

Breiffne Antiquarian and
Historical Society



Journal

1931-1933

The Journal
of
The Breiffne Antiquarian
and Historical Society,
1931-33.



Vol. III.

No. 3.

CAVAN :
THE ANGLO-CELT PUBLISHING CO., LTD,
1934.

Breifne Antiquarian and Historical Society.

FOUNDED 1920.

Patron :

MOST REV. PATRICK FINEGAN, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, Bishop's House, Cavan.

OFFICERS FOR 1934.

President and Chairman :

DR. F. P. SMITH, Kevitt Castle, Crossdoney.

Vice-President :

REV. P. O'REILLY, P.P., Knockbride, Bailieboro.

Hon. Secretary :

MRS. B. M. SMITH-BRADY, F.R.S.A.I., Ballyhaise.

Editor of Journal :

PHILIP O'CONNELL, M.Sc., F.R.S.A.I., 30 ἄρσ na Σρέιμε, Clonmel.

Committee :

F. P. SMITH, M.D.	REV. P. O'REILLY, P.P.
E. T. O'HANLON.	P. O'CONNELL, M.Sc., F.R.S.A.I.
W. H. HALPIN.	VERY REV. M. COMEY, D.D.,
A. E. R. MCCARE.	P.P., V.F.
MRS. B. M. SMITH-BRADY,	R. V. WALKER, B.A.
F.R.S.A.I.	REV. J. MAGUIRE, C.C.
W. M. REID, M.B.E.	THOMAS O'REILLY.

Hon. Treasurer :

ULSTER BANK, CAVAN.

Hon. Auditor :

E. J. SMYTH, Hibernian Bank, Cavan.

EDITOR'S FOREWORD.

This issue completes Vol. III of the *Journal*. The previous number, for the years 1929-'30, was published in 1931. Owing to a variety of circumstances, over which the Committee had no control, there has been a delay in the publication of the present issue; but, as our members are aware, its publication is entirely dependent on the Treasurer's favourable report—an all-important factor which also determines its size. In the meanwhile, however, the activities of the Society have been continued, and historical investigations have been pursued in many parts of Breiffne. At the meetings of the Society many valuable papers have been contributed: these are reserved for future issues which will be enlarged and illustrated—as far as the Treasurer's report will permit.

All who may be interested in the objects of the Society and wish to become members should communicate with the *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. B. M. Smith-Brady, F.R.S.A.I.

The Society is primarily concerned with the history and antiquities of Breiffne, and with the preservation of all unpublished records, civil and ecclesiastical, pertaining to this ancient kingdom. Since the loss of the Public Record Office the existing parochial records have an especial interest and value, since they are now the sole repositories of parochial and diocesan history, and contain a great collection of information, genealogical and topographical, which is now unobtainable elsewhere. For reference purposes, and to facilitate genealogical research, a complete catalogue of the surviving parochial registers is very desirable. In the pages of the *Archivium Hibernicum*, Vol. III, such a scheme has already been attempted; but the returns there are very incomplete—only 16 parishes are represented in the Kilmore section, and the information even for these is quite unreliable—and a new scheme is necessary. The Editor of this *Journal* will be glad to receive from the custodians of parochial registers details of same, date of first entry, periods during which entries are missing, etc.

The deciphering of monumental inscriptions, especially those belonging to the 18th century, and earlier, is an important item of historical research, and is a work which demands considerable skill combined with no small degree of patience. The Editor wishes to thank those who have forwarded to the Society some interesting collections of inscriptions, evidently copied with great care, and to assure them that their lists will appear in later issues.

For the convenience of members who are having their volumes bound, the following are the volumes and numbers of the *Journal* which have now been issued:

- Vol. I, No. 1—1920.
- „ No. 2—1921.
- „ No. 3—1922.
- Vol. II, No. 1—1923.
- „ No. 2—1924.
- „ No. 3—1925-'26.
- Vol. III, No. 1—1927-'28.
- „ No. 2—1929-'30.
- „ No. 3—1931-'33.

The *Journal* is issued free to members. Back numbers, except Vol. I, No. 1, which is out of print, may be had from the *Hon. Secretary*, price 7/6 each, by post, 8/-.

Literary communications, items of historical interest, books or periodicals for review, and inquiries relating to the publications of the Society should be addressed to:

PHILIP O'CONNELL, M.Sc., 30 Δρο να Σπρίμε, Clonmel.

Contents.

	PAGE
The Cavan Inquisition of 1609	361
By PHILIP O'CONNELL, M.Sc., F.R.S.A.I.	
The Corporation of the Borough of Cavan—II	387
By TERENCE S. SMYTH.	
The Ballyheady Mountain Cairn	421
Reports of Meetings	427
Reviews	431
Obituary	436
List of Members	440

THE CAVAN INQUISITION OF 1609,

With Notes and Annotations.

By PHILIP O'CONNELL, M.Sc., F.R.S.A.I.

INTRODUCTION.

Towards the close of the 16th century, and during the early part of the 17th—that is, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.—there were held in several counties throughout Ireland certain Inquiries, or investigations, relative to ecclesiastical property, with the object of ascertaining the values of the benefices belonging to the several Dioceses; in the State Papers of the period these judicial inquiries are usually known as *Inquisitions*.

The churches and their appurtenances had already been confiscated, and these *Inquisitions*, which were conducted by Commissioners of the English Crown, were for the purpose of securing more detailed information concerning the property of the Irish Church. The Reports of these *Inquisitions*, preserved among the State Papers and Patent Rolls of the time, are now of great historical value, furnishing, as they do, detailed accounts of the termon lands with the parochial and diocesan revenues as existing before the great upheaval of the 16th century. They afford, moreover, valuable historical data illustrating the mediaeval parochial system which obtained until the disastrous reign of Henry VIII., when *delenda est Carthago* became the slogan which seemed to inspire the disruptive policy of State.

The accuracy of these *Inquisition* returns may best be judged from the general agreement between the data furnished at various periods and compiled from different sources. It is evident from an examination of the different Reports that the Commissioners entrusted with the task of compiling these returns performed their work with considerable accuracy. Copyists' errors occur occasionally, or perhaps the faded manuscript may not have been always quite legible, but these may easily be detected and rectified.

On September 25, 1609—VII. James I.—an *Inquisition* concerning the Church property in Co. Cavan was held at Cavan,

and the Report of this *Inquisition*, which will be given with explanatory notes in the succeeding pages, specified the revenues of the several parishes with the extent and values of the termon and mensal lands. An earlier *Inquisition* held at Cavan on September 19, 1590, had already issued a Report, but which was merely a preliminary survey giving only a list of the termon lands with their acreages and values. The information collected by the *Inquisition* of 1609 is presented in greater detail and includes particulars of the lands possessed by the several parish churches—lands which had been granted by the native chieftains many centuries earlier for the support of the clergy and the maintenance of the churches. In the present paper I have collated the data of the 1590 *Inquisition*—extracted by me from the original manuscript which was preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin—with that of the document of 1609—which is printed among the Patent Rolls of that year—and the general agreement between the two documents is manifest.

It will be apparent that many of the placenames occurring in the text are, if not actually obsolete, at least partially disguised under archaic or Latinised forms thereby rendering their identifications not immediately obvious. Evidently the Commissioners who compiled these returns were strangers to our Gaelic orthography and relied on phonetic renderings—a source of error in name forms not quite unknown even in our own time. The influence of Latin is apparent in many cases although the name forms are not quite so obscure as those occurring in Roman documents of an earlier period, for example in the Papal *Annates*. Errors due to copyists who were unacquainted with Gaelic orthography inevitably lead to very obscure and unintelligible forms. The identification of the various placenames occurring in mediaeval documents is a work of paramount importance if the historical values of these records are to be adequately realised. In elucidating the topography of the Cavan *Inquisitions* I have consulted, *inter alia*, the 17th century townland maps—the Jacobean Plantation Map of 1609 and the *Down Survey* compiled under the direction of Sir William Petty in 1654-55. These maps are indispensable for the exact location of the many placenames which have since become obsolete. It is true that in many respects these maps are very imperfect: in the case of the 1609 map the orientation is very defective; but they prove very useful guides especially in cases where the original manuscripts may be partly illegible and the orthography doubtful. The *Fiants* of Elizabeth's reign furnish many 16th century forms of local and personal names, but the orthography is generally so defective that identification is very often a matter of considerable difficulty, and conclusions cannot be drawn with certainty from these lists. The *Fiants*, however, preserve many names which are now obsolete and which may be generally located by referring to the maps

just mentioned. The 15th and 16th century forms of many Cavan names, particularly parish titles, occur in the comprehensive *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers*—Record Series, edited by W. H. Bliss; but many of the names are disguised under Latinised spellings. I have consulted *De Annatis Hiberniæ*—Vol. I., Ulster—which is such a fruitful source of information on mediaeval parochial history. The *Annals*—Four Masters, Loch Cé, Clonmacnoise, etc.—as well as the *Martyrologies* are invaluable sources for the authentic forms of early Gaelic names and are usually decisive on questions of Gaelic etymology. The *Registers* of the mediaeval Archbishops of Armagh, covering the period 1350 to 1550, have occasional references to Cavan parishes, and the information obtainable from these precious manuscripts is also invaluable especially as the parochial records for the same period have long since been irrecoverably lost.

Discussion on the derivation and orthography of the placenames occurring in the *Inquisition* is not within the scope of the present investigation, and must be reserved for another occasion; but if the original Gaelic names are to be accurately reconstructed and effectively restored there must be in every case an exhaustive inquiry into all the original sources with a careful examination of the earlier recorded forms. In these days of Gaelic restoration, and of de-anglicisation, it is essential that “modernisation” of Gaelic names should be discouraged; neither should considerations of grammatical accuracy be entirely disregarded. In researches of this nature a knowledge of local topography is absolutely essential, especially in the location of placenames which have become obsolete. It may be necessary to remind teachers and students of history whose *vade mecum* is O’Donovan’s *Ordnance Survey Letters* that the great topographer is most unreliable in dealing with Co. Cavan, and that many of the opinions advanced in these *Letters*, written by him in 1836, were either entirely abandoned or drastically revised in his later and more mature writings. The views expressed in the *Ordnance Survey Letters*, which consist of a collection of rough notes and never intended for publication in their present shape, must, therefore, always be accepted with reserve. Since O’Donovan’s time a vast amount of historical materials, which were quite inaccessible to him, have been made available, and these throw new light on many of the problems which to him were enigmas.

A Survey of Co. Cavan taken at Cavan on September 6th, 1608, before Sir John Davies, Sir Edward Blany and William Parsons, Surveyor-General, is preserved in *MS. Rawlinson A. 237*, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. In this manuscript, which has recently been made accessible through the activities of the Irish Manuscripts Commission, the particulars of the ecclesiastical lands in Ulster are specified in detail, but considerations of space will not allow of an extended discussion of these particulars in the

present paper. For purposes of comparison, however, I refer to this source as *Rawlinson MS.*

In mediæval times the prevailing land denomination in Co. Cavan was the *Poll*, a unit which is mentioned frequently in the various *Inquisitions*; in Monaghan, Fermanagh, and elsewhere, it was called the *Tate*. The *Poll* was a unit of variable extent depending on the nature and fertility of the soil; hence it was not a fixed standard. In the *State Papers* of 1610 the *Poll* is defined as a unit of 25 acres. An earlier document of 1571 specifies it as containing 30 acres arable with 20 acres pasture and mountain. In 1601 another authority sets it down as equivalent to 60 acres arable. The unprofitable land, bog, wood, marsh, mountain, etc., was included with the arable land, but was definitely excluded for survey purposes. Different surveyors might not be unanimous in their opinions as to what constituted arable, or unarable, land. Everything would depend on the particular locality. In Co. Cavan, according to *Rawlinson MS.*, a *Poll* was a parcel of 24 acres of arable land, and this may be accepted as its definition in the 1609 *Inquisition*. In the *King's Project* for the Plantation of Ulster, reprinted in Harris' *Hibernica* (p. 117), a *Poll* is defined as 24 acres which agrees, substantially, with the estimate given in *Rawlinson*.

