*

Drumdreeny, *drum drioʒeairic*, *Blackthorn Ridge.*

Drumganus, Lower, *drum zeairic*, *Greedy Ridge.* In this townland the Survey of 1655 mentions "a little Island called Artawney," *airt tairiac*.

Do. Upper,

called Artawney," *airt tairiac*.

C Drumgoofe, *drum ʒ-cuar*, *Hill of the Caves or Clefs.* Here in 1655 was "a little grove of wood in the mofs by the Lough."

Drumgriffin, Lower, *drum ʒuirce*, *The Grey Streaked Hill.* The Survey of 1655 mentions "an Island in the River called Knockedaradaa," *ga. 2r. choc an doirre daicairic*, *Hill of the Colouring Oak*, which at present forms part of the County of Armagh. According to the tradition of the country, a dispute many years ago having arisen as to which county this island belonged, the tenants agreed to decide the matter by casting a sheaf of corn into the stream and watching its course; the sheaf floated on the Monaghan side of the island, which from that time was ceded to Armagh.

Do. Upper,

C Drumhaman, *drum rairian*, *Ridge of the Stumps or Blocks.*

C Drumharriff,

C Do. North, *drum tarrib*, *Ridge of the Bull.*

Drumhillagh, *drum rorlic*, *Ridge of the Sallies or Willows.*

C Drumillard, *drum ʒolair*, *Ridge of the Eagle.*

Drumlandrick, *drum lairdric*, *The Bright Ridge.*

C Drumlurg, *drum luiric*, *Ridge of the Search or Track.*

C Lifnamacka, λιγορ ηα μααα, *Fort of the Youths.*

Lifnamoyle, Etra, }
Do. Otra, } λιγορ ηα μαοιλε, *Fort of the Bald Hill.*

Longfield, Etra, { called Lamekill in 1655, λεαη-εοιλλε, *Elm Wood.*
Do. Otra, { In this townland is the feat of the late Thomas
Johnston, Esq., built by Adam Noble, Esq., in
1758. Near here in 1634 was *Ballaneskone Ford.*

Lurgan boys, λυηζαηε ουηδε, *Yellow Shins*, called in 1655 *Skeanagan.*

ρσεηε ηα ζ-εαηηη, *Hawthorn of the Heads.* "On this

land stands a village called Peterborow (upon the great road from Dublin to Monaghan, Ardmagh, Derry, &c.), where there is a very good Inn, about which only the land is good." Survey of 1736. This inn has been long destroyed. In 1674 it was called "*Peter's Towne,*" from Mr. Petre, the tenant in 1625.

Maghernakill, μαεαηηε ηα εηλλε, *Church of the Plain.*

Momony, μαζ μαοηηηζ, *Plain of Riches.*

C Monalia, μοναηλε, *Sleeve.*

Monanagirr, μοναηηα ζηοηηα, *Short Bogs.* The Survey of 1634 marks a ford, "of some called Cufak's ford," in this townland.

Monanny, μονη εαηηαηζ, *Bog of the Marsh.* In this townland the Survey of 1655 mentions a hill called "*Knocknonsha,*" 9a. 1r.

C Monyglen, μονη αη ζλεαηηα, *Bog of the Glen.* Dr. O'Donovan is of opinion that Monyglen is the same with Airgeat-Glen, *i.e.* Silver Glen, where Donagh O'Melaghlin, lord of Meath, and Cu-Cashel O'Carrol, lord of Farney, fought anno 1101. See also *Annals of the Four Masters*, 1st Div. p. 85.

C Monygorbat, μονη ηα ζ-εαηηατ, *Bog of the Chariots.*

Moyles, μυηλεαηη ηα μαοιλε, *Mill of the Flat Hill.*

ηα μαοιλε ορ μαοιαηε, *The Balds, i.e. Flat Hills, &c.*

Muff, μαζ, *The Plain.*

Mullanavannog, μυλλαε ηα β-ρεαηηοζ, *Mount of the Scald Crows.*

Rahans, ραηεηηε, *The Little Forts.* Here is the feat of James Reed, Esq., built by Brabazon Noble, Esq., in 1793.

Rathmore, ραηε μονη, *Great Rath.*

Rosfdreenagh, ρορ δεηοηζεαηαε, *The Blackthorn Wood, or Peninsula of a Lake or Bog.* In this townland are the remains of an old house, apparently the former residence of an "undertaker" or "middleman." It may have been one of "the houses of lime & stone slated, strong & substantial, with chimneys & windows after the English manner fit for habitation," which were built in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

Shancobane, ρεαηεαε εαηη, *Old White Hollow.*

C Taplagh, ταπλαε, *The Starting or Frisking Lake.* Opposite Taplagh lake is a place on the old road between Castle-Blayney and Carrickmacross, called "*The Bishop's Hollow,*" said to be so named from a Bishop of Clogher having been robbed there in the good old times.

- Tattyboy, in 1655 called
1. Tate Boy, ταιτε βυηδε, *The Yellow Tate.*
 2. Tate Reban or Tate Reagh, ταιτε ρηβαδ, *The Grey Tate.*
 3. Shanvally *alias* Tatatenvally, ρεαν-βαηλε, *Old Town*, αη ταιτε αν βαηλε, *Tate of the Town.*
 4. Cargah, ααρηζεαδ, *The Rocky.*
 5. Bealeacople, βεαλ αν εαραηλ, *The Mouth of the Horse.*
 6. Agrim-begg, } *vide* Aughrim and Col-
 7. Agrim-moore, } *gagh, supra.*
 8. Callgage,
- These eight tates were called "*Blackstaffe*" in 1692.

An account of the quondam village of Blackstaffe is to be found in Cootes' Survey of Monaghan; from that authority it would appear there were as many as 200 miserable cabins previous to the demolition of the village about the period of the Rebellion in 1798. The inhabitants were governed by a Mayor, elected among themselves, and there was then existing a large rude stone, the locality of which, however, the people are very unwilling to point out, on which, after the custom of the ancient Irish, the *Mayor of Blackstaffe* was solemnly inaugurated.

Toneyellida, τόνη αν ζεηηδε, *The Grazing Bottom Land.*

C Toome, τιαηη, *Mound or Dwelling.* The Survey of 1655 mentions "a wood Island called Ancoan," αν κυαν, *The Nook or Angle*, besides 110 acres and 3 roods of wood. This wood was existing in 1699, as appears by reference to it in Lord Weymouth's Letter Book at Longleat. On the point of this townland is a great stone, believed by the country people to have been thrown by Fin mac Coul from the top of Sleave Gullion, in the County of Down.

Tray, αν τ-ρηαοδ, *The Mill-stream or Race.*

Tullanacrunat, North, }
Do. South, } τυαηζ ηα κυηηηεαδτα, *Wheat Hill.*

Tullylougherney, τυαηζ λυαδρηηαηζ, *Rushy Hill.*

Tullymackilmartin, τυαηζ ηεηε ζηολλαηηαηηη, *Mac Gillamartin's Hill.*

Tullyvaragh, Lower, }
Do. Upper, } τυαηζ ηηεαδρηαδ, *The Hill of Mirth.*

Tufker, τρηρεαη, *A Rugged Place abounding in Rocks and Shrubs.* The Survey of 1655 mentions "42 acres of rocky Heath pasture in controverſie wth Cremorne," and that of 1736 "Disputed land which has been time immemorial in L^d Mazerines Possession."

The following seventeen townlands are the property of the Shirley family. Those thus * marked belong to H. H. Shirley, Esq.; the rest to E. P. Shirley, Esq.

* Aghacloghan, αδ αν ελοδαν, *Ford of the Stepping Stones.*

ηα buic, *The Bends*. Adjoining the Townland of Lower Bocks is a denomination called Beagh, in the Barony of Cremorne, but which the ancient survey of Farney by Thomas Raven in 1634-5, and even the later map of the Shirley estate of 1734, as well as the natural boundary of a stream, prove to have been originally in Farney. The old people repeat a tradition about the price of a horse, a fine for some outrage, which they say was imposed upon the Barony of Farney, having been committed in that part of Bocks now called Beagh. The Farney people, in order to escape the fine, denied that Beagh was in their barony. The adjoining Barony of Cremorne, or rather probably the owner of the adjoining estate, owned the unfortunate townland and paid the fine, and thus the Shirleys lost a slice of their estate.

In a fort in Upper Bocks is a curious artificial cave or place of security for the women and children in times of war and danger. It is built of rough whinstone, and descends in an oblique direction to the depth of about 10 feet. It is roofed ingeniously with large stones, at the end the natural rock appears, and here there is a well of water, said to be never dry. The entrance has been secured with an iron gate and lock.

In this townland the Survey of 1655 mentions "The Fourd of Ballacifs."

* C Cashlan, West, καπλέη, *Castle West*.

* C Cormoy, κομ κοιζε, *Hill of the Plain*.

* C Cornasleeve, κομ ηα ρλυζεαιη, *Hill of Hewings*.

Creevy, Oliver, }
Do. Swinburn, } εμλοιβιδε, *Shrubbery*.

* C Crossalare, κομ αν λαηη, *Middle Cross*, called in 1655 *Glaslare alias Glaslaire*, ζλαρ λαηη, *Middle Green*.

* C Dooraa, δυβιαδ, *Black or Boggy*. In 1655 there was a controversy with Cremorne of 30 acres of arable.

* C Drumberagh, δυμτη βεαριαδ, *Watery Hill*. Twelve acres of this townland were claimed in 1655 as parcel of the Barony of Cremorne.

* C Dunaree, δυηηα αν ηημοιζ, *Sepulchral Mound of the Heath*.

* C Dunaree Lattin, δυηηα αν ηημοιζ λεαααηη, *Sepulchral Mound of the Heath of the Cairn*.

* C Killarue, κολλε αν ηυβια, *Wood of the Rue?*

“Plat of the Countie of Manahan,” in 1591, *i.e.* The Castle of the Moyne. (*See supra*, p. 257.) The curious legend of its foundation, which explains why it stands on Church land, is noticed in another part of this work. (*See* p. 353.) It is built near the centre of the barony, of which it was once considered the capital, on the summit of one of the steep round hills so remarkable in the geography of Farney, and on a position well situated to command the surrounding country. Its remains consist of two circular inclosures divided by a deep fosse; on the keep, or most lofty of the two, are the ruins of a wall with a circular arch, and the foundations of what appears to have been a tower, divided into two square rooms; there are remains also of the wall which surrounded the Castle above the fosse. The dimensions are as follows: the diameter of the circle in which the ruin now stands is exactly 81 feet from wall to wall; the diameter of the other circle is 120 feet from wall to wall; the width of the fosse where crossed by the bridge or wall which connects the two circles is 43 feet 6 inches. On the western side of this Castle are three deep circular ponds, apparently artificial, the lowest is still full of water, the others only marshes. Another pond on the opposite side is called “*The Pool of Sweet Milk*,” and connected by the peasantry with various legends relating to the giant Mononan or Manning, who is believed to have been the founder of the Castle. For its authentic history the reader is referred to the various notices which have been preserved of it in the former part of this work. This Townland of Donaghmoyne is divided into sub-denominations, called Manning-more and Manning-beg.

Capragh, *καρριάς*, *The Sepulchre*. Local tradition points out Capragh as an ancient burial-place, and human bones have been often found there. It is held with the rectorial tithes under the Drogheda family, in right of the Hospital of St. John at Ardee (*see* p. 354), by Mrs. Kernan, and here is her seat and residence.

The Glebe of Donaghmoyne is part of the Termon of Donaghmoyne, and the whole Townland of

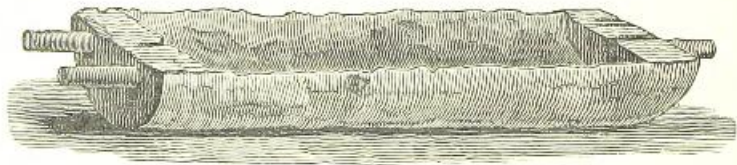
Tullynacross, *τὸ ἀνάξ ἢ αὐροίρε*, (*The Hill of the Cross*), mentioned in the Survey of 1655 by the name of *Tullencrossfe*, which was granted by Lord Weymouth to the Vicar of Donaghmoyne between the years 1702 and 1712, although there is no record of the fact; it occurs, however, in the “Articles of Division of the Barony in 1692,” being then worth £3 6s. per annum, and is mentioned as glebe in the Survey of 1736. It may be added here that the value of it, being undoubtedly “private endowment,” was consequently saved to the Church after the Great Church Robbery of 1869. The land now belongs to Mr. Peter McCaul.

TOWNLANDS IN MAGHEROSS PARISH.

THE following fifty-nine townlands are the property of E. P. Shirley, Esq. Those marked F were in 1692 called “*of the mountaines of ffarney.*”

Aghalile, Ἀἰἄδ λαοἰἄλλ, *Lyle's Field or Land*, called Knocknacurre *alias* Ahaleete in 1655.

Ardragh, Ἀρδ μαἰρῆ, *High Fort*. Here a new church, dedicated to St. Patrick, was consecrated in 1868. There is also a Presbyterian meeting-house.



BOAT OR COFFIN ?

Of oak, found in the Bog of Ardragh, Parish of Magheross, 12 feet in length, by 3 feet in breadth, now at Lough Fca.

Barndonagh, βαρνηα δοἰηαῆ, or δοἰηηαἰἄ, *Sunday's Gap*.

Beagh, βεἰτῆαῆ, *Abounding in Birch*.

Cargagh-more, καρμητῆαῆ ἡδῆ, *Rock Land, great*.

Cargagh-oge, called Carriagh Begg in 1655, καρμητῆαῆ βεαἰ, *Rock Land, little*. In a bog adjoining the Barony of Cremorne in this townland, there was discovered in the year 1867 an oaken floor, supposed to have been part of an ancient house. It is described by the late Mr. George Morant in the *Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, vol. i. 3rd series, p. 269, where there is a woodcut of it. It was built close to the stump of a tree.

Carrickadooey, καρμηαἰἄ Ἀ' δῆβαἰἄ, *Rock of the Doagh, or Colouring Mud* (still used).

F Carrickartagh, καρμηαἰἄ ἀρτῆαῆ, *The Steel Rock*.

Carrickmaclin, καρμηαἰἄ ἡγῆ εἰλοἰη, *Macklin's Rock*. Here, besides a burial-ground, are the ruins of a Presbyterian meeting-house, rebuilt in the year 1839, in the Townland of Ardragh. In 1695 this townland, with twenty others, was rented by Mr. George Maxwell, a middleman, who seems to have brought a colony from Scotland with him, the ancestors of many of the tenants in this neighbourhood.

Cavanageeragh, καβἄη ἡα ἄ-καῆμαῆ, *Hollow of the Sheep*.

Cloughvalley, Lower,
Do. Upper,

clock-baile, *Stone Town*. Here was a large flat stone marked on the Ordnance Survey as "Fin Mac Couls Table;" it has since been broken up for limestone. The same fate has also befallen (if it ever existed) the interesting monument which has been thus described by Sir Charles Coote in his Survey of Monaghan. "Near Carrickmacross is one of those great Druidical Temples which are seen in some parts of Ireland. It consists of an oblong mound of earth which widens to the centre, and is there twenty feet across; at either end it measures but eight feet, and is an hundred feet long; this mound was enclosed with great oblong stones, set up on end. A good deal of it has been destroyed for the sake of the limestone which surrounds it."

It was here also that General Ludlow, writing of the campaign of 1652, describes an encounter with the Irish in the following words:—"From hence [Carrickmacross] I went to visit the Garrison at Dundalk, and being upon my return, I found a party of the enemy retired within a hollow rock, which was discovered by one of ours, who saw five or six of them standing before a narrow passage at the mouth of the cave. The rock was so thick that we thought it impossible to dig it down upon them, and therefore resolved to reduce them by smoke. After some of our men had spent most part of the day in endeavouring to smother those within by fire placed at the mouth of the cave, they withdrew the fire, and the next morning, supposing the Irish to be made incapable of resistance by the smoke, some of them with a candle before them crawled into the rock; one of the enemy who lay in the middle of the entrance fired his pistol and shot the first of our men into the head, by whose loss we found that the smoke had not taken the designed effect. But seeing no other way to reduce them, I caused the trial to be repeated, and upon examination found, that though a great smoke went into the cavity of the rock, yet it came out again at other crevices; upon which I ordered those places to be closely stopped, and another smother made. About an hour and a half after this one of them was heard to groan very strongly, and afterwards more weakly, whereby we presumed that the work was done; yet the fire was continued till about midnight, and then taken away, that the place might be cool enough for ours to enter next morning; at which time some went in armed with back, breast, and head-piece, to prevent such another accident as fell at their first attempt; but they had not gone above six yards before they found the man that had been heard to groan, who was the same that had killed one of our men with his pistol, and who, resolving not to quit his post, had been, upon stopping the

holes of the rock, choaked by the smoke. Our soldiers put a rope about his neck and drew him out. The passage being cleared, they entered, and having put about fifteen to the sword, brought four or five out alive, with the priest's robes, a crucifix, chalice, and other furniture of that kind. Those within preserved themselves by laying their heads close to a water that ran through the rock. We found two rooms in the place, one of which was large enough to turn a pike, and having filled the mouth of it with large stones, we quitted it and marched to Castle-Blayney."¹

Adjoining to the Townland of Cloughvalley, Upper, was, according to the Survey of 1655, a well called "*Tobergubboch*" (Well of the Rags). Here is a cemetery, consecrated by the last Bishop of Clogher, May 30, 1843. An altar tomb here is thus inscribed:—

IHS

“HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
PATRICK BYRNE,
HARPER TO H. R. H. THE LATE
PRINCE CONSORT
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT DVNDALK
APRIL 8. 1863.
IN THE 69th YEAR OF HIS AGE.
MAY HE REST IN PEACE AMEN.”

Coolfore, cúl fuair, *Cold Back*. The land is particularly cold and poor. F Coraghey, cori achair, *Odd Field*. In the Survey of 1655 this was “a Heathy Mountaine.”

F Corbane, cori bán, *White Round Hill*.

Corcreeghagh, cori crioic, *Round Hill of the Boundary*. It is the boundary between Farney and Cremorne. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, rebuilt in the year 1861.

F Corduff, cori dub, *Black Round Hill*. The summit of this townland, which in 1655 was “a Heath & Rocky Mountaine,” is the highest land in Farney, being 801 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, rebuilt in the year 1865.

Corduff-Kelly, called in 1655 Corbane. Here were in 1655 “110 acres of shrubb wood & stony pasture, & 15 acres of Alder Bogge.” Here is a lake called “*Lough Bawotta*,” the drowned lake.

F Corkashybane, coricairic bán, *White Corcafs Land*. One hundred and seven acres of “heath Mountaine” in 1655.

F Corkashy duff, coricairic duba, *Black Corcafs Land*. “A heathy Mountaine,” 135 acres 2 perches, in 1655.

Corlea, cori liac, *Grey Cor, or Round Hill*.

F Cornafassonagh, cori na raronac, *Cor, or Round Hill of the Saxons or Englishmen*.

¹ Ludlow's Memoirs, ed. 1698, vol. i. p. 422.

Corrinenty, κορυνη εν τωρει, *Hill of the One House.*

Corrinshigagh, κορυνη κυρτη, *Round Hill of the Ash Trees.*

Corvally, κορυνη βαλε, *Round Hill Town.*

Derrylavan, κοιμητηριον ελεων, *Grove of the Elms.* Here, as in many other places, an "Alder-bogge" is mentioned in 1655. On the bridge on the old Carrickmacross and Kingfcourt road, in this townland, is the following inscription on a square stone:—

" THIS BRIDGE WAS BY
BUILT BY THE REV^d FA:
BRYAN HULLEN RO
MAN VICAR OF MAGROSS
PARISH AND IN THE
80 YEAR OF HIS AGE
ANNO DOM 1724."

The Rev. Bryan Hullen was a considerable tenant or middleman under the Shirley family, and in 1695 rented the Townlands of Fartagorman, Lisnafeddaly, and Clonturk-mafon. The old mill at Derrylavan was called "*Ballinemullogh*," the mouth of the ford of the hills, which well describes the locality.

Drumbroagh, ορημα βροζα, *Dirty Ridge.*

Drumgoan, ορημα (ηλ) κυρτη, *Ridge of the Paths, or of the Robbers.*

Drumgowna, ορημα κυρτη, *Ridge of the Strippers or Milch Cows.*

Drumgurra, ορημα κυρτη, *Short Ridge.*

Drummond, Ετρα, ορημα μικρον, *Little Ridge.*

The western side of the Town of Carrickmacross is built on this townland, which in 1655 included a considerable part of Dromon Otra. The Survey of that date mentions "a feild of arable next the castle on the easte side of y^e towne," 20a., and the extent of the whole townland is given at 92a. 1r., Irish measure. The present acreage, according to the Ordnance Survey, being but 66a. 3r. 8p. In Richard Stanyhurst's Description of Ireland, prefixed to the first edition of Holinshed's Chronicles, printed in 1577, among "the names of the chiefe townes of Ulster" is "*Karreg mack Roffe*," being the earliest notice which I have found of Carrickmacross. A bridge of four arches, now called "*The Broken Bridge*," is marked in the Survey of 1634. In 1877 the town was supplied with water from the Blind Well, on the limits of the Townland of Derryolam. The pump bears this inscription:—



" Who drinks hereat shall thirst again,
But waters are in store
So pure so deep that all who will
May drink ; and thirst no more."

Dunoge, δύνόζ, *Small Fort.*

Faraghy, φαρη-αράϊδ, *Field of Watching.*

F Fartagorman, φάρτακ ζορηάρη, *Gorman's Grassy Field.*

Greaghdrumit, γρέακ θρημαίρετ, *Flat of the Long Ridge.*

F Greaghdrumneesk, γρέακ θρημα ηαορζ, *Flat of the Ridge of the Snipes.*

F Greaghlane, γρέακ λέρη, *Flat of the Meadow.*

Greaghlatacapple, γρέακ λεάκτ αν άραυλλ, *Mountain Plain of the Horses' Monument.*

Greaghnarog, γρέακ ηα ηιαζ, *Mountain Plain of the Routs or Defeats.*

Latinalbany, λεάκτ αν αλβαηαιζ, *The Scotchman's Laght or Monument.*

Legghimore, λαζ αν τοιζε ηόρη, *Hollow or Dell of the Large House.*

F Lif-acullion, λιορ αν, άυληρη, *Fort of the Holly.*

Lifdromturk, λιορ θρημα τορκ, *Fort of the Ridge of the Hogs*, and perhaps the largest and best defined fort in the barony. Much gold is believed to be hid in this fort, left by the Danes. A legend is told about a cat which guards the treasure, and the slaughter of a black sheep which would ensure the discovery of the gold. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, would derive the name from τορηζ, *Torg, A Killing*, not τορκ, *A Hog*. It would thus be, *Fort of the Hill of Slaughter.*

Lifrril, λιορ ηηαιλ, *Irial's Fort.* Marked Lis. Yeriell in Jobson's Map in 1591. This townland is surrounded by five lakes, called respectively, "*Ballatrain,*" "*Lifnakillenduff,*" "*Avattan,*" "*Gail,*" and "*Namachree.*"

Lifnafeddaly, λιορ ηα φεαδαλαϊδε, *Fort of the Whistling.* (Legend told here.)

Lifnaguiveragh, λιορ ηα ζ-αυηβρεακ, *Fort of the Fetters*, called Mulla-reagh, *alias* Lifnadive, in 1655.

Loffets, ηα λιορτε, *The Kneading Troughs*, being figuratively applied to plots of good land.

Lurgans, λυρηάρη, *A Man's Shins.* Here was the residence of the chiefs of the districts in the fifteenth century. (See p. 23.) Here also was a Roman Catholic chapel, taken down in 1806. In Lurgans also was a large stone, which yet remains on the face of a ditch. Here Ever M^cMahon tied up the horses of travellers, and if they could not give a good account of themselves, he hanged them there; so tradition affirms.

Mullagheroghery, ηυλλακ αν, άροαρη, *The Hangman's Summit*, marked in Jobson's Map of 1591 as Mullagh Creghton. On the summit of this townland was an old thorn, and at its base was discovered a cave with steps, evidently artificial. It is still known as "*The Hangman's Hill.*" Three crosses are here marked in the Survey of 1634.

Nafarty, ηα φεαρηα, *The Graves.* In this townland in 1655 was "a parcell of low pasture next the Glebe to wth the Incumbent doth lay claime, & hath it in possession," 6a. 2r.

Ouvry, ηβαρηαιδ, *Marshes*, called Eaverie in 1655.

Peaft, πέητε, *Worms: a Place full of Worms.*

Raferagh, ραίρε ράρια, *The Grassy Rath.*

Rakeeragh, ραίρε κλειά, *Fort of the Sheep.*

Shanco, ρεση έυα, *Old Hollow.* Cua, among hills, is the hollow between them. It literally means a goblet. The Survey of 1634 marks near the borders of Ardragh a cross, probably a place where mas was said in times of persecution.

Streenty, ρηρηταίβ, *Bridles.*

Tiragarvan, τρη α ζαμβάν, *Garvan's Distriēt.* Here are some natural caves and rocks, known as "*The President's Caves,*" so called from Dr. O'Reilly, a very respectable Roman Catholic priest, and President of the Irish College at Antwerp, who formerly lived here. He was nephew and great nephew to two succeeding Roman Catholic Bishops of Clogher. Here was also a cromlech or Giant's Grave, now destroyed; bones were found in it when it was dug up. An artificial cave, evidently a place of sepulture, was discovered in a part of this townland, called Mullaghboy, in 1865.

Tirnadrola, τρη ηα δηόλα, *Distriēt of Windings.*

Ummarafree, ρηρη ρηρη ρηρη, *Ridge of the Heath.*

The following six townlands are the property of the Marquis of Bath.

Coolderry, cūl δορη, *Back Derry, Roboretum, or Oak Wood.*

Corcrin, κορη κρηρη, *Hill of the Tree.*

Corcuilloge, κορη κολλη όζ, *Hill of the Young Wood.*

Drummond Otra, δηρηρηρη ηακρηα, *Little Ridge.* The greater part of the Town of Carrickmacross is in this townland, and here is the Roman Catholic chapel, a very handsome building, still unfinished, in the Decorated style, from the designs of Mr. J. J. Mac Carthy, of Dublin. The foundations were laid on the 23rd of July, 1861.

Lifanisk, λιρη αν ηρηζε, *Fort of the Water.* Here, on an artificial island or crannoge in the lake, was the residence of Ever M^cMahon in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (See p. 88.) About 1715, Joseph Clement, Esq., built a house here, lately the seat of Edward Gibson, Esq. In M^cKinlie's Survey of 1736 it is thus described: "A steep but good kind of land, and will in some places give Beare, a great part of it is overrun with shrubb and rocks, w^{ch} is mostly unimproveable; it is well water'd and has some pretty good meadow, but y^e Bogg is almost cut out, there is a great number of ash trees lately planted on it, and a good Farm house very pleasantly situated wth pretty good office houses."

Trostan, τρηστάν. This is the common Irish word for *A Pilgrim's Staff*, but it is applied to hills of a certain form.

The following four townlands formed the ancient Termon of Magheross, granted by King James I. to George, Bishop of Clogher, in the eighth

year of his reign, and under the Church Temporalities Act, purchased by the late General Porter from the See of Clogher.

Kilmastrafna, *coill iñe trafna*, *Mac Trafna's Wood*. In this townland is a deep hollow called *folach éireann*, *Folach Eirean*, the covering of Erin, about which the following legend is told: It is said that it was to this spot that M^cMahon, chieftain of Farney, led a suitor of his daughter, having promised to give him as a portion with her all the land he could see around him, but which, from the undulating nature of the ground, was only a rood: it should be added that the daughter was so plain, that without this device no suitor could be had!

Magheraboy, *macáinne búide*, *Yellow Plain*. There was formerly a cave in this townland, marked in the Ordnance Map. It is now dug away for limestone; and here, in November, 1878, was discovered in the floor of it a skeleton, supposed to have been the remains of a young man who was killed in an encounter with the Orangemen in 1797.

Magherofs, *macáinne ros*, *Plain of Ros*.

Mullanarry, *mullac an armaid*, *Hill of Watching, or rather of the Charioteer*.

The Glebe of Derryolam, *doime fezlam*, *The Grove of Learning*.

MAGHERACLOONE PARISH.

THE following fifty-six townlands are the property of E. P. Shirley, Esq. Clonmeenán, Creaveadornán, and Mullaghgarve belong to H. H. Shirley, Esq.

Aghatamy, *acac an t-raihai*, *Field of the Sorrel*.

Aghinillard, *acac an iolaim*, *Field of the Eagle*. There is a subterraneous passage in the fort here.

Ahlattacru, *ac leacra cruad*, *Ford of the Hard Cairns*.

Alts, or Nailt in 1655, *na h-aitib*, *The Alts, i.e. Joints or Dismembered Hills*.