In Co. Fermanagh the *Tate* contained 30 acres: in Co. Armagh it was reckoned as 100. The *Poll*, or *Tate*, was commonly known as the Ballyboe—*Ḃaite Ḃó*, i.e. cow land; it was supposed to be able to support about twenty cows. The Ballyboe enters largely into our placenames. Sixteen Ballyboes comprised the Ballybet—*Ḃaite Ḃiataig* i.e. the townland of the victualler. The Ballybet was the principal land unit within the *Tuath* or *Tricha Céd*, the "Cantred" or "District." The *Tricha Céd* usually comprised thirty Ballybets. According to the calculations of Dr. Reeves the extent of a Ballybet would have been about 1000 acres (Reeves and Hardinge, *Memoir on MSS. Mapped Townland Surveys in Ireland*, Trans. Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XXIV). But this estimate is based on the assumption that the measurements were absolute, including both arable and unarable land. We know that this was not the case and that the unarable land was not included for the purpose of survey, a fact which invalidates the conclusions of Dr. Reeves.

Poll, *Tate*, and Ballyboe, are synonymous terms, but the acreage was in every case dependent on local factors and varied with the circumstances in the particular county. Owing to the exclusion of the unprofitable land from the surveys it is now scarcely possible, with any degree of certainty, to equate these ancient land measures with those of the present day. In certain districts where there was an absence of waste and unprofitable lands approximate relations may be established. It is generally recognised that at the time of the Plantation of Ulster the variable

extent of the Poll, and the rather arbitrary method of its determination, was duly taken advantage of by the unscrupulous Commissioners and purposely complicated in the interests of the Planters who had obtained grants of lands in Ulster. The adoption of the so-called "Irish Plantation Measure"—which still survives in Co. Cavan—at a somewhat later period and for the same purpose is a familiar fact of history.

The Poll and its sub-divisions, the Gallon, Pottle and Pint, enter largely into the placenames of Co. Cavan. The following inter-relations have been established :

$$1 \text{ Poll} = 2 \text{ Gallons} = 4 \text{ Pottles} = 8 \text{ Pints.}$$

The opening paragraph of the 1609 *Inquisition* specifies clearly the relations existing between these ancient land measures. The Pint, however, does not enter so frequently into placenames as do the larger divisions ; as "point," it forms a few terminations.

In 1699 the *Carvagh*, which consisted of, approximately, 35 acres, was adopted as the unit of taxation in Co. Cavan. The whole County was estimated to contain 8,000 *Carvags*, averaging 1,000 per Barony for 8 Baronies—Loughtee being regarded as two, Upper and Lower. Tullyhaw was reckoned as $551\frac{1}{2}$ *Carvags* ; Loughtee Lower, $924\frac{1}{2}$; Loughtee Upper, $1,776\frac{1}{2}$; Tullyhunco, $701\frac{1}{2}$; Clanmahon, $916\frac{1}{2}$; Clankee, 874 ; Tullaghgarvey, 1,498 ; Castlerahan, $757\frac{1}{2}$. The mode of applotting the *Carvags* was determined by Act of Parliament, and the system was an intricate one. The *Carvagh* system was, as far as I have been able to ascertain, peculiar to Co. Cavan, where it survived until the beginning of the 19th century. But the *Carvagh* was a taxation unit rather than a unit of measurement. The word "carvagh," signifying a share, still survives in the popular idioms of Cavan speech, also in some townland names.

The mediaeval system of tithes devised for the support of the secular clergy is clearly illustrated in the statement of the 1609 *Inquisition*. It will be observed that the tithes were paid both in money and in kind. Payments were generally made in marks, or fractions of a mark ; the mark was value 13s. 4d. in the money of the time. Besides money payments it may be noted that payment, or partial payment, was also made in "breads" (*i.e.* loaves), "beefs" (*i.e.* cattle), butter, and the labour of workmen. Two-thirds of the tithes were paid to the parson (*i.e.*, the parish priest) and one-third to the vicar (*i.e.*, the curate). Attached to the residence of the parson was a division of land, called glebe-land, for his personal support. In all the larger parishes there were chapels of ease with termon lands attached. Special provision was made for the repair of the churches and certain passages in the *Inquisition* make it abundantly clear that the secular clergy and the Erenachs,—the lay superintendents of the parochial property—were to maintain their own parish churches at their own charge and out of the revenues of their own benefices and termon lands.

But that the parishioners usually gave voluntary help is also specifically stated. The proxies were usually paid to the Bishop in coin.

The system of obligatory tithes was universally recognised in the Middle Ages and the practice only ceased in Ireland when the confiscations of the 16th century deprived the Church of its property and diverted its revenues into other channels. From the information which is furnished by the *Inquisition* we must infer that every parish provided a regular income for the maintenance of its clergy. The cost of living was then comparatively low and the purchasing power of money was very great. It is scarcely possible now to deduce the comparative values of the money in circulation in those times, but it may be remarked that in England in 1378 the Archbishop of Canterbury considered a salary of five marks a year adequate for a chaplain.

The churches appear to have been generally maintained in good repair, and the 15th century witnessed the restoration of many churches and abbeys. It was an age of church-building and restoration, and many of our ancient churches, now in ruins, belong to that period. In 1427 Pope Martin V granted an Indulgence, under certain prescribed conditions, to all who should assist in the repair of the church of Holy Trinity Priory, Loch Uachtair. The entries in the Papal *Annates* enable us to understand more clearly the status of the clergy and the general scheme of ecclesiastical administration in the 15th and 16th centuries, that is, during the centuries preceding the *Inquisition*.

In the great majority of the Cavan parishes two-thirds of the tithes were paid to either of the great Abbeys of Ceanannus (Kells) or Fore, in Meath Diocese, to which these parish churches belonged. From the statement of the *Inquisition* we are furnished with elaborate details of the revenues paid from the Cavan churches to these Abbeys, and especially to that of the Fore. As early as the year 1306 the revenues of the Bishop of Kilmore amounted to 10 marks while the revenues accruing to the Abbeys of Ceanannus and Fore, from lands and property in Kilmore Diocese, amounted to 5 and 11 marks, respectively. The Prior of Drumlane received the comparatively small sum of 3 marks, and the rector of Annagh a similar amount. The *Inquisition* of 1609 indicates in detail the revenues of the several parish churches and, in practically every case, specifies the particular Abbey—Ceanannus, Fore, or Drumlane—of which the church was a dependency. The parish churches in the eastern part of Co. Cavan belonged mostly to Ceanannus, as did also a few in the extreme west, e.g. Killinagh, as well as Killesher in Co. Fermanagh. But the great majority belonged to Fore.

The origin of these payments from the parish churches of ancient Breiffne to the two great Abbeys of Meath must be sought for in the early centuries of Christianity in Ireland when the

influence of these Abbeys extended over Meath and Breiffne. Both Ceanannus and Fore were Bishoprics, and Ceanannus survived as an episcopal seat until the early years of the 13th century. The links binding Ceanannus and Drumlane were very strong. But with the advent of the Anglo-Normans in the 12th century and the consequent establishment of the Pale—that artificial barrier of political partition—far reaching changes were soon effected. Both Ceanannus and Fore passed directly under Anglo-Norman influence resulting in drastic alterations in their monastic constitutions; in Ceanannus, for example, the Irish monks were expelled by de Lacy and, as I have described elsewhere, forced to establish a monastery for themselves. A continuance of Irish patronage under such conditions could hardly have been enthusiastically extended. After the Anglo-Norman upheaval, as might be expected, we find the native Irish denouncing these imposts as unjust and resisting payment of them. The legality of these ecclesiastical taxes had already become a burning question in the early 15th century; but the dispute was one of long standing. Mediaeval documents supply ample evidence of this controversy, but the dearth of original sources of our mediaeval ecclesiastical history must leave many of the details somewhat obscure. The records both of Ceanannus and Fore have practically all perished, but the extant Armagh *Registers* contain a few significant references.

In the *Register* of Primate Fleming there is an entry, sub anno 1410, relative to a complaint from the Prior of Fore that certain clerics and laymen “detain the tithes, oblations, and obventions of churches appropriated and united to the Priory.” The following year has a similar entry referring to a further complaint from the same Prior regarding the nonpayment of tithes from the parish church of Disertyncill—*Disert Fincheall*, which I have identified with Kildrumsherdan—the rector of which, Donat Ogown (O’Gowan), disputed the Prior’s right to the tithes. The Cavan clergy may have concluded, with sound logic, that the rights of Ceanannus and Fore to demand imposts from ecclesiastical property in Breiffne had lapsed since these Abbeys had been compelled by conquest rigidly to adhere to Anglo-Norman conventions and to regard as “enemies,” and ignore the rights of, those who lived in the country beyond the narrow and arbitrary confines of the Pale. Situated as it was on the borders of the Pale Breiffne suffered severely from Anglo-Norman aggression as is evidenced by the many entries of raids and burnings in our *Annals*: under such circumstances it is not unreasonable to assume that neither the clergy nor the laity of Breiffne should have evinced any enthusiasm for the continued payments of tithes towards the maintenance of these Abbeys which were now the border strongholds of Anglo-Norman power and influence and from which the native Irish were practically excluded.

TEXT OF THE INQUISITION.

Finding—that the Bishop of Kilmore is seised in fee, in right of his See, in the barony of Cavan alias Loughtee, of the 3 polls of land in the town and fields of Kilmore,* each poll containing 2 gallons, each gallon containing 2 pottles, and 16 polls making a ballibet, and of the several rents and duties out of the 7 polls of the termon lands of Kilmore, namely, out of MacConnyn's† poll, 6/8 or 20 breads, with butter in proportion, 8 day labourers, and the sixth part of cess coyny and other charges. Tullagh‡ poll, 6/8, 12 breads, 4 mashers of butter and 8 days' workmen; Brenerin§ and Droumlawnagh,|| 1½ polls, 2/-; Tonaghmore,¶ 3 polls, 40 pence; Snawnurger,° ½ poll, 40d.; and also the termon lands following:—Urney, 1 poll, 40 pence; and that the half-poll of termon land called Lurganboy,** in the parish of Urney is not liable to rent; Annagh, 1 poll, 3/4, and 3 reaping hooks; Cloneyst,†† 2 polls, in the parish of Annagh, 1 mark and six reaping hooks; Castleterragh,‡‡ 3½ polls extending into the parish of

* Kilmore, the ancient *sedes episcopalis*, is certainly identical with the *Cill Mor Duilhruibh* of St. Feidhlimidh. Elsewhere I have collected the evidence for this. The 1590 *Inquisition* credits Kilmore with 6 polls of termon land. "Kilmore contayning 6 polls lyeing neere the parish [church] of Killmore"—*Rawlinson MS.*

† A mediaeval Breiffne form of the present writer's surname.

‡ Lully, a townland in Kilmore parish; "Lolly"—1609 map.

§ Breandrum; "Brenrin" 1654 *Down Survey*.

|| Droumlawnagh.

¶ Tonymore (or Tonaghmore), a townland adjoining Kilmore. "Tonaghmore by Kilmore"—1590 *Inquis.* "Tonaghmore containing 3 polls lyeing neere the aforesaid church [of Kilmore]"—*Rawlinson MS.*

° Slanore. This was the site of a monastery founded by St. Colman (or Columbanus), a contemporary of St. Colmcille. Adamnan's life of St. Columcille has *Snamh Luthir*, i.e., the swimming place of Luthir, a chieftain of pre-Christian times. In an ancient *Life of Feichin of Fore*, edited by Colgan, the same form of the name occurs. The present form of the name is a metathesis.

** The townland of Lurganboy lies immediately to the south-west of the town of Cavan and includes the portion of the present town stretching south-west of the river. "Larganboye, ½ poll"—1590 *Inquis.* "Liorganboy and Anaghkeiliff [Annaghgeliffe] contayning 1 poll lyeing near the parish church of Anaghkeiliff the rectory of this is appropriat to the said Abbay of Fowre [Fore]"—*Rawlinson MS.* "Annaghgalve, ½ poll"—1590 *Inquis.* †† Clonosey, near Belturbet. "Cloncosa, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Clonose"—1609 map. "Cloncse"—*Down Survey.* "Clonossan containing 2 polls lyeing near the chapple of Clonossan which belongeth to the church of Anagh"—*Rawlinson MS.* A cemetery now marks the site of the church of Clonosey.

‡‡ Castletara. "Casheltarra, 3½ polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Cashiltiragh containing 1 poll lycinge near the parish church of Cashiltiragh"—*Rawlinson MS.* The 1609 map has "Cosmtarrin," which approximates very closely to the Gaelic spoken form of the name the origin of which is accounted for by a curious local legend which I have discussed elsewhere.

The ancient territory of *Cuil Brigháin*, the patrimony of the MacBradys, comprised the present parishes of Castletara and Laragh. This explains why the parishes were canonically united in the early 15th century, as shown in Roman documents. See *De Annatis Hiberniae, sub annis 1428 and 1430.* Castletara was dedicated to St. Patrick; Laragh to St. Brigid.

Laragh, 4s. ; Laragh 2½ polls (1 acre of glebe excepted), 9s. 4d. ; Tirlahode and Clebarni,* 8d. each, in the same parish ; Lawy, † 2½ polls, ½ mark and 2 reaping hooks ; Annaghgelliffe, ½ poll, 2s. 8d. ; Denn, 8 polls, being the mensal lands of the See, 1 mark and 12 reaping hooks ; Dromlahan, ‡ 30 polls, 3 marks and 20 reaping hooks, out of which 30 polls O'Reilly, time out of mind, receives 30 shillings per annum ; and also out of Tomregan, § 6½ polls, 3 marks and 8 reaping hooks ; and Balliclanphillip, ¶ 3 polls, 16 pence, which 3 polls are in the said barony of Loughtee, in the parish of Moylagh, || which extends into the barony of Castlerahan—that in the barony of Loughtee are the following parishes, viz. :—Kilmore parish, the vicarage collative and the parsonage impropriate to the late prior of Four, the tithes are paid in kind, ⅓ to the vicar and ⅔ to the said late prior, except the ⅔ out of the 8 polls of Lavallymdorsher° and the 4 polls of Killmor which are paid to the bishop ; Urney parish, the impropriation, vicar and tithes are as in Kilmore parish except that the bishop receives ⅔ of the tithes out of the 3 polls of the termon lands of Urney,** Derriloane and Derrignons†† ; Anagh‡‡ parish,

* Tirlahode and Clifferna, in Laragh parish. In 1575 died "Nicholas Oge, son of Gilpatrick MacBrady who was official (i.e. Erenach) of Cliathbhearna" —*O'Reilly Pedigree*. "Cleferne"—1609 map. The *Down Survey* has "Cleferne," with the ruined church indicated in the townland. "Tirlahode containing 1 polle" : "Cleuerny containing 1 polle"—*Rawlinson MS*. The site of the ancient church of Clifferna is surrounded by a cemetery, the burialplace of many of the chieftains of the MacBradys.

† Lavey. "Lawye, 2½ polls"—1590 *Inquis*. "Leimeigh containing 2 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Leimeigh the rectory is appropriat to the said Abbay of Fowre"—*Rawlinson MS*.

‡ Drumlane, which was Cavan's richest ecclesiastical foundation. "Dromdaghan [*recte* Droumlaghan] 32 polls lyeinge neere the church of Droumlaghan there belongeth to this church a chaple called Baigan"—*Rawlinson MS*. Bolgan was an *alias* for Drumlane. "Dromlane 32 polls"—1590 *Inquis*.

§ The name is derived from the great university of *Tuaim Dreucuin* which was in this parish. "Tomregin, 6 polls"—1590 *Inquis*. "Tomregan containing 6 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Tomregan the rectory of this church is a messall of the Lord Bishop of Killmore"—*Rawlinson MS*.

¶ Clannaphillip, or Termon, in Killinkere parish.

|| Mullagh.

° This denomination included the townlands of Killyvally and Togher ; the title is now obsolete.

** "Urnye 3 polls"—1590 *Inquis*. "Urny contayning 3 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Urny the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbay of Fowre except the teithes [*recte* tithes] of three polls which is messall to the said bishop"—*Rawlinson MS*. In 1595 Edm. Barrett received from Queen Elizabeth a grant, *inter alia*, of "the termon or hospital of Cassheitorra [Castletara], containing 3½ polls of land, with the tithes, Co. Cavan (rent 18s.) ; the termon of Urney, 3 polls (15s.) ; the termon of Rallimacchinche *alias* Ballim'hugh [Ballymachugh, in Ardagh diocese], (4d.) ; the termon of Larrae [Laragh], 3 polls (15s.) ; the termon of Annaghgallev [Annaghgelliffe], ½ poll (2/6) ; the termon of Ierganboy [Lurganboy, beside the town of Cavan] ½ poll (2/6), with the tithes of all these lands [in] Co. Cavan, devolved to the Crown by Act of Parliament"—*Fiants of Eliz.*, 1 July, 1595.

†† Derrylina and Derrygoss, townlands beside Urney.

‡‡ "Annaha, 1 poll"—1590 *Inquis*. "Anagh contayninge 1 poll lyeinge neere the chapple of Annagh the rectory is appropriat to the Abbay of Foure in Meith [*recte* Meath (diocese)]"—*Rawlinson MS*.

containing 4 ballibetaghs, the parson and vicar collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the parson, except $\frac{2}{3}$ of the two polls of Clonayse* which are paid to the bishop, and the parson to pay 20s. and the vicar 12s. proxies to the bishop; Castleterragh parish, 45 polls, the parsonage presentative by MacBrady and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{2}{3}$ to the parson and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar; Laragh† parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ballibetaghs, part extending into the barony of Tullaghgarvie, the parish is impropriate to the late prior of Four [Fore], and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the impropriator, save the poll of land called Laragh, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the bishop, and 1 great acre of glebe land belonging to the vicarage; Lavy‡ parish, 2 ballibetaghs, Ballyboughy, Launche and Ballymycharne,§ the parsonage impropriate to the late prior of Four, and the vicarage collative by the bishop, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the parson except the tithes of Gallonyrork, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the bishop to whom the vicar pays yearly 6s. proxies; Annaghgelliffe parish, containing 3 ballibetaghs, the parsonage impropriate to the late prior of Four, and vicarage collative, the tithes are paid as in the preceding parishes, except those of the half poll of Annaghgelliffe, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the bishop to whom the vicar pays 12s. proxies; Denn|| parish, containing 2 ballibetaghs, the parsonage impropriate as in the former parish, and the vicar collative by the bishop, the tithes are paid as in the preceding parish, except the 8 polls of Denn, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the bishop, to whom the vicar pays 12s. proxies; Dromlaghan parish, containing 92¶ polls, the parsonage is impropriate to the late abbey of Dromlaghan,

* Clonosey. The adjoining townland of Parisee was also termon land; the name is παρρησιον, i.e., parish land; "Parsagh"—1609 map, and *Down Survey*.

There was also a church at Killoughter in Annagh parish; its site, now marked by a cemetery, is on the summit of a hill. It was already in ruins in 1609 when the Plantation map was being compiled; on that map it is marked "Killoughter." It is mentioned in the *O'Reilly Pedigree* and was an O'Reilly foundation.

† "Larra, 3 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Larragh containing 2 polls dim. lyeinge neer the chaple of Larragh"—*Rawlinson MS.*

‡ Lavey. According to *Rawlinson MS.* an annual fair—evidently the survival of an ancient pattern—was held at Lavey on July 14.

§ The three townland names here mentioned are long since obsolete; they are not recorded on any of the early maps, and were most probably sub-denominations of the townland of Lavey. The forms given in the text are evidently corrupt. Gallonyrork may have been identical with the present townland of Knockanoark.

|| "Dynn, 8 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* The *Down Survey* has the "2 Poles of Denn." The 1609 map has the form "Dine." "Denn contayning 8 polls lyeing neere the parish church of Denn the rectory is appropriat to the said Abbay [Abbey] of Foure except the tithes of eight polls which is mensall to the said bishop [of Kilmore]—*Rawlinson M.S.*

¶ This may refer to the total acreage of the parish; otherwise it should read 32, as already noted.

and the vicarage of Bolgan alias Dromlaghan collative, the tithes are paid in kind, and the tithes of 30 polls of termon land and 7 polls of abbey land and $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of the remaining tithes are paid to the abbey, and the remainder to the vicar who is to pay the bishop $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Tomregan parish containing 2 ballibetaghs, the parsonage belongs to the bishop as his mensal lands, and $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the tithe, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar who pays 3s. 4d. proxies to the bishop, and is collative; and in the same barony are the abbey lands of the late abbey or priory of Trinity Island,* situate near the Toagher,† with $4\frac{1}{2}$ polls of land called Clanlaskan, Derrie, Blencupp and Dromore, and the poll of Snaulugher and Killevallie and $\frac{1}{2}$ poll of Trinity Island—the bishop claims a rent of 3s. 4d. out of the half poll of Snaulugher, and claims the land as his mensal; and there is also the late abbey or house of Franciscan friars of Cavan‡ with a piece of land adjoining thereto called the Moore, 1 poll, and also the late monastery or priory of Dromlaghan with 7 polls of land, viz. :—Dirregerreghan,§ Dromgress,|| Dromheriff,¶ Ardony,° Dirrevehan,** and Gortahagh,†† and the poll of the Garriaghies and Ouragh,‡‡ that the bishop is entitled to the several rents and duties out of the following lands in the

* The Priory of Holy Trinity was founded A.D. 1237, on an island in Loch Uachtair, for the Premonstratensian Canons, or White Canons of St. Norbert. The ruins present some interesting features. Elsewhere I have summarised the history of this Priory.