Ballagnagearn, *bealac na z-ceiceim*, *Road of the Kearns*.

Ballycartlan, called Lisnakin Otra in 1655, *bealac cartlan*, *Cartlan's Pass*. This and the adjoining townlands of Mullantornán, Mullantlavan, Crumlin, Drumerlough-beg, Drumbrackan, Lavagilduff, and Drumerloughmore, were in 1726 known by the name of "*Ballyboneghan*," and held by Christopher Carver, gent.

Ballyloughen, *baile lócan*, *Town of Pond*.

Beagh, *beiceac*, *Birch or Birchy Place*.

Clonmeenán, part of Mullagh Loust in 1655, *cluain mhóan*, *Nook or Field of the Kids*.

Clonfedy, *cluain faoi*, *Nook of the Darts or Elf Arrows*. In this

townland in 1655 was "a strong Rocke hill called *Knockfelly* by the Bogge," 13a.

Clontrain, κλυαιη τρέιη, *Nook of Valour*. There is a chalybeate spring, discovered in 1814, here, and a stone cross. Below is this inscription:—

"These healing waters when ye drink
Rest not your thoughts below,
Look to the sacred sign and think
Whence living waters flow."

Comertagh, κλη-ρέααρταρδ, *Crooked Sepulchres*.

Corkeeran, κοη λη έλαοιτάριη, *Hill of the Roan Tree*.

Corlea, κοη γαε, *Grey Hill*.

Cornacarrow, κοη ηα σαριμαδ, *Hill of the Rock*. This townland formed part of Ture Etra in 1655, now Nurebeg.

Cornalaragh, κοη ηα λάμαε, *Hill of the Mare*.

Corrybrackan, κοη υί βρεαεάριη, *O'Brackan's Hill or Caldron?* This is the appellation of the vortex between Scarva and Jura in Scotland, and was that of the dangerous sea between Rathlin and Ballycastle in the County of Antrim. Here were 140 acres of "Shrub wood" in 1655. This townland is remarkable for one of the finest specimens of ancient Irish forts in the district.

Cortober, κοη λη τοβαριη, *Hill of the Well*.

Creaveadornan, κριαοβ λη δόριηάριη, *Tree or Branch of the Hand-stone*. This townland formed part of Mullagh Louft in 1655.

Crumlin, κρημη-ζλήηη, *Sloping Glen*. This well describes the locality.

Derryleeg, δοριηε γαε, *Grove of the Flags or Standing Stones*. There was a wood of seven acres, so late as the year 1734, in this townland, as appears by Mackey's Survey of that date.

Derrynaglah, δοριηε ηα ζ-ελεαε, *Grove of the Wattles*.

Derrynascobe, δοριηε ηα ρζυαβ, *Grove of the Brooms*. The Survey of 1655 mentions several acres of "Alder Pasture" in this townland.

Descart, δερρεαριε, *The South*. The Survey of 1655 mentions sixty-nine acres of "Alder Bogge," and "the Foord of Ballatobermannan," from a well still called "*Tober-mannan*," near the present bridge.

Doagh, δουηα, *A Tumulus*. In 1655, 140 acres of "Barren Mountaine, most of it overgrowne with heath."

Doohatty, δουε-εάριε, *Black Tate*. Called Doate and Kinalege in 1655, and Kilneleg, Duchatty, and Farts in 1734; at the latter period there were considerable remains of wood. In this townland is the manorial mansion of the Shirley family, originally commenced by the late Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., in the year 1825. In the grounds of this place, called Lough Fea, λοε ρεαδα, *Lake of the Rushes*, from the lake of that name adjoining, is a natural feat in the limestone rock, called "*Fin-Mac-Coul's Chair*," and which is traditionally said to have been a place of sanctuary. "Magh-cuile-feadha,

i.e. the plain of the corner or angle of the wood, was probably," says O'Donovan,¹ "the ancient name of the district around Lough Fea."

Drumbo, δριση βό, *Ridge of the Cow.*

Drumbrackan, δριση βρειακάρι, *Hill of O' Brackan*, called Drumbrackans and Lisnalun in 1655.

Drumbrone, δριση βριόν, *Hill of the Quern.* A collar of gold is said to have been found here some sixty years ago.

Drumcargy, δριση εαριιριζε, }
Drumcarron, δριση εαριιαριδ, } *Rock-ridge.*

Drumerloughbeg, δριση αρι λοε βεαζ, *Ridge over*
the Little Lake. }
Drumerloughmore, δριση αρι λοε ιηόρι, *Ridge over* } But no lake here.
the Large Lake.

Drumgoostat, δριση ζυαγαάτα, *Difficult Hill or Ridge.*

Enagh, εαηαε, *Marsh*, called Aughanara and Cloonecon in 1655. The Survey of that date notices in this last townland "81 acres of good pasture wth some stūps of old Trees."

Greaghawillin, Jackson, { ζριεάε αν ηυιλιση, *Hill-top of the (Wind) Mill*,
Do. Richey, { called in 1655 Cornonuave, κορι να η-υαη,
Hill of the Caves.

Greaghlonge, ζριεάε λυαν, *Hill-top of the Fed Lambs.* In 1655 there were twenty-one acres of "stumpe & shrub wood pasture, by the Lord of Slanes Land." In the lake of Greaghlonge was formerly a crannoge, the site of which can still be traced. It is marked in Raven's Survey of 1634. The well-known legend of the well and covering stone, which was forgotten one day to be replaced, is told here, as also of so many other lakes in Ireland.

Killygally, κολλι αν ζαλλαζ, *The Englishman's Wood.*

Knocknecran, East, { εηοε να ζ-εηανη, *Hill of the Trees.* Here is a
Do. West, { Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1825. A
small tumulus is marked on the Ordnance Map
as in this townland. It was opened in 1860,
but nothing found.

Lavagilduff, λανη ζιολλα δυιβ, *Giolladuff's Hand.*

Leitrim, λιαε-δριση, *Grey Ridge.*

Leons Garve (or Leons M^cKenna), λεανηάριη ζαριβα, *Elms Rough.*

Lisatillister, λιορ αν ε-ριολαριεαριη, *Fort of Flags or Flaggins.*

Liscorrán, λιορ κοριάριη, *Fort of the Reaping Hook.* Part of Doate in 1655.

Lisnaclea, λιορ να ελέριε, *Fort of the Barrow or Hurdle.*

Lisnakeeny, λιορ να εριηα, *Fort of the Crime.*

Loffet, λοραε, *The Kneading Trough, i.e.* a pretty level green spot.

Mafon-Lodge, part of Leitrim in 1655.

¹ Four Masters, i. p. 36, *note.*

built on a rising ground, surrounded by low lands, once probably under water; the building, though deformed by a coat of rough cast, shows some signs of antiquity. A carving in stone, said to have represented Cromwell's head, once ornamented part of the exterior wall; the votive offering, we may presume, of the Colonel Thomas Sadler, to whom the Fee Farm was granted by the Ufurper.

Mookeeran, μαζ κιαμάρη, *Kieran's Plain.*

Moylough, μαζ λοέα, *Plain of the Lake.*

Mullaghrafferty, μullaκ μαβαριταϊζ, *Rafferty's Hill.*

Mullyore, μullaκ όρη, *Hill-top of the Gold.*

Mullylusty, μullaκ λορτε, *Hill-top of the Loffet.* Called in 1655

Mullaghloft-Moymucke, μαζ μυμκε, *Pigs' Plain.*

Toiniska, τóη υιρζε, *Watery Bottom.* The Survey of 1655 mentions "The Great Wood of Toyniske," 55 a. 1 r.

Tullyallen, τυλαϊζ άλαρη, *Beautiful Hill.*

Land formerly held under the Bishop of Clogher, called "The Termon of Magheracloune, 4 Tates," now by the Porter family.

Camaghy (including the Glebe), καη-αέαϊδ, *Crooked Field.*

Drummond, δρομηαρη, *Ridge.*

Stranatona, ριακ ηα τόηα, *Bank, or Side, of the Bottom (i.e. of the valley).*

Land formerly of the Flemings, Barons of Slane.

Coolderry, cul-δορη, *Back Derry or Oak Wood.* At what period the Flemings of Slane obtained possession of this townland I have not ascertained; it was doubtless, however, anterior to the grant of the Barony of Farney to Walter, Earl of Essex, in 1576. According to the tradition of the country, Coolderry had been the cause of constant warfare between the Mac-Mahons and Flemings for many ages, until it was finally won by the latter at a battle fought near this place, in a hollow called "*Glen-Manus*;" a name derived probably from the celebrated Magnus or Manus Mac-Mahon, brother of Brian and Rory Mac-Mahon, who flourished in the early part of the fifteenth century. (*See p. 23.*)

It appears by an Inquisition in the 10th year of Charles I. that Christopher Fleming, Baron of Slane, died on the 9th of June, 1625, seized of the Townlands of Coulderre and Mullaghosker, in the County of Monaghan. This property remained in his descendants till the Revolution of 1688, when by the attainder of Christopher, Baron of Slane, they reverted to the Crown, and were granted (15th April, 1693) to Godart, Earl of Athlone, by the names of the towns and lands of Coolederry and Mullaghagh, *alias* Coolederry; by his lordship these lands were conveyed, by deeds of lease and release, dated 27th and 28th of June, 1698, for £106, to Norman Garstin, of Braganstowne, in the County of Louth, Esq., which sale was

confirmed by the Crown (17th March, 1702,) for the consideration of £101 3s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.¹ The lands are still held under this title, being at present the estate of Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, of Tullaghan, in the County of Monaghan, Baronet.

KILLANNY PARISH [PART OF].

THE following twenty-two townlands are the property of the Marquis of Bath.

Annacroff, ἀντιμαρτῖνα, *Marsh (or Ford) of the Wild Garlick.*

Ballingarry, βασιλεῖα τῆς κηρύδας, *Town of the Garden.* Included in Garraghobane in 1655; in 1692 called "Garlaubban & Ballangary 2 Tattes." "Through this Townland," according to the Survey of 1736, "passes the great Road from Monaghan to Drogheda, on w^{ch} Road is a place call'd Effex Ford, where the Earl of Effex & Tyrone are say'd to have had an Interview in the time of y^e Irish Rebellion in Q. Elizths. Reign." N.B.—This is a mistake, the true Effex Ford being undoubtedly at "Anagh Clint." (See p. 104.)

Coolaka, cúl ἄκα (?), *Nook of the Ford, or of the Kiln.*

Coolreagh, cúl γρηβάκ, *The Grey Nook.* Two mounds are marked in the Ordnance Map in this townland.

Coolmoney, cúl με μόνη, *Back of the Bog.*

Drumever, δρυμῖν εἰβῖν, *Ebhear's (Ivor's) Ridge.* The Survey of 1736 remarks, "it is finely situated & well improved, having a good stone & lime wall house two story high, a Pidgeon house, & good offices, & a great number of Ash & other Timber Trees wth good gardens & a small Orchard, on it stands a village called *Ballymackney*, where there is a well water'd Corn mill, it has good conveniency of Meadow Fire & Water, Fishing & Fowling." It was held by John Fitch, Esq., by whom the house was built in 1705. Richard Fitch of Ballymackney, or "Ballamackney," was attainted by James II.'s pretended Parliament in 1688.

Drumhaskett, δρυμῖν ἡ-εαρζαῖδ, *Hill of the Hewings.*

Dunelty, δύν ἄλτε, *Fort of the Cliffs or of the Joins (of Land).*

Garlegobban, γεαρῖν ἡ-ἄκ γοβάν, *The Short Grey (Field) of Goban.*

Kinaley, bane, } εἰβῖν ἄλτε { βάν, *White end of the Cliff.*

Do. duff, } εἰβῖν ἄλτε { δυβ, *Black end of the Cliff.*

Lisnakelly, ἡ-ορ ἡ-ἄκ ἄλλῖζε, *Fort of the Old Woman, or Hag.*

Lisnashannagh, ἡ-ορ ἡ-ἄκ ἡ-ορῖν, *Fort of the Foxes.* Marked Lysshannagha in Jobson's Survey of 1591.

¹ See the 15th An. Report on Irish Records, p. 389.

Tullyneskeagh, East, }
Do. West, } तुलाजि ना रजेद, *Hill of the Briars or Thorns.*

Church land formerly held under the See of Clogher, called "*The Termon of Killanny.*"

Aghafad, अ फादा, *Long Ford.* Now belonging to the Marquis of Bath.

INNISKEEN OR INNISHKEEN PARISH [PART OF].

THIS one townland is the property of the Marquis of Bath.

Aghaglafs, अगलड जलर, *Green Field.*

The following twenty-three townlands are held under the See of Armagh by the persons whose names follow :—

Ballakelly, बालाक केलाजि, *Kelly's Road.* Plunket Kenny, Esq.

Ballintra, बाले अ त-रुद, *Town of the Strath.* Representatives of Dixie Clement.

Ballyruff, बाले अ तुल्लरुफे, *Town of the Saw.* John Steel.

Candlefort, लोर ना ज-काल्लोल, *Fort of the Candle.* Marked in Jobson's Map of 1591 "Lisnacondra 7 Tattes." These seven tates, with Magoney marked sixteen tates, make up the twenty-three townlands held under the See of Armagh. Earl of Donaghmore.

Carrickykelly, काल्लिकेले अ केलाजि, *O'Kelly's Rock.* Earl of Donaghmore and others.

Comrags, काल्लरग, *Meeting of the Mountains or Waters.* Representatives of Dixie Clement, &c.

Cornagarvoge, कोर ना न-जाल्लड, *Hill of the Rough Stones.* Philip Kearney.

Dromore, डुरोम डुरे, *Great Ridge.* Plunket Kenny, Esq.

Drumafs, डुरोम-एरग, *Ridge of the Cataracts.* Representatives of Richard Bolton, Esq.

Drumboat, डुरोम डुरेड, *Lively Hill.* H. O. Lewis, Esq.

Drumcah, डुरोम काले, *Nice or Chaste Hill.* Plunket Kenny, Esq.

Drumirril, डुरोम लुरेले, *Irial's Hill.* Representatives of Richard Bolton, Esq.

Drummond, डुरोमडुरे, *Ridge.* Representatives of James Nixon.

Drumnagrella, डुरोम ना जुरेले, *Ridge of the Griddle.* Representatives of Dixie Clement and others.

Edenamo, एदाम ना डुरेड, *Face (of the Hill) of the Cows.* Earl of Donaghmore.

Keenoge, केनोजे, *The Mossy (Place).* H. O. Lewis, Esq.

Killyboley, cꞓll an buaꞓꞓ, *Church of the Booley*. Representatives of Dixie Clement.

Knocknagarnaman, cꞓoc ꞓa ꞓ-cꞓꞓꞓꞓ ꞓ-bꞓꞓ, *Hill of the White Kearnes*. Representatives of Dixie Clement.

Knockreagh, cꞓoc ꞓꞓabaꞓ, *Grey Hill*. Plunket Kenny, Esq.

Magoney, ꞓaꞓ ꞓꞓꞓꞓꞓꞓ, *Plain of the Stripper*. H. O. Lewis, Esq.

Miskisk-beg, } ꞓꞓꞓꞓꞓꞓ¹ { beaꞓ, *Little,* } *Spite or Enmity.* { H. O. Lewis,
Do. more, } { ꞓꞓꞓꞓ, *Great,* } { Esq.

Seeola, ꞓꞓꞓ ꞓꞓa, *Drinking Hill*. Representatives of Dixie Clement and others.

These townlands are held under the grant to Lord Louth, in right of the Abbey of Louth.

Lacklom, leac lom, *Bare Flag or Stone*. By Hugh O'Carlisle.

Lannat, leaꞓꞓꞓꞓꞓ, *New Milk, or of the New Milk*. By Lord Louth.

The Glebe of Innishkeen, ꞓꞓꞓꞓ ꞓꞓꞓꞓ, *The Mild or Pleasing Island*. (Partly granted by Robert, Bishop of Clogher, in 1757.)

¹ Lands in controversy often got the name of the feelings they produced in the opposing parties.





APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.



APPENDIX I.

ST. TIGHERNACH, PATRON SAINT OF CLONES.

[Page 322, *supra*.] By the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh.



THE following Life of St. Tighernach is taken from the "Acta Sanctorum" of the month of April, tom. i. pp. 401-404, edited by G[odefrid] H[enschenius]. It was printed from the manuscript known as the "Codex Salmanticensis," which is now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. This volume, written on vellum, is a valuable collection of the lives of forty-three Irish saints, among which that of St. Tighernach is the eighth. The editor had also the advantage of collating this with two other manuscripts; one belonging to Hugh Ward, the Franciscan, and the other communicated by Henry Fitzsimon. From Ward's manuscript two Latin hymns are added, for vespers and matins.

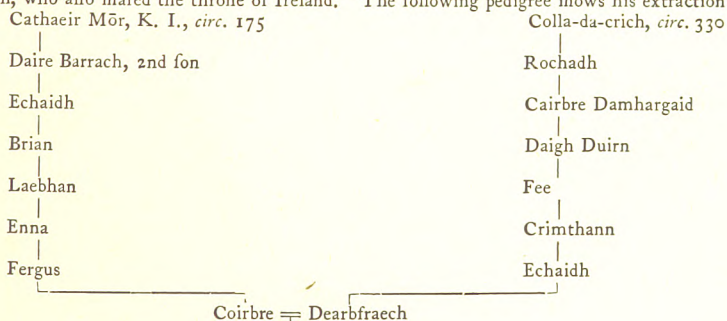
Two other manuscripts, which formerly were in Sir James Ware's possession, are now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. 1. Cod. Rawlinson, B. 485, a vellum manuscript in quarto, of the early part of the fifteenth century; where this life is No. 19, and has the Latin hymns (fol. 116). The other a vellum manuscript in folio, Cod. Rawlinson, No. 505; in which the Vita Tighernaci episcopi is No. 4 (fol. 19). This is Colgan's "MS. Monasterii Infulæ omnium Sanctorum."

Of St. Tighernach we have scarcely any information beside what is contained in this life. The Annals of Ulster give the year 548 as the date of his death. So that, supposing him to have attained the age of seventy, he was fourteen years old when St. Patrick died. St. Conlaedh, who baptized him, died in 519; and St. Brigid, his sponsor, in 523. In this abstract the miracles related in the original are omitted, and those parts principally retained which have some historical or topographical reality.

VITA S. TIGERNACI EPISCOPI.

Venerabilis præful Tigernachus, regali ex progenie natus,¹ nepos Echachi regis² fuit, qui juxta Clochorensem urbem³ extitit: de cujus sancti viri miraculis succincte aliquid enarrare,

¹ *Regali ex progenie natus.* On his father's side he was eighth in descent from Cathaer Mōr, who was monarch of Ireland in the second century; and on his mother's, grandson of a King of Oriel, and lineally descended from Colla-da-chrich, who also shared the throne of Ireland. The following pedigree shows his extraction:



S. TIGHERNACH.

² *Echachi regis.* He is mentioned as "Echaidh, son of Crimthann," in connection with St. Patrick, in the "Tripartite Life," iii. 7. (Colg., "Trias Thaum.," p. 150a.) He was King of Airghialla or Oriel, a territory comprehending the counties which compose the diocese of Clogher.

³ *Juxta Clochorensem urbem.* This was the feat of the kings of Airghialla in the time of St. Patrick. It was called in Irish, *Clochiar mac nDaimhene*, which Adamnan renders, "Clochur filiorum Daimeni." See Reeves's "Vita S. Columbæ," p. 111.

prout a majoribus traditum est, necessarium duximus. Prædictus igitur rex Echachus, cum tres filias¹ pulcherrimas in palatio suo² nutritas haberet; una ex eis Dearfraych³ quemdam virum nobilem de militibus patris sui, Laginensem genere, nomine Corbreum,⁴ adamavit. Quæ cum ab eodem concepisset, donec pareret, a conspectu hominum se occultabat. Cumque filium pareret, mox pater ejus ipsum accipiens, ad patriam propriam cum festinatione perrexit. Dumque civitatem S. Brigidæ⁵ ingrederentur, mox B. Brigida, Spiritu revelante, adventum eorum intellexit, et familiæ suæ intimavit, dicens Modo honorabiles hospites ad nos veniunt; quos hilariter suscipere debemus. Ipsa vero beata virgo obviam venit, ac in sinu suo puerum amplectens, ab episcopo Conlatheo⁶ baptizari eum fecit. Cui beata Virgo nomen imponens, dixit: Quia multorum dominorum et regum nepos est, Tigernach vocetur.⁷ Quo peracto, pater puerum secum ad patriam suam perduxit, ibique eum nutriendo diligenter educavit.

2. Post hæc sanctus puer a piratis, patriam illam deprædantibus, capitur; et ad regem Britannorum⁸ captivus ducitur. Qui pro venusti vultus specie, et Dei gratia in eo rutilante, in tantum dilectus est, ut eum in lecto suo secum dormire permitteret.

3. Deinde beatus puer, libertati restitutus, sancti Monenni disciplinis⁹ et monitis in Rosnateni monasterio, quod alio nomine Alba vocatur,¹⁰ diligenter instructus, in virum perfectum scientia et moribus est provectus. Quadam die respondens ait: Virum venerandi et candidi habitus assistentem vidi, qui vaticinatus est mihi dicens: In terra matris tuæ¹¹ claram fundabis ecclesiam: quod de Cluanensi monasterio¹² dictum esse certissime probatur.

4. Post hæc, accepta benedictione magistri sui, Romam abiit; atque inde sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli reliquias¹³ asportans, ad patriam suam, secundum quod in præfata visione admonitus est, redire festinavit. Cum autem beatus vir, sancto eum Kerano Euchadii filio¹⁴ comitante, iter ageret hyemali tempore, ad civitatem S. Martini¹⁵ pervenit: ubi in hospitio,

¹ *Tres filias.* Besides the one mentioned in the text, the name of another is preserved, *Cinnu*, of whose conversion by St. Patrick the "Tripartite Life" gives a long account, iii. 7. (Colgan, "Trias Thaum.," p. 150a.) She is commemorated in the calendars at the first of February; and Colgan, at that day, has a special notice of her. ("Act. SS.," p. 234.)

² *Palatio suo.* Of this structure the earth-works still remain in the rich meadow adjoining the late episcopal palace. Its ancient name was Rath-mór of Magh Leamhna, and the Four Masters record its construction in the year of our Lord 111. (Ed. O'Donovan, vol. i. pp. 102 and 46.) Here St. Enna of Arann was born; and here, according to the note on the Felire of Ængus, lived "Echaid, son of Crimthann, King of Oriel, in Rath Mór, over Clochar."

³ *Dearfraych.* The syllable *dearb*, signifying 'true,' is a frequent element in the Irish names of women. Her name is sometimes written *Dearbfrach* and *Darbraich.* See "Book of Lecan," fol. 34 a b, 41 a b.

⁴ *Corbreum.* He was a Leinster man by birth, and of royal extraction, as shown in the pedigree, note 1, *supra*. The annotator of the Felire of Ængus, at 4th of April, says, "a son of the King of Ui Bairrchi was he; or his father was of Leix." Ui Bairrchi is now the barony of Slievemargy, in the south-east of Queen's County. Leix, in which is Abbeyleix, is in the next barony, on the west.

⁵ *Civitatem S. Brigidæ.* That is, Kildare, which was founded about the time of St. Tighernach's birth.

⁶ *Conlatheo.* St. Conlaeth, first bishop of Kildare, was St. Bridget's chaplain, and died in 519.

⁷ *Tigernach.* In Irish, *Tigherna*, 'a lord.' The Welsh form is *tigirn*, and the Cornish *teyrn*. Kentigern, the name of the founder of Glasgow, is explained 'Capitalis Dominus,' from *cenn*, 'head,' and *tigern*, 'lord.' See Reeves's note on *tigernis*, in Adamnan's "Life of S. Columba," p. 81. The word is commonly pronounced Tierny, which is a well-known name in Ireland, and is sometimes Anglicized by Lord. As a surname it occurs frequently in the Irish Annals and Calendars, belonging to lay as well as clerical personages. For example, St. Tighernach, of Doire-Melle, in Co. Leitrim, Nov. 4; St. Tighernach, Priest, March 17; Tighernach, Abbot of Killeigh, died in 805; Tighernach, Abbot of Fennor, died in 837; Tighernach, Abbot of Dromiskin, died in 876; Tighernach Boirceach, Abbot of Moville, died in 1061; and Tighernach O'Breen, the Annalist, in 1088. Laymen of the name are mentioned at the years 822, 863, 884, 965.

⁸ *Regem Britannorum.* It appears from the sequel that his dominion was in North Britain, not far from Whithorn, in Galloway.

⁹ *Monenni disciplinis.* The preceding section in the "Life" relates: "Rex vero et regina, filios suos defunctos videntes miserunt ad sanctum Monennum rogantes ut ad eos veniret, et quid faciendum esset in hoc facto indicaret." Concerning this ecclesiastic see the note in Todd's "Liber Hymnorum," p. 104, 105.

¹⁰ *Alba vocatur.* This was the *Candida Casa* of Bede, or Whitherne, in Galloway. The Celtic name was Rofnat, but the Saxon appellation was *White-aern*, or 'White house,' and that is what has since prevailed. See Todd, *ut supra*, p. 105.

¹¹ *Terra matris tuæ.* That is Airghialla, or Oriel. It is a curious fact that among the ancient saints of Ireland their maternal connection had greater influence than the paternal, in the choice of their settlement, and the endowment of their churches.

¹² *Cluanensi monasterio.* That is Cluain-Eoais, or Clones. In Latinizing compounds of *cluain*, the writer is often fatigued with the adjective of this word; hence Cluanensis is used in various authorities for Clonmacnois, Cloyne, and Clones, and in the case of the two first, it sometimes happens that it is difficult to say to which see the expression *Cluanensis Episcopus* refers.

¹³ *Petri et Pauli reliquias.* These were reliques very much coveted by Irish pilgrims. Clones, like the other ancient houses of Regular Canons in Ireland, was under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and to such the Irish gave the title of *Regles, i. e. Regularis ecclesia.*

¹⁴ *Kerano Euchadii filio.* It is hard to pronounce who this was. There are two Ciarans famous in Irish hagiology: the elder Ciaran of Saighir, who died about 540; but his father was Luaighne. The other Ciaran of Clonmacnois; but his father was Beoedh, and he died the same year (548) as Tighernach, in the thirty-fourth year of his age; so that he was hardly born at the period referred to in the text.

¹⁵ *Civitatem S. Martini.* Tours, which was visited by several Irish ecclesiastics. See Reeves's "Vita S. Columba," pp. 324-326.

in quo novem¹ defuncti illa nocte jacebant, susceptus est. Tunc Tigernachus et Keranus dexteris sibi invicem societatis dederunt.

5. Cum autem homo Dei ad mare Hiberniensium perveniret, contigit ut tunc filia regis Momoniensium, Ethnea nomine,² ad conjugium regis Britannorum de Hibernia allata, ab ejuſdem militibus duceretur ad portum, in quo vir Dei prosperum expectabat ventum.

6. Deinde ad monasterium S. Brigidæ virginis communi consilio progressi sunt, quæ eos cum magno gaudio ac ingenti honore suscepit: et craftina die, miraculis, quæ divina potentia per sanctum virum ibidem egerat, auditis, suum locum sibi et successoribus suis devote B. Brigida in perpetuum concessit.³

7. Inde vero ad terram Momoniensium pervenit, in qua erat idolum,⁴ de quo dæmon responſa dans adorabatur ab hominibus. Omnes vero idolatræ illi, cultum dæmonum relinquentes, fidem Christi confitentis, a sancti viro baptizati sunt.

8. Deinde ad suam patriam reversus, locum in quo monasterium fundaret a rege terræ, nomine Fiachrio,⁵ postulavit. Cui ille quod petierat tradere non distulit; suiſque, ut circa eundem locum fossam profundam facerent,⁶ præcepit. Infuper possessiones agrorum ad opus monasterii in perpetuum dedit.

9. Fundato autem ibi monasterio, religiosisque fratribus ibi relictis, ad matrem suam spiritualem, quæ eum olim de fonte baptismatis levavit, sanctam videlicet Brigidam, in Killdarienſi monasterio tunc commorantem, profectus est. Quæ mysticis signis, ac spiritu Dei revelante, communia est, quod filius suus spiritualis episcopali dignus esset honore. Convocatis igitur episcopis, eum ad pontificalis ordinis apicem provehi fecit. In hoc enim a clero et a populo totius Hiberniæ erat ipsa Brigida privilegiata, ut quemcumque ipsa ordinandum indicasset, ab omnibus eligeretur.⁷ His itaque peractis, venerabilis præſul Tigernachus, cum licentia Virginis et Episcoporum, ad regem Eochodium, avum scilicet suum maternum, gressum suum tetendit. Qui cum magno suscepit eum gaudio, tantum enim ac talem se habere nepotem, non mediocriter gratulabatur. Nec non et viscera materna, viſo filio, ineffabili repleta sunt lætitia. Præfatus vero rex, carnali devictus amore, sancti episcopi Machadini⁸ dignitatem ac sedem, Clochorenſe scilicet monasterium, eidem obtulit; seque præfatum episcopum a suis finibus expulſurum promiſit.⁹ Quod vir Dei, veluti honoris mundani verus contemptor, abhorrens, regem parentisque fugiens, protinus abceſſit; ad montemque procul positum¹⁰ festinus gressum direxit, ubi in cella quam ibidem fundaverat, diu permanſit.

10. Fama autem sanctitatis ejus atque virtutum circumquaque diffusa, religiosi viri ad

¹ *Novem.* This was the sacred number among the Pagan Irish.

² *Ethnea.* In Irish, Eithne. This was the name of St. Columba's mother; and it is frequently met with in Irish hagiology.

³ *In perpetuum concessit.* This cannot refer to Kildare, but must be intended for some minor church within her jurisdiction.

⁴ *Idolum.* See O'Flaherty's chapter on Irish idolatry, in "Ogygia," p. 197.

⁵ *Fiachrius.* Fiachra was a name of common occurrence. In the present instance it belonged to some Leinster chief.

⁶ *Fossam profundam fecerunt.* The ancient monasteries of Ireland were frequently enclosed by a rampart of stone or of earth. For instance, see Reeves's "Eccles. Antiqq.," pp. 23, 181, 196; "St. Columba," p. 361. Even so late as 1266, the Four Masters relate that "Maſſpatric O'Scannal, Primate of Ard Macha, brought the Friars Minor to Ard Macha, and afterward cut a deep and broad trench around their church." We have no means of ascertaining where the above-mentioned monastery was situate.

⁷ *Omnibus eligeretur.* Concerning the jurisdiction and privilege of St. Brigid's church of Kildare, see Lanigan, "Eccl. Hist. of Ireland," vol. i. pp. 411-415; Colgan, "Trias Thaum.," p. 627.

⁸ *Episcopi Machadini.* More correctly, *Macharthini.* He was a disciple and companion of St. Patrick, by whom he was placed as first bishop over the recently founded church of Clogher. His early name was Aedh, and he also received the title of Ferdacrioch, that is, 'the man of two regions;' but the name by which he is best known is MacCarthenn, son of Carthenn, which became a patronymic. He was appointed bishop of Clogher in the last quarter of the fifth century, and he died in 506. The Martyrology of Donegal places his festival at the 15th of August; but the Martyrology of Tamlaght has it at the 24th of March, at which day Colgan has collected all the particulars which are recorded of him. ("Aët. SS.," p. 737.) See Lanigan, "Eccl. Hist.," vol. i. pp. 308, 434.

⁹ *Expulſurum promiſit.* St. Maccarthenn had no local connection with the neighbourhood of Clogher, because he was of an entirely different stock from the race of Colla, the founder of Oriel, and therefore we can easily understand how family influence could be brought against him. When St. Patrick placed him here, he said: "Vade in pace fili, et monasterium tibi construe in platea ante regalem sedem Urgallensium." (Colg., "Aët. SS.," p. 738b, cap. 7.) Now, however, the grandfather of St. Tigernach might naturally desire to supersede the older cleric. But the young man refused to be a party to so unjust a transaction, and the consequence was Maccarthen remained undisturbed.

¹⁰ *Montem procul positum.* I am unable to conjecture what mountain this was. Besides Clones and Galloon, I know of only two churches where St. Tigernach was commemorated, namely, Doire Maelain (Derryvullen) and Kiltierney, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the county of Fermanagh, on the north side of Lough Erne. The former is mentioned by Ware (Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 177); and the latter is noticed in the Four Masters at 1602 (vol. vi. p. 2329). The Ordnance Survey marks in the townland of this name, "Ruins of Abbey." Fermanagh, sheet 6.

conspēctum delectabilem utilesque collationes, et sanctitatis ejus exempla imitando undique con-
venerunt. Quorum unus fuit vir venerabilis Duachus,¹ egregius Patricianæ sedis archiepiscopus ;
quem ille pio affectu, hilarique vultu suscepit, et corporali et spiritali refectione pro viribus
pavit ; atque pro eo, crastina die in viam pergente, devotas orationes ad Deum fudit. Archiepis-
copus vero Ardmachanus, iter agens, eodem die in Machuireglas,² hoc est, in campo quodam
sic dicto, morte præventus est. Ascendente itaque eo currum, mira celeritate, angelico ductu,
viam proximam pertransibat. . . . Cum autem ad Archiepiscopi corpus exanime pervenisset,
aquam benedicens, illud adpersit. Dehinc flexus in terram, Deum omnipotentem suppliciter
deprecatus est, quatenus ad ostensionem suæ omnipotentia, defuncti servi sui animam ad corpus
redire juberet. Mox ut orationes complevit, qui erat jam mortuus, incolumis surrexit, ac dixit :
Tigernachus in terra, Tigernachus in cælo ; hoc est, in terra corpore, in cælo animo et conver-
satione. Post hæc sancto viro dato osculo pacis, ac fide in perpetuum inita, a se invicem
discesserunt.

11. Non multo post tempore angelus Domini apparens, dixit ei : Ad ultimos fines regionis,
cui Eochodius rex avus scilicet præfidet, perge, ibi inter occidentem et austrum loca sancta Deo
auxiliante fundabis. Qui continuo angelicis jussionibus obaudiens, iter suum cœpit. Cumque
ad locum promissum pervenisset, Gabaluense monasterium³ ibi construxit: ubi cum sancto suo
collegio Regi seculorum mirabiliter servivit, ac miraculorum coruscationibus instar solis fulsit ; de
quibus pauca dicemus. Aliquando septem obsides, pro crimine parentum, jam morti destinatos,
ab Edo rege, filio Cormaci,⁴ liberos sibi dimitti postulavit : quos ille tali dimisit pacto, scilicet ut
ipse, de majori quod incurreret periculo, per virum Dei liberaretur. Quod postea completum est.
Nam cum hostes super eum in ipso oppido ex improviso ruerent, nomenque sancti patroni sui
Tigernachi, ne ab inimicis occiderentur, ipse et uxor ejus, devotissime invocarent ; divina potentia,
ne eos hostis agnosceret, protexit, ac illæfos ire permisit. Obsides autem illos beatus vir clericos
fecit, de quibus duos ad Episcopalis ordinis cultum provexit ; uxoris quoque prædicti regis Bardubæ⁵
vulvam, vitio sterilitatis huc usque conclusam, signo salutiferæ crucis consignavit : quæ postea
eadem regi filios duos genuit, quorum unus nomine Fechinus,⁶ id est, pater Presbyterinæ gentis,
alter vero Ronanus abbas⁷ fuit.

12. Quadam vero altera die accipitrem, gallinæ pullum rapientem, aspiciens pius pater,
visceribus caritatis plenus, eidem præcepit ut pullum matri sine ulla læsione permitteret : vixque
verba compleverat, et statim præcepto viri Dei obtemperans, pullum gallinæ remisit. Insuper
ne auferre temerario id iterare præsumeret, ei sub interdico sic præcepit, dicens : tu tuique generis
aves, ab hoc die imposterum, Gaballiuensis monasterii gallinarum custodes eritis, non raptores.
Quorundam quoque familiarium suorum, in lacu Erne⁸ vicino laborantium, necessitati, ob immanis-
simam tempestatis violentiam, compatiens, exoravit Dominum ; et illi, continuo tempestate
sedata, a mortis faucibus sunt liberati : et ab illa die in eadem parte stagni, per virtutem orationis
ejus nullus demersus est.

13. Interea vir Dei, divina inspirante gratia admonitus est, ut dilecto suo Comgallo⁹
monasterium illud regendum committeret ; ipse vero versus orientalem plagam longe ad ampli-
orem et fertiliorem terram, ubi monasterium construeret, properaret. Quod vir Dei continuo com-

¹ *Duachus*. There was a bishop of Armagh of this name, who died in 512 ; but the person referred to in the text was the abbot of Armagh, whose death the Annals of Ulster thus notice at 547 : "Dubtach or Duach, Abbot of Ardmacha died. He was of the race of Colla Uais."

² *Machuireglafs*. A townland called Magheraglafs is in the Parish of Kildrefs, county of Tyrone, where were the remains of an ancient church.

³ *Gabaluense monasterium*. In Irish *Gabhalliuin*, now Galloon, giving name to a parish. "Ord. Survey, Fer-
managh," sheet 42. See *Four Masters*, 1450 (p. 967) ; and the account of Galloon, at p. 327, *supra*.

⁴ *Edo filio Cormaci*. I have not been able to discover what was his principality.

⁵ *Bardubæ*. This is a very unusual form of name, and I suspect there has been some error in the transcription. There was a king of Leinster called Brandubh. Or it may be intended as the wife's name.

⁶ *Fechinus*. This can hardly have been St. Fechin, of Fore, for his father was Caelcharna, and he lived till 665, being much junior to St. Tigernach. Yet Fechinus was the "primus presbyter" in the third order of Irish Saints. See *Ussher*, Works, vol. vi. p. 479.

⁷ *Ronanus abbas*. There are so many ecclesiastics of this name in the Calendars and Annals, that, without some clue, either of descent or place, it would be impossible to say who he was. A Ronan, son of Aedh, of Achadh-fharcha, is commemorated in the Calendar at the 23rd of December. A Ronan, son of Aedh Dubh, king of Airghialla, appears as Abbot of Clogher in Ware's list, where it is stated the church of Achadurchar (Aghalurcher) was consecrated to him. (Harris's Ware, i. p. 178.)

⁸ *Lacu Erne*. The site of the old church of Galloon is in the narrow part of Lough Erne, at its southern extremity, which the Martyrology of Donegal calls "the head of Loch Eirne;" but the lake widens considerably to the north-west.

⁹ *Comgallo*. He is to be distinguished from St. Comgall, the founder of Bangor, whose day was the 10th of May. This Comgall was commemorated at the 28th of July, and is thus noticed at that day by the Martyrology of Donegal, "Comhghall of Gobhal-liuin (Galloon), in Dartraighe Coininnfi, and it is at the head of Loch Eirne."

plevit; et postmodum Cluneofense monasterium¹ fundavit: ubi sacrorum virorum ac monialium² multitudo ab antiquo fideliter Deo deservivit. Triginta vero ætatis suæ postremis annis,³ corporis, non mentis, cæcitate percussus, in secura sua cella persistens solus, contemplativæ vitæ dulcedinem degustans, anachoreticam vitam quasi ducebat. Appropinquante vero hujus vitæ termino, multitudo cælestis exercitus obviam animæ ejus descendens, eam de sancto corpore suaviter atque quiete suscepit, ac de peregrinatione hujus incolatus ad cælestem patriam cum dulci melodia secum perduxit, ubi perenni perfruitur gloria, in secula seculorum. Amen.

POSTSCRIPT.

In the Felire or Calendar of Aengus the Culdee, composed about A.D. 800, this saint is noticed at the 4th of April, in the following stanza; to which the succeeding note is annexed in the copy preserved in the Lebor Brecc, p. 85.

Can Tigernach credal	Sing faithful Tighernach,
Ar Críft cech mbais bruis	For Christ he vanquished all folly,
As ambrucht fruaim fo ais	From whom burst a stream of knowledge,
Cluana aille Eoais.	Of beautiful Cluain Eoais.

That is, Tighernach of Cluain-Eoais, son of Coirpre, son of Fergus, son of Enna, son of Laebhan, son of Brian, son of Echaid, son of Daire Barrach, son of Cathaír Mór; and a son of the King of Uí Bairrchi was he.

Coirpre, son of Fergus of Leinster, *i.e.* of Leix, was Tighernach's father. Or, he is of the Uí Bairrchi. Derbfraich, however, daughter of Echaid, son of Crimthann, King of Oriel of Rath-Mór over Clochar, was his mother. Now Coirpre bore him under cover to Kildare. He came into the guest-house. Brigid beheld a watch of angels overhead, and she asked who was there. "One young man is there," quoth the servant. "Look thou still," quoth Brigid. Then he looked. "There is in sooth," quoth he, "a little babe in the young man's bosom." "Good is the babe," quoth Brigid. Brigid comes into the guest-house, and baptizes the child, and Brigid holds him at his baptism. Derbfraich was Tighernach's mother. It was to her that Coechdamair of Druim Dubáin said this, after being unable to split the tree, while building her oratory:—

"O Derbfraich, O Derbfraich,
Thou mother of holy Tighernach,
Lend thy help, be not slow,
Split the tree beside the wright."

Coechdamair, elsewhere called Cechtumbria, had a small establishment of nuns, as early as 480, at Druim Dubhain beside Clogher. Colgan states that she was the first of Irish virgins who received the veil from St. Patrick ("Aftt. SS. Hib.," p. 235 *b*; "Trias Thaum.," p. 150 *a*). She may have been the individual to whom St. Patrick, in his Confession, refers when speaking of those who were converted by his instrumentality. He says: "The sons and daughters of Scotie princes are seen to be monks and virgins of Christ. And there was one blessed Scotie maiden, very fair, of noble birth, and of adult age, whom I baptized, and after a few days she came to me, because, as she declared, she had received a response from a messenger of God, desiring her to become a virgin of Christ, and to draw near to God." (Olden's "Epistles and Hymns of St. Patrick," p. 81.)

¹ *Cluneofense monasterium*. Cluain-Eoais is the old Irish form of the name, subsequently corrupted into various forms, as Clownish, &c.; but the worst of all is the fashionable pronunciation of modern days, which makes it a monosyllable, to rhyme with *bones* and *stones*.

² *Monialium*. This is the only authority that I know of which places a nunnery at Clones.

³ *Triginta annis*. He died in 549, so that this would bring back his settlement at Clones to before the year 519.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF POPISH RECUSANTS CONVICTED AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS

HELD IN MONAGHAN, 1657.

[From the Public Record Office of Ireland.]



MONAGHAN. Att the generall Sessions of the peace holden at Monaghan in the county of Monaghan the sixth day of October in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and seven before Richard Blaney Esq^r Keeper of his Highnes rolls of the said county Francis Cole [] fforster and Oliver Anketill Esq^r his Highnes Justices and Keepers of his Highnes Peace wthin the county aforesaid and alsoe assigned to heare and determine divers trespasses misdemeano^{rs} and offences done and comitted wthin the county aforesaid [] by the oath of Humfrey Evatt Jacob Lery George Scott Owen M^cEllyn George Hartford Bryan M^cCroddan William Steele Isaack Dawson Joseph Welsh Henry Dugan John Dizarte John Boyle and Donell Orr good and lawfull men of the county aforesaid It was presented as followeth (viz^t).

“Monaghan. The Jurors for his Highnes the lord Protector of the Comonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the dominions thereunto belonging upon their oath doe say and present that Terencius o’ Connaly late of the parish of Clownis in the County of Monaghan gent’ Conn M^cRorey M^cMahon of Kinshanlis in the County aforesaid gen’ Tirlogh M^cCorbe M^cCollen of the same in the same county husbandman Bryan o’Grena of the same in the same county husband’ Rossie M^cRorey oge M^cMahon of the same in the same county gen’ Tirlogh M^cArdell of the parish of Tedawnacht in the same county husband’ Philip oge M^cGranan of the parish of Clownis aforesaid husband’ Arthur Murphey of the parish of Tedawnacht aforesaid husband’ Patrick Glasfe o’Howen of the same in the same county husband’ Patrick M^cToole M^cKenna of the same in the same county husband’ Edmond M^cKenna of the parish of Eregill in the said county husband’ Hugh M^cGonnell of the parish of Downnacht in the same county yeom’ Art M^cKenna of the same in the same county yeom’ Cochonacht M^cDunn Slevy M^cKenna of the parish of Erigill aforesaid gen’ Patrick M^cManus M^cArdell of the parish of Muckney in the county aforesaid husband’ Tirlogh o’Dowhey of the parish of Aghemullen in the county aforesaid yeom’ Hugh M^cKillarny of the parish of Tully-Corbatt in the county aforesaid yeom’ Bryan roe Duffey of the parish of Clantiberott in the county aforesaid yeom’ Neill o’Duffey of Muckney parish aforesaid yeom’ Donogh boy o’Mulligan of the same in the same county yeom’ Patrick Moddera M^cMahon of the parish of Killany in the county aforesaid yeom’ James Leeffes of the parish of Machereclonny in the county aforesaid yeom’ Patrick M^cArdell M^cMahon of the parish of Dounamoynne in the said county of Monaghan yeom’ Toole boy M^cKenna of the parish of Machereclowny aforesaid yeom’ Neile o’Hugh of Carrick M^cRosse in the county aforesaid yeom’ and Patrick Murphy of the parish of Mahererosfe in the county aforesaid husband’ the fourth day of October in the yeare of our lord one thousand six hundred fifty and seven (becing the Lords day) and divers other lords dayes before by the space of six months did neglect to repaire and come unto the parish churches and meeteing places appointed for the divine worshipping of God and for the hearing of his word preached and taught wthin the parishes aforesaid and that the aforesaid Terencius o’Connaly &c are and still doe continue Papist Recufants in manifest contempt of his sayd Highnes the Lord Protector his honor and dignity and contrary to the forme and effect of the statute in that case made and provided—And then that is to say at the Generall Sessions of the peace holden as aforesaid at Monaghan aforesaid the day and yeare aforesaid there was proclamacōn made in open court that the aforesaid Terencius o’Connaly &c should come and appeare at the next Generall Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said county then and there to take and subscribe the oath of abijuration according to the forme and effect of the late act in that behalfe made and established otherwise that they and every of them should be certefied into his Highnes Court of Excheq^r to be Popish Recufants convict to all intents and

purposes whatsoever. And afterwards that is to say at the General Sessions of the Peace holden at Monaghan aforesaid in the county aforesaid the twelfth day of January in the yeare aforesaid before Richard Blaney aforesaid Thomas Vincent esq' one of his Highnes Justices and Keepers of his highnes peace for the county aforesaid & Francis Cole John Forster and Oliver Ancketill aforesaid the aforesaid Terencius o'Connaly &c. were in open court severally called to appeare and take and subscribe the oath of abiuration as aforesaid w^{ch} they and every of them did make default of and thereupon the Court did pronounce and adidge the aforesaid Terencius o'Connaly &c. popish recusants convict to all intents and purposes whatsoever. All w^{ch} wee humbly certefie into his highnes Court of Exchequer to the end that they and every of them may be proceeded against according to lawe.

R. BLAYNEY JOHN FORSTER.

APPENDIX III.

CENSUS OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, 1659.

[Endorsement of Original Sheet. No. 30.]

"The number of people in the County of Monaghan—English, 0,434; Irish, 3,649. Total of English and Irish, 4,083."

"I certify that the preceding is a true transcript of a census return of the County of Monaghan, attributed by me to the year 1659, and placed in my custody by direction of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Landed Estates Record Offices, Custom House Buildings, Dublin, June 14th, 1865."—W. H. HARDINGE."

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Tituladotes Names.	English.	Irish.	
Monaghan	Monaghan	133	Richard Blaney, Esq.	32	101	
	Tullyard	10	Thomas Wyatt, gent.		10	
	Cormeen	6	Nicholas Owen, gent.		6	
	Cornemody	4	Mathew Boyd, gent.		4	
	Sheetrim	12	John Thomas, gent.		12	
	Rakeeragh	4			4	
	Towerigiban	6			6	
	Knockeaghy	6			6	
	Skegervie	8			8	
	Gartkeghan	11			2	9
	Ublekirke	4				4
	Cornekefflagh	12			2	10
	Aghanevad	4				4
	Tawlatt	2				2
	Drumbior	4				4
	Croghery	2				2
	Coolchanagh	8			4	4
	Corveffe	2				2
	Aghanafaid	14				14
	Killmoghill	12				12
	Teirflenertye	9				9
	Lifrakirke	2				2
	Corduffles	4				4
	Cattlefhean	13			2	11
	Teerlum	2				2
	Leggneray	7				7
	Rackwalis	9				9
Off the Moyles	2				2	
Teedawnett	Tulaghan	28	John Forster, Esq'.		28	
	Anyerk	11			11	
	Anaghally	10			10	
	Kibragrallan	14			14	
	Quigalagh	14			14	

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Titulados Names.	Englsh.	Irish.	
Teedawnett	Raffman	8		3	5	
	Monaghan duff	10	Patrick Rooney, gent.		10	
	Covehill	2		2		
	Tullycruman	9			9	
	Cappoge	6		4	2	
	Drumgoafe	8		8		
	Drumgarne	4		2	2	
	Tubeon	6			6	
	Coolekill	10			10	
	Drumfillagh	22			22	
	Drumflavoge	10	George Scott, gent.	8	2	
	Aghagoe	4		2	2	
	Ligels	8	Richard Cadie, gent.		8	
	Gola	6	James Wright, gent.	2	4	
	Grattagh	12			12	
	Farmoyle	4		2	2	
	Clomvollye	4	John Forfter, gent.	2	2	
	Agheboy	6	John Burrowes, gent.	6		
	Serye	16			16	
	Foreman	12			12	
	Aghery	18			18	
	Edenbrone	16			16	
	Sheskan	6			6	
	Skenedowan	8			8	
	Bogha	8			8	
	Drumbyor	14			14	
	Terravertye	8			8	
	Drumlarye	6			6	
	Teenaskoe	6			6	
	Kilmore	Mullmacrofs	8	Edward Poakrich, gent.	4	4
		Aghanamalaght	4	Michael Poakrich, gent.	2	2
		Drumma, Lower	8	Edward Poakrich, gent.	6	2
		Anagheenye	5	Benjamin Rose, gent.	2	3
Ballymeaghton		1	John Cole, gent.	1		
Ballyleck		4		3	1	
Killaleine		8			8	
Lisnart		12			12	
Tranudan		8			8	
Banaghuebanc		13			13	
Gleneff		5			5	
Ballingarriagh		3			3	
Lofht		13			13	
Doonremore		2			2	
Lisnabar		3			3	
Teetappagh		4			4	
Corr		6			6	
Tullygillan		6			6	
Corneglare		10			10	
Teer M ^c Dowan		4			4	
Corcauan		7	Humphry Sherigley, Esq ^r .	4	3	
Cloonlagh		7	Wm. Smyth, gent.	5	2	
Druminikin		6		3	3	
Skerowan		10		4	6	
Carnebane		8		4	4	
Knaghill		4		4		
Coolfillagh		2		2		
Liscatt		2		2		
Drumgarrow		15			15	
Ballagh		12			12	
Calcaragh		8			8	
Cabragh		6			6	
Coolderragh		3			3	
Drumguill	6			6		
Skeagh	3		3			
Erigle	Grange	6	James Hamilton, gent.	2	4	
	Mulaghcore	12			12	
	Mullidoragh	2			2	

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Titulados Names.	English.	Irish.
Erigle	Errigle	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	4	
	Mullaghnatarn	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	
	Derrinloffet	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Derryneagh	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Killoreen	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Liskma	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Kilibragh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Kilileckoghtragh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Glafmullagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Glanmore	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Glanbegg	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Drumfuror	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Dremdrifen	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Shanmullagh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Killnegullan	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Brackagh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Kilbreffell	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Davagheaghtragh	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Lanagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corlattallon	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Cavan	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	4	2
	Drumconra	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Kilfahawen	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Kilymurrey	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Drumtorke	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Fedilreagh	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Mullin	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corkin	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Aghalifkeevan	5	Lewis Blayney, gent.	2	3
	Keffaghmore	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Auftrich	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Kilidonagh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Kilidren	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Killeckeaghtragh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Derrylea	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Aghie M ^c Cuny	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	8
	Mullaghoutragh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
	Cloonkin	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Killibrane	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Esker	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumbervin	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
	Tonagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
Derrinared	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Raghcovan	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Mullaghcafk	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	4	2	
Mullaghmore	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4	
Dermamock	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Davagheaghtragh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	
Derrygoledagh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Drumconelly	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	
Kilcorran	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Derykinell	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	
Kilyhoman	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	10	
Donagh	Glafflough	41	Oliver Anketell, Esq.	24	17
	Mullaghjordame	8	William Johnston, gent.	. . . . .	8
	Clerye	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Anaghgattin	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Cavan	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	6
	Anaray	9	William Morrice, gent.	6	3
	Sillis	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Luart	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
	Killibollye	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
	Tonicumigan	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	
	Rinanye	9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
	Mullaghbane	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Bonaghmore	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	4	
	Aghaneisklin	6	David Johnston, Esq.	6	

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Titulados Names.	Englsh.	Irish.	
Donagh	Edmanillon	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	10	2
	Cornafaffora	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Drumgarve	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
	Kilylaghar	9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
	Griggie	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Turnanyiele	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Mullaghbreak	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Inegh	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Toneygarvye	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Aghagapp	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Tullycalloge	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Dondonagh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Aghboy	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Clognart	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Kilrean	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Derrylea	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Imoge	25	Walter Crimble, gent.	8	17	
	Derrywifh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Mulinlisk	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Monmorey	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Lick	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Anaghbegg	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Tiledan	6	William Holland, gent.	5	1	
	Drumbanchor	14	Nicholas Holland, gent.	6	8	
	Purtnaghie	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Tullagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Pallis	6	Thomas Baker, gent.	3	3	
	Derrygaffen	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	
	Skenarnakeeragh	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	6	4
	Elvie	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Dartrye <i>alias</i> Galoone.	Conaghie	7	John Mulhallan, gent.	7
		Drumgillye	4	Peter Mulhallan, gent.	4
		Roofkie	4	4
		Drumca	4	4
		Shancoagh	5	5
		Carnoyne	8	8
		Lecklevery	6	2	4
		Cornewall	8	Thomas Boyle, gent.	6	2
		Coaghin	11	11
		Lifhtellen	11	Richard Beard, gent.	2	9
		Kilcunagh	4	4
		Ballinure	6	6
Gartgreenca		7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
Drumhillagh		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Corconalye		7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
Coolenaloage		2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Drumluin		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Croffoane		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Drumfarke		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Lifabock		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
Cloonfadd		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Lifnagorr		3	Robert Bramfton, gent.	2	1	
Mulnafeno		3 . . . . .	. . . . .	3	
Drumkelt		2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Lifhalea		7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
Tulyard		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Killeevan		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Corkinfagagh		13 . . . . .	. . . . .	9	4
Creeran		18 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	18
Drumborifke		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Tonentalagh		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Aghareagh		11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
Drum		25	Robert Aldrich, gent.	9	16	
Lifareark		10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
Kilnanye	16 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	16	
Cabragh	15 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15	
Drumgeen	15 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15	

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Titulados Names.	English.	Irish.
Dartrye <i>alias</i> Galoone.	Cavan	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Kilfanliff	17 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	17
	Mullaghmore	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Aghanahonea	26	William Scott, gent.	3	23
	Liflough	15 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15
	Coolenechart	11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
	Kilifargee	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Doonfryin	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	8
	Any	6	Thomas Farmer, gent.	2	4
	Gobduff	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
	Cloniften	26	Jacob Lerye, gent.	. . . . .	26
	Clenluer	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
	Cloonfadd and Cortuber	18 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	18
	Corvackan	20 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	20
	Corgary	16 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	16
	Corney	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Kilmore	18 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	18
	Drumlaghill	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Dean	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	6 . . . . .	. . . . .
	Kilcree	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Moninton	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
	Druminton	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
	Lufnaspeenán	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Atterduff	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
	Drynamoyle	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	4 . . . . .	. . . . .
	Kilmore	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Of the Island	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
	Drumore	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
	Drumlyna	13 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13
	Corlack	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Carran	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Drumullan	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Tonarry	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Drumbargach	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Drumfona	25 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	25
	Carowglafs	6	John Coffens, gent.	2	4
	Bakeeragh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Kilagrach	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Tonagh	14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
	Mullaghgarren	19 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	19
	Coragh	14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
	Crogher	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Aghareagh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumheagh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Lislaughill	6	Hugh Elott, gent.	2	4
	Killeagh	2	Joseph Welsh, gent.	. . . . .	2
	Curraghhafee	2	Richard Lee, gent.	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Doohailee	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	
Cornewall	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	
Corkalier	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	
Clownifh	27	Richard Barrett, Esq.	15	12	
Fee	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
Clondraghill	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	
Cloonmore	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	1	2	
Cloankeen	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
Anaghill	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7	
Cloontrael	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
Drumcrewe	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	
Clankikue	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	
Legnakelly	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	
Cavan	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	5	
Lawhill	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	
Coraghue	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Crevagh	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	
Clooncurin	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7	
Bologbrene	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	3	
Ratmoy	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7	