† Togher.

‡ As I have shown elsewhere this monastery was founded A.D. 1300. With regard to "the Moore" mentioned in the text it was evidently the name applied to the parcel of land attached to the monastic buildings. I take it that the word is Gaelic; máin, i.e., a wall or enclosure. Clearly in the present case the term was applied to the monastic enclosure. The town of Cavan now extends over the former monastery precincts, and the designation "Abbey Lands" still survives on the Ordnance Survey maps; the name also commonly occurs in old Cavan leases.

§ Derrygeeraghan. "Derihiregan"—1609 map; "Derygerahan"—*Down Survey*; "Dyrrykyrekhan"—*Fiants of Eliz.*, 1570.

|| Drumgessh. "Dromgosca"—1609 map; "Dromgesse"—*Down Survey*; "Drumghes"—*Fiants of Eliz.*, 1570.

¶ Drumherriff. "Dromheriue"—1609 map; "Drumherivis"—*Down Survey*.

° Ardonan. "Ardouan"—1609 map; "Ardonan"—*Down Survey*; "Ardonan"—*Fiants of Eliz.*, 1570.

** Derryvehil. "Derynehel"—1609 map; "Dyrremehill"—*Fiants of Eliz.*, 1570.

†† This townland name is now obsolete; it was formerly applied to the southern portion of the present townland of Drumlane. "Gartugam"—1609 map.

‡‡ The "Garriaghies," i.e., "gardens," no longer a distinct denomination, occupied the northern portion of Drumlane townland. "Ouragh" is now Uragh. "Anurah"—1609 map; "Oragh"—*Down Survey*; "Nahowrye"—*Fiants of Eliz.*, 1570.

The townland of Kilnacranagh was also included in the parcel of lands which belonged to the Abbey of Drumlane.

barony of Tolcha : * Killnelynagh, † 2 polls, 3s. 4d. ; Killaghduffe, † 1 poll, 1s. ; Templeport, § 6 polls, 10s. and $\frac{2}{3}$ part of a beef, and out of the two polls adjoining the chapel of Kilfert || in the parish of Templeport, 1s. ; and in the same barony are the following parishes : Killnelynagh parish, containing 3 ballibetagh, in Largin ¶ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ballibetagh and in Dubbally ** 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ballibetagh, the vicar is collative and the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar, $\frac{1}{3}$

* Tullyhaw ; sometimes known as the Barony of Lissanover from the MacGauran stronghold in the townland of that name.

† Killinagh. "Killeynagh, 1 poll"—1590 *Inquis.* "Killeyne containyng 2 polls"—*Rawlinson MS.*

‡ Killaghduff, now a townland near Swanlinbar and in Kinawley Parish. The 1590 *Inquis* has "Templedowa," which is also the form given by Archdall (*Mon. Hib.*) in his list of the Cavan Hospitals. "Killadough containyng 1 polle lyeing neere the parish church of Killadough, the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbey of Kels [Kells]"—*Rawlinson MS.* In the lists of churches and rectories in Co. Cavan belonging to the Abbey of Ceanannus, or Kells, and enumerated in the various *Inquisitions* of James I., are specified, *inter alia*, Killin [Killann], Knockbride, Castlerahan, Templeport, Killinagh, and Crodragh. I take it that Crodragh is identical with Killaghduff, that is, with the Cavan section of the present Parish of Kinawley. Kinawley—which lies wholly in Co. Fermanagh—and Killaghduff were distinct Parishes in the early 17th century. The church of Killaghduff is now ruinous.

§ "Templeport, 4 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* In Papal documents of the 15th century the parish is called "Inisbrechiruigy alias Tempullapuyrt"—*De Annatis Hiberniae, sub anno 1426.* "Templeporte containyng 6 polls lyeing neere the parish church of Templeporte the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbay [i.e. Abbey] of Kels"—*Rawlinson MS.* The parish of Templeport was originally the most extensive in the Diocese of Kilmore. St. Mogue was born here circa 555.

|| Kilnavert in Templeport parish. "Kilfert, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Killfeart containing 2 polls lyeinge near the chapple of Killfeart which belongeth to the church of Templeporte"—*Rawlinson MS.* The present parish church (Catholic) of Templeport is at Kilnavert and, as has been shown elsewhere, without doubt occupies the site of the original church of Magh Sleacht founded by St. Patrick. St. Mogue's church was on his native island in Templeport Lake, but this was later on abandoned in favour of a more convenient site on the mainland and beside which the Protestant church of Templeport now stands. It may be accepted that Kilnavert is the earliest church site in Co. Cavan.

¶ Largin, or Lergy—Λεργιαρ, i.e. a hillside—was the older name of the townland around the present village of Blacklion. Rev. Dr. Hogan (*Onom. Goed.*) incorrectly equates *Lerga* with *Redlion*.

** Dubally—Dub Daité i.e. the black townland—is no longer in use as a distinct townland name, but is still applied to the district beside the village of Dowra in Killinagh parish. Iron was mined here in the 17th century. Boate in his *Ireland's Natural History*, chap. 16, gives an account of the various iron-works then in operation in Ireland, that is, in the period 1640-50. "The third sort of Iron-mine," he states, "is digged out of the mountains, in several parts of the Kingdome; in Ulster . . . in the County of Cavan, in a place called Douballie, in a drie mountain." Probably the district received its name from the colour of the crude ore. This district is rich in iron, as Boate further observes: in the "County of Leitrim, on the East side of the said Lough [Allen], where the mountains are so full of this metall, that thereof it hath got in Irish the name of Slew Neron [Sliabh-an-Iaraind], that is, Mountain of Iron." As the present time attempts are being made to redevelop the great mineral wealth of the mountains around Loch Allen.

to the bishop, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the late Abbey of Kells, and the vicar pays 3s. 4d. proxies to the bishop; Killaghduffe parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ ballibetagh, the parsonage is inappropriate to the late abbey of Kells and vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{2}{3}$ to the said abbey, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar; Templeport parish containing 7 ballibetaghs, viz. :—Ballymacgauran, Aghauenagh, Cowleg 14 polls, Gortnecargy, Cloynlough, and Tullagh,* the parsonage, vicarage, and tithes are disposed of as in the former parish, and the vicar pays to the bishop $\frac{1}{2}$ mark proxies and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a beef for his visitation; and that the said bishop in the barony of Tolchonchoe† is seised in fee of the yearly rent of 1 mark out of the termon land of Kildallan,‡ 2 polls—and also 2s. out of Shancrohen,§ 1 poll in the parish of Killeshanragh,|| and that the two polls of Marchill,¶ in the said parish, are his mensal lands—and out of the several parishes following, namely, Kildallan parish, containing 2 ballibetaghs and 15 polls, the parsonage is inappropriate and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar, $\frac{2}{3}$ to the late dissolved abbey of Dromlahan, except the $\frac{2}{3}$ part of 2 polls of termon land which are paid to the bishop, and to whom the vicar pays 3s. 4d. proxies; Killeshanrah parish, containing 5 balli-

* These denominations are in the neighbourhood of the present village of Ballymacgauran; "Cowleg" is now Coologe.

† Tullyhunco: Τεστλας Δοννχάδα, i.e., the territory belonging to the tribe or family of Donnchadh. The MacKiernans were the hereditary chieftains of this territory.

‡ "Kildallan, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Kildallan containing 2 polls lying neere the parish church [of] Kildallan the rectory is appropriate to the Abbey of Dromlahan"—*Rawlinson MS.* The old church of Kildallan, founded by St. Dallan, was situated in rather an unusual position occupying as it does the interior of a still more ancient rath the circumference of which may still be traced. A remarkable ash tree of immense size—or rather two ash trees which in a curious manner have become intertwined for a height of about twelve feet, their branches then separating—occupies the site of the church and forms a great canopy over the surrounding cemetery. Elsewhere I have collected some notices of the life of St. Dallan, who was a relative of St. Mogue.

§ Shancroaghan, a townland beside Killeshandra. "Seaneroe, 1 poll"—1590 *Inquis.* "Shancroghan containing 1 polle"—*Rawlinson MS.*

|| Killeshandra: Cill a Sean Rača, i.e., the church of the old rath. This furnishes another instance of a church having been erected within the enclosure of a rath (cf. Kilnavert and Kildallan). The ancient church and rath, the circunvallation of which is still partly *in situ*, occupied a picturesque position on the shore of the lake. The present ruin, which preserves some interesting features, is chiefly a "restoration" of the early 17th century; but some of the walls and windows belong to the mediaeval church.

In the *Papal Registers* (Boniface IX.) sub anno 1398 this parish is called "Kilincenra alias de Ieallacuncuga": the latter name is a Latinised form of Tullyhunco, the Baronial title. A later reference, sub anno 1439, has "parrochialis ecclesie Sancte Brigide Kilnascanarach." The *Rawlinson MS.* refers to "the parish church of Killshandraght the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbey of Dromlaghan." That Killeshandra was a dependency of Drumlane is manifest from the references in the 15th century *Papal Registers* which also preserve the names of some of its ancient pastors.

¶ Marahill. "Markill, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.*

betaghs and 1 poll, the parsonage impropriate as in the former parish and vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ part to the vicar, except the tithes of Marchill which are paid to the bishop, and $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the tithes to the late Abbey of Dromlahan, and also $\frac{1}{2}$ mark proxies—and that there is a chapel of ease called Clone* with 15 polls of land in Enishmore parish within the diocese of Ardagh extending into the Co. Longford—and that the said bishop of Kilmore is entitled to the rents issuing out of certain parcels of land in the barony of Clonmahon alias Drumloman, viz.: the termon land of Ballytemple, † 2 polls, 1s. 8d.; Kill in the parish of Kill alias Killdromfert, ‡ 7 polls, 3s. 4d.; Crosselough, § 4 polls within the same parish, in the barony of Castlerahan, 3s. 4d.—that the bishop of Ardagh, in right of his see, is entitled to the rent of 1s. 6d. out of the poll of land of Ballymachugh, 6d., both in the parish [*recte* barony] of Granard and Co. of Longford—that the bishop of Kilmore, in right of his See, is entitled to 1s. 8d. rent, issuing out of the $\frac{1}{2}$ poll of termon land of Kilbride, || in the parish

* Cloone, a townland adjacent to the village of Gowna and in the Parish of Colmcille East, or Scrabby; it is on the Longford border and in Ardagh Diocese. The church of Cloone was picturesquely situated on the shore of Loch Gowna. The 1590 *Inquis.* has "Clona, 1 acre." In Archdall's list of the Cavan Hospitals (i.e. parish churches) it is given as "Clone" (*Mon Hib.*). The *State Papers* of 1606 have "Cone"—an obvious misprint. A passage in the *Rawlinson MS.* has "Cloine contayning a quarter of a poll lyeing neere the chapple of Cloine which chapple belongeth to the church of Killshauragh [Killeshandra]." In the early 18th century list of Cavan townlands, compiled in connection with the Carvagh system of taxation, the place is called "Cloon and Arnagh"; the latter is now the townland of Arnaghan, which is separated from Cloone by the townland of Mulrick. The present Protestant church of Gowna occupies the site of the ancient church of Cloone. In the adjoining cemetery are some interesting monuments. A massive horizontal slab, with Coat of Arms and a lengthy inscription, marks the resting place of Rev. Farrell MacKiernan, P.P. of Colmcille, who died November 12, 1741. On the island of *inir móin* in Loch Gowna may be seen the ruins of St. Colmcille's church.