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Tituladocs Names.	Englsh.	Irish.
Clownifh	Shankill	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Ballintoppan	11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
	Kilygormlye	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	3	. . . . .
	Ratgolin	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	1
	Cloonily	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Maghevgarne	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Tonelegee	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	3
	Drumard	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
	Teerahinch	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Macarofs	150	The Marquis of Hertford, and the Viscount, his son. William Barton, Esq.	50	100	
	Drumgoane	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Mullaghcroghy	11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
	Cornafaghna	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Tullygarvans	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Latanalbin	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corcreagh	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
	Carhoghey	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Corcreen	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Corentigagh	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Greagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Lifdrumtirk	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Rafferagh	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Ardragh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corvalyes	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumgowan	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
	Cormentye	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Peift	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
	Feaghin	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Greynaroge	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Lickermurry	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Magheraboy	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Lifaniskie	9 . . . . .	. . . . .	4	5
Donamoyne	Donamoyne	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Larragh	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Corleck	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Bockes	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Skenagin	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Clescluie	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Lifnamoyle	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Coriagan	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Corintiogatt	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Drumconver	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Kilmore	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Corligorin	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Blittery	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Agherfin	9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
	Mullagh in Sinan	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Black Staffye	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Creevie	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Killibeggie	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Ramore	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Petertowne	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	2
	Drumhillagh	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	. . . . .
	Corderymone	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Lifagower	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Mulariagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Tullycomett	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumgrittan	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumgoofe	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Macufkill	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Kidnyaguttin	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Coolderry	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Srencoagh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Coolenagrettan	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Magheracloney	Mulaghcofht	14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Titulados Names.	English.	Irish.
Magheracloney	Corcreagha	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Kilnabeg	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Kilark	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Tomiskie	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Maghernaclea	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumboe	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Liscarnan	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	8
	Derry	3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
	Newrbegg	18 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	18
	Ballyloghan	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Newrmore	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Doohaite	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Derincoab	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Derinlagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corkirin	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Clooncon	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Drumgoffatt	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Tullylogherly	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corbrackan	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Comaghie	2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
	Derynock	16 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	16
	Lawgillduff	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Drumbrackan	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Graghloan	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Toneneve	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Doneltye	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Mullaghinteer	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Conterk	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Coolanemoney	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Drumrevie	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Saura	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Anaghian	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Leige	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Anaghmarian	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12	
Drumgenor	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	
Ballingarne	13 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13	
Eniskeene	Ballykelly	7	Arthur Whitehead, gent.	2	5
	Drumgleragh	9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
	Cornegarvoige	14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
	Drumore	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Aghieglafs	11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
	Drumerill	20 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	20
	Carraghs	27 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	27
	Drumafs	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Teernafrullye	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Keenogefs	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
	Drumboat	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Emryes	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	2	4
	Druman	21 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	21
	Teerdonery	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Aghanamullan	Ballinlogh	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Baraghie		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Luttire		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Tullenalmore		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Banmore		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Caragh		14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
Corfkeagh		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Mullingour		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Cloffagh		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Keeoge		2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Corywrann		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Carrickatie		8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Corwellin		10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
Shanvonagh		11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
Luiny		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Corlaghert		8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Lorgecumlagh		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6

Parishes.	Places.	No. of People.	Tituladocs Names.	English.	Irish.
Aghanamullan	Lifdrum	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Cloantrym	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corlea	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
	Derrydoonye	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Drumgor	11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
	Lifdrumlout	9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
	Farmoyle	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
	Tullybrack	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Corkeerin	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
	Corfaddon	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Muraghmore	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Annie	11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
	Corduvlefs	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Lifcallanan	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Clontibrid	Cavan creevy	15 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15
Faddin		10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
Creman		8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Teer		2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Drumboe		8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Doofkeagh		7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
Enifs		3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Ballagh		8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Crossley		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Coolentragh		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Lemagarr		9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
Boynlitter		3 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Lifglaffen		11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
Moyghs		9 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9
Lifginy		8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Drumore		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Crossmore		6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Lifnekelly		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Caffill		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Dorna		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Creevy		11 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	11
Litter		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Aghycurkry		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Carrickneer		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Cloghan		14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
Creenmartin		2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Corbatt Durgan		2 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Drumirrill		5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Mulaghduff		7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
Anyalla		4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Anagh	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	
Coraghkeen	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
Griggi	14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14	
Tulicabett	Corfinlagh	17 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	17
	Cornacruvy	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Corway	19 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	19
	Teeramadden	4 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
	Cargagh	16 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	16
	Corwall	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Any m'neill	14 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
	Corduoleck	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Terryoraghan	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Clogher	8 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8
	Tonyglaffoge	5 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
	Cnappagh	7 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
	Corignare	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
	Drumhaum	22 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	22

[N.B.—But 499 Townlands are here named; no less, however, than 1,850 Townlands are at present recognized within the County of Monaghan. Only 14 parishes are mentioned, whereas there are 17 in the County, besides parts of parishes; the return doubtless is therefore imperfect. By “people” must be intended heads of families.]

PRINCIPAL IRISH NAMES.

M ^c Ardell 20	M ^c Caffye 7	O'Kenan 9
O'Boyle and Boyle 9	O'Clerkan 30	M ^c Kenna, &c. 91
O'Beggan 12	M ^c Cabe 40	O'Lowars 9
O'Boylan 13	O'Duffie 69	O'Murray 10
O'Bryan 13	O'Dally 8	Murphy and O'Murphy 38
O'Bryn and Bryn 11	M ^c Entee 13	M ^c Maghone 112
O'Birne and Birne 15	Flanagan 13	O'Muligan 9
M ^c Clane 12	O'Finagan 22	M ^c Reny 15
O'Coogan 7	M ^c Gonnell 18	M ^c Philip 23
M ^c Carwell 10	M ^c Gormon 15	O'Quin and Quin 16
M ^c Conolly, &c. 9	M ^c Ginis 10	M ^c Quade 11
O'Connoly 56	M ^c Gowan 10	M ^c Rory 7
O'Cullin and M ^c Cullin 11	O'Gowan 16	O'Sherry, &c. 10
M ^c Callan and O'Callan 32	M ^c Gough 10	M ^c Trenor 30
O'Clerian and O'Cleri- gan 16	O'Hugh 22	M ^c Ward 15
	O'Hamell 9	M ^c A. Ward 15

APPENDIX IV.

ABSTRACT OF THE DOWN SURVEY AND BOOK OF DISTRIBUTION FOR THE
COUNTY MONAGHAN. DONAGH PARISH. TROUGH BARONY.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Belonging to Clogher Church	Donagh, 1 Tate.	Mathew Ancketell.
Patrick Barnwell, Ir. Pa.	Sillies, 2 Tates	
Hugh M ^c Shane Gill M ^c Mahon.	Derichallagh, 1 Tate	
The same	Inishdoolin, 1 Tate	
The same	Gortmunny, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate	
Garrett Rooney, Ir. Pa.	Corraduffe, 1 Tate	Coll. Carey Dillon.
	Clohinat, 1 Tate	
	Crulea, 1 Tate	
The same and Robert Colan	Knockrunnaghan, 1 Tate	Mathew Ancketell.
	Derrenesfallagh, 1 Tate	
Hugh M ^c Gonnell, Ir. Pa.	Rarutagh & Tonigugan, 2 Tates.	Mathew Ancketell.
Church Land	Ardnefallen, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate	
	Bryan M ^c Redmond M ^c Mahone, Ir. Pa., mortgaged to Robert Barckly, English Protestant, for £100	Dundowny, 4 Tates of y ^e Bally- betagh of Ballylatter.	Mathew Ancketell.
Garrett Rooney, Ir. Pa.	Munmurry, 1 Tate of Bally- drombauher Ballybetagh	
	Donfleboy M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Drummully, 1 Tate of Bally- neuredagh
		Tomnefanden, 1 Tate of Bally- natony

ERRIGALL PARISH.

Garrett Rooney, Ir. Pa.	Toninemurry, 1 Tate	Mathew Ancketell.
	Davaghtragh, 1 Tate	
	Torrikerry, 1 Tate	
	Derrigoole, 1 Tate	
Bartholomew White, Ir. Pa.	Brackagh	Mathew Ancketell.
Toole M ^c Kenna and Tirlagh M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Aghirefke Mullaghbrien, Killoe, Derrycrinard, and Mullen, 4 Tates.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.	
Tirlagh M ^c Kenna	Lifeagh, 1 Tate.	Mathew Ancketell.	
The same Tirlagh M ^c Kenna	Eloo, 1 Tate		
Shane M ^c Donnoghsheny	Killebrone, 1 Tate.		
Oge M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.			
Garrett Rooney	Derrinlofed, 1 Tate	Mathew Ancketell.	
Shane M ^c Trenor	Derrivea, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate		
Tool M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Derrivagh als Lifginive		
Loghlin M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Killilaragh, 1 Tate		
The heirs of James Toole oge M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Doonden & Killmegullen, 1 Tate & $\frac{1}{2}$		
Patrick M ^c Kenna	Corgarboy, 1 Tate	Mathew Ancketell.	
Garrett Rooney	Drumcourragh, 1 Tate.		
The same	Killtibrett, 1 Tate		
Ardle M ^c Kenna	Moygh, 2 Tates		
The same	Killilekey, 1 Tate		
Aghy M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pa.	Derinagony		
The heirs of Shane M ^c Trevor	Killany		
The heirs of Tool M ^c Phelim M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Derniamuck		
The Same	Drumlafter		
Shane M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Knockbeny		
The heirs of Donagh M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Mullaghfelfannagh	Mathew Ancketell.	
Donliay M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Kessaghniene		
Douflery M ^c Kenna	Dromfornefgye		
Bryan oge M ^c Kenna	Derrinevod		
	Ralvally		
	Mullaghmenagh		
	Tonagh		
Mullaghnetony	Derrinerged		
Shane M ^c Trevour and Phelim M ^c Edmond M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Mullaghotragh		William Moore.
Tully M ^c Kenna	Graghdrumfillagh		
The same	Clonkeene	Lord Massareen.	
Dunheybuy M ^c Kenna	Drumdreston	Mathew Ancketell.	
James M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Mullaghetafgy		
Cullne O'Shorraghan	Glan.		
The heirs of Patr. O'Carbery	Coolekilly		
Patr. Dunn M ^c Kenna	Killihouran		
	Drummore		
	Drummartigan		
Patr. Groom M ^c Kenna	Racally	William Moore.	
	Luppan		
Garrett Rooney, Ir. Pa.	Shanmullagh	Mathew Ancketell.	
	Mulliodum	William Moore.	
Phelim M ^c Redm ^d M ^c Kenna	Mulliodum	Same.	
Toole M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Drumberrin	Math. Ancketell.	
Rich ^d M ^c Gill, Ir. Pa.	Drumfurrer	Lord Massareen.	
Bogg belonging to	Drumfurrer afore said.	Mathew Ancketell.	
Gillgroome M ^c Kenna	Aghwickkiline	Mathew Ancketell.	
The same	Clunocullane.		
Patr. M ^c Kenna, Ir. Pa.	Coolebirne	Lord Massareene.	
The same	Killebirne		
Hugh O'Kenna	Ballinahane	Symon Richardfon.	
The same	Of the same	Lord Massareen.	
Cormack oge M ^c Kenna	Mullaghnenalag	Simon Richardfon.	
Garrett Rooney, Ir. Pa.	Astufmore		
The same	Knockikervane	Lord Massareene.	
	Killcorran, 1 Tate	Same.	
The same Garrett	Dromconnelly	John M ^c Conna.	
Garrett Rooney, I. Pa.	Tantlagoen	Mathew Ancketell.	
Church Land	Errigall, 6 Tates.	Mathew Ancketell.	

PARTE OF DONAGH PARISH.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
	12 Tates of M ^c Kenna (viz ^t):—	
	Tullagh, 2 Tates	} Waterhouse Crimble.
	Pallice, 2 Tates	
	Derrygaffon, 2 Tates	
	Deffert, 1 Tate	
	Portnaghy, 1 Tate	
	Terranone, 1 Tate	
Waterhouse Crimble, Esq., Eng. Prot.	Killcooley, 1 Tate	
	Inny, 1 Tate	
	Brackagh, 1 Tate	
	2 Tates of Ballymony Ballybetagh:—	
	Corvecreine, 2 Tates	
	Derrylea, 1 Tate	

BALLYMONY BALLYBETAGH. PARTE OF ERRIGALL PARISH.

	Annaght, 1 Tate	} Waterhouse Crimble.
	Killkeedy, 1 Tate	
	Cortallen & Derrynchatten, 1 Tate	
	Dromturke, 1 Tate	
	Mullen, 1 Tate	
	Annaghnaia, 1 Tate	
	Mullaghdermot, 1 Tate	
Waterhouse Crimble, Esq., Eng. Prot.	Killfarragh, 1 Tate	
	Killnegeire, 1 Tate	
	Corra, 1 Tate	
	6 Tates of Ballymodagh Ballybetagh:—	
	Shancogh, 1 Tate	
	Derrykenny, 1 Tate	
	Cornecurr & Logher, 1 Tate	
	Liffvergey, 1 Tate	
	Liffguine, 1 Tate	
	Donaghotragh, 1 Tate	
	Y ^e other 3 Tates of Ballynany Ballybetagh:—	
Lewiss Blaney, Eng. Protestant	Glaffmullagh, 1 Tate.	
	Aghiliffgivan, 1 Tate.	
	Killcorran, 1 Tate.	
	4 Tates of Ballymodagh Ballybetagh:—	
Robert Berckley, Prot.	Dongilliee & Lennagh, 3 Tates.	
Lewiss Blaney, Prot.	Corkeene, 1 Tate.	
Waterhouse Crimble, Prot.	Kilbrafell, 1 Tate.	
Daniell Matchet, Prot.	Corclare, 1 Tate.	
Phelim Roe M ^c Kenna, Prot.	Aghicurd $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate of Ballgarefk Ballybetagh.	
Tho. Pinny, Prot.	Aghuderry itragh, 1 Tate.	
Rob ^t . Berckley, Prot.	Mullagh Gelfennagh $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
	Aghuderry otragh, 1 Tate.	
	Skinahermy, 1 Tate.	
Arthur Culme	Aghidrumcruer, 1 Tate.	
	Killidrine, 1 Tate.	
	Derrilea, 1 Tate.	
	Killilekey, 1 Tate.	
Phelim Roe M ^c Cenna, Prot.	Drommemucke, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Robert Hamill, Prot.	Derrygorry, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Phelim M ^c Edmond M ^c Kenna, Prot.	} Derrinerged, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Rob ^t . Berckley, Prot.		Killedonnagh, 1 Tate.
Arth. Culme, Prot.	Ardgunny, 1 Tate.	
Phelim Roe M ^c Kenna, Prot.	Killohiway, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Adam Henell, Prot.	Esker, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Rob ^t . Berckley, Prot.	Liffnehurlife, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Idem	Derrilavicke, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Idem	Killebrone, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
Arthur Culme, Prot.	} Killclevan, 1 Tate.	
		Tirharran, 1 Tate.
		Derryrohan, 1 Tate.
		Glann, 1 Tate.
Hugh M ^c Kenna, Prot.	} Cornehevey, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
		Crighane, $\frac{1}{4}$ Tate.
		Ballynahone, 2 Tates.
Rob ^t . Berckley, Prot.	} Tonnifofinan, 1 Tate.	
		Drumgarbry, 1 Tate.
		Ralaughan, 1 Tate.
		Afhisbegg, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.
Adam Henell, Prot.	} Killmurryi, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
		Killallon, 1 Tate.
Rob ^t . Parker, Prot.	Tigelure, 1 Tate.	
Arthur Culme, Prot.	Killfahaman, 1 Tate.	
Rob ^t . Newbrey, Prot.	Derrinehingey, 1 Tate.	
Lewis Blaney, Prot.	Drummaddiggan, 1 Tate.	
Lord Cawfeild	Grange, 6 Tates.	

PARTE OF DONAGH PARISH.

Countiffe of Carlile, Protestant	}	GLASLOUGH BALLYBETAGH,
		viz ^t . :—
		Glaflough, 1 Tate.
		Mullagh Jourdan, 1 Tate.
		Killbegg, 1 Tate.
		Annaghguten, 1 Tate.
		Clary, 1 Tate.
		Cluninkey, 1 Tate.
		Cauan, 1 Tate.
		Annaghgooly, 1 Tate.
		Mullaghlary, 1 Tate.
Robert Berckley, Esq ^{re} ., Eng. Prot.	}	Clunckagh, 1 Tate.
		Tatetoblagh, 1 Tate.
		Liffguagh, 1 Tate.
		Tireary, 1 Tate.
Countiffe of Carlile, Protestant	}	Killiconnegan, 1 Tate.
		Killy, 1 Tate.
		BALLICLANWOYDE BALLYBETAGH,
		viz ^t . :—
		Annaghray, 2 Tates.
		Louart, 2 Tates.
		Aghilaghan, 2 Tates.
		Killiboy, 1 Tate.
		Coolecullid, 1 Tate.
		Clunleage, 1 Tate.
Tonniconnagan, 1 Tate.		
Countiffe of Carlile, Protestant .	}	BALLIDRUMARRIAL BALLYBETAGH, viz ^t . :—
		Aghigapp, 1 Tate.
		Tullikellogh, 1 Tate.
		Shanemore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.
		Roffure, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.
		Derrivehane, 1 Tate.
Mullaghduffe, 1 Tate.		
Mullaghbane, 1 Tate.		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed,
Countiffe of Carlile, Proteftant	Donagh & Braghmore, 2	Tates.
	Leatate, 1	Tate.
	Drumfhinge, 1	Tate.
	Drummarrall, 1	Tate.
	Aghinifkin, 2	Tates.
	Rinnany, 2	Tates.
	BALLILEGACORRY BALLYBETAGH,	
	viz ^t . :	
	Legacorry, 1	Tate.
	Drumginny, 1	Tate.
	Drumka, 1	Tate.
	Tonnigarby, 1	Tate.
	Tirneneale, 1	Tate.
	Mullaghbracke, 1	Tate.
	Innagh, 1	Tate.
	Griggy, 1	Tate.
	Tateblagh, 1	Tate.
	Mullaghdaghan, 1	Tate.
	Mullaghtimurphey, 1	Tate.
	Afrifs, 1	Tate.
	Killinedrane, 1	Tate.
	Cornafura, 1	Tate.
	Eddennellane, 1	Tate.
	Drumgunny, 1	Tate.
	BALLISNAMEARE BALLYBETAGH,	
viz ^t . :		
Cargin, 2	Tates.	
Tulliard, 1	Tate.	
Derricky, 1	Tate.	
Edenmore, 1	Tate.	
BALLILATTIN BALLYBETAGH,		
viz ^t . :—		
Countiffe of Carlile, Proteftant	Dromdaghen, 1	Tate.
	Mullaghbrack, 1	Tate.
	Billies, 2	Tates.
	Skyannagan, 1	Tate.
	Bellderge, 1	Tate.
	Longifhboy, 1	Tate.
	Lategonnelly, 1	Tate.
	Gollan, 1	Tate.
	Knocknegrane, 1	Tate.
	Cloghernagh, 1	Tate.
Tonnihilloge, 1	Tate.	
BALLIDROMBANHER BALLYBE-		
TAGH, viz ^t . :—		
Roger Holland, Prot.	Drumbanher, 2	Tates.
W ^m . Holland, Prot.	Thilledun, 2	Tates.
Henry Holland, Prot.	Corradune, 1	Tate.
Magdalen Ackeland, Eng. Pro-	Ligh & Mullilifke, 2	Tates.
	Derricoofe & Mullaghboy, 2	Tates.
teftant	Taghboy, 1	Tate.
	Knockpupile, 1	Tate.
Rob ^t . Berckley, Prot.	Coolaghey, 1	Tate.
Phelim Roe M ^c Kenna, Prot.	Glannon, 1	Tate.
Phelim Roe M ^c Kenna, Prot.	Liffanure, 1	Tate.
Countiffe of Carlile, Prot.	Drumullen, 1	Tate.
	PART OF BALLIKILMURRY BALLY-	
	BETAGH.	
Rob ^t . Berckley, Prot.	Killrean Eaghtragh, 1	Tate.
Phelim Roe M ^c Kenna, Prot.	Killrean Oghtragh, $\frac{1}{2}$	Tate.
W ^m . Pew, Prot.	Killrean Oghtragh, $\frac{1}{2}$	Tate.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

EDERGALE PARISH.

DARTRY BARONY.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.	
The heirs of Thom Burnett, Ir. Pap ^t .	Nonoflie, 1 Tate	Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.	
	A bog.	} Lord Massareen.	
	Coolkill, 1 Tate		
	Dromloghlin, 1 Tate		
	The heirs of Thom Burnett, Ir. Pap ^t .	Dromvady, 1 Tate	} Brent Moore.
		Dromroghill, 1 Tate	
		Dromfale, 1 Tate	Lord Massareen.
		Of the adjac ^t . Townes.	} Brent Moore.
		Dromenecrevy, Derryloft, and Killmore, 3 Tates	
		Munale.	
		Cornue & Corcloran, 2 Tates	Brent Moore.
		Corgarrow & Unchenan, 2 Tates	Lord Massareen.
		Bog in Comon	} Richard Dawson.
		Corglafs, Liffwyne, and Rakeeragh, 3 Tates	
	Of the fame: B: Logh.	} Brent Moore.	
Corragbure and Corravacan, 2 Tates			
The heirs of Thom Burnett, Ir. Pap ^t .	Bog of the adjac ^t . Townes.	} Rich ^d . Dawson.	
	Maghernekelly, 1 Tate		
	Derrinemoyle, 1 Tate		
	Of y ^e fame Maghernekelly. In Derrinemoyle afore ^d .	} Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.	
	Cloncoreike, 1 Tate		
	Tonyveickenally, 1 Tate	Lord Massareen.	
	Of the fame.	Peter Beagan.	
	Carrowkeill, 1 Tate	Brent Moore.	
	Edergoole, 2 Tates	} Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.	
			Lord Massareen.
Anaghdyough, 1 Tate	} Brent Moore.		
		Cordreflogagh, 1 Tate	
Pat ^r . Barnwell, Ir. Pa.	} Richard Dawson.		
		Richard Dawson.	
Henry Betagh, I. Pap ^t .	Lipnepeelan, 6 Tates	Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.	
	Of the fame.	} Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.	
	Logh, nigh the fame.		
	Corkerin & Corevoy, 2 Tates		
	Of the fame.	} Richard Dawson.	
	Aghfidough, 1 Tate		
	Derricrinard & Inagh, 2 Tates	} Rich ^d Dawson.	
	Of the fame		
	Cortobber, 1 Tate	} Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.	
			Cremoyle, 1 Tate
Of the fame.	} Rich ^d . Dawson.		
Tattegarre, 1 Tate			
The heirs of Col. M ^c Mahon, Irish Papist	} Corn ^t . Walt ^r . Correy.		
		Aghedrumkeyne, 1 Tate	
The heirs of Hugh Groom M ^c Mahon	} Rich ^d . Dawson.		
		Dromore, 1 Tate	
		Rich ^d . Dawson.	
Thom Fleming of Cabragh, I.P. Hugh Boy o Donnogh	} Richard Dawson.		
		Richard Dawson.	
The heirs of Pat ^r . M ^c Reaghry	} Rich ^d . Dawson.		
		Rich ^d . Dawson.	
The heirs of Evelin M ^c Mahon	} Rich ^d . Dawson.		
		Rich ^d . Dawson.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Bryan Ballagh ô Donogho, I. P.	Dromeny, 1 Tate	Rich ^d . Dawfon.
Patrick M ^c Mahon, I. P.	Dromgerchin, 1 Tate	Rich ^d Dawfon.
The heirs of Loughlin Oge M ^c Mahon	Drumgoole, 1 Tate	Rich ^d . Dawfon.
The heirs of Hugh M ^c Edmd. Oge M ^c Mahon	Killcroe, 1 Tate	Id.
Mahon M ^c Mahon	Cassan, 1 Tate.	Id.
James Macabe, I. P.	Monish & Dromoyntyn, 2 Tates. Cornwall, 1 Tate.	Id. Id.
Phelim M ^c Mahon	Annaghughbane, 1 Tate	Brent Moore. Lord Maffareene.
The heirs of Patr. Art Oge M ^c Mahon	Dromore	Cornet Walter Correy.
James M ^c Mahon	Dundren, 1 Tate	Cornet Walter Correy. Rich ^d Dawfon.
The heirs of Philip M ^c Mahon	Dromole, 1 Tate	Walt ^r . Correy.
The heirs of Shane M ^c Mahon	Lyfanchohan, 1 Tate	
Nifo Willowghby, Prot.	Magherreharryn, 4 Tates.	
Rob ^t . Aldridge, Prot.	Tonnygiveffyn, 1 Tate.	

CURRIN PARISH.

Phelim M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	Cormyne, 1 Tate	Rich ^d Dawfon.
Thom ^s Fleming, of Cabragh	{ Tate Cacke, 1 Tate Tangheragh, 1 Tate	{ Peter Beaghan, Esq ^r . W ^m . Stephens.
Cahir M ^c Philip, I. Pa.	{ Tonytillagh, 1 Tate	{ Peter Beaghan, Esq ^r . W ^m . Stephens. Lord Maffareen.
Phelim M ^c Mahon, I. P.	Calman, 1 Tate	W ^m . Stephens.
Philip M ^c Mahon	{ Caraghy, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate. Aghnewholow, 2 Tates Two pcells of the fame	{ W ^m . Stephens. Thomas Coote.
	{ Lat Crossan, 2 Tates.	{ John M ^c Canna. Lord Maffareen.
	{ Cavan, 1 Tate	{ Thom ^s Coote. John M ^c Canna.
	{ Killee Hargie, 1 Tate	{ Thom ^s Coote.
Andrew M ^c Mahon	{ Aghenefcew	{ Thom ^s Coote. Lord Maffareen.
James M ^c Cabe	{ Dromevan, 4 Tates Three pcells of the fame. Tullylomcorry.	{ George Addiffon. W ^m . Smart.
Cot. M ^c Daniell	Clonfheechn, 1 Tate	John Mullhallon.
Shane M ^c Donnell, I. P.	Of the fame. Clonfadda, 1 Tate.	W ^m . Stephens.
Cormuck M ^c Donnell	In the fame. Gobdough, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate	John Mullhallon.
The heirs of Edm ^d . M ^c Donnell	Clonlura, 1 Tate	
The heirs of Art Oge M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap.	{ Clonfadda, w ^{ch} belongs to Kille- van Parish, 1 Tate	{ Peter Beaghan, Esq ^r .
	{ Cortrean	{ Peter Beaghan, Esq ^r .
Rob ^t . Aldridge, Esq ^r ., Proteftant	{ Corrtobber, 1 Tate.	
	{ Drum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
	{ Dromborufke, 2 Tates.	
	{ Corragarrow, 1 Tate.	
	{ Tonnytemple, 1 Tate.	
	{ Corunchoghagh, 1 Tate.	
	{ Tanghoreagh, 1 Tate.	
	{ Liffcreveckie, 1 Tate.	
	{ Skerrige, 1 Tate.	
	{ Drommevaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
{ Clonecarte, 2 Tates.		

PARISH OF KILLEVAN.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Phelim M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	Nahanny, 1 Tate Two parcells of the fame.	W ^m . Stephens.
Church land held by the L ^d . Hoth	Killevan, 2 Tates. Shan Cough and Drumca, 2 Tates	Corn ^t . Jo ⁿ . Mullhallon.
	Baghill, 2 Tates	John Mullhallon.
	Conagh, 2 Tates	John Mullhallon.
	Rufkill, 2 Tates Of Rufkill.	Patr. Mullhallon.
	Dromgall, 1 Tate of y ^e fame	John Mullhallon.
	Killefadda, 1 Tate	Patr. Mullhallon.
	Liffarally Edengowith & Cesh- lane, 3 Tates	Lord Massareen.
	Listellan & Killekekeame, 2 Tates	Geo. Scott.
	Killnemeoddy	Thom ^s Coote.
	Rath, 4 Tates Of the fame, 3 pcells.	Thom ^s Coote.
	Nalarre, 3 Tates	Peter Beaghan, Esq.
	Ture & Gortnenagh, 2 Tates	Peter Beaghan, Esq.
	Mullaghboy & Dromsword, 1 Tate & $\frac{3}{4}$	Thom ^s Coote.
The heirs of Art Oge M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pa.	Dromecrogh & Crossbane, 3 Tates	Thomas Coote.
	Dunferke & Racawile, 2 Tates Clonfadda, returned in Currin Parish.	Thomas Coote.
	Lifnegowre, Dromec, & Drom- loure, 3 Tates	Gillbert Nicholfon. Thom ^s Coote.
	Corkeyrin, Killdeveliskeye, and Liffolea, 3 Tates	Edw ^d . Carey, Esq ^{re} .
	Clondinera, 1 Tate	Edward Carey, Esq.
	Dromlun, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan, Esq.
	Dromskelty, 1 Tate	Edw ^d . Carey.
	Corlaghroe, 1 Tate	Capt. Edw ^d . Carey.
	Coffreagh alias Talone Crofs, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
	Tulliard, 1 Tate	Gilbert Nicholfon.
	Kenturke, 1 Tate	L ^d . Massareen.
Owen Reagh M ^c Mahon	Mullaneshannor, 1 Tate	Gillbert Nicholfon.
The heirs of Art Gore M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t	Lifdurrowe, 2 Tates	Gillbert Nicholfon.
The heirs of Pat ^r . M ^c Mahon	Kifmecrannagh, 1 Tate	Cap ^t . Edw ^d . Carey.
The fame	Corneswen, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
	Skeagh, 2 Tates Of the fame, 2 pcells.	Cap ^t . Edw ^d . Carey.
	Glasdrumin, 1 Tate	Cap ^t . Edw ^d . Carey.
	Lecklenreagh, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
Patrick Barnwell, of Ballyleck,	Corlatgarton, 1 Tate	Geo. Scott Cort Grace 33. James Fleming.
I. Pap ^t	Dayng, 1 Tate	Thom ^s Coote.
	Tatenevall, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan, Esq ^{re} . Thom ^s Coote.
	Tyrredegan, 1 Tate	Thom ^s Coote.
	Cornwall, 1 Tate	W ^m . Browne.
The heirs of Neile More, of Conally	Dromlyne & Drumhillah, 2 Tates	Thom ^s Coote. Robert James.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
The heirs of Art Oge M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	Corvee & Geanagh	Peter Beaghan.
	Aghlicke ats Glinkeagh	Peter Beaghan.
	Drumbarragh, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Nicho. Lane.
	Dromwilliam, 1 Tate	
	Augowe, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
	Of the fame.	
The heirs of Owen M ^c Rory M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pa.	Tonearry, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Nicho ^t Lane. Peter Beaghan.
	Between the fame and Gerrane.	
	Aghereag, 2 Tates.	} Ensigne W ^m . Lye.
Of the fame		
James Macabe, Ir. Pa.	Dromheah, 2 Tates	} Thom ^s Coote. Ensign W ^m . Lye.
	Dromgraugh ats Curkish, 1 Tate Corravan, 1 Tate	
The heirs of Ardell M ^c Mahon	Killeboy and Killkally, 2 Tates.	} Cap ^t . Nicho ^t Lane. Peter Beaghan, Esq.
	Liffloughill, 1 Tate	
The heirs of Ardell M ^c Mahon, the heirs of Redmond M ^c Rory	Lifflea, 1 Tate	Thom ^s Coote.
	2 pcels of the fame.	Id.
The heirs of Redm ^d . M ^c Rory M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pa.	Duhalty, 1 Tate	} Ensigne W ^m . Lye. Peter Beaghan.
Richard Perkins, Esq., Pro- testant	THE BALLYBETAGH OF BALLY- NURE, viz ^t :—	
	Gortgranaha	Richard Perkins.
	Linnure, 1 Tate	} Idem.
	Drumrena, 1 Tate	
	Ballynure, 1 Tate; Latteroe, 1 Tate; Cappoge, 1 Tate; and Killagoan, 1 Tate	} Idem.
	Killcronaght, 2 Tates	
	Shecorran, 1 Tate	} Idem.
	Tullycreife, 1 Tate	
	Drumnehillagh, 1 Tate	
	Corcumine, 1 Tate	
	Corconnelly, 1 Tate	
	Correfkeah, 1 Tate	} Maj ^r . Rich ^d . Perkins.
	Liffelanny, 1 Tate.	
Rob ^t . Aldridge, Esq., Eng. Protestant	Liffcumiskey, 1 Tate.	} Idem.
	Corlicke, 1 Tate.	
Lord Blaney, Prot.	Cornewalle, 5 Tates.	} Idem.
	Dromlennymore, 1 Tate.	

CURRYN PARISH.

St. Robert fforth, Kn ^t . Eng. Protestant	Killennana, 1 Tate.
	Maghereshantry, 1 Tate.
	Dromgroyne, 1 Tate.
	Brosscomagh, 1 Tate.
	Curryn, 1 Tate.
	Legnawenaght, 1 Tate.
	Derryuskale, 1 Tate.
	Corneary, 1 Tate.
	Tollelofht, 1 Tate.
	Dromgegh, 1 Tate.
	Knockmore, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.
	Dromorchall, 1 Tate
	Lurganwee, 1 Tate.
	Nedderenny, 1 Tate.
	Kreeran, 1 Tate.
Killshanlagh, 4 Tates.	
Mullaghmore, 1 Tate.	
Cabberragh, 1 Tate.	
Liffnelee, 1 Tate.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.		
Nicholas Willoughby, Esq., Eng. Protestant	{	Dromhillagh, 1 Tate.		
		ffehane, 1 Tate.		
		Calkeile, 1 Tate.		
		Dromgarran, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.		
		Cornepest, 1 Tate.		
		ffastree, 1 Tate.		
		Anaveagh, 2 Tates.		
		Drombiore, 1 Tate.		
		Liffleogh, 1 Tate.		
		Dromeveale, 2 Tates.		
		Knockbegg, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.		
		Jacob Leirrey, Esq., Eng. Protestant	{	Annaghra, 1 Tate.
				Clonistell, 2 Tates.
				Dromfloe, 1 Tate.
Mullaghselfhennagh, 1 Tate.				
Drombrohuske, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.				
Corveighane, 1 Tate.				
Clonowla, 1 Tate.	{	Clonkeelan, 1 Tate.		

PARTE OF KILLEVAN PARISH.

Major Rich ^d . Perkins, Eng. Protestant	{	Croskeagh, 1 Tate	} Entered before in Aghebog Parish.
		Corkimins, 1 Tate	
		Corconnally, 1 Tate	
		Killycoonaght, 2 Tates	
		Gortgrannagh, 1 Tate	
		Skeagh Corran, 1 Tate	
		Dromhillagh, 1 Tate	
		Tullyveagh, 1 Tate	
Rob ^t . Aldridge, Prot.	{	Limure & Drumvenagh, 2 Tates	}
		Ballynure, 4 Tates	
		Mulloghboy, $\frac{1}{4}$ Tate.	

PARTE OF CLOWNEISH PARISH.

Richard Burnett, Esq ^{re} ., Eng. Protestant, in right of his wife.	{	Carrownegannanagh, 4 Tates.
		Annaghgilly, 3 Tates.
		Clonwirrell, 1 Tate.
		Liffegerlaine, 1 Tate.
		Grangeah, 4 Tates.
		Ratteguollan; Killegroomney, and Cappock, 3 Tates.
		Tatyntemple, 8 Tates.
		Loghwooney, 6 Tates.
		Cloneele, 1 Tate.
		Lattegallon, 1 Tate.
		Mullynecloigh, 1 Tate.
		Magherrelatten, 1 Tate.
		Drommagharry, 1 Tate.
		Edenfouran, 1 Tate.
		Leggmacully, 1 Tate.
		Gortmoney, 1 Tate.
		Carrowltragh, 2 Tates.
		Corraghy, 1 Tate.
		Creenagh, 1 Tate.
		Laghill, 1 Tate.
David Barrett, Esq ^{re} ., Protestant	{	Clonkeyne, 1 Tate.
		See, 1 Tate.
		Cloneddergale, 3 Tates.
		Shantullagh, 1 Tate.
		The towne & comons of Clounish, 2 Tates.
Corra, 1 Tate.	{	Clonkirkeile, 1 Tate.

COUNTY MONAGHAN. CLONNETEBRET PARISH. CREMORNE BARONY.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Coll. M ^c Bryan M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t .	$\frac{1}{2}$ BALLYBETAGH OF CORNEBROCK cont. 6 Tates (viz ^t .):—	
	Drumgallon, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
	Cornahoragh, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan. S ^t . John Cole. Peter Beaghan.
	Liffnegreeve, 1 Tate	James Hamilton, &c.
	Cornebracke, 2 Tates	Jam. Hamilton.
	6 Tates (viz ^t) of y ^e fame.	
	Liffdowne, 1 Tate	Edw ^d . Pockeridge.
	10 TATES OF BALLYLACKY BALLYBETAGH (viz ^t .):—	
	Drumkill, 1 Tate	Edw ^d . Pockeridge.
	Corleight Dargan, 1 Tate	L ^d . Maffareen.
Of the fame	Edw ^d . Pockeridge.	
Corrakeene, 1 Tate	Lord Maffareene.	
Corleagh, 1 Tate		
Billeady, 1 Tate		
Downephilemy, 1 Tate	Lord Maffareen.	
Cremartine, 1 Tate		
Cloghan, 1 Tate		
Lacky, 1 Tate		
Aghnegallagh ats.		
Liffm ^c himsheine, 1 Tate		
Hugh M ^c Patrick Duffe M ^c Mahowne, Irish Pap ^t .	BALLYOGHILL BALLYBETAGH, cont. 12 Tates:—	
	Derryphelan, 1 Tate	Lord Maffareen.
	Shetrim, 1 Tate.	
	Tullicarre, 1 Tate	Ld. Maffareene.
	Shraghfollus	
	Oghill, 2 Tates	S ^t . Henry Brooks.
	Tate Reagh, 1 Tate.	
	Tonyglaffoige and Brackagh, 2 Tates	Query L ^d Moore.
	Killbollycrumagh, 1 Tate.	
	Corrigerribame, 1 Tate.	
Corregorremore, 1 Tate.		
Coll. M ^c Brian M ^c Mahowne, Ir. Pap ^t .	BALLYM ^c LEHOLEY BALLYBETAGH, cont. 16 Tates (viz ^t .):—	
	Dowleane, 1 Tate.	
	Coolmaine, 1 Tate.	
	Correlowan, 1 Tate.	
	Dockolaught, 1 Tate	S ^t . Henry Brooks.
	Toome, 1 Tate.	
	Crenkill, 1 Tate.	
	Cornamucklagh, 1 Tate.	
	Dereeneglog, 1 Tate.	
	Inniskallan, 1 Tate.	
	Clownenory, 2 Tates.	
	Gannefker, 1 Tate.	
	Cordowlis, 1 Tate.	
	Drumgreffine, 1 Tate.	
	Liffdrummically, 1 Tate.	
	Corleagh, 1 Tate.	
	BALLIM ^c CREEVE[BALLYBETAGH], 14 Tates (viz ^t .):—	
	Ardilone ats. Liffm ^c kuushine, 1 Tate	S ^t . Henry Brooks.
	Tate Enagh, 1 Tate	
	Killmollaghandowne, 1 Tate.	
Cornemucklagh, 1 Tate.		
Leetris, 2 Tates.		
Creeve, 2 Tates.		
Moyifneaghta, 2 Tates.		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.

Denominations.

To whom are disposed.

	Cornebrany, 1 Tate.	
	Carrickinnure, 1 Tate	S ^r . Henry Brooks.
	Aghacolemeall, 1 Tate	Id.
	Clarederry, 1 Tate	Id.
	BALLIM ^s KEAN [BALLYBETAGH],	
	16 Tates, (vizt):—	
	Laughnekelly	S ^r . Henry Brooks.
	Cashell, 1 Tate	{ Richard Morrish.
		{ S ^r . Henry Brooks.
	Avill, one Tate	{ Rich ^d Morrish.
	Part of Carlagan, 1 Tate	{
	Of y ^e same als. Annagheash.	
	Annabegbeagh, 1 Tate	Rich ^d . Morrish.
	Drumore, 1 Tate	S ^r . S ^t . John Broderick.
	Mullgary, 1 Tate	Rich ^d . Morrish.
	Liffnigüevie, 1 Tate	S ^r . S ^t . John Broderick.
	Moy, 2 Tates	{
	Tolloboycke, 1 Tate	{ Ld. Broderick.
Hugh M ^c Mahon, Irish Pap ^t .	Clonaghorne, 1 Tate	D ^r . Thomas Wyatt.
	Crosslagh, 1 Tate	D ^r . Thomas Wyatt.
	Crossmore, 2 Tates.	Query W ^m . Kelly, Prot.
	Tonaghkillen, 1 Tate	D ^r . Thomas Wyatt.
	CLONEA [BALLYBETAGH], 8 Tates	
	(vizt.):—	
	ffeddan, 1 Tate	{ Lord Maffareene.
	Tullycornishe, 1 Tate	{ D ^r . Thom. Wyatt.
		{ D ^r . Thom. Wyatt.
	Grenan, 1 Tate	{ ffran. Lucas.
		{ Peter Beaghan.
	Boggbeloiningto y ^e adj. Townes.	
	Liffdrumgolaght, 1 Tate	{ Lord Maffareene.
		{ ffran. Lucas.
	Cavan Creeve, 1 Tate.	
	Drumneile, 1 Tate	{
	Cornehovagh, 1 Tate	{ Ld Maffareene.
	Moy, 1 Tate	{
	BALLIDUFFY [BALLYBETAGH], 17	
	Tates (vizt.):—	
	Leamegar, 1 Tate	{ D ^r . Thom. Wyatt.
		{ Peter Beaghan.
	Coolaeteragh, 1 Tate	Symon Richardson.
	Polar, 1 Tate	Dr. Thom. Wyate.
	Ballygrenagh, 2 Tate	qr. L ^d . Blany, Prot.
	Liffglasson, 1 Tate	S ^r . S ^t . John Broderick.
	Curkisheagh, 1 Tate	{ Lord Maffareene.
		{ S ^r . S ^t . John Broderick.
	Clearan, 1 Tate	S ^r . S ^t . John Broderick.
	Mullane, 1 Tate	D ^r . Thom. Wyate.
	Drumbeo, 1 Tate	{ Walter Johnson.
		{ Peter Beaghan.
	Teremmore, 1 Tate	Symon Richardson.
	Lisfemee, 1 Tate	Ld. Maffareene.
	Shan Mullagh, 1 Tate	{ Walter Johnson.
		{ D ^r . Thom. Wyate.
		{ Ld. Maffareene.
	Duskee, 1 Tate	{ Dr. Thom. Wyate.
		{ Peter Beaghan.
	Bryan Litter, 1 Tate	S ^r . S ^t . John Broderick.
	Aghaghnefferagh, 1 Tate	D ^r . Thom. Wyate.
	Enish, 1 Tate	D ^r . Thom. Wyate.
	Avall, 1 Tate.	
Church Lands	Killycrowe, 1 Tate.	
	Glafterman, 1 Tate.	
	Aghentenall, 1 Tate.	
	Goallagh, 1 Tate.	
	Conaderry, 1 Tate.	

AGHNEMULLAN PARISH.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
	BALLYLOGH [BALLYBETAGH], 13 Tates.	
	Cofnoskagh, 1 Tate	Lord Maffareen.
	Cornecurry, 1 Tate	Lord Maffareen.
	Taragh, 1 Tate	{ John Curry, Esq. Lord Maffareen. Henry West.
	Tullynemallow, 1 Tate	Ld. Maffareen.
Coll. M ^c Bryan M ^c Ever M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t	Aughmekeere, 1 Tate	Ld. Maffareen.
	Barragh, 1 Tate	} Lord Maffareen.
	Brackley, 1 Tate	
	Belonging to y ^e adjac ^t . Townes	
	Tullynehemonagh, 1 Tate	
	Benmore, 1 Tate	
	Aghaniiskie a ⁿ d, 1 Tate	
	Magheretallagh, 1 Tate	
	Clowneterim, 1 Tate	
	Tullinegish, 1 Tate	
	Loghnegish.	
Church Land	Latten & Lanygrenagh, 2 Tates	{ Church Land. W ^m . Fortescue.
	BALLYREAGH [BALLYBETAGH]: 16 Tates:—	
	Lattacrum, 1 Tate	} Lord Maffareen.
	Loghmorne	
	Crossduffe, 1 Tate	
	Drumillart, 1 Tate	
	Corneffe, 1 Tate	
	Tulloglish, 1 Tate, & Lisfe- rogher, 1 Tate	
	Shantonagh, 1 Tate	
	Duragh, 1 Tate	
	Cortaghart, 1 Tate	
	Killitt, 1 Tate	
	fformell, 1 Tate	} Micha. Pockeridge.
	Tullyvelleny, 1 Tate	
	Lurgohanlagh, 1 Tate	
	Rea, 1 Tate	
	Toghm ^c Ineigh, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Edw ^d . Carey.
	Toleraghan, 1 Tate	
Col. M ^c Bryan M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t	BALLYFREMAR [BALLYBETAGH], 12 Tates:—	
	Corhellhamagh, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Edw ^d . Carey.
	Of y ^e fame & other adjac ^t . Townes	
	Derrygarvy, 1 Tate, & Shankill, 3 Tates	
	Corcarry, 1 Tate	
	Corgreagh, 2 Tate	
	Drumconin, 1 Tate	
	Cortobber, 1 Tate	
	Shanlenagh, 1 Tate	
	Liffinisky, 1 Tate	
	BALLYNEVAGHAN[BALLYBETAGH], 17 Tates:—	
	Corleagh & Corlaght, 2 Tates	Mathew Cole.
	Lackane, 1 Tate	Mathew Cole.
	Derrydowney, 1 Tate	} Lord Maffareen.
	Corbackane, 1 Tate	
	Drumood, 1 Tate	} Michael Pockeridge.
	Mony, 1 Tate	
	Lifnecallyagh, 1 Tate	Id.
	Leattune, 1 Tate	{ Edw ^d . Rowly. John Dallon.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.

Denominations.

To whom are disposed.

	{	Loghvaghan, 1 Tate	
		Lisfrumclare, 1 Tate	Edw ^d . Pockeridge.
		Aghanaken, 1 Tate	{ Peter Beaghan.
			Edw ^d . Pockeridge.
		Tatingare, 1 Tate	Mathew Cole.
		Cordregaldraght, 1 Tate	
		Clontrim, 1 Tate	
		Drumgarre, 1 Tate	{ Mathew Cole.
		Drumcannan, 1 Tate	
		Meaghan, 1 Tate	
		BALLENNEY [BALLYBETAGH], 15	
		Tates:—	
		ffermoyle, 1 Tate	Michael Pockeridge.
		Belonging to y ^e adja ^t . Townes.	
		Clownecullin and Downe M ^c	
		Canny, 2 Tate	
		Ragh, 1 Tate	{ Mathew Cole.
		Moylfnucke, 1 Tate	
		Corfoylagogh and Liffnelogh, 2	
		Tates	
		Cloosagh, 2 Tate	
		Bog belonging to y ^e adja ^t .	
		Townes	{ John ffofter, Esq.
		Tatebrack, 1 Tate	
		Lewey, 1 Tate	
		Aghanturre, 1 Tate	Thom. Coote.
		Lisfrumloote, 1 Tate	{ Thom. Coote.
			Peter Beaghan.
		Killalish, 2 Tate	{ Thom. Coote.
			Peter Beaghan.
The aforef ^d Col. M ^c Bryan M ^c		BALLPORTRAJNARE [BALLYBE-	
Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t		TAGH], 11 Tate:—	
		Curreaghan, 1 Tate	
		Cordowlis, 1 Tate	{ John ffofter, Esq.
		Mullonogore, 1 Tate	
		Corfkeigh, 1 Tate	
		Lifcullinan	John ffofter.
			Thom. Coote.
		Drumskell, 2 Tate	{ Id.
			Id.
			Peter Beaghan.
		Kenoge, 2 Tate	{ Walter Correy.
		Corfaddah, 1 Tate	
		Cartekekan als Monintin, 1	
		Tate	{ John Fofter, Esq.
		BALINTAMLAGHT [BALLYBE-	
		TAGH], 13 Tate:—	
		Carrickmealte, 1 Tate	{ Query M ^{rs} . Gore, 6
		Tate Garr & Hilte, 2 Tate	Tates.
		Cargafblane, 1 Tate	
		Inicnegarriga, 1 Tate	
		Drumfillagh, 1 Tate	M ^{rs} . Blaney.
		Drumcrean, 1 Tate	{ Query M ^{rs} . Gore, as
			before.
		Edenforen, 1 Tate	Richard Dawson.
		Carneveagh, 1 Tate	Peter Beagan.
		Y ^e following 4 Tate are of Bal-	
		lynecreeve, Ballybetagh:—	
		Correbronan, 1 Tate	Id.
		Agherelean, 1 Tate	Brent More.
		Mullinery, 1 Tate	Col. Brent More.
		Stradrenly, 1 Tate	L ^d . Massareen.
		Anna, 2 Tate	
Church Land		Terebroghufke, 1 Tate	{ Church Land.
		Mullenery, 1 Tate	
		Corkcron, 1 Tate	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Church Land	Mullamackle Coe, 1 Tate	} Church Land.
	Aghnamulline, 1 Tate	
The afore ^d Col. M ^c Bryan M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t	Edenbrone, 1 Tate.	}
	Drumavdee.	
	Mullemore, 1 Tate.	
	Aghanaghy, 1 Tate.	
	Corleneere, 1 Tate.	

TULLICORBETT PARISH.

	BALLYLOGHLAY [BALLYBETAGH],	
	15 Tates:—	
	Lifaneefe, 1 Tate	} Symon Crane. Peter Beaghan.
	Drumfillagh, 1 Tate	
	Dereneling, 1 Tate	Symon Crane.
	Edrennele, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
	Derevolagh, 1 Tate	Symon Crane.
	Derrenclowna, 1 Tate	} Peter Beaghan.
	Caddagh, 1 Tate	
	Santonagh, 1 Tate	} John Mullhallon. L ^d . Maffareen.
	Corofkeagh als. Drummucke, 1 Tate	
	Drumgawnagh	} Symon Crane.
	Edenteferrigan, 1 Tate	
	Drummore, 1 Tate	} John Mullhallon. Lord Maffareen.
	Lifnameane, 1 Tate	
	Corduftlir, 1 Tate	Symon Crane.
	Crevagh, 1 Tate	L ^d . Maffareen.
	BALLEMEAGHAN [BALLYBETAGH],	
	15 Tates:—	
Col. M ^c Bryan M ^c Mahon, afore ^d .	Teregurehan, 1 Tate	} Peter Beaghan.
	Cordowlis, 1 Tate	
	Clogher, 1 Tate	
	Cornahoane, 1 Tate	
	Edenenean, 1 Tate	
	Clara, 1 Tate	
	Nappagh, 1 Tate	
	Downamariiske, 1 Tate	
	Drumdrole, 1 Tate	
	Cnockamewady, 1 Tate	
	Corneñglafs, 1 Tate	
	Corkerin, 1 Tate	
	Monentine	
	Drumar, 1 Tate	
Corford, 1 Tate		
BALLISHEAN [BALLYBETAGH], 8		
	Tates:—	
	Cleane, 1 Tate	John Coffins.
	Drumgeragh, 1 Tate	Mrs. Mary Blany.
	Cabragh, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
	Drumgoolein, 1 Tate.	
	Drumleyne, 1 Tate	} Peter Beaghan.
	Greagh, 1 Tate	
	Drumsfomen, 1 Tate	
	Carrigenire, 1 Tate	Mrs. Mary Blany.

PART TEHALLAN PARISH.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Hugh M ^c Mahon, Ir. Pap ^t . . .	BALLICLERIAN [BALLYBETAGH], 8 Tates, (vizt.) :— Grough, 2 Tates Drumucke, 1 Tate Drumagenshen, 1 Tate Kinade, 1 Tate Liffcondufte, 1 Tate Loppan, 1 Tate Alkill, 1 Tate	} Thom. Coote.

PARTE OF AGHNEMULLAN PARISH.

Col. Bryan M ^c Mahone	4 Tates of Ballytamlaght (vizt.) :— Corvullin, 1 Tate Drumfulcagh & Bouelke, 2 Tates } Comeree, 1 Tate } BALLINCREEVE [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates :— Toffey, 2 Tates } Niullanagh } Curgatee, 2 Tates } Lohgnacooc. Aghnahoy } Tatemegragerme } Tate Cove } Creene, 2 Tates } Rove } Corbracke. Of y ^e fame }	Rich. Dawfon. Richard Dawfon. Lord Massereene. Peter Beaghan. Lord Massereene. Lord Massereene. Brent Moore. Lord Massereene. Brent Moore.
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MUCKNOE PARISH.

Lord Blaney, Eng. Protestant	DRUMAGHLISKE [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates. Knocknanean, 1 Tate. Dougharne, 1 T. Carrick M ^c Connoghen, 1 T. Tullinflifhlee, 1 T. Kedenterry, 1 T. Corrintaghy, 1 T. Carrickfleane, 1 T. Aghnievghrie, 1 T. Killy Goale, 1 T. Lisstrumaghliske, 1 T. Killcrackin, 1 T. Teary, 1 T. Drumleeke, 1 T. Tullinemallrao, 1 T. Drolagh, 1 T. Cully Caghan, 1 T. DRUM GALVAN [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates, vizt. :— Camaghy, 1. Mallyesh, 1. Secawell, 1. Tomoge Roe, 1.
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Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Lord Blaney, Eng. Protestant .	Lurgan Earley, 1. Scerric More, 1. Leight M ^c Corraghane, 1. Tullyne Nedddy, 1. Aghnedaute, 1. Lisftinane, 1. fformill, 1. Lisftanny, 1. Lurgan more, 1. Orim, 1. Tullinraghta, 1. Anne Arte, 1. DRUMM ^c CON [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates :— Drumm ^c Con, 1. Skerrybegg, 1. Tully Clonlidd, 1. Tully Collogh, 1. Tully Raghan, 1. Drumore, 1. Lamkell, 1. Knockteample, 1. Drumkill, 1. Drumleake, 1. Moy, 1. Drum ^c Carribb, 1. Tullyconrea, 1. Lisftermudd, 1. Creaghane, 1. 1 Tate: y ^e name not returned.	

PARTE OF CLOWNETEBRETT PARISH. CREMORNE BARONY.

Lord Blaney, Eng. Protestant .	BALLYLURGAN [BALLYBETAGH], 32 Tates, vizt. :— Lurgan, 1. Tullyneireenaght, 1. Kinkinkill, 1. Monny Gorr, 1. Moydeere, 1. Gerggie, 1. Corvnfhagogh, 1. Corcloghane, 1. Moyragh, 1. Drommillart, 2. Annaghmoynes, 1. Bree, 1. Killcard, 1. Tullyskerry, 1. Knockgoliske, 1. Tategarr, 1. Aghleane, 1. fformell, 1. Concanknockagh, 1. Tullyvenn, 1. Mullagh uey, 1. Clownem̃mee, 1. Clownavoghy, 1. Drummeroe, 1. Carrickagarvan, 1. Concroe, 2. Annedrumman, 1. Anne Little, 1. Annafkeale, 1.	
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Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Lord Blaney, Eng. Protestant .	BALLYLACKIE [BALLYBETAGH], 6 Tates:— Taffon, 1. Croghane, 1. Mulladuffe, 1. Lisfan Illy, 1. Monney veollan, 1. Lawragh, 1.	

COUNTY MONNOGHAN.

FARNEY BARONY.