† Ballintemple. "Ballientemple"—1590 *Inquis.* "Ballen Temple containing 2 polls lyeinge [near] the parish church of Ballentemple the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbey of Fowre [Fore]"—*Rawlinson MS.* The ancient church, which has long since been uprooted, was dedicated to St. Patrick. In a Papal document of 1471 (*De Annatis Hiberniae*) it is called "Ballempaill."

‡ Kildrumfertan. Vide *Journal*, Vol. III, pp. 9-86.

§ Crosserlough. Vide *Journal*, Vol. III, pp. 9-86.

~|| Kilbride was a dependency of Drumlane. The present union of Kilbride, which belongs to the Diocese of Meath, comprises three ancient parishes, formerly distinct, viz., Kilbride, Castlecarr and Killeagh. Kilbride is in Co. Cavan, but Castlecarr and Killeagh are in Co. Meath. "Kylbryde, one-half poll"—1590 *Inquis.* "Kilbridy and Balinthugh [Ballymachugh] contayning 1 polle lyeinge neere the parish church of Temple Kilbridy the rectory [is]

of Kilbride, and that the chapel is claimed as the parish church within the diocese of Kilmore, but that said chapel and termon land are claimed to be parcel of the parish of Castlecorr,* to which the tithes are and have been paid for many years; and in the same barony are the following parishes, viz.: Ballitemple, containing 3 ballibetaghs, the parsonage impropriate and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the prior of the Abbey of Four [Fore], and the vicar to pay 12 shillings proxies to the bishop; Kill alias Killdrumsfert parish, containing 6 ballibetaghs, the parsonage, vicar and tithes are paid as in the former parish, except the $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the tithes of the termon land of Kill which are paid to the bishop, to whom the vicar pays 12s. proxies—that the chapel of ease of Dromloman,† with 3

appropriate to the Abbey of Dromlaghan [Drumlane]. There is a vicar [*recte* vicar] endowed. This rectory is granted to Sir Lucas Dillon in fee farm together with the whole Abbey [i.e. Drumlane Abbey]"—*Rawlinson MS.* The ruined church of "Kilbridy" is marked on the 1609 map of Clanmahon, and also on the *Down Survey* (1654) map of the same barony. The northwest extremity of the present townland of Kilbride is marked "Ballanagrosse" on the *Down Survey*. It is the "Ballynagrosse" of the Commonwealth Grants, and was then recognised as a distinct denomination. The name, now apparently obsolete, signifies the "townland of the cross," evidently referring to a termon cross which may have stood there. The old church of Kilbride has been long since uprooted; a cemetery marks its site.

Kilbride signifies the church of St. Brigid. By a curious error O'Donovan equates the *Cuil Brighdin* of the Annals with Kilbride. As I have already shown, *Cuil Brighdin*, which received its title from the MacBrady family, was an alias for Castletara.

Some remains of an early church are on Church Island in Loch Sheelin. As I have shown elsewhere, this island is identical with the *Inis Uachtair* of the Martyrologies, where St. Carthach founded a church. Vide *Journal*, Vo. III., p. 66.

* In Co. Meath. The site of the early church is shown in the townland of the same name. The older title of this parish was "Tippermessan," by which name it is known in a list of the parishes in the deanery of Fore, compiled in 1302. The list will be found in Sweetman's *Calendar of Documents* under that year. A list of the Meath parishes, given in the *Register* of Primate George Dowdall, has "Tibermassan alias Castel Ccr."

† Dromloman parish in Ardagh diocese. "Dromloman, 1 poll"—1590 *Inquis.* "Dromloman alias Bracklagh containing 1 polle lyeinge neere the chapple of Dromloman"—*Rawlinson MS.* The 1609 map of Clanmahon shows "Dromloman" as a distinct townland and with the ruined church marked. It is the "Bracklagh gleab" of the *Down Survey*. Bracklagh is now the name of the townland, but Dromloman is applied to the parish and district. This is another example of a townland name having lost its original application and now being applied to a larger district. It is clear, however, from the reference in *Rawlinson* that as early as 1608 Bracklagh was already recognised as an alias for Dromloman. The identity of the St. Loman, who gave his name to the church, has not been established with certainty; probably he was St. Loman of Trim.

ballibetaghs in said barony, are parcel of the parish of Granard, in the Co. of Longford; and that the chapel and 1 ballibetagh of Ballymachugh* are in said parish, barony and county; and that the small parcel of land called Drombarden, † within said ballibetagh, is parcel of the possession of the late dissolved Abbey of Kells—that the said bishop of Kilmore is entitled, in right of his See, to the rents issuing out of the several termon lands following in the barony of Castlerahan, viz.: Castlerahan † 2 polls, 1s. 4d.; Clonchychuy, § $\frac{1}{2}$ mark per annum and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark visitation; Lurgan, || 2 polls, 1s. 11d.; Ranetaven, ¶ 2 polls, 3s. 4d.; Rahone, ° 1 poll, 1s. 4d.; Killenkerrie, ** 2 polls, 1s. 8d., which 5 polls are in the parish of Mollagh—and that in the said barony are the several following parishes: Castlerahan, 2 balli-

* In Ardagh. The 1590 *Inquis.* has a corrupt form "Ballymacknight." The church is not shown on the 1609 map. The *Down Survey* has "Ballymchue." The site of the old parish church is in Lavagh townland; the original edifice has been demolished and a modern church (Protestant) occupies the site. In the adjoining cemetery the inscriptions on some 18th century tombs of the O'Reillys, Sheridans, and other local families, may be deciphered. As in the case of Dromloman, just referred to, the title Ballymachugh is no longer applied to any particular townland but is retained as the parish title (cf. Tomregan, Munterconnacht, Moybolge, etc.). In the 1700 list of Cavan townlands, compiled in connection with the Carvagh system, both "Bally M'Hugh" and "Lavagh and part of Aughacreevy" are entered as distinct denominations. The same list, however, has no entry of Dromloman as a distinct townland. The present exotic "Bellsgrave" was originally part of the church lands of Ballymachugh. *Ḃaite mac Aodh*, i.e. the town of the sons of Aodh. Aodh, or Aedh, was a popular Christian name among the O'Reillys; but the particular Aodh whose name survives in the parish title may have belonged to an earlier period.

† The name is now obsolete; it is not shown on the early maps but was evidently a sub-denomination of Lavagh.

‡ "Castlerahin, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Castle Rahen containing 2 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Castle Rahen the rectory is appropriate to the said Aboey of Kells"—*Rawlinson MS.* See *Journal*, Vol. II., No. 3

§ Clonkeiffy, a townland in Castlerahan parish. "Clonkyaghvoy, 4 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Clonechewoy containing 4 polls"—*Rawlinson MS.*

|| "Largann, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Lurgan contayninge 2 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Lurgan the rectory and vicaradge [recte vicarage] are appropriate to the said Abbey of Kells"—*Rawlinson MS.* See *Journal*, Vol. II., No. 1.

¶ Rantavan, a townland in Mullagh parish. In early documents it is sometimes given as an *alias* for Mullagh. "Ramtavin, 2 polls"—1590 *Inquis.* "Rahwentaven containing 2 polls lyeings neere the chapple of Rahetaven which said chapple belongeth to the church of Killinkire"—*Rawlinson MS.* See *Journal*, Vol. I., No. 2.

° Raffony, now a townland in Mullagh Parish. "Rahawna"—1590 *Inquis.* "Rahawnagh containing 1 polle"—*Rawlinson MS.* In 1605 the church lands of "Rahony," which were then vested in Brian O'Connell, were declared forfeit to the English Crown, and the church fell into ruin. The ruined church measures 57 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth. Elsewhere I have given an account of this ancient foundation.

** Killinkere. "Killinkire contayning 2 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Killinkire the rectory is appropriate to the aforesaid Abbey of Powre"—*Rawlinson MS.* See this *Journal*, Vol. III., pp. 249-335.

betaghs; Lurgan, 3 ballibetaghs; Munterchonagh* parish, 3 ballibetaghs; parsonages and vicarages impropriate to the late dissolved Abbey of Kells, the whole of the tithes are paid in kind, and the said Abbey is to maintain curates; Mollagh, containing 5 ballibetaghs and 5 polls, whereof 8 polls, viz.: the 3 polls of the armen land of Balliclanphillip and the 5 polls of Lissany-more† are in the barony of Loughtee, the parsonage impropriate to the late prior of Four, and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar, excepting thereout the 5 polls in the barony of Castlerahan and the 8 polls in the barony of Loughtee, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the tithe of the said 8 polls are paid to the bishop of Kilmore as his mensal lands, also $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tithes of the 5 polls in the barony of Castlerahan, and the vicar pays 12s. proxies—and that the 8 polls of the lands of Magherodone,‡ in the parish of Lurgan, belonged to the late Abbey of Kells—and that said bishop is entitled to the several rents following, issuing out of lands in the barony of Clonky, viz.: Moybolge, § 4 polls 20s.;

* Munterconnacht. "Monterconnaught, $\frac{1}{2}$ poll"—1590 *Inquis.* "Monterconnogh containing dim. polle lyeinge neere the chapple of Munterconnogh"—*Rawlinson MS.* I have already dealt with the history of this parish; see *Journal*, Vol., II., No. 3.

† A townland in the district of Clannaphillip, or Termon, at the western extremity of Killinkere Parish. Clannaphillip, as I have shown elsewhere, was an O'Reilly settlement, and was often adopted as an *alias* for Killinkere.

‡ Magheradoone, usually abbreviated to Maghera, a district comprising about half a dozen townlands, and extending along the eastern shore of Loch Ramor in the south-east of Lurgan parish. *Maðame tóin* = the plain of the forts. *Dán* was the term applied to a fortified residence. Zeuss—*Grammatica Celtica*—glosses it "firmus, fortis." The term is found in all Celtic languages as well as in Latin; it is the Welsh *Din* occurring in many of the placenames of Wales. Cf. *dunum* in the early Latin names of cities.

The monastery of Kells had extensive property in Magheradoone. In 1542 it was reported that "four messuages, sixty acres of arable, four of meadow, two of wood, and fourteen of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Maghlendonc" belonged to the Monastery of Kells. *Message* is a Latin term meaning a dwellinghouse with offices and lands attached, for the household uses of those who had care of the property. The *Rawlinson MS.* has: "Eight polls of land called Magheryndowne belonging to the said Abbey of Kells. This Monastery lands is in the tenure of Capten (*sic*) Gerott Fleming by force of Lettres pattendts [i.e. letters patent] of fee farme." The *Down Survey* has "Maheridowne," and in this form the name is still locally remembered. In 1539 the property of Kells monastery was confiscated including, *inter alia*, "Maghelendon, now in Cavan County"—*Patent Rolls*, 6 James I. It then passed into the possession of Garret Fleming of Cabragh, in Enniskeen Parish. The church which served the district of Magheradoone in pre-Reformation times was on an island in Loch Ramor. A causeway connecting this island with the mainland can still be traced. The church is shown, in ruins, on the 1609 map.

§ Moybolge, now united with Kilmainhamwood. "Moybaigne contayning 4 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Moybogne the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbay of Kells"—*Rawlinson MS.* According to the latter authority an annual fair was held at Moybolge on St. Patrick's Day, the feast day of the Parish. An entry in the *Diary* of Friar Turlough O'Mellan, dated September, 1646, refers to the fact that the English of the North attacked the people of Oirghialla (Oriell), drove them to the woods of Drumduin (Drumgoon), burned the houses and haggards up to the woods of Killann (Cill Anna), and plundered the district of Moybolge (muige bolge). I have already detailed the parochial history of Moybolge in this *Journal*.

Eniskine*, 2 polls, 3s. 4d. ; Killan, †, 1 poll, 4s. ; Knockbride, † $\frac{1}{2}$ poll, 2s. ; Lisleagh, $\frac{2}{3}$ poll, in the parish of Knockbride, 9d., and Drumgone, 2 polls, 1s. 8d.—and that in said barony are also the following parishes, viz. : Moybolge, 23 polls, the parsonage inappropriate and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar, $\frac{2}{3}$ to the late Abbey of Kells, except $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3 polls of termon land which are paid to the bishop of Kilmore and to whom the vicar pays 6s. proxies ; Eniskine parish, 5 ballibetags, viz. : Ballincabragh, Ballydonrie, Ballenboy, Balliogly and Balleonnegan, § the bishop of Meath is both parson and vicar in right of his bishopric, to whom all the tithes are paid in kind, to maintain a curate ; Killann parish, 3 ballibetags and 9 polls, the parsonage and vicarage inappropriate to the late Abbey of Kells, to whom all the tithes are paid, except out of the poll of termon land, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the bishop of Kilmore ; Knockbride parish, 3 ballibetags, the parsonage and vicarage are inappropriate as in the last parish, except $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tithes of the $\frac{1}{2}$ poll of Knockbride which are paid to the bishop of Kilmore ; Drumgone || parish, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ balli-

* Enniskeen, a parish in Co. Cavan but in the Diocese of Meath. The church was a dependency of Kells.

† Killann. " Kilconny 1 poll"—1590 *Inquis.* " Killan"—1609 map. " Kilcannagh containing 1 polle"—*Rawlinson MS.*

‡ " Knockabrydy"—1590 *Inquis.* " Knockbreca"—1609 map. " Knockbridy containing 1 pole lyeinge neere the parish church of Knockbridy the rectory is appropriate to the Abbay [*recte* Abbey] of Kells in Meith [Meath]. There is a viccar [*recte* vicar] endowed. This rectory is granted in fee farme to Capten Garrott Fleming together with all the possessions of the Abbay of Kells"—*Rawlinson MS.*

§ These townlands are in Enniskeen Parish. " Ballincabragh," the " Ballynecabry " of *Rawlinson*, is now Cabra. It is " Cabragh " on the map of 1609, and " Lisnacabry " on Norden's map compiled during the reign of Elizabeth. The Castle of Cabra was for many centuries the stronghold of the Fleming family. Ballydonrie, which is the " Bally Dronnery " of *Rawlinson*, is now Dunaree in which townland the present town of Kingscourt is situated. Balliogly is now Balloughly ; " Balloghly"—*Rawlinson*. " Ballenboy " seems to be represented by the present Gallonboy. " Balleonnegan " is given as " Ballymacklanegan " by *Rawlinson*. The name is now obsolete, but it was evidently in the neighbourhood of Balloughly.

|| Drumgoon. Early forms of this parish title are: " Drumiguyn"—*Papal Registers*, 1427 ; " Droumdone"—*Elizabethan Fiants*, 1586 ; " Dromgawney"—*Rawlinson MS.* ; " Drumdoon"—1609 map ; " Drumdoon"—*Friar O'Mellan's Diary* of the wars of 1646. Elsewhere I have suggested that $\text{D}^{\text{r}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{D}^{\text{o}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}$ rather than $\text{D}^{\text{r}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{D}^{\text{o}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}$, which Joyce advances, is most likely the correct Gaelic form of the name.

In the *Liber Angeli*, in the *Book of Armagh*, a treatise defining the prerogatives and privileges of the See of Armagh, the diocesan jurisdiction—distinguished from the primatial jurisdiction which extended over the entire country—is defined as follows :

Idcirco constituitur terminus a Domino vastissimus urbi Alti Mache, quain dilexisti prae omnibus Hibernensium telluribus, id est a *Pinna Montis Berbicis* usque ad *Montem Mis*, a Monte Mis usque ad *Bri Erigi* usque ad *Dorsos Breg*.

The geographical limits here specified are Benn Muilt (*benn* = pinna montis ; *muill* = vervecis) now the townland of Benwilt, near Cootehill, in the north-east of Drumgoon parish ; Sliabh Mis, in Co. Antrim, is on the border between

betaghs, the parson and vicar collative of the bishop of Kilmore, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the parson, and the bishop's proxies are unknown—and the bishop of Kilmore is entitled to the several rents and duties following in the barony of Tullagarvey, viz. : out of the lands of Kill, 2 polls, 2 marks, 8 reaping hooks and one day's work ; Drumchill, 1s. 8d. ; Aghorcraken termon land, 12d. ; Rachane, 2 polls, 1s. 8d. ; Dromgress termon land, 12d. ; all said lands are in the parish of Killysardenny ; * Drong† termon land, 2s. ; termon land of More, 3 polls, in the parish of Dronge, 9d. ; Maghereholche, ‡ 1 poll and half

Dal Araidhe and Dal Riada ; Bri Erigi was in the territory of Ulaidh, and evidently in the Ards peninsula in the east of Co. Down ; Drumne Breg is the ridge of hills extending north of Slane, in Co. Meath, and south of Ardee, in Co. Louth.

Benn Muilt, i.e., the wether's peak—referring, most probably, to a supposed physical resemblance—was on the borders of Breiffne and Oirghialla. The 1609 map has " Benmult."

* Killdrumsherdan. " Killisertdenyn"—1590 *Inquis.* " Killisserdinny containing 6 polls lyeinge neere the parish church of Killisserdinny the rectory is appropriate to the said Abbay [Abbey] of Fowre except the tiethes [tithes] of two polls which is mensall"—*Rawlinson MS.* Elsewhere I have shown that the *Disert Fincheall* of mediæval Roman documents is identical with the present Kildrumsherdan

— The denominations specified in the text are in the immediate neighbourhood of the ancient parish church. " Kill" is identical with the present Drumhurl which contains the ancient church site. " Drumchill" is now Drumerkillew. " Aghorcraken" is not marked on the modern townland Index Map, but it occupied the northern portion of the present Drumerkillew ; " Aghorahan"—1609 map. " Rachane" is now Rakane. " Dromgress" is the present Drumnagress ; " Dromegrass"—1590 *Inquis.* ; Dromanegress containing 1 polle lyeing neere the aforesaid church of Killisserdinny"—*Rawlinson MS.* The townland of Long was also church property.

† Drung. " Dronge"—1590 *Inquis.* In 15th century Papal documents the parish is occasionally mentioned, e.g. Drong—*De Annatis Hiberniæ, sub anno 1423.* That the parishes of Drung and Laragh were at that time canonically united appears from a petition presented to Pope Boniface IX in 1398.

" Dronge contayning 1 polle lyeing neere the parish church of Drongc. The rectory [is] inappropriate to the Abbay [Abbey] of Fowre except the tiethes [tithes] of one polle which is mensall to the said Bishop of Killmore. There is a viccar [recte vicar] endowed. This rectory together with the whole Abbay of Fowre and all the possessions thereof granted for tearme of yeares to the Lord Barron [Nugent] of Delvin."—*Rawlinson MS.*

‡ Now the townland of Magherintemple on the border of Co. Monaghan. The *Down Survey* map has " Magheriholl" an extensive townland extending from " Bonoe"—Bunnoe—to the County border. The 1609 map has " Magherintemple" with the ruined church indicated. This church, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, has long since been demolished ; a cemetery marks the site. According to the *Rawlinson MS.* an annual fair was held at " Magheryhullagh" on St. Patrick's Day ; this was a survival of the local pattern. On an early map of Breiffne, compiled during Elizabeth's reign the ruined church—" Temp. : Maghryehollagn"—is marked. The ancient district of Magherahollagh, which comprised all the townlands from Bunnoe to the County boundary, is now usually known by the abbreviated form, Maghera ; μαγαρα, i.e., a plain. The townland which contains the site of the church is still known as Magherintemple. The present townland of Ballyhally preserves the second part of the older name ; the *Down Survey* has " Ballihollagh."

a pottle of land, parcel of said parish, 6s.— that in the barony of Tullygarvey are the several parishes, viz. : KILLSARDINNY parish, containing 4 ballibetaghs, the parsonage is impropriate and the vicarage collative, the tithes are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the late prior of Four, except out of the two polls of Kill, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the bishop ; DRONGE parish, containing 6 ballibetaghs, the tithes are paid to the parson and vicar as in the former parish except out of the termon land of Maghereholch, and 12 polls and a gallon of Ballimcencheoll,* $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to said bishop, and that in said parish there is a chapel of ease called Maghereholche, and that it appears by the register of the bishop of Kilmore that there was 18 marks due to said bishop out of the possessions of the late abbey of Four, in the Co. of Cavan, which marks are to be paid as heretofore has been usual—that the bishop of Kilmore has heretofore collated to every void parsonage and vicarage within his diocese in said county, except such as belong to any temporal person, or impropriate to any abbey, priory, or religious house, or belong to the bishop of Meath, and that if the bishop neglected to collate within six months, the right of collation lapses to the Archbishop of Armagh ; the parson, vicar, and herenagh† are to repair and maintain their own parish church, at their own charge, out of their benefices and termon lands, in which work the parishioners did oftentimes voluntarily give their *bene volente*—that if any rent or duties are omitted to which the said bishop of Kilmore is entitled, the same to be made to accord with a rental of said bishopric dated in the year 1502—that termon lands were known before parishes were laid out and distinguished, and in those times and in these parts were certain religious men in the nature of hermits, who sequestering themselves from all worldly business,

* In a Papal document *sub anno* 1423 there is a reference to the rectory of "Balimicanchobayll," a perpetual ecclesiastical benefice "in parrochiali ecclesia de Drong, Triburnensis dioc" (*De Annaliis Hiberniae*): In the same year Nemeas Ofeagaych (O'Fay), a priest of Kilmore diocese, was in possession, and the Archdeacon of Kilmore was directed by Pope Martin V to declare the benefice canonically vacant and same to be conferred on Adam Ofeagaych should the latter prove himself worthy. A later document, dated 1428, refers to the rectory of "Balimicanchobaill." Under its Latinised form the name is scarcely recognisable, but it is apparent that it is merely a corrupt form of Magherintemple, with "Bally" prefixed in accordance with the custom of the time. Magherahullagh was as already shown an *alias* for Magherintemple. The name Magherahullagh was applied, however, to a more extensive area which included the termon lands ; Magherintemple would have designated the lands in the immediate vicinity of the church. The prefix "Bally," since dropped, also occurred in "Ballydrong" (i.e. Drung) and "Ballytollevin" (i.e. Tullyvin), forms which are given in *Ranlinson MS.*

† See Addendum.