Rob ^t . Earl of Essex, Protestant.	BALLIDROMRAWER [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:— Annaghcane, 1 T. Tate. Annaghmore, 1 T. Dromginne, 1 T. Annaghmarren, 1 T. Mullaghgarren, 1 T. Mullaghloft, 1 T. Clunturke, 1 T. Corkeryhyne, 1 T. Mullaghvickteere 1, T. Drumhurke & Shanra, 2 Ta. Liffnashenna & Dromraner, 2 T. Monnilty & Shane vallagh, 2 T. Nure, 1 T. BALLETIRDOONE [BALLYBETAGH], 17 Tates:— Tullyneskeagh, 2 Tates. Annaghgruffe, 2 Tates. Connoghlagh, 2 Ta. Coolenoney & Culkagh, 2 T. Cloghreagh & Sardin, 2 T. Radrumshine, 1 T. Ballengarie & Laggobane, 2 T. Donnelty & Liffnegaltagh, 2 T. Dromaghevoy, 2 Ta. BALLELOGHEEFE [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:— Corkin & Corkilloa, 2 Ta. Dromud, 2 T. Cloghvallife, 2 T. Liffiniskey & Cooledcrye, 2 T. ffartts, 2 T. Liffechunny & Aghulyle, 2 Ta. Beagh & Liffnedurvey, 2 Ta. Drombroagh & Greogh, 2 Ta. BALLEDROMGAWNEY [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:— Coolefoer & Peaft, 2 Tates. Curkiffey, 2 T. Greaghernoge, 2 T. Clonefillnavide and ffartaghgor- man, 2 Tates. Greaghlaghane & Teane, 2 T. Corduffe & Corbane, 2 T. Liffechvillyn & Corraghie, 2 T. Dromgawney and Cornafaffi- nagh, 2 T. BALICLARE [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:— Bore, 3 Tates. Dunary, 2 Ta.	
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Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Robt. Earl of Essex, Protestant.	Drombarragh & Aghcloehan, 2 T.	
	Caflane & Cornesleine, 2 T.	
	Crivic, 2 Tates.	
	Lattelanegane & Killrue, 2 T.	
	Aghnville & Lisfkahell, 2 T.	
	Killbruick & Mynany, 2 T.	
	BALLIHENRY [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:—	
	Drumlurgie & Brackly, 2 T.	
	Liffdunan & Corenirgett, 2 T.	
	Corlea & Glaffodagh, 2 T.	
	Aghoneharcha & Tonyellyly, 2 T.	
	Cormy & Larragh, 2 T.	
	Liffnegunchine & Beagh, 2 T.	
	Monnolla & Rathmore, 2 T.	
	Roffedunaght, 2 T.	
	TATES BELONGING TO NOE BALLIBETAGH:—	
	Lauehill, 2 Tates.	
	Cordromyne, 2 Tates.	
	Dunanyne & Doonedrockan, 2 T.	
	Mullagherogherry Corlea & Tinedrolly, 3 Tates.	
	BALLIRONYNE [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:—	
	Rahine & Dromhillagh, 3 T.	
	Killintrags and Tonyvickgil- wartync, 3 T.	
	Cornenure, 2 T.	
	Tullyneirofs & Gamwhally, 2 T.	
	Tullyvanraght, 2 T.	
	Monninegina and Aghaniteskine, 2 T.	
	Corligunym & Tullylogherny, 2 T.	
	BALLIKINNAGHAN [BALLYBE- TAGH], 12 Tates:—	
	Liffmakenna, 2 Tates.	
	Liffnelunne & Cromlyne, 2 T.	
	Mullintlavan, 2 T.	
	Drombrackan, 2 T.	
	Lawgillduffe, 2 T.	
	Dromerlogher, 2 T.	
	BALLYDROMBANNON [BALLYBE- TAGH], 18 Tates:—	
	Corribrackan & Tullytogherny, 2.	
	Aghoneraha & Dromgofaght, 2.	
	Knockeranch & Clunconna, 2.	
	Dirrineglagh & Dirrineskane, 2.	
	Dirreleage & Diffart, 2.	
	Clunfedda & Loift, 2.	
	Drumchargie & Corretubber, 2.	
	Cluntreane & Lecytrym, 2.	
	Rahang & Dromboe, 2.	
BALLECOCKAVAN [BALLYBETAGH], 17 Tates:—		
Lones, 2 Tates.		
Killgally & Aghulatcroe, 2.		
Niuers, 2 T.		
Balleloghane & ffarta, 2.		
Killnelegg & Duhatta, 2.		
Lorgins, 2 Tates.		
Dunoge & Cauanegiragh, 2.		
Tyrogarvans, 2.		
Greagdrometto, 1 Tate.		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Rob ^t . Earl of Essex, Protestant .	BALLYDROMLAVAN [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:—	
	Dirrilavan & Dromguane, 2.	
	Lisfillister & Aghutavane, 2.	
	Corrinfogogh & Lattanalbany, 2.	
	Clunreny & Corbane, 2 T.	
	Barnedonogh & Neloftye, 2.	
	Carrickvickloyne & Rakyragh, 2.	
	Dromgirrue, 2 Tates.	
	Correnenty & ffreane, 2.	
	BALICLEVAN [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:—	
	Lifferrell & Keddentarry, 2 Tates.	
	ffarraghie & Shewrie, 2.	
	Shancoagh and Greaghlattchappill, 2 T.	
	Curgaghmore & Ardra, 2 T.	
	Cargaghog & Lattevekedygan, 2.	
	Dremturke & Correvally, 2.	
	Corrighagh, 2.	
	Rafferagh.	
	BALLESKALLCHILL [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates.	
	Dromcharron & Dowe, 2 Tates.	
	Schallchill & Ballynegehorne, 2.	
	Greaghloane & Loghoell, 2.	
	Cumirtagh & Cornelaragh, 2.	
	Tonynenen & Drombroane, 2.	
	Corlea & Beagh, 2.	
	Greaghevilline & Nepelt, 2.	
	Aghunulard and Liffnecleagh, 2 Tates.	
	BALLIDROMENIR [BALLYBETAGH], 19 Tates:—	
	Mullaghloft & Killarke, 2 Tates.	
	Tirrenesfke & Corchriagh, 2.	
	Drumburry & Killuegg, 2.	
	Tullyallyn & Aghulatafferan, 2.	
	Mullaghoher & Cargagh, 2.	
	Mycherrine & Tomiskie, 2.	
	Moylagha & Mullagheferty, 2.	
	Magherrenecleffa and Liffacharnane, 2.	
	Derry ffachoe and Carrickne-goone, 3 Tates.	
	BALLETIVEDYNY [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:—	
	Tyvedynny & Claghoge, 2 T.	
	Skeaghnegine & Mullenere-noge, 2.	
	Corriagan & Culekeare.	
	Liffnemoyle, 2.	
	Killnacranchey & Degine, 2.	
	Dromillarte & Dromherriffe, 2.	
	Edengillrevy and Drumclenevane, 2 Ta.	
Netaplagh & Bruckagh, 2.		
BALLIKILLNEVEAGH [BALLYBETAGH], 14 Tates.		
Dromnereagh, 2 T.		
Corrinfoggagh & Liffnamackan, 2.		
Turfskir and Dowra, 2.		
Bunneglanna & Clelaire, 2.		
Dromavyne & Crouer.		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.	
Robert Earl of Essex, Protestant	Liffneffuyle & Corneireene, 2. Cormenirron & Clannevogie, 2. BALLIFINCARNE [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:— ffyncarne, 2 T. Dromevaddy & Lackefinny, 3. Kedunegwillane & Aghnarcon, 2. Drumchyrrue & Cornehaulca, 2. Cornegalle, 2. Aghureenagh, 2. Cordagdufs and Cornehince and Cornehane, 3 Tates. BALLEGARTCONY [BALLYBE- TAGH], 16 Tates:— Tireim Corregarie and Drom- goife, 3 Tates. Dromgriffuy Magherrenekille and Negurtane, 2 T. Cullskeahae Drumblunick and Tullynacrinnaught, 3 T. Dromgawfe & Arkirkae, 3. Knockreaghes Corchullynchroe and Kinniry, 4 T.		
	BALLITREA [BALLYBETAGH], 16 Tates:— Trea Liffnenarne and Corret- tymore, 3 Tates. Nehanny & Corrinfogagh, 3 T. Dromgirrinny and Corchullyn- gliffe, 2 T. Aghrime, 2 T. Calgagh, 2 T. Tateboy & Tatenrabane, 2 T. Blackstaffe, 2 T. BALLISHANCOUGH [BALLYBE- TAGH], 16 Tates:— Blittoge & Kedinemynsagh, 2 T. Cormygh & ffygallwy, 3 Tates. Shancuoghbane & Meaghmo- nyne, 2. Menalgin & Neydrinna, 2. Dromgliftine & Aghulasse, 2. Annagirrell & Nemyly, 2. Dirrehyne, 2. Aghateskine, 1 Tate.		
	Lord Baron of Louth	Lacklonne, 2 Tates.	
	Lord Baron of Slaine	Coolederry, 2 Tates.	
	Roger Whitehead and Rowland Duffe held these Lands in Leafe from the Bipp. of Ardmagh.	Killebeggs & Cooledirry, 3 T.	
		Cornagarowog & Bellakally, 3.	
		Dromcha & Dromirill, 2.	
		Necowragh & Sragh, 2.	
		Liffnegiuill & Muckure.	
		Dromnegleragh & Dronenalue, 2.	
		Mullaghinfinagh, 2.	
		Eddenemagh & Dromchatten, 2.	
		Carricklahen & Dromneale, 2.	
		Carricgolly & Dromgeny, 2.	
	Nicholas Willowbey held these Lands in Leafe from y ^e Bipp. of Clogher	Maghereboy, 2.	
		Mullynary & Killvicktraffna, 2.	
		Mannynn, 2.	
		Tatentample, 1.	
		Cumaghie & Dromaghevohill, 2.	
		Killmirry, 2.	
		Aghuffadda, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
		Lattatetample, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate.	
		Dirremuck & Dromin, 2.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
Gleabe Land belonging to y ^e church of Maghearoffe . . .	Dirrolum, 1 Tate. Derry, 1 Tate Carrignegowne & Feagh, 1 Tate Leffernon, 1 Tate Island w th . y ^e Bogg Magheryleyhy Mullaghleverley Moylagh Tomhicken Mulloghloft Killarke Carchricklagh Tirenefeilke Mullaghore Carrickaledore Maykerry Leonletfarren Tulleallen Drumbarry Killneleggy Lennate Leghun	} D ^r . Robert Gorges.

COUNTY MONAGHAN. TEHALLANE PARISH. MONAGHAN BARONY.

The Heires of Patr. M ^c Mahon	{ 7 Tates of BALLYGARRAN BALLE- BETAGH, 16 Tates:— Tamelatte, 1 Tate Killeife, 1 Tate Garrane, 1 Tate	} Symon Richardson.
Turf bog belonging	To all y ^e adjacent Townes.	
Phelim M ^c Mahon, Ir. Papt.	{ Annaghneife, 1 Tate Tatagar, 1 Tate Carrowkeile, 1 Tate	} Symon Richardson. I ^d .
Tirlogh ó Neile, I. P.	{ Kinnegarhon, 1 Tate THE BALLYBETAGH OF BALLIN- SHALLOW, 16 Tates, vizt.:— Drumm ^c gallowan, 1 Tate Coolkill, 1 Tate	} Edward Rowly.
Owen M ^c Hugh, I. Pap.	{	
The Joynture of M ^{rs} . Burnett, late wife of John Burnett, I. Pap.	Shallenes, 2 Tates	{ Jam fleming pvifo. John fleming Remand ^r .
The fame	Loyghreagha, 2 Tates	} Rob. Burgh.
Thomas Harris, I. P.	Tyrecava, 2 Tates	} Rob ^t . Burgh.
Patrick Barnwall	{ Cornahowa, 2 Tates	} Rob ^t . Burgh.
Cahell m ^c Mahon & Shane m ^c Coddan	{	
Arth ^r . m ^c Mahon, I. P.	Tyreawra, 2 Tates	} Rob ^t . Burgh.
James fleming, I. P.	Corvally, 2 Tates	} James fleming, pvifoe.
The fame	Corbegg, 1 Tate	} John fleming, Remaind ^r .
The 1 st . James fleming	Cornally als. Croile, 1 Tate	
The fea of Clogher	{ THE SEA OF CLOGHER, 6 Tates, vizt.:— Tollydosmy, 1 Tate. Tollolofky, 1 Tate. Talenatemple, 1 Tate. Knockcomrie, 1 Tate. Skianakina, 1 Tate. Downegally, 1 Tate.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
	BALLYNEAGH [BALLYBETAGH], 14 Tates, vizt. :—	
James ô Fleming, I. P.	Culduffagh, 1 Tate	James Fleming, pvisoc.
The same	Mullaghmore, 1 Tate	Jo ⁿ . Fleming, Remaind ^r .
	Kildlow, 1 Tate	Jam Fleming, pvisoc.
		Jn ^o . Fleming, Remaind ^r .
	Gowllowrie, 1 Tate	Id. Fleming.
		Rob ^t . Burgh.
	Carne, 1 Tate	Id.
	Tullymonyure, 1 Tate	John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
		Id.
	Cawenreagh, 1 Tate	Rob ^t . Burgh.
		Idem Fleming.
James ô Fleming, I. P.	Liffnadorye, 1 Tate	Jn ^o . Fleming, Remaind ^r .
	Drumruttagh, 2 Tates	Id. Fleming.
		John Fleming in remaind ^r .
	Crownlina, 2 Tates	Id. Fleming.
		Idem Fleming.
	Derry, 1 Tate	John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
	Drumruffen, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate	John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
	Coulmoulthane, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tate	Id. James.
		John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
	Part of 16 Tates of BALLYGAR- RANE, BALLYBETAGH, 9 Tates:—	
Pat ^r . Murphy, I. Pa.	Latrinne, 2 Tates.	
The same	Garraneboyreagh, 2 Tates.	
	In Latrim aforefd.	
	In Garraneboyreagh aforefd.	
	Garranafurt, 1 Tate.	
The Heires of Henery Coole, Protestants	Aghagore, 1 Tate.	
	Kilcorbe, 1 Tate.	
	Annaghcorra, 1 Tate.	
	Killancile, 1 Tate.	

MONAGHAN PARISH.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ BALLYBETAGH OF BALLY- FERTIE, vizt. :—		
Christopher Fleming, I. P.	{	Corlaskedemy, 2 Tates	} Jam Fleming, pvisoc.
		Corlatdargan, 1 Tate	
		Creave, 1 Tate	
		Ballicronoge, 1 Tate	
		Legnecreave, 1 Tate	
		Liffnam ^o gh, 1 Tate	
		Dromegrenen, 1 Tate.	
	THE SEE OF CLOGER:—		
The See of Clogher	{	Lamkill, 1 Tate.	
		Liffnaramy, 1 Tate.	
		Cornchaic, 1 Tate.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ BALLYBETAGH OF BALLY- MURPHY, vizt. :—		
John Dowell & ffranc wotten, Ir. Pa.	}	Aghagap, 4 Tates	Arthur Newburgh.
ffranc wotten, I. Pa.		Ardaghie, 4 Tates	Edward Cary.
		8 Tates of the BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYM ^e ENALLY, 16 Tates, vizt. :—	
Pat ^r . m ^e Ardell, I. P.	}	Rawmony, 1 Tate	Edward Cary.
		Two pcells in Ardaghie aforefd.	
Patrick m ^e Ardell, I. Pa.	}	Carrynoran ats. Crossen, 1 Tate	Edward Carey.
The Heires of Edward Barn- well		Skeakull, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Edward Carey.
	Two pcells in the same		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
The Heires of Edward Barnwell	{ Skantenagh, 1 Tate Aghenafedagh, 1 Tate Mullaghnemree, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Edward Carey.
S ^r . Claud Hamilton	{ Greaghglas & Carynoran, 2 Tates.	
Mortgaged by Christop ^r . Fleming his Heirs to James Fleming, I. Pa.	{ 6 Tates of BALLFARRAGH, BALLYBETAGH, vizt. :— Toniskaffie, 1 Tate Cornisheagahe, 1 Tate Loghnalinske Cornaghgoen, 1 Tate Cornacreeve, 1 Tate Liffnacacraeke, 1 Tate BALLYM ^c SKEHAN BALLYBETAGH, cont. 13 Tates, vizt. :—	} Jam Fleming, pvifoe. John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
Bryan m ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	{ The Croffes, 4 Tates	
The same	{ Beagh, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Edw ^d . Carey. Rob ^t . Moore. Edward Carey.
James Fleming	{ Nanoyle, 1 Tate	
The same	{ Tollelacony	} James Fleming, pvifoe. John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
John Dowdall, I. Pa.	{ Terifenoges, 2 Tates	
The same	{ Aghalowen, 1 Tate	} Cap ^t . Edward Cary.
The heires of Jno. Simonds, Protestants	{ Lifdrumclufagh, 1 Tate. Aghatereliefert, 1 Tate. Fighbane, 1 Tate. 2 Tates of BALLYREAGH BALLYBETAGH, vizt. :—	
James Fleming	{ Killomorley, 1 Tate	} James Fleming, pvifoe. John Fleming, Remaind ^r .
The same	{ Coulmoulte, 1 Tate BALLYMURPHY $\frac{1}{2}$ BALLYBETAGH (vizr.) :—	
The heires of M ^r . John Simonds, Prot.	{ Edenbrona, 1 Tate. Crevorchie, 1 Tate. Corduffisbane, 1 Tate. Lifraheganny, 1 Tate.	
The heires of S ^r . Cloyde Hamilton	{ Lifradromcrow, 1 Tate. Moynenabatagh, 2 Tates. Ardaghlogher, 1 Tate. BALLYFERTIE, $\frac{1}{2}$ BALLYBETAGH, (vizr.) :—	
The heires of Mr. John Symonds, Prot.	{ Tyrebrewy, 1 Tate. Agheterefeaghan, 1 Tate. Shian, 1 Tate. Aghm ^c morigan, 1 Tate. Leamnagory, 1 Tate. Aghanaglogh, 1 Tate. Tyrelonma, 1 Tate. Lifmenan, 1 Tate.	

TULLICORBET PARISH.

BALLYFERAGH BALLYBETAGH, 10 Tates (vizr.) :—		
The Heirs of Christop ^{hr} . and James Fleming	{ Corvallie, 1 Tate. Killnemaddie, 1 Tate. Nabradoge, 1 Tate.	
Id ut Supra	{ Corfadda, 1 Tate Coffaboy, 1 Tate	} James Fleming. John Fleming, Remaind ^r . Id. James.
The Heirs of Christop ^{hr} . and James Fleming	{ Cornalongford, 1 Tate Annagh m ^c Neale, 1 Tate Mullaghnocke, 1 Tate . . . . .		} Id. James. John Fleming, Remaind^{r}. Id. James.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
The Heirs of Christop ^{hr} . and James ffleming	Corleagh, 1 Tate	Id. James. John ffleming, Remaind ^r . Id. James.
	Tirerece, 1 Tate	
See of Clogher	THE SEE OF CLOGHER:—	
	Lifnacapullufke, 1 Tate.	
	Killnacrange, 1 Tate.	
	Cornahay, 1 Tate.	
	Keduffe, 1 Tate.	
	Drombolge, 1 Tate.	
	Cornanagh, 1 Tate.	
	Tollaloufte, 1 Tate.	
	Tiriginhie, 1 Tate.	
	The 16 Tates of the BALLIBETAGH OF BALLICORFINGULAS, 16 Tates:—	
James ffield, pteft. This Land was conceald.	James ffield, pteft.	Robt. Burgh.
	Covaghig Laggacurry, Cor- dolough & Cornahowarna, 4 Tates	
The heirs of Rofs Oge M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	Tyreamadan, 1 Tate	Humphry Sherigley.
	Mullen, 1 Tate	Robt. James.
	Cornacreeva, 1 Tate	
	Corfinlagh	W ^m . Smith.
	Carrowofin, 1 Tate	John West.
	Drumlamkill, 1 Tate	W ^m . Smith.
	Cornanure, 1 Tate	Thom ^s Adkinfon.
		W ^m . Smith.
	Drumroufke, 1 Tate	John West.
		Thom ^s Adkinfon.
Nacowaghan, 1 Tate	Humphrey Sherigley.	
Dirhallagh, 1 Tate	Humphry Sherigley.	
Synen, 1 Tate		
Carigiaghramer, 1 Tate	Humphry Sherigley.	
	Thom ^s Adkinfon.	
In mortgage to Phillip ô Duffy by the heirs of Christop ^{hr} . ffleming, I. P.	2 Tates of the BALLIBETAGH OF BALLIMENEREVIE:—	
	Ballinegarry, 1 Tate	Humphry Sherigley.
	Aghanaclogh, 1 Tate	
The See of Clogher	THE SEE OF CLOGHER:— Lantuiran.	

KILLMORE PARISH.

Mortgaged by y ^e heirs of Christop ^{hr} . ffleming to Cow-nagh ô Duffy, I. Pa.	9 Tates of the BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYM ^c ENREVIE, (vizt.):—	
	Doneremoyne, 1 Tate	James ffleming, p ^r visoe. John ffleming, Remaind ^r . Jam. ffleming.
	Noloftey, 1 Tate	
Bog & Logh, 2 pcells.		
James ffleming, I. P.	Gleneffe, 1 Tate	James ffleming. John ffleming, Remaind ^r .
	Cornafough, 1 Tate	Id. James.
		John ffleming, Remaind ^r .
	Dromalte, 1 Tate	Id. James.
	Bodagarranroy, 1 Tate	John ffleming, Remaind ^r .
		Id. James.
	Teivetappagh, 1 Tate	Idem.
	Raraterly, 1 Tate	
	Tullenasheffarty, 1 Tate	Id. James.
	BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYLECK, 16 Tates, vizt.:—	John ffleming, Remaind ^r .
Id. James.		
Cavanagarvan, 1 Tate	Edward Pockeridge.	

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.	
Mortgaged to Pat ^r . Don M ^c Cabe alias Pat ^r . Barnwell, I. Pa.	Liffnashinagh, 1 Tate	Michael Pockeridge.	
	Curr, 1 Tate.		
	Gartnanaagh, 1 Tate		
Part of y ^e Joynture of M ^{rs} . Burnet, I. Pa.	Lecke, 2 Tates	W ^m . Smith.	
	Killbride, 2 Tates		Lord Maffareen.
		Cornaglare, 2 Tates	W ^m . Smith, Esq.
			Tolegillane, 1 Tate . . . . .	Thomas Cole.
	Part of y ^e Joynture of Mrs. Burnett, I. Pa.	Clonevarne, 1 Tate	Peter Beaghan.
Tyre m ^c Dowan, 2 Tates			
Belonging to Clonevaine			
Liffaniske, 2 Tates			
Thom ^o Cole.			
The See of Clogher	THE SEE OF CLOGHER:—		
	Naghaluske, 1 Tate.	Edw ^d . Pockridge.	
	Tollebrian, 2 Tates.		
	Tullenehunshin, 1 Tate.		
	Mullanacroffe, 1 Tate.		
	Annyerveigh, 1 Tate.		
	3 Tates of the BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYRACONNELL, y ^e rest in Tedownet Parish, fol. 149:—		
	Aghnahynne ats Annagheraght, 2 Tates		
	Aghaboy, 1 Tate		
	3 Tates of the BALLYBETAGH OF BALLAHUGH, the rest in Tedownet Parish:—		
	Killaleine, 1 Tate		
	Drom m ^c Connor, 2 Tates.		
	Drom m ^c Connor, 2 Tates		
	Drom m ^c Connor ats Carnacreive		
	The heirs of Art M ^c Mahon, I. Pa. . . . .			Nichol Owens.
			Michael Puckeridge.
		Edw ^d . Puckridge.	
		John Dalton.	

DRUMSNATT PARISH.

THE BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYM ^c - ENGOWEN, cont. 16 Tates (viz ^t):—			
Part of M ^{rs} . Burnett's Joynture aforel ^d	Drumguill, 1 Tate	Thomas Cole.	
	Killnaclogh, 1 Tate		
	Tegan, 2 Tates		
	Cullcurragh, 1 Tate		
	Carnebane, 2 Tates		Humphry Shreigly.
			Thom Robinson.
	Aghubrick ats Cornashrugh, 1 Tate		W ^m . Browne.
			Michael Pockeridge.
	Nagreagh, 1 Tate		To W ^m . Smith.
			Nichol Pockeridge.
Ballagh, 2 Tates	Thom ^o Adkinfon.		
	Of y ^e same, called Cabragh, 1 Tate	Michal Pockrich.	
Dromsheny, 1 Tate	S ^t . St. John Broderick.		
		Corataghart, 1 Tate	
Owen M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	Gortmore, 2 Tates	S ^t . St. John Broderick.	
		Thom ^o Adkinfon.	
		Roger Kenan.	
The heirs of Pat ^r . Connell, I. Pa.	Lifra, 1 Tate	Richard ffofsett.	
		W ^m . Browne.	
The See of Clogher	Killdowragh, 2 Tates.		
		Liffduffscatte, 2 Tates.	
	Tullbricke ats Tullyoony, 2 Tates.		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
	6 Tates of the BALLIBETAGH OF BALLICLANLAGH, Cloney, and Claghernagh, 2 Tates lying in Dartry Bar ^o .	
The heirs of Tirrill ô Connor	{ Mullaghduffe, 1 Tate Clonlelatte, 1 Tate	{ Humphry Sherigley. W ^m . Smith.
The heirs of Tirlogh ô Connell, I. Pa.	{ Mullaghbricke, 1 Tate Carrowbowbaragh, 1 Tate Bog belonging to y ^e adja ^t . Townes. 2 Tates of y ^e BALLYBETAGH OF BALLAGHHUGH.	{ William Smith. John West. Robert James. W ^m . Smith.
The heirs of Arth ^r . M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	{ Aghanamullagh 2 Tates of the BALLYBETAGH OF BALLICLANGAN.	{ Michael Pockrich.
Tirlogh ô Connell, I. Pa.	Dromonrony, 2 Tates	{ W ^m . Smith. Rob ^t . James. John ffisher. Mathew Cole.
The fame Tirlogh	{ Skeagh, 2 Tates Kenoge, 2 Tates Corcullin, 1 Tate Lifmecan a ^t s Gortmore, 1 Tate Annagharrieni Aghnaclogh	{ W ^m . Smith. Mathew Cole. Mathew Cole. W ^m . Smith, Esq. Humphry Sherigley. W ^m . Smith. Humphry Sherigley. Mathew Cole.

PART CLONIS PARISH.

	6 Tates of BALLYM ^c COWLON BALLYBETAGH (viz ^t .):—	
Bryan M ^c Mahon, I. Pap ^t	{ Durlufke, 1 Tate Drumgunse, 1 Tate Derenledigan, 1 Tate Dondroman, 2 Tates Aghalisbera, 1 Tate	{ Humphrey Sherighly. William Smith. John Dalton. Thom ^s Coote. W ^m . Smith. Peter Beaghan. Thom ^s Coote.
	THE BALLIBETAGH OF BALLITERBOYAN, cont. 17 Tates.	
Edward Owens, Irish Pap ^t	{ Shanrow, 1 Tate Belonging to y ^e adja ^t . Townes. Derenbuny, 1 Tate Kiltorran, 2 Tates Narte, 2 Tates Narte a ^t s Dromanery, 1 Tate. Enafamen, 1 Tate Mullaghnafadagh, 1 Tate	{ Thom ^s Coote. John ffoster. Lord Maffereen. Thom ^s Coote. John ffoster. Micht Pockeridge. John ffoster.
Pat ^r . Barnwell & some of y ^e M ^c Mahons, I. P.	{ Maghery, 2 Tates Lifnane, 2 Tates. Shelow, 1 Tate & $\frac{1}{2}$. Mullaghglaffan, 1 Tate & $\frac{1}{2}$.	{ Lord Maffereen. Thom ^s Coote W ^m . Smith. Thom ^s Coote.
Nicc ^o . Willoughby as executor or heir to L ^t . Pa ^t . Bryan, Prot.	{ Kilcreeny, 1 Tate	{ Lord Maffereen.
The heirs of Arth ^r O'Connell, I. Pap ^t	{ Clenemunshagh	{ Thom ^s Coote. Thomas Coote.

TEDOWNET PARISH.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.	
	13 Tates of BALLYRACONNELL [BALLYBETAGH]. Y ^e rest in Kilmore Psh.		
The heirs of Colls & Bryan M ^c Mahon, I. Pa.	Tollecroman, 2 Tates	} Lord Massereene. Thom ^s Coote.	
	Monaghanduffe, 2 Tates		} Thomas Coote. Peter Beaghan. Nichol Owen.
	Raconell, 2 Tates	} Nichol Owens.	
	Rafinan, 2 Tates		} Thom Coote.
	Capoge, 1 Tate	} Thomas Coote.	
	Teritowell, 1 Tate		} John ffofter.
	Clantony, 1 Tate	} Thom Coote.	
	Quigullagh, 1 Tate		} John ffofter.
	Lifcongan, 1 Tate		
		THE SEE OF CLOGHER:—	
The See of Clogher	Dromneny, 1 Tate.	} John ffofter.	
	Lappan, 1 Tate.		
	Aghamore, 1 Tate.		
	Deriegorchy, 1 Tate.		
	Belonging to y ^e same and y ^e adja ^t . Townes.		
	Crokeogagh, 1 Tate.		
	Drombine, 2 Tates.		
	Dromherive, 1 Tate.		
	Drumbarnett, 2 Tates.		
	Tollegowen, 1 Tate.		
	Mullentemore, 1 Tate.		
	Mullenrocken, 1 Tate.		
	Comon to y ^e Bipps Lands.		
	Mullaghinchegagh and Gol- vert, 2 Tates.		
	Tomnelowan, 2 Tates.		
	Dromdarte, 1 Tate.		
	Tullagh, 1 Tate.		
	Tullavaga, 1 Tate.		
	Dromeleo, 1 Tate.		
	Dromlare, 1 Tate.		
	Tennesky, 1 Tate.		
	Killgawne, 1 Tate.		
	Dowgree pl.		
	Cloneteefardage, 1 Tate.		
	Comon to y ^e Bipps Land.		
	11 Tates of the BALLIBETAGH OF BALLEHUGH, y ^e other 5 are 3 in Killmore & 2 in Drum- fnatt Parish:—		
	Mullaghmore, 1 Tate		} John ffofter.
Killgalane, 1 Tate			
Annyalta, 1 Tate			
In Killmore Parish			
Tulltenaghdonagh, 2 Tates			
Killdoneloe, 2 Tates			
Anny Iba, 1 Tate			
Anniherke, 1 Tate			
Tulchan, 1 Tate			
Killmore, 1 Tate			
The 16 Tates of BALLIBETAGH OF BALLIM ^c TURLAGH:—			
Drombeere, 1 Tate	} Thomas Coote.		
Edenbrona, 1 Tate		} John ffofter.	
Drumdefky, 1 Tate			

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
The heirs of Arth ^r . M ^c Mahon, I. Pap ^t .	Mulleheyfaghlin, 1 Tate . . .	Thom: Coote.
	Tireravorlie, 1 Tate	Thomas Coote.
	Annaghagh, 1 Tate	
	Clonnavollie, 1 Tate	
	Taghaboy, 1 Tate	
	Of the same called Aghinahanton	
	Drum ^c gallowan, 1 Tate	John ffoster.
	Part of ffowermace, 1 Tate . . .	
	In ffowermore [<i>sic</i>] aforefd. . .	John ffoster, Esq.
	Part of Corduffesse, 2 Tates . .	Thomas Coote.
	Aghuekillan, 2 Tates	John ffoster, Esq.
	Skenadowan, 2 Tates	Thom Coote.
	9 Tates of y ^e BALLIBETAGH OF BALLIM ^c KOWLAN:—	John ffoster.
	Part of Killater, 1 Tate	
	Nargraffagh, 1 Tate	
Mullaghtegore	John ffoster, Esq. W ^m . Smith.	
Of y ^e adjacent Townes.		
ffarmoylafs, 2 Tates	Thom Coote.	
Drumflavocke		
Lagaffe, 2 Tates	Thomas Coote.	
Of the adjac ^t . Townes		
Gowla part, 1 Tate		
The adjac ^t . Townes:—	Lord Massareen.	
Aghaga, 1 Tate		
Part of the Mountaine of Slew- baghy being Comon to the BALLYBETAGHS OF BALLYM ^c TURLOGH AND BALLYM ^c KOW- LON		
Off ffarmoylefs & Drumflavock.		
Mountaine		

TEHALLAN PARISH.

The heirs of y ^e Lord Blaney .	THE BALLYBETAGH OF BALLY- LATLURKAN, 18 Tates (vizt.):—	
	Drom ^c curtan, 1 Tate.	
	Fartee, 2 Tates; Leagh, 1 Tate.	
	Tonragee, 1 Tate.	
	Shetrim, 1 Tate.	
	Kilnevaghan, 1 Tate, and	
	Aghananma, 1 Tate.	
	Latlurcan, 1 Tate.	
	Annaghagh, 1 Tate.	
	Knockacony, 1 Tate.	
	Rouskey, 1 Tate.	
	Coolenagh, 1 Tate.	
	Terekenan, 1 Tate, and Kille- gowan, 1 Tate.	
	Drombeore, 1 Tate.	
	Knockaghanon, 2 Tates.	
	THE BALLYBETAGH OF BAL- LENRA, 17 Tates (vizt.):—	
	Rubbellcirke, 2 Tates.	
Knockaturlem, 2 Tates.		
Lisnalea, 1 Tate.		
Ragh, 1 Tate.		
Corvone, 1 Tate.		
Tamafnere, 1 Tate.		
Tobberdony, 1 Tate.		
Tully, 1 Tate.		
Lifdownen, 2 Tates.		
Killnacloy, 1 Tate.		
Mullaghtedowny, 1 Tate.		

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
The Lord Blaynie's heires . . .	Gallenagh, 1 Tate. Cornamonyde, 1 Tate. Beagh, 1 Tate. The BALLYBETAGH OF BALLY- MECHAN (vizt.):— Cornecaffagh, 4 Tates. Killdrowtan, 1 Tate. Skegarge, 1 Tate. Gortkeghan, 1 Tate. Gortnanoghlagh & Liffillis, 2 Tates. Killnamady, 2 Tates. Ardagh, 2 Tates. Corlatean, 2 Tates.	

KILLMORE PARISH.

The L ^d . Blaynies heires . . .	BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYCLANARA, 16 Tates:— Terriardan, 1 Tate. Corwome, 1 Tate. Dromgronen, 1 Tate. The Benaghs, 2 Tates. Lifanart, 4 Tates. Darrachue, 1 Tate. Aghnaglogh, 1 Tate. Stradowdan, 1 Tate. Tollekeft, 2 Tates. Cremeage, 1 Tate. Corleagh, 1 Tate.	
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TEDOWNET PARISH.

L ^d Blaynies heires . . .	THE BALLYBETAGH OF BALLY- TOLLCastle (vizt.):— Dromgarne, 1 Tate. Dromgoafs, 1 Tate. The Billies, 2 Tates. Tategarr, 1 Tate. The Croffes, 2 Tates. Teledan, 1 Tate. Glaffedroman, 1 Tate. Drumfhenn, 1 Tate. Shetrime, 1 Tate.	
The heires of Rob ^t . Blaney . . .	Derrenacnow, 2 Tates. Dromfillah, 1 Tate. Drombenagh, 1 Tate. Mullagmore, 1 Tate.	

PART OF CLONIS PARISH.

Nicc ^o . Willoughby as Execut ^r . or heire L ^t . Patrick Brian, Proteftants	Killcreeny, 1 Tate.
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PART OF TEHALLEN PARISH.

Proprietors in 1640, and their Qualification.	Denominations.	To whom are disposed.
The heires of Mr. John Symonds, Protest ^s	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ BALLYBETAGH OF BALlicos-} \\ \text{KELLY (vizt.):—} \\ \text{Tioghduff, 1 Tate} \\ \text{Clonelanan, 1 Tate} \\ \text{Killcarran, 1 Tate} \\ \text{Dromore, 1 Tate} \\ \text{Cordublies, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Corfkellie, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Aghabrick, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Cormullin, 1 Tate.} \end{array} \right\}$	John Fleming Court Grace.

MONAGHAN PARISH.

The heires of Adam Howell .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ BALLYBETAGH OF BALLYM}^{\text{c}} \\ \text{ENALLY:—} \\ \text{Rathkeragh, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Ballym}^{\text{c}}\text{farban, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Balloghnagull, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Drumherk, 1 Tate.} \\ \text{Tomlatt, 2 Tates.} \\ \text{Cornes \& Cornametagh, 2 Tates.} \end{array} \right\}$	
		The heires of y ^c L ^d . Blaney .

APPENDIX V.

PAROCHIAL RETURNS, MONAGHAN PARISH, 1671-1672.

“*The Register of the pⁱshe of Monaghane, and tehallan, for the year 1671.*”

1671.



AVES Mayeds child, named Ellinore May is bap^tiffed the 24th May.
 William Sayntfture child, named James, bap^tiffed 27th of June.
 John Browne his child, named Margarett Browne, bap^tiffed 27 of August.
 Robart Coffin child, bap^tiffed, nam^d. Walter, on the 18th of 7tember.
 Henry Nabbes, named Margarett, bap^tiffed 18th of 7tember.
 Henry Moor child, named John Moor, bap^tiffed 8th of October.
 John Beatts child, bap^tiffed 8th October named
 Senders M^cCollem child, bap^tiffed, named Henry, bap^tiffed the 2^d of November.
 Mattew Blarnie child bap^tiffed and named Margaret the 25th of 9vember.
 Robart Garddinner child, named James, bap^tiffed the 26th of November.
 John Wodfon child, named Mary, bap^tiffed the 18th of Defember.
 John Donnelan child John, bap^tiffed the 24th 7^{ber}.
 frances M^cfeuge child, named Jaine, was bap^tiffed the 29th of february.
 Patrick Kinegan child, was bap^tiffed 21 of Januarii.
 Richard Barnewell child, named Marga^{tt}, was bab^d. 9th of february.
 Thomas Tourkes child, was bap^tiffed the 17th March.
 Robert Moore child, was bap^tiffet the 17th of March named Mary.

1672.

"The Register for the burralles the year 72th.

Patrick O Hugh bured. 25th May.
 John Sparks child bur^d. 18th August, named James.
 William Gardewolle child named James, bur^d. 19th 7ber.
 John Wilfon child, named William, bur^d. 10th 9ber.
 John O'Cogen child, named Dorette, was bur^d. 16th January.
 John Donnellan child, named John, bur^d. the first day of March.
 Daves Mayds child, named Anne, buried the 21st of March.
 William Priors [?] child, bured the 15th day March named Ellinor.
 Coconatt Mvar child, bured 30th March.
 Thomas Hoer [?] was bur^d. the 26 November.

1671.

John Corane marid, 5th January.
 John Connell married to Elizabeth Wodes 20th August.
 William Yonge of the pish of Teynan married to Bessy Kent on 2^d of July.

1672.

"The Register for the year 1672.

Walter Lewis child, was bap^tiffed the 26th of March and named John.
 Thomas Orchestone child named Mary was bap^tiffed 29th March.
 Nicholas Terrell child, named James was bap^tiffed 30th March.
 William Carddewoll child, named Domminick was bap^tuffed 2^d of May.
 William Wodes child, named Matthew was baptiffed 7th July.
 James Hardgrine child, named Henry baptiffed 7th of August.
 John Camell married 5th January.
 William Prickett [?] child, named Mattew was cristin 7th July.
 George foste is child, cristent the 20th Nov.

THOMAS BALLARD."

PAROCHIAL RETURNS CLONES PARISH 1667 TO 1670.

Clownis a Regester for the yeare 1667.

John MaGreger and Margrett Adehan after due publication was married the 8th day of May.
 Charles Harrison and Ellener Githings after due publication was married the 12th of May.
 William Barrawes and Ruth Jaqus after due publication was married the 20th of July.
 James Steele and Margrett Simpson after due publication was marrid the 1 of August.
 Thomas West and Mary Bradsha was marrid the 4th day of September.
 John Crookes and Sara Smith after due publication was married the 8th of January.
 Jeane the daughte [] Robertt and Elizabeth Maveete was baptiz. [] 30th day of
 March.
 Thomas the son of Rob [] and Margrett Morra was baptized [] 7th day
 of Aprill.
 Jane the daughter [] Thos. Thomson and Anne his wife was baptized the 6th of
 May.
 Margrett the daughter of Cornelliou and Mary o Leary was baptized the 2 of June.
 Margrett the daughter of William & Margret Roffe was baptized the 9th day of June.
 Jeane the daughter of John and Jeane Buck was baptized the 8th day of July.
 Sifley the daughter of James and Christian friffell was baptized the 21th of July.
 Mary the daughter of Robertt and Mary Stoks was baptized the 9th of August.

Margrett the daughter of William and Margrett Abbercrummy was bap. the 16th day of Auguft.

Mary the daughter of Thomas and Jane Smith was baptized the 25th day of Auguft.

Eedy the daughter of George and Eedy Slack was baptized the 28th day of Auguft.

Sammuell the fon of William and Mary Parkes was baptized the first day of September.

Sara the daughter of William and Mary Young was baptized the 2th day of September.

Edmond the fon of Owen and Jane Muntelley was baptized the 12th day of September.

John the fon of James and Katherine M^cRory was baptized the 19th day of September.

Sara and Dorrothy [] daughters of Thomas and Ellener Story [] baptized the 30th day of September.

William the fon of W[] & Margrett Mills was baptized the 6 [] of October.

Mary the daughter [] Robertt & Jenett Semple was baptized [] 8th day of November.

Andrew the fon of Andrew & Jenett Purbee was baptized the 9 day of November.

Ellener the daughter of Edward & Dorathy Carre was baptized the 19th of January.

Iffabell the daughter of M^r. Archdeachon Edward and Miftris Mary How was baptized the 24th day of January.

Roffe the daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Lyther was baptized the 9th day of february.

Jeane the daughter of Walter & Mary Murphy was baptized the 12th of february.

Christian the daughter of Alexander and Mary Coghron was baptized the 8th of March.

George the fon of Patrick and Christian Jape was baptized the 12th day of Nouember.

Thomas the fon of John and Betterig Eackels was baptized the 24th day of Nouember.

Mary the daughter of James and Mary Bell was baptized the first day of Nouember.

Thomas the fon of Owen & Katherine Rowland was baptized the 22th of Defember.

John the fon of William & Grace Beardfly was baptized the 27th day of Defember.

Katherine the daughter of James & Merrill Preley was baptized the first day of January.

William the fon of Robert and Ann Baker was baptized the 5th day of January.

William the fon of []g and Katherine Reney was baptized []th of January.

Jeane the daughter [] Alexander & Jeane Kirkell was baptized [] 12th day of January.

Burials.

Margrett the daughter of George & Eedy Slack was buried the 29th day of March.

Alis the daughter of Joseph and Katherine Scofield was buried the 1th day of Apprill.

Tho the fon of Thomas and Anne Thomson was buried the 8th day of May.

Gabriell the fon of Thomas and Jane Eaccles was buried the 22th day of May.

Margrett the daughter of Cornellius and Mary o Leary was buried the 3th of June.

Miftris Sufana Willowbee was buried the 15th day of June.

Jeane the daughter of John and Jeane Buck was buried the 11th day of July.

William the fon of William and Margret Mils was buried the 10th day of Auguft.

Drew Simpson was buried the 4th of Auguft.

ffancis Story was buried the 30th day of Auguft.

George the fon of Patrick and Christian Jape was buried the 19th day of November.

Beterig the wife of John Eaccles was buried the 25th day of Nouember.

James Reyley was buried the 9th of Defember.

James Bell was buried the 27th of february.

Anne the wife of Alexander Wiggin was buried the first day of March.

Iffabell the daughter of Mr. Archdeachon and Miftris Mary Ho [] was buried the 31th of Jan[]y.

Morgan Dam [] buried the 4th of February.

Clownis a Regefter of the year 1668.

John Eaccles and Jea[]t Gilpatrick after due publication was married the 3 of May.

Alexander Presha and Elizebeth Craffard after due publication was married the 5 of May.

John Thomson and Mary Anderson after due publication was married the 4 of Auguft.

John Maveete and Jeane Kirk after due publication was married the 18th of Auguft.

Dauid Eaccles and Margrett Easler after due publication was married the 11th of Auguft.

James Welsh and Margrett Choningham after due publication was married the 13th of October.

John Betty and Jeane Jonston after due publication was married the 2 of Defember.

John Mohon and Margrett Marshall after due publication was married the 6 day November.

William Enoffe and Dorrathy How was married the 8 day of Defember.

William the fon of Robert and Francis Parker was baptized the 3 day of Aprill.

John the fon of John and Jeane Tailler was baptized the 7 day of Aprill.

Margritt the daughter of Robertt and Jane Ballentine was baptized the 3 day of May.

Daniell the fon of Cormick and Sara o Sheele was baptized the 7 day of May.

Mary the daughter [] James & Mary Bratton was baptized the [] of May.

Grace the daughte [] Mr. John and Mi^s Grace Smith was b [] he 18th of May.

Charles the fon of John and Elizabeth Crafford was baptized the 19 day of May.

Mary the daughter of James & Margrett Reyley was baptized the first day of June.

Eedy the daughter of John and Margrett Smith was baptized the 7th day of June.

Robertt the fon of Robertt and Elizabeth Armestrong was baptized the 9th day of July.

Mary the daughter of John and Mary Stewartt was baptized the 9th day of July.

Jeffery the fon of Jeffery and Mary Collins was baptized the 21th day of Auguft.

Joseph the fon of Cornellius and Mary Leary was baptized the 26th day of Auguft.

Thomas the fon of Thomas and Ellener Boner was baptized the day of Auguft.

Mary the daughter of John and Elizabeth Anderfon was baptized the 30 day of Auguft.

Easter the daughter of Thomas and Jeane Eaccles was baptized 10th day of September.

Katherine the daughter of Edward an Nollagh Jerland was baptize the first day of Nouember.

James the fon of Thomas and Jeane Ackiffon was baptized the 20 day of Defember.

Elizabeth the daughter of Walter and Mary Bell was baptized the 11th day of January.

John the fon of Robertt and Elizabeth Graham was baptized the 22th day of January.

Samuell the fon of Alexander and Elizabeth Presha was baptized [] day of February.

John the fon of John [] Zabeth Bradsha was baptized the 23 day [] uary.

William the fon of [] nd Eedy Slack was baptized the 12th day of March.

Owen the fon of Owen and Jeane Munttelley was baptized the 12 day of March.

John the fon of Christophar and Anne Banes was baptized the 16th day of March.

Buriales.

Ellener the wife of John Maveety was buried the 3 day of Aprill.

Sufana the daughter of Jacob and Frances o Leary was buried the 27th of Auguft.

John M^cDowell was buried the 6th of September.

Thomas the fon of Thomas and Ellener Bonner was buried the 12th day of September.

Margrett the the daughter of George and Jane Rutherford was buried the 29th of October.

John the fon of John and Ellener Wafon was buried the 30 day of October.

Francis Cleg was buried the 15th of Nouember.

Jeffery the fon of Jeffery and Mary Collins was buried the 16th day of Nouember.

Ottawell the fon of Ottawell and Elizabeth Hogfon was buried the 3th day of Defember.

Jeane the daughter of Andrew and Elener White was buried the 4th day of Defember.

Richard Cady was buried the 12th day of Defember.

William the fon of Robertt and Anne Baker was buried the 17th day of Defember.

Bartholomew the fon of Mr. John and Mi^s Sufana Maddison was buried the 13th day of Defember.

Jeane the daughter [] e and Ellener frifell was buried the 3 [] Defember.

Jeane the daugh [] ell and Elizabeth Hogfon was buried th [] of February.

William Beardfly was buried the 14th day of February.

Mary the daughter of John and Elizabeth Anderfon was buried the 15th day of February.

James the fon of George and Eedy Slack was buried the 25th day of February.

Samuell the fon of Alexander and Elizabeth Presha was buried the 3 day of March.

Clownis a Regefter for the yeare 1669.

Thomas Morton and Mary Collins was married the 11th day of June.

Patrick Jack and Christian friffell after due publication was married the 5th day of July.

Thomas Murra and Sifly Clegge was married the 26th day of August.
 Nicholas Farrall and Mary Arnett was married the 24th day of October.
 Grace the daughter of James and Merill Presley was baptized the 29th day of March.
 Francis the son of Thomas and Mary West was baptized the first day of April.
 Katherine the daughter of John and Jenett Eaccles was baptized the 4th day of April.
 Mary the daughter of William and Mary Young was baptized the 26th day of April.
 Katherine the daughter of James and Katherine M^cGrorie was baptize [] the the 27th of
 April.
 John the son of Alex [] Anne Anderdalle was baptized the [] prill.
 William the son [] hon Edward and Mi^s Mary [] zed the 27th of Ap [].
 John the son of John and Jenet Wafon was baptized the 2 day [] May.
 Daniell the son of Daud & Margrett Eaccles was bap. the 16 day of May.
 John the son of John and Sara Crookes was baptized the the 25th day of May.
 John the son of John and Jeane Maveetey was baptized the 28th day of May.
 Hellener the daughter of Richard and Mary Bracie was baptized the 6 day of June.
 John the son of Larance and Ellener Higley was baptized the 20th day of June.
 Mary the daughter of William and Jeane Steenson was baptized the 4th day of July.
 Anne the daughter of James and Mary Steenson was baptized the 11th day of July.
 Jenett the daughter of James and Christian friffell was baptized the 15th day of July.
 John the son of John and Jeane Booth was baptized the 26th day of August.
 Anne the daughter of John and Jeane Betty baptized the 29 day of August.
 John the son of Robertt and Jeane Stokes was baptized the 24th day of September.
 Jeane the daughter of William and Grace Beardfly was baptized the 17th day of October.
 Grifell the daughter of John and Elizabeth Graham was baptized the 28th day of October.
 Judith the daught [] en and Katherine Rowland was bapti [] th of October.
 Elizabeth the da [] mas and Mi^s Elizabeth Kinfale [] of Nouember.
 Michael the son of [] iam and Mary Parks was baptized the 21th of Nouember.
 Daniell the son of John and Elizabeth Crafford was baptized the 28th day of Nouember.
 John the son of M^r John and Mi^s Grace Smith was baptized the the 18th day of January.
 John the son of Cap^t John and Elizabeth Ward was baptized the 22th day of January.
 Mary the daughter of Robertt & Elizabeth Armstrong was baptized the 2th of February.
 John the son of Christopher and Anne Banes was baptized the 6 day of February.
 Francis Wine was buried the 25th of March.
 John the son of George and Elener friffell was buried the 8th day of April.
 Anne the daughter of John and Wafon was buried the 4th day of May.
 James Thomson was buried the 7 of May.
 Jeane the daughter of John and Jenett was buried the 18th day of May.
 Edward the son of Edwa [] and Ellener Githing was buried [] day of May.
 James the son of [] ett Church was buried the [].
 John the son of Joh [] Ellett was buried the 23th day of February.
 Thomas and Elizabeth Lythers two still borne children was buried the 20th of August.
 Griffell the wife of Simon Graham was buried the 27th day of August.
 Nicholas Willobee Esq was buried the first day of September.
 William Pickett was buried the 2 day of Desember.
 Daud Morgan was buried the 3th day of March.
 Jane the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Prefha was buried the 5 of March.

Clownis ; a Regefter for the yeare 1670.

Richard Bullock & Jeane Mitchell after due publication was married the 17th day of May.
 Thomas Maveety & Mary Collins was married the 19th day of May.
 William Straghan, Margrett Robifon, after due publication was married the 23 day of May.
 Teage o Gallehar & Margrett Adifon after due publication was married the 25 day of May.
 Randall Haskue & Margrett ffafke after due publication was married the 24 day of June.
 Andrew Gilmore & Mary Armstrong after due publication was mar [] the 24th of October.
 William Miller & [] Turner after due publication was [] 5th of October.
 Elizabeth the [] & Mary Kady was bapt [].
 Micaell the son of John & Sara Crooks was baptized the 5th day of May.

James the son of John & Margrett Smith was baptized the 13th day of May.
 Jane the daughter of Owen & Jane Multelly was baptized the 14th day of May.
 Sara the daughter of Daud & Margrett Eaccels was baptized the 15 day of May.
 John the son of John & Jenett Eaccels was baptized the 6 day of June.
 Mary the daughter of Robert & ffranie Parker was baptized the 3 day of July.
 Joane the daughter of Thomas & Ellener MaGilley was baptized the 3 day of July.
 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Lyther was baptized the 8 day of July.
 Elizabeth the daughter of John & Jeane Maveety was baptized the 7th day of August.
 Edward the son of John & Jenet Black was baptized the 21th day of August.
 Charles the son of John & Jenett Wafon was baptized the 23th day August.
 James the son of Walter & Mary Bell was baptized the 5th day of September.
 Jane the daughter of James & Mary Bratton was baptized the 8th day of September.
 Anne the daughter of T [] & Jane Smith was baptized the [] of
 October.
 Jenett the daughter [] Elizabeth Maveety was bap [] October
 [] larke was ba []
 John the son of Walter [] Mary Murphy was baptized the 10th d []
 Defember.
 francis the daughter of John & Margrett Gordan was baptized the 11th day of Defember.
 Mary the daughter of Mr. Thomas and Elizabeth Kinfalagh was baptized the 27th day of
 Defember.
 John the son of Thomas and Mary West was baptized the 27th day of Defember.
 James the son of Robert & Ales Baker was baptized the 5th day of Nouember.
 Mary the daughter of James & Margret Welsh was baptized the 10th day of June.
 John Enoffe & Jane ffofter was marrid the second day of July.
 Henery the son of William & Grace Beardfly was buried the 12th day of May.
 Rose the daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Lyther was buried the 10th day of June.
 John the son of Capt. John & Elizabeth Ward was buried the 18th day of June.
 Jeane the daughter of Capt. John & Elizabeth Ward was buried the 29th day of June.
 James the son of William and Jenett Logh was buried the 22th day of May.
 Daniell the son of John & [] was buried the 9th day []
 Mary the daugh [] Kinfalagh was []
 []
 [] ughe [] ried
 the frst []
 Jenet Graham was b [] 29th of June.
 John the son of William & Mary Strange was buried the 5th day of August.
 Andrew the son of Andrew and Jenett Purbey was buried the 8th day of August.
 William the son of M^r. Archdeacon Edward and Miftris Mary How was buried the 18th of
 September.
 Jeane the daughter of Owen and Jeane Multelley was buried the 10th Defember.
 Jeane the daughter of Mathew and Margrett MacaDool was buried the 28th day of September.
 John the son of Walter and Mary Murphy was buried the 12th day of Defember.

“ PAROCHIAL RETURNS, PARISH OF CARRICKMACROSS, 1660 TO 1667.”

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT MARIAGES CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALLS WERE
 IN THE PARISH OF MACHEROSSE SINCE THE FIRST OF DECEMBER 1660.

Christenings.

1660.

Robert sonne to George Peele and Margery his wife was baptized the second day of December
 1660 Godfathers Robert Williams and John Page Godmother Dorothy Tailor.
 Thomas sonne to Thomas Daus and Mary his wife was baptized Jan. the 12th Godfathers
 Thomas Roberts and John Tailor Margarett Woods Godmother.

1661.

Elizabeth daughter to Thomas Faulkner and Mary his wife w [] baptized October the 21th
 Godfather Patricke Callan Godmother Elizabeth Wyat and Margaret Kempe.
 Rose daughter to John Page and Rose his wife was baptized the 4th Godfather Arthur Cesar
 Godmothers Margaret Re [] & Elizabeth Mafon.

1662.

David sonne to James Leaper and Martha his wife was bap^t April the 4th Godfathers David
 Wyer and Robert Hill Godmother Sufanna Charitie.
 Prothefia daughter to Thomas Kempe and Margaret his wife was baptized May the 10th God-
 fathers Robert Williams and Patricke M^cMahon Godmothers Prothefia Bridgeman &
 Elizabeth Miller.
 Robert sonne to Robert Hill and Margaret his wife christened 7^{ber} the 2^d Godfathers John
 ffoid and Ro [] Williams Godmother Griffell ffoid.
 William sonne to James Bridgeman and Prothefia his wi [] was christened October the
 13th Godfathers Simon Crane esq^r. John Lloid stood for John Dodson Godmother Mary
 Bayney.
 Mary daughter to Thomas Faulkner and Mary his wife was baptized November the 20th God-
 father Arthur Whitehead Godmothers Mary Lloyd and Margaret Richardson.

1663.

Margarett daughter to Thomas o Kelly and Juan his wife was bap^t April the 16th.
 Godfather Edward Williams Godmothers Marie Wallis & Una Birne.
 Darby sonne to Hugh mcWard and Elinor his wife was bap^t the 16th of 1663 Godfathers
 John Swifte and Robert Williams Godmother Rose Page.
 Maudlyn Ragg daughter to William Ragg and Dorothy his wife was bap^t August the 16th
 Godfather Thomas Kempe Godmothers Margaret Hill and Robert Williams.
 John sonne to George Shaw and Elinor his wife was bap^t the 20th of December Nicholas
 Hill William Wilkinfon Godmother Elen Swifte.
 Jane daughter to John Grimes and Als his wife was bap^t the 25th of December Godfather
 James Tailor Godmother Als Morell.
 William sonne to William Tailor and Dorothea his wife was bap^t the 4th day of December
 Godfathers John Morton & Wilkinfon Godmother Sufanna Charitie.
 Edward sonne to William Viccerage and Julian his wife was Christened the 11th of Jan.
 Godfathers Edward Clarke John Ramsbottom Godmother Margaret Medowes.
 Jane o Gartan daughter to Shane More o Gartan was bap^t the 12th day of Jan^r. Godfather
 Robert Williams Godmothers Katheryn [] and Sufanna Charitie.

1664.

Henry sonne to fferdinande Herbert and Sufanna his wife w [] bap^t April the 2^d
 Godfathers Richard Tallo^r John Ramsbottom Godmother Anne Woods.
 Martha daughter to Richard Tallo^r and Katheryn his wife bap^t the 18th of April God-
 father Nicholas Hill Godmothers Ele [] Clarke and Anne Woods.
 Roberte sonne to Edward Williams and Jane his wife was bap^t April the 9th Godfathers
 Robert Williams & Robert Hill Godmother Maudlyn Williams.
 Moses Hill sonne to Rob^t. Hill and Margaret his wife was bap^t the 7th of May.

1665.

Arthur Gartlan sonne to Patricke Gartlan and Juan his wife was bap^t the 17th of April
 Patricke Hagtry & Edmond Baret Godfathers Godmother Margaret Martyn.
 Katheryn Donoly daughter to Patricke Donoly and Margery his wife was bap^t the 14th of
 April Richard Seaton Godfather Mary Criffe and Eulyn Hoolmes Godmothers.
 James sonne to Brian Rauerty and Katheryn his wife was bab [] the 4th of June
 Godfathers Thomas Daus & William Wallis Jane Wallis Godmother.
 Mary daughter to William Charitie and Sufanna his wife w [] baptized May the 14th
 Rob^t. Williams Godfather Mary Macullo Als Daniell Godmothers.
 Mary Clarke daughter to Edward Clarke was bap^t the 28th May Godfathers Tho-
 Roberts Godmothers Maudlyn Williams m [] Ramsbottom.
 John Kallagh sonne to Andrew Kallagh & Onora his wife was bap^t the 5th of May Robert
 Hill & Patricke Roe Godfathers Maudlyn Williams Godmother.