severally retired into private places,* where they devoted themselves to prayer and other godly acts for their souls' health ; and in testimony of their zeal and devotion erected churches to which the temporal lords gave a portion of land for the purpose that said religious men should maintain hospitality and pray for their souls' health, and repair and keep said churches and otherwise advance the service of God—and that upon these hermits or religious persons ceasing, each of them made choice of the most sufficient person about him, and to that person and his sept he gave his portion of land, to be inherited by him and his sept for the same uses and intents as the temporal lords first gave them to said religious persons ; and to said lands were annexed certain liberties and freedoms, as sanctuary and the like, for which cause said lands were called *termon*, or free and protected lands, the chief tenant in some places is called *corbe*, and in some places *herenagh*—that afterwards when the temporal lords in their several wars, and upon other occasions, began to charge and tax the *termon* lands with divers exactions, the *coarbs* and *herenaghs* fled to the bishop of their diocese for protection against the wrongs and injuries inflicted on them by the temporal lords, and for the bishop's protection agreed to pay a rent or pension and sometimes they sought the same of such one of the temporal lords as they thought could defend them against the rest, and to whom some of the *corbes* and *herenaghs* agreed to give rents or pensions ; until such time the bishop never had anything to do either with their lands or tenements, but from thenceforth he undertook the protection of the said *herenaghs* and their lands, and in process of time took on him a power to confirm each *corbe* and *herenagh* in their lands, and upon the alteration of any *corbe* or *herenagh*, took certain duties which they yielded in order to continue under his protection ; and when a *corbe* and *herenagh* were to be elected, and if the sept did not agree among themselves then the bishop and the whole clergy assembled could elect one of the same sept, commonly the most ancient, who was to be confirmed by the bishop ; and if the whole sept at any time became extinct, the bishop could not detain or dispose of their lands but to another sept out of which the new *corbe* or *herenagh* were to be created, to inherit the lands to the same uses for which they were originally granted by the temporal lords to the hermits or religious men, and which the bishop could not do without the consent of the whole clergy, nor alter or increase the rents or pensions ; and

* Such places were usually known as *Disert* (Latin, *desertum*), which forms many parish and townland names, and is sometimes translated " Hermitage." There is a townland, *Disert*, in Kildallan parish and in the neighbourhood of Killeshandra. The *Disert Moaedhoig*, or Hermitage of St. Mogue, was located somewhere in Kildallan parish, and there is a reasonable probability for assuming that this townland may have been the place of his retreat. The historical evidence for this is, however, indecisive, and the question must await further research.

if the corbe or herenagh, or any of the sept, forfeited any parcel of their land that same came not to the bishop, but divided through the whole sept. The difference between corbe and herenagh is, that the corbe, called in Latin *pleibanus*, is head of a greater family or sept, and sometimes has several septs and several herenaghs under him; whereas the herenagh is head of a smaller number of people, and seldom has under him more than his own sept.

[This concludes the Cavan *Inquisition*. On September 18 of the same year an *Inquisition* for Co. Fermanagh was held at Enniskillen, and the following abstract from its report concerns the Fermanagh section of Kilmore Diocese].

The bishop of Kilmore is seised of a rent of 4s. and a cosherie of 4 quarters of beef at his visitation, or 40 groats* in lieu thereof sent him home if he go not in person out of the herenagh land of Kilenallie,† containing 3 tates‡ new measure, of which Muntergromagh§ is herenagh in Clonawlie barony, also of other rents and duties the amount of which is not known, but refer to the bishop's register; out of the herenagh land of Killesher, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ tate, new measure, of which Munterbleake|| is herenagh; in Clonawlie barony are two small parishes, viz.: Kilnallie¶ parish, the parsonage of which belongs to the bishopric of Kilmore as the bishop's mensal, and is confined within Knocknynny° $\frac{1}{2}$ barony, but extends not into so much of the said parish as is within Clonawlie barony, but that the vicarage of Killnally extends in both baronies as far as Drumunchie river, on the other side of which river are the 10 tates of Calbagh in Knocknynny and within Tomregan vicarage in Co. Cavan, the tithes of Kilnallie parish are paid in kind, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the vicar and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the parson according to the abovenamed scopes and bounds, the church is repaired by both as before, and the vicar pays 3s. proxies to the bishop;

* An old English silver coin, value 4d., first issued in the 14th century; after 1662 it was only coined for the special purpose of Maundy money.

† Kinawley; Cill náite, the church of St. Naile.

‡ See introductory notes.

§ Μουντεαρ Ó Δρομα, i.e. the family of O'Droma, now usually anglicised Drum. This family, still numerically strong, in the district, supplied the hereditary Erenachs of Kinawley.

|| Μουντεαρ Βλάκα, i.e. the family of Blake, who were the Erenachs of Killesher.

¶ Kinawley.

° Knocknynny. Cnoc nínnró, i.e., the hill of St. Ninnidh, patron of Inish-macsaint. This parish, which is wholly in Co. Fermanagh, was formerly comprised within the parishes of Kinawley and Tomregan. In 1501 Rev. Nicholas MacBrady who had been collated to the vicarage of Cnocnynde (i.e. Knocknynny) expressed doubts as to the validity of his collation, and on November 18th of that year presented his case to the Roman authorities (*De Annatis Hiberniæ*). Pope Alexander VI. duly confirmed his appointment and had the rectory and vicarage conferred on him.

Killesher* parish, the parsonage of which extending into so much of Killnally parish as is in Clanawlię barony, is impropriate to the dissolved Abbey of Kells, and its vicarage is collative, the tithes are paid in kind, two-thirds to the parson and one-third to the vicar, and repairs of the church as before, the vicars pay 3 shillings proxies to the bishop of Kilmore.

ADDENDUM.

Concerning the functions of *Coarb* and *Erenach* (or Herenach), ecclesiastical offices so frequently mentioned in our mediaeval documents and which I have already discussed in previous papers, some further explanation may be necessary here. The *Coarb* (Comarba = an heir) was usually the successor to the saint who founded the abbey or church. The *Erenach* (Aireannach = a governor or head), usually a layman, was the superintendent or general supervisor of the church lands; he collected the rents and kept the church in repair. According to the Brehon Laws the *Coarb*, or Abbot, of the Monastery should be selected from the *fine*, i.e. the family, of the founder. This system, which then obtained in Ireland and other countries, is succinctly explained by Dr. James F. Kenney in his recent volume, *Sources for the Early History of Ireland*, Vol. I., pp. 747 *et seq.* (New York: Columbia University Press—1929).

By the eleventh century [writes Dr. Kenney] it would seem that in the average church the abbot, generally known as the *comarba*, "heir," of the saintly founder, or if it were not the saint's principal establishment, the *aircinnech*, "head," had become a lay lord, whose family held the office and the church property from generation to generation; the monk, *manach*, had become a tenant of church lands under the *aircinnech*; and the student, *scológ*, had become a farm labourer. In some cases, apparently, all trace of a church establishment had disappeared, except that the incumbent claimed for his lands, the *termonn* of the ancient monastery, those privileges and exemptions which had from of old been accorded to ecclesiastical property; but generally the *comarba* or *aircinnech* maintained a priest and, in the more important churches, one or more bishops and several priests, to administer

* "Killaser containyng dim. tate lyeing neere the parish church of Killalier [Killesher]. The rectory is appropriat to the Abbey of Kells in Meath. There is a viccar [vicar] endowed.

This rectory is in the tenure of Capten Gerrot Fleming by force [of] lettres patents of fee farme."—*Rawlinson M.S.*

the sacraments and perform other sacerdotal duties. The larger churches were still extensive ecclesiastical institutions, with a numerous clergy, a school presided over by a *jer leigind* [i.e. a professor] with his assistants and scribes, hospitals, sometimes attended by *Céli Dé*, who likewise had been secularised, and especially a hermitage or *disert*, where "pilgrims," *debraid*, from other districts or churches lived in seclusion and maintained the ancient traditions of piety and asceticism.

On the death of the Coarb, or Abbot, his successor, according to the established custom, was chosen from the *fine*, or family, of the founder. In case that no member of the *fine* was at the time an ordained priest, it might happen that a layman belonging to the *fine* might procure the temporalities in trust until such time as there would be a duly ordained priest to assume the Coarbship. This system, although perfectly in accordance with the custom of the time, was liable to give rise to abuses, and we have on record some instances of lay Abbots ruling over monasteries, for example, at Armagh and Bangor.

It was the opinion of O'Donovan that this lay succession, especially in the case of the *Aircheannach*, was a consequence of the disorder due to the Norse wars. But its origin must be sought for at an earlier period. It must be remembered that the system was not peculiar to Ireland: the laicisation of abbacies was prevalent in England at the same period, and, as far as we can judge from historical evidences, the lay usurpation of church lands in that country had become an intolerable evil. In France the same unsatisfactory conditions existed. According to some authorities the system was introduced by Charles Martel (717-741) who conferred ecclesiastical lands on laymen. That the system was early recognised as capable of leading to very grave abuses may be inferred from its condemnation by the English Synod of Cloveshoe in 747. In Ireland, as appears from certain entries in our *Annals*, the process of secularisation had its origin long before the Norse wars had begun to disturb the equilibrium of the Irish Church. It may be traced to a certain passage in the Brehon Laws wherein it was specified that the Coarb, or Abbot, of a monastery should be chosen from among the family of the founder, civil or ecclesiastical as the case might be. A too literal interpretation of this passage was certainly responsible for the laicisation of certain Irish abbacies. This process of secularisation was finally terminated through the exertions of St. Malachy of Armagh who died at Clairvaux in 1148.

The twelfth century witnessed a renaissance in Irish ecclesiastical government: this was the transition period between the Celtic Church and the Church of the mediaeval period; there was a development of government and an evolution of new administrative systems. In this renaissance two great ecclesiastics

figured prominently—St. Malachy and St. Laurence O'Toole (*obit* 1180). Great Synods—Rathbreasail (1111) and Ceanannus (1152)—presided over by Papal Legates, established a new and carefully planned diocesan system. Canons Regular, Cistercians, and other Religious Orders, were introduced from the Continent. It is significant that the lay Coarbs and Erenachs willingly sacrificed their vested rights, and appear to have accepted the Synodal decrees without hesitation. Had they been usurpers such acquiescence on their part would hardly have been realised : lay usurpation in the Irish Church was the exception rather than the rule.

Some of the Irish monasteries adopted the rule of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine. About 1124 St. Malachy introduced the Canons to Bangor and a few years later his friend, Ivar O'Hagan, founded a church for the Canons at Armagh. In the same century the important monastery of Drumlane also adopted the same rule.

The evils of lay usurpation do not appear to have manifested themselves in the Cavan monasteries. The Brehon system would seem to have worked smoothly until the troubles of the 16th century rendered inoperative ecclesiastical organisation. In the Armagh *Register* of Primate Dowdall there is an interesting entry, *sub anno* 1542, concerning the collation of Rev. Patrick Magerrigan (Garrigan) to the parish church of Moybolge. His predecessor, Geffredus Magergan (Geoffrey Garrigan), who had been Erenach of Moybolge, had held the vicarage without his having been promoted to Holy Orders. The *Register* refers to Geffredus as "*bonae memoriae*" (of happy memory) which leaves no doubt as regards his orthodoxy ; he appears to have died in the early part of the same year. For many centuries the well-known east Breiffne family of Garrigan supplied the Erenachs of Moybolge.