Als Colgan daughter to Nicholas Colgan & Sara his wife was bapized the 26th of July Godfather John Conry Godmother Jane Wallis.

Mary Wills daughter to Edward Williams and Jane his wife was bapized July the 4th Godfathers Edward Clarke Godmother Anne Blakbourne.

William Hill sonne to Robert Hill and Margaret his wife w [] s bapized 8^{ber} the 8th William Barton & Robert Sterling Esq^{rs} Godfathers Als Daniell Godmother.

[] 1666.

Thomas sonne to Thomas Hoolmes and Ellyn his wife was bapized July 25 Godfathers Rob^t. Williams & Rob^t. Hill Godmother Ann Hill.

Patricke sonne to Charles M^cGeogh & Margaret his wife was bapized the 9th of December Thomas Tallant Godfather Margaret Conry Godmother.

Margarett daughter to William Cleary was bapized December the 9th Godfather Patricke Duffey Godmothers Ann Gleanin & Jane Wallis.

John sonne to John Meakein and Sara his wife was bapized December the 26th Richard Talo^r & Anthony Meadows Godfathers Ellyn [] Hoolmes Godmother.

Jane daughter to Rob^t. Hill and Margaret his wife bapized the 26th of Jan. God father Coll. Brian m^cMahon Godmothers Ann Jones & Ann ffitz [].

Bridgitt daughter to Thomas Wilkinfon & Beatrice his wife was bapized february the 19th Godfather Edward Clarke Godmothers Mary Phillips & M^{rs}. Weeikam.

Patricke sonne to Hugh Sheeley and Ells his wife was bapized february the 20th Godfathers Patr. Duffey Godmother M [] Martyn.

George sonne to William Wilkinfon & Ann his wife was bapized March the 9th Godfathers Rob^t. Williams & Daudid Jones Godmother Margaret Hill.

Roger sonne to Patricke oge o Haghy and Rose his wife was bapized March the 12th God fathers Thomas faulkner and Cormucke m^cC [] Godmother Mary faulkner.

1667.

Denis sonne to Cormucke M^cCanna and Meave his wife was bapiz [] the 3^d of Aprill Godfathers William Charitie & Richard Tailo^r Godmother Rose Haghy.

Mariages in the Parish of Macheroffe.

[] 1661.

Henry Saunderfon and Sarah Bafnett were maryed the 14th of Aprill.

George Ruffell and Elizabeth Manwareing were maryed the 9th day of September.

1663.

Daniell ô ffinigan and Katherin ô Mollen were maried July the first 1663.

Thomas Hoolmes and Ellyn Swifte were maryed the 18th of January.

Patr: o Donelly & Margery Peele maryed the 18th day of Jan:

1665.

Hugh Duffy and Margaret his wife were maryed June the 4th 1665.

Patr: Carvill and Katheryn Moran maryed the 15th of Aug^t.

1666.

James Tailo^r and Ester Scoell maryed the first day of December.

John M^cColy & Margaret Hugh maryed the 20th day of february.

Burialls.

1663.

Joseph Charitie sonn to William Charitie was buried May the first.

William Bridgeman sonne to James Bridgeman was buried May the 10th.

Joseph sonne John Ramfbottom buried the 13th of August.

James Ratty was buryed the 28th of August.

Katheryn ffale was buryed the third day of 7^{ber}.

Sheelly o Hoy was buryed the 8th day of 7^{ber}.

Edward Bridgeman sonne to James Bridgeman was bury [] Nouember the second day.

Katheryn wife to Bryan Ward was buryed De [] 14th day.
 Margarett Grymes daughter to John Grymes was bury [] 10^{ber} the 15th.
 Conn Roe M^cMahon was buryed the 28th of Jan.
 John Rowlye was buried the 10th of Jan.
 Margerie Donnellye Widdow was buried March 24th.
 Katheryn daughter to Arthur Murphy was buried 10^{ber} ye [].
 Charles Conno was buried the fourth day of ffebruary.
 Margarett daughter to Thomas Dauis was buried ffeb^{ry} th [].
 Meafe o Mearan was buried the fourth day of March.
 Katheryn Suñonly was buryed the second day of 8^{ber}.
 Katherin daughter to Patr' M^cMahon was buried the 5th of 8^{ber}.
 Margarett Carney was buried August the 16th.

1664.

Juton M^cCarton widdow was buried the 20th of July 1664.
 William Walle fonn to Geratt Wall was buried May y^e 14th.
 William fonne to John Page buried May 23th.

1665.

Ann fforbus wife to George fforbus was buried the 17th of Aprill 1665.
 Hugh M^cWard was buried the eighteenth of Aprill 1665.
 Rob^t Boile the Minifter buried the 26th day of June.
 Miles Jackfon was buried the 16th day of June 1665.
 Mofes Hill fonne to Rob^t Hill was buried the 6th of July.

1666.

Owen Jones was buried the 11th of August 1666.
 Jane daughter to William oh Wetthead was buried March the fourth 1666.

APPENDIX VI.

MONAGHAN, HIGH SHERIFFS OF.

[I am obliged to William Henneffy, Esq., of the Record Office, Dublin, for this list of Sheriffs.]

A. D.	A. D.
1605. Richard Blayney.	1624.
1606.	1625. James Field.
1607.	1626.
1608. Walter Talbot.	1627.
1609. Richard Blayney.	1628. John Burnett.
1610. Rich. Blayney.	1629. Sir Robt. Forth.
1611. Richard Blayney.	1630.
1612. Richard Blayney.	1631.
1613. Robert Cowell.	1632.
1614. Robert Whitehead.	1633.
1615. Sir Claud Hamilton.	1634. Wm. Pugh.
1616. William Holland.	1635.
1617. Robert Whyteheade.	1636.
1618. Robert Blayney (?)	1637. James Fleming.
1619. Robert Blaney.	1638.
1620. Thomas Blaney.	1639. Neal M ^c Kenna.
1621. Robert Blaney.	1640. Sir Henry Spottiswood.
1622. Robert Cowell.	1641.
1623. Henry Achefon.	1642.

- | A.D. | A.D. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1643. Nicholas Symphon. | 1701. Francis Oldrich. |
| 1644. Brian Stapleton. | 1702. Henry Tenefon. |
| 1645. Thomas Cook. | 1703. Francis Lucas. |
| 1646. Thos. Coote. | 1704. George Scott and John Barlow. |
| 1647. | 1705. John Barlow. |
| 1648. | 1706. Robert Maxwell. |
| 1649. | 1707. William Anketell of Anketell's Grove. |
| 1650. | 1708. Hugh Willoughby, Jun. of Carrow. |
| 1651. | 1709. Edward Lucas. |
| 1652. | 1710. William Lee. |
| 1653. | 1711. Francis Dobbs. |
| 1654. Nicholas Moore. | 1712. Isaac Corry. |
| 1655. Thomas Coote. | 1713. Oliver Anketell. |
| 1656. Thomas Coote. | 1714. Richard Clofe. |
| 1657. Robert Sanderfon. | 1715. John Forfter. |
| 1658. Francis Cole. | 1716. Robert Montgomery. |
| 1658-1659. John Forfter. | 1717. Roger Smith. |
| 1660. Thos. Barton. | 1718. Alexander Montgomery. |
| 1661. William Barton. | 1719. Gilbert Eccles and Henry Barlow of
Newgrove. |
| 1662. Oliver Anketell. | 1720. Henry Barlow of Newgrove. |
| 1663. Richard Blayney. | 1721. John Dawson. |
| 1664. Symon Rilhardfon. | 1722. Francis Aldrich. |
| 1665. Symon Crayue. | 1723. John Mullhollan. |
| 1666. John Forfter. | 1724. Hugh Johnfton. |
| 1667. William Barton. | 1725. Richard Tennifon. |
| 1668. William Barton. | 1726. John Montgomery. |
| 1669. Michael Pockiridge. | 1727. John Moutray. |
| 1670. Nicholas Pockwith. | 1728. Baptift Johnfton of Tully. |
| 1671. Roger Crimble. | 1729. Hugh Willoughby. |
| 1672. Walter Corry. | 1730. John Fitch of Ballymacknee. |
| 1673. Francis Lucas. | 1731. Henry Owen of Kilnore. |
| 1674. Richard Dawson. | 1732. Blaynew Owen of Newgrove. |
| 1675. Peter Beaghan. | 1733. Richard Dawson of Kilroe. |
| 1676. Nicholas Owens. | 1734. Alexander Montgomery of Monaghan. |
| 1677. James Corry. | 1735. Nicholas Ward of Knockballeymore. |
| 1678. Richard Johnfon. | 1736. George Carleton of Mullynadewagh. |
| 1679. Richard Johnfton. | 1737. Samuel Clofe of Taubright. |
| 1680. Thomas Cole. | 1738. Richard Johnfton of Gillford. |
| 1681. John Owens. | 1739. Sir Nicholas Forfter, Bart. of Tullaghan. |
| 1682. Mathew Anketell. | 1740. Humphry Evatt of Mount Lewis. |
| 1683. Thomas Wildman. | 1741. Francis Richardfon of Gibraltar. |
| 1684. Robert Hill. | 1742. John Stanford. |
| 1685. Robert Hill. | 1743. Galbraith Lowry. |
| 1686. William Barton. | 1744. Richard Graham of Colemaine. |
| 1687. Sir John Fleming, Knt. | 1745. Jofeph Wright of Gola. |
| 1688. Bryan M ^c Mahon. | 1746. Colin Johnfton of Tullyard. |
| 1689. John M ^c Kenna. | 1747. Alexander Montgomery of Ballyluck. |
| 1690. Wm. Maxwell of Falkland. | 1748. Francis Lucas of Greenhain. |
| 1691. Thomas Chapel. | 1749. Robert Ker of Newblifs. |
| 1692. Henry Richardfon. | 1750. John Madden of Maddenton. |
| 1693. Blaney Owens. | 1751. Thomas Singleton of Singleton's Grove. |
| 1694. Richard Pockridge. | 1752. Edward Lucas of Cattlethane. |
| 1695. Walter Dawson. | 1753. William Anketell of Coote Hill. |
| 1696. Thomas Wildman. | 1754. Bedell Howard Standford of Belturbet. |
| 1697. Bryan Norbury of Ballyfreeman. | 1755. Thomas Dawson of Dawson's Grove. |
| 1698. Henry Evett. | 1756. William Richards of Monealty. |
| 1699. Richard Johnfton. | 1757. John Stack of Kilmore. |
| 1700. Henry Richardfon. | |

- A. D.
1758. Richard Ellis of Monaghan.
 1759. John Corry of Fairfield.
 1760. Charles Evatt of Mount Louisa.
 1761. Charles Powell Leslie of Glafough.
 1762. William Ley of Leysborough.
 1763. Edward Lucas of Monalty.
 1764. Brabazon Noble of Donomounce.
 1765. Thomas Owen of Raconnell.
 1766. John Mulhollan of Conaghy.
 1767. Francis Richardson of Doohatty.
 1768. Adam Noble of Longfield.
 1769. Baptist Johnson of Derryhill and Peter Fitch of Ballymackney.
 1770. Thomas Lucas of Derryhala.
 1771. William Smith of Ballynuce.
 1772. William Barton Tenison of Munalty.
 1773. Francis Lucas of Castlehane.
 1774. John Coulson of Conovaghan.
 1775. Alexander Nixon of Coufky.
 1776. James Dawson of Lifcal.
 1777. John Montgomery of Ballybrack.
 1778. Robert Montgomery of Brandin.
 1779. John Kerr of Thornhill.
 1780. Thomas Tenison of Castleblayney.
 1781. Samuel Madden of Maddenton.
 1782. Thomas Corry of Fairfield.
 1783. Mathew Anketell of Anketell Grove.
 1784. Nathaniel Montgomery of Rosefield.
 1785. Richard Adam of Cornafoe.
 1786. Sir James Hamilton, Knt. of Monaghan.
 1787. Norman Steele of Candlefort.
 1788. Charles Leslie of Glafough.
 1789. Thomas Singleton, Junr., of Fort Singleton.
 1790. Alexander Nixon of Bessmount.
 1791. John James of Brookville.
 1792. Richard Dawson of Dawson Lodge.
 1793. Edward Richardson of Poplar Vale.
 1794. Alexander Ker of Newblifs.
 1795. Charles Lucas of Castlehane.
 1796. Humphry Evatt of Mount Louisa.
 1797. William Forster of Ballynure.
 1798. Dacre Hamilton.
 1799. John Hawkshaw of Ennyshannon.
 1800. Alexander Montgomery.
 1801. Walter Tyler.
 1802. William Mayne.
 1803. John Johnston.
 1804. William Ley.
 1805. Charles Albert Leslie.
 1806. Robert Lucas.
 1807. Charles Thomas Stewart Corry.
 1808. William Henry of Castleblayney.
 1809. Richard Henry Mitchell of Newpark.
 1810. Thomas Coote of Ballycloran.
 1811. John Madden of Hilton.
 1812. Charles Evatt of Mount Louisa.
 1813. Charles Madden of Hilton.
 1814. Thomas Cotman of Manore.
- A. D.
1815. Robert W. Maxwell of Falkland.
 1816. Thomas Seaver of Derryluske.
 1817. George Forster of Philipstown.
 1818. Edward Lucas of Castlehane.
 1819. John Mayne of Latten.
 1820. William Verner of Aney.
 1821. Hon. Richard Westenra of Rossmore Park.
 1822. Henry Rowley of Mapratts.
 1823. William Forster of Ballynure.
 1824. Evelyn John Shirley of Carrickmacross.
 1825. John Wood Wright of Gola.
 1826. Richard Jackson of Monaghan.
 1827. William Tennison of Ballycromer.
 1828. Hon. Henry Montague Upton of Castle Upton.
 1829. Henry Westenra of Camla.
 1830. James Hamilton of Cornacaffey.
 1831. Henry O'Leslie of Ballybay.
 1832. Alexander Montgomery of Bessmount.
 1833. James Rose of Hollywood.
 1834. Mathew Anketell of Anketell's Grove.
 1835. Owen Blaney Cole of Creeve.
 1836. Charles Dawson of Tanagh.
 1837. Evelyn Philip Shirley of Lough-Fea.
 1838. William Henry Kenny of Rockfavage.
 1839. Thomas Crawford of Fortingleton.
 1840. William Hamilton of Castleblayney.
 1841. Thomas Rothwell of Clantoknee.
 1842. John Lloyd Kernan of Capera Lodge.
 1843. John Hatchell of Bessmount.
 1844. John Lentaingne of Tallaght House.
 1845. André Allen Murray of Lough Owna.
 1846. John Richardson of Poplar Vale.
 1847. Lieut.-Col. Arthur G. Lewis of Scottstown.
 1848. Edward W. Lucas of Castlehane.
 1849. Col. Henry Edward Porter of Carrickmacross.
 1850. William Verner of Churchill, Loughgall.
 1851. Charles Boyle of Tannagh House.
 1852. Capel St. George of Dromore.
 1853. Charles Hopes of South Hill.
 1854. Robert Charles French of Ballibay House.
 1855. Henry Thomas Hope of Castleblayney.
 1856. James Henry Boyd of Castleblayney.
 1857. Plunkett Kenny of Moyles.
 1858. John Leslie of Lara.
 1859. Henry G. Johnston of Fort Johnston.
 1860. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Oriel Forster of Coolderry.
 1861. H. Mitchell, Drumreask.
 1862. Capt. J. Lloyd, Camla.
 1863. J. Madden, Hilton Park.
 1864. D. M. A. Hamilton, Cornacassa.
 1865. W. F. Devisme Kane, Drumreask.
 1866. T. Lucas Woodview.
 1867. R. F. Ellis, Lea Park.
 1868. H. Mitchell, Drumreask.

<p>A. D. 1869. Capt. Thomas Coote, Rathconnell Houfe. 1870. Chas. Langdale of the Abbey Celbridge. 1871. Edward Richardson, of Poplar Vale, Monaghan. 1872. Horatio Shirley, of Shirley Houfe, Carrickmacross. 1873. John Brady of Clones. 1874. Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B., of Annaghmakerrig, Newblisf.</p>	<p>A. D. 1875. John Madden, of Roslea Manor, Clones. 1876. William Henderfon, of Bessmont Park, Monaghan. 1877. William Woodwright, of Golagh, Monaghan. 1878. The Lord Cremorne of Dartrey. 1879. E. S. Lucas, of Cattle-Shane, Monaghan.</p>
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APPENDIX VII.

LIST OF KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.¹

<p>1613. April 17. 1634. June 17. 1634. February. 1639. February. 1661. April 9. 1692. Sept. 27. 1695. Aug. 22. 1695. Aug. 22. 1703. Aug. 27. 1713. Nov. 5. 1715. Oct. 17. 1723. Sept. 17. 1727. Sept. 26. 1727. Jan. 10. 1733. Nov. 3. 1741. Oct. 28. 1741. Dec. 9. 1743. Oct. 28. 1749. Oct. 30. 1761. May 7. 1768. July 20. 1775. Nov.</p>	<p>Sir Edward Blayney, Knt., Monaghan. Sir Bryan M^cMahon, Knt. Art oge M^cMahon, Esq., Ruskie or Ballynure. Collo M^cBrian M^cMahon, Esq., Liffanuskie or Tullighlish. Richard Blayney, Esq., Monaghan, <i>vice</i> A. M^cMahon, deceased Richard Blayney, Esq., Monaghan. Nicholas Simpson, Esq. Richard Blayney, Esq., Monaghan. John Forster, Esq. William Barton, Esq., Carrickmacross ; Thomastown, Louth. Dacre Barrett, Esq., Clownes, Bellhouse, Essex. William Barton, Esq., Thomastown, Louth. Francis Lucas, Sen., Esq., Castle Shane. Henry Tennison, Esq., Dillonstown, Louth, <i>vice</i> Lucas, misselected, and return amended 14th Sept., 1695. Robert Ecklin, Esq., Monaghan. William Barton, Esq., Thomastown, Louth. Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart., Monaghan. Alexander Montgomery, Esq., Ballyleck. Alexander Montgomery, Esq., Ballyleck. Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart., Monaghan. Hon. Thomas Coote, Ballyclerian, Cootehill, Cavan, <i>vice</i> Montgomery, deceased. John Montgomery, Esq., r. Ballyleck. Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart., r. Monaghan. Hugh Willoughby, Esq., Carrow, Fermanagh, <i>vice</i> Cairnes, for Monaghan. Hon. Thomas Coote, r. Ballyclerian [or Ballyclenan?] <i>vice</i> Montgomery, deceased. John Montgomery, Esq., Ballyleck, <i>vice</i> Coote, deceased. John Murray, Esq., Monaghan, <i>vice</i> Montgomery, deceased. Alexander Montgomery, Esq., r. Ballyleck, <i>vice</i> Murray, deceased. Thomas Dawson, Esq., r. Dawson's Grove, <i>vice</i> Willoughby, deceased. Thomas Dawson, Esq., r. Dawson's Grove. Edward Lucas, Esq., r. Castle Shane. Alexander Montgomery, Esq., r. Ballyleck. Edward Lucas, Esq., r. Castle Shane. Thomas Tenison, Esq.</p>
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¹ "Lodge's Parliamentary Register," Liber Hib. I. 32, with additions.

A. D.	
1776. May 1.	Alexander Montgomery, Esq., Rosfield, Monaghan. Thomas Tenison, Esq., Coalville, Roscommon.
1783. Dec. 18.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan. John Montgomery, Esq., Camlagh, Monaghan.
1790. May.	John Montgomery, Esq., Ballyleck, Monaghan. Ch. Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan.
1797.	Ch. Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan. Richard Dawson, Esq., Dawson's Grove, Cootehill.
1801.	Richard Dawson, Esq., Dawson's Grove, Cootehill. Warner William Westenra, Esq., Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1801.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan.
1802. Augt.	Richard Dawson, Esq., Dawson's Grove, Cootehill. Col. Charles Powell Leslie, Glaslough, Tynan.
1806. Dec.	Richard Dawson, Esq., Dawson's Grove, Cootehill. Col. Charles Powell Leslie, Glaslough, Tynan.
1807. June 2.	Col. Charles Powell Leslie, Glaslough, Tynan. Thomas Charles Stuart Corry, Esq., Rockcorry, Monaghan.
1812. Nov. 24.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan. Richard Thomas Dawson, Esq., Dawson's Grove, Cootehill.
1813.	Thomas Charles Stuart Corry, Esq., Fairfield, Monaghan.
1818. July.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan. Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1820. April 21.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough, Tynan. Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1826. July 25.	Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., Coolderry, Carrickmacross. Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1830. Sept. 14.	Hon. Cadwallader Davis Blayney, Castle Blayney. Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., Coolderry, Carrickmacross.
1831. June 14.	Hon. Cadwallader Davis Blayney, Castle Blaney. Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1833. Jan. 29.	Hon. Cadwallader Davis Blayney, Castle-Blayney. Louis Perrin, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, Granby Row, Dublin.
1834.	Edward Lucas, Esq., Castle-Shane.
1835. Feb. 19.	Edward Lucas, Esq., Castle-Shane. Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1837. Sept. 11.	Edward Lucas, Esq., Castle Shane, Monaghan. Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
1841. Aug. 19.	Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, Rossmore Park, Monaghan. Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., Lough Fea, Carrickmacross.
1842.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough.
1847. Aug. & Sept.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough. Hon. Captain Tho. Vesey Dawson, Dartree, Rockcorry.
1852.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough. Sir George Forster, Bart., Coolderry, Carrickmacross.
1857.	Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., Glaslough. Sir George Forster, Bart., Coolderry, Carrickmacross.
1859.	Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, Glaslough. Sir George Forster, Bart., Coolderry, Carrickmacross.
1865. July.	Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, Glaslough. Hon. Vesey Dawson, Dartree, Rockcorry.
1868. Nov. 28.	Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, Glaslough. Sewallis Evelyn Shirley, Esq., Lough Fea, Carrickmacross.
1871.	John Leslie, Esq., Glaslough.
1874. Feb. 13.	John Leslie, Esq., Glaslough. Sewallis Evelyn Shirley, Esq., Lough Fea, Carrickmacross.

APPENDIX VIII.

LIST OF THE BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF MONAGHAN.

The Borough of Monaghan was incorporated, March 26, 1613. The following is an abstract of the Grant. [11 Jac. 1, 1st par, fac. 23] :—

THE TOWN and all Hereditaments within the Precinct thereof created and incorporated into the Borough of Monaghan, consisting of a Provost, twelve Burgesses, and Commonalty. The Provost and Burgesses to return two Members to Parliament. The Provost to be chosen 24 June, and sworn 29 September before his predecessor.

Upon any vacancy a Provost to be chosen within fifteen days, and a Burgess within seven days to supply such vacancy. To hold a Court of Record every Monday for the Determination of all Actions of Debt, &c., not exceeding five marks. To make Bye-Laws. To have a Mercatory Guild and a Common Seal.¹ To appoint two Serjeants at Mace and other inferior officers, during behaviour or pleasure. The Provost to be Clerk of the Market.²

BOROUGH OF MONAGHAN.

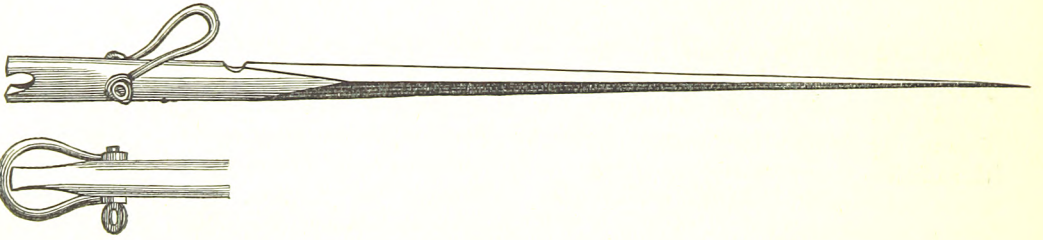
A. D.

1617. April 19. Thomas Reeves, T.C.D., Dublin.
Henry Coulic, gent., Monaghan.
1634. June 23. Arthur Blayney, Esq., Shien Castle.
Richard Blayney, Esq., Monaghan.
1639. February. Arthur Culme, Esq., Lisnamair, Cavan.
William Cadogan, Esq., Liscarton, Meath.
1661. April 25. Thomas Vincent, Alderman, Dublin, Irishtown, Dublin.
Joseph Fox, Esq.
1692. Sep. 26. Charles Deering, Esq., r. Dublin.
Edward Ford, Esq., r. Dublin.
1695. Aug. 10. Robert Echlin, Esq., r. Monaghan.
Charles Deering, Esq., r. Dublin.
1703. Sep. 16. Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart.
Sir Richard Vernon, Bart., North Aston, Oxfordshire.
1710. June 5. Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart., Monaghan, *vice* Prendergast, deceased.
1713. Nov. 9. Francis Lucas, Esq., r. Castlehane.
Richard Pockridge, Esq., r. Aghnamulla.
1715. Oct. 27. Francis Lucas, Esq., r. Castlehane.
Hugh Willoughby, Jun., Esq., r. Carow, Fermanagh.
1727. Sep. 28. Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart., r. Monaghan.
Francis Lucas, Esq., r. Castlehane.
1733. Oct. 15. Sir Henry Cairnes, Bart., Donoghmore, Donegal, *vice* Cairnes deceased.
1743. Oct. 26. John Dawson, Esq., Dawson's Grove, *vice* Cairnes deceased.
1747. Oct. 16. William Blair, Esq., r. Dublin, *vice* Lucas deceased.
Baptist Johnston, Esq., r. Tully, *vice* Dawson deceased.
1753. Oct. 25. Oliver Anketel, Esq., r. Anketell's Grove, *vice* Johnston deceased.
1761. Ap. 28. William Henry Fortescue, Esq., Reynoldston, Louth.
Richard Dawson the Elder, Esq., Dublin, Dawson's Grove.
1767. Nov. 18. Richard Power, Esq., Claremont, Wicklow, *vice* Dawson deceased.
1768. June 27. William Henry Fortescue, Esq., Reynoldston, Louth.
Robert Cunninghame, Esq., Phoenix Park, Dublin.
1771. Mar. 8. Henry Westenra, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Fortescue, Baron, Clermont.
1776. May 1. Rt. Hon. James Fortescue.

¹ The Seal of the Corporation of Monaghan is engraved in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary. It represents the crest of Sir Alexander Cairnes, a tower surmounted by a martlet, and this inscription, "CORPORATION OF MONAGHAN."

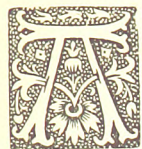
² "Lodge's Parliamentary Register," p. 137. Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.

A. D	Major-General Robert Cunninghame.	Mt. Kennedy, Wicklow.
1777.	Robert Dobson, Esq.	Ann Grove, Cork.
1783. Dec. 18.	Rt. Hon. Lt.-Gen. Robert Cunninghame.	Newtown, Mount Kennedy.
	Rt. Hon. Theoph. Jones.	Killefandra.
1790. May.	Rt. Hon. Lt.-Gen. Robert Cunninghame.	Mt. Kennedy.
	Rt. Hon. Theophilus Jones.	Cork Abbey, Bray.
1790.	Cromwell Price, Esq.	Hollymount, Downpatrick.
1797.	William Charles Fortescue, Esq.	Ravensdale Park, Flurrybridge.
	Henry Westenra, Esq.	Old Court, Bray.



Bolt or Missile of Bronze, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Lough na Glack, 1845. The thong or string attached to this weapon, and by which it was recovered after projection, was called by the ancient Irish *suainemain*, a name still preserved by the herring fishermen of the south of Ireland, and applied to the *bolt rope* of their fishing nets.

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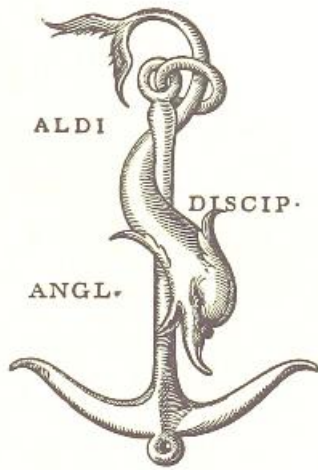
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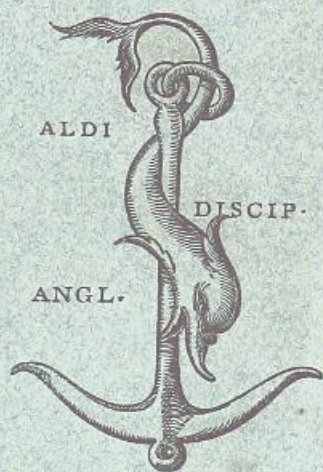
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