The relative paucity of such references in the mediaeval *Registers* of Armagh may be accepted as an indication that lay incumbents were comparatively rare. Even where they are mentioned there is a notable absence of anything pertaining to lay usurpation. As Dr. Kenney (*op. cit.*) expresses it : "These lay incumbents of the abbatial office seem to have been for the most part men of religion and learning who worked conscientiously for the good of the Church." That there were some exceptions to this rule we must agree with Dr. Kenney's reasoned conclusions ; but these exceptions, except, perhaps, in a few cases, can hardly have been of much importance. After the coming of the Anglo-Normans the way was open to many abuses : Irish monastic life, especially within the precincts of the Pale, began to suffer disintegration. The breach between the Irish and the Anglo-Irish was subversive to ecclesiastical discipline, and the evil effects of these divisions for long disturbed the peace of the country. But, notwithstanding these dissensions, an

analysis of the records of the Irish Dioceses on the eve of the Religious Revolt in the 16th century leads to one obvious conclusion: that ecclesiastical organisation was still unimpaired, and that the Irish traditional system of ecclesiastical government had successfully withstood the test of centuries. In this connection the *Inquisition* return of 1609 is a document of paramount importance preserving as it does a unique and detailed account of our parochial system in mediaeval times.

PHILIP O'CONNELL.

THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

(II.)

By T. S. SMYTH.

[Read, 24th May, 1928].

In my Paper on *The Corporation of the Borough of Cavan* (1) (read on the 18th March, 1926, and published in this *Journal*, Vol. III., No. 1, 1926-'27), there has been given, in a comprehensive way, the history of Cavan Corporation from its inception by Royal Charter in 1611 to its legal abolition in 1840. When referring therein to the original records of that body, it was stated that in another paper (which this is) there would be given therefrom the names, dates of election, etc.—from 1696 to 1840—of the Corporation officers and officials, namely, the Sovereigns, the Vice-Sovereigns, the Portreeves, the Deputy Portreeves, the Burgesses, the Recorders, the Deputy Recorders, the Town Clerks, the Sergeants, the Constables, the Weighmasters, and also the Attorneys and the Borough Members of Parliament, together with some particulars of the Freemen. Annexed will be found lists giving the names of the occupants of these offices, the dates of election and the dates of swearing in, for the period from the year 1696 to the year 1840.

The following observations are made on the particulars given in the lists herewith.

SOVEREIGNS.

Each year from 1696 to 1815, without a break, a Sovereign (the chief officer) was appointed. During that time, Francis Aldrich was Sovereign for fourteen years, from 1707 to 1720, occupying the position for this long consecutive period. Later, from 1723 to 1726, he (or a person of the same name) was Vice-Sovereign. The chief officers, however, belonged mainly to the Clements and Nesbitt families. Mr. Henry John Clements, who was appointed Sovereign in 1817, held the post (seemingly without re-election) until 1838.

VICE-SOVEREIGNS.

The first mention of the appointment of a Vice-Sovereign occurs in 1698, and from that date until 1743 they fairly frequently held office. Between 1757 and 1815 an annual choice was made. Records of long service for a consecutive number of years are :— Mark Magrath, eighteen years—1757 to 1774 ; Robert Freeman, twenty-one years—1775 to 1795 ; and Samuel Burrowes, twenty-two years—1796 to 1817. William Burrowes was elected in 1818, and continued in the office (apparently until 1838 without re-appointment) for twenty-three years to 1840.

PORTREEVES.

The Charter of Incorporation provided for the appointment of, among other officers, two Portreeves. Every year from 1696 to 1815, two gentlemen (one only in 1702) were appointed to the position. The holders of the office were almost always the Clements's and the Nesbitts. Two examples of long service will be mentioned. Nathaniel Clements and Cosby Nesbitt acted jointly as Portreeves from 1744 to 1757, a period of fourteen years. Also acting jointly, Theophilus Clements and Thomas Nesbitt occupied the post for thirteen years, from 1790 to 1802.

DEPUTY PORTREEVES.

The office of Portreeve was, at least from the beginning of the second quarter of the eighteenth century, purely honorary. The duties of the post—apparently they concerned the Borough Law Court—were, it would seem, delegated to one Deputy Portreeve from the year 1721, where the first record of such appointment occurs. From 1721 to 1732, a Deputy Portreeve was appointed, not regularly, but with fair frequency. Excepting the year 1781 (for which no name appears), the office was never vacant between the years 1734 and 1813. It is interesting to note that for a period of twenty-one years (1740 to 1760) John Davis was the Deputy Portreeve. After that, between 1761 and 1840, the position was occupied exclusively by men named Stewart (or Steuart or Stuart).

BURGESSES.

Burgesses to the number of twelve were among the members of the Corporation. In the Corporation book (period, 1680 to 1840), the earliest record of the election of a Burgess appears in 1699. The last election took place in 1838, when nine vacancies were filled. Seemingly, the office was a life one. As a general rule, an election was held only for the appointment of a new Burgess in the room of

one deceased. Of all families, the Clements's and Nesbitts are the most frequently mentioned in connection with this office. Only a small number of persons residing in the town of Cavan were appointed. People living in other parts of County Cavan, in Dublin, Galway and elsewhere, were accorded the dignity of Burgess. Truly, a prophet is without honour in his own country. In the ordinary way, it would be the duty of the Burgesses to act as Common Council of the Town. Although they were mainly non-resident, there were usually about six Burgesses, etc. (including the Sovereign, the Vice-Sovereign, and the Portreeves), and sometimes more, together with a number of the freemen, at the annual meetings at which the officers and officials were elected and sworn in, respectively. But apart from this, it may be assumed that the general direction of municipal affairs was conducted by the Sovereign or the Vice-Sovereign.

RECORDERS.

Excluding the Recorder and Town Clerk (Daniel Donnelly, Gent.) mentioned in the Charter of 1687-8, granted by King James II., the names of only three Recorders before 1785 are known. Between 1785 and 1794 the office was filled annually. There were also appointments to it in the years 1797, 1800, 1801, and finally in 1839. The Recorders were generally, if not invariably, members of the legal profession—Counsellors at Law. It is likely that the position was an honorary one, and that most, probably all, of the duties were performed by the Deputy Recorder.

DEPUTY RECORDERS AND TOWN CLERKS.

For reasons that will appear, the offices of Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk will be dealt with here together. Between 1703 and 1815 and after the post of Deputy Recorder seems seldom or never to have wanted an occupant, though prior to 1782 elections were not held yearly. From at least 1752 onwards, it was usual for the one person to be Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk. In 1805, 1806 and 1807, Archibald Watt and Thomas Bligh were appointed Deputy Recorders and Town Clerks. Probably, Archibald Watt was the longest holder of the two offices mentioned. For twenty-two years (1783 to 1804) prior to 1805 he by himself was Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk. In 1773 an Archd. Watt was one of the Petty Constables, and in 1782 a gentleman of the same name was appointed weighmaster. Charles Swindell also acted as Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for almost as long a period (1759 to 1782) as Mr. Watt. Charles Swindell, "the younger"—very likely a son of the Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk—was admitted and sworn an Attorney of the Borough Law Court on the 17th March, 1774.

It is more than possible that it was the last Deputy Recorder, Thomas Bligh (probably a son of the Thomas Bligh previously mentioned) who was the hero of an event chronicled in *The Cavan Herald* (Vol. 1, No. 4) of Tuesday, 21st September, 1824 :—

“ MARRIED

On Thursday morning, in the Church of Cavan, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Thomas Bligh, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Murray, watchmaker, both of this town.”

In that year a Thos. Bligh, baker, and a John Murray, merchant, lived in Main Street. Among the last freemen admitted (in 1838) were a Thomas Bligh and a John Murray.

One gentleman, Oliver Nugent, Esq., held the office (or offices ?) of Recorder and Town Clerk, in 1839.

SERGEANTS.

In the list of Sergeants, it will be noted that appointments were fairly frequent between 1702 and 1728, but mention of only two appears after that date. Some being sworn to act during pleasure, it may account for the fact that the office was not filled by regular annual election. Again, it is very likely that the Sovereign himself appointed Sergeants. On the 29th June, 1724, when a mace was presented to the Corporation, there was an order made that the Sovereign should have and appoint a proper person—probably designated the Sergeant of the Mace—to carry the same. As is not unreasonable to expect, where officials or servants were not nominated directly at Corporation meetings, there is no record of them in the proceedings of that body.

CONSTABLES.

Between 1706 and 1723 and between 1772 and 1819 the appointment of Constables—usually styled “ Petty Constables ”—is recorded. The duties of these functionaries related, no doubt, to the Borough Law Court. In 1819 a Mace-bearer and Constable was sworn. This is the last mention of a Constable.

WEIGHMASTERS.

The Corporation appointed a Weighmaster in 1724 and 1779, and in 1782 a Weighmaster and a Deputy Weighmaster. It would seem that some time after 1782 the Lord Farnham of the day arrogated to himself the right of appointment. This was continued by his descendants down to 1923, when the right, with the Market House, etc., was sold to Cavan Urban District Council—the present successors of the Corporation.

ATTORNEYS.

The Attorneys can scarcely be called officers or officials of the Corporation, for they appeared for various litigants at the Borough Law Court. In the Corporation books there are entries of their admission by the Town Court between the years 1703 and 1728 and between 1774 and 1784.

BOROUGH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Between 1727 and 1798 the Corporation book (of 1680 to 1840) records the election of Burgesses to serve in the Irish House of Commons. In the lists herewith will be found some details not in the Lists of the Cavan Members of the Irish Parliament already published in this *Journal* (Vol. I., Nos. 1 and 2).

FREEMEN.

The freemen were the ordinary members or voters of the Corporation. Women were not given this honour of freedom. In those days, of course, females had not any vote in public elections, much less being eligible for municipal or parliamentary office.

From time to time the Corporation held courts or meetings at which freemen were admitted—"sworne free of the sd. [said] Burr" [Borough]. Altogether, quite a large number were enrolled. The names of some of them appear in the last list annexed. There is no record where at any time the freedom of the Borough was presented to any distinguished personages in recognition of their high offices or for public services. Joseph Addison, the famous English poet and essayist, received his freedom on the 5th May, 1709. This, very likely, was a qualification precedent to his election as one of the town's representatives in the Irish Parliament.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Between 1818 and 1838—a period of twenty years—there is no record of the annual election and swearing in of officers and officials. In 1838, 1839 and finally in 1840, officers and officials were again sworn regularly.

In the period dealt with, 1696 to 1840, the offices were almost invariably filled by the unanimous choice of the Sovereign, Portreeves, Burgesses and Freemen. One exception may be mentioned. In the election of Sovereign on the 30th June, 1707, there were three candidates, and the voting was as follows:—For Lieut. (?) Fran: Aldrich—59 of the old freemen, three burgesses, and 50 of the new freemen. For Mr. Fleming—30 of the old freemen, 5 of the new freemen, and 8 burgesses. For Mr. John

Ballard—7 freemen and 1 burghess. Lieut. (?) Fran : Aldrich was elected. As is previously stated, he was Sovereign for 14 years from that date.

No doubt, the Clements-Nesbitt Compact of the 22nd March, 1722, which regulated the distribution of offices, eliminated civic contests, contributing at least to the smooth and harmonious functioning of the Corporation of the Borough of Cavan.

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF SOVEREIGNS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Sovereign :
1696	June 23rd	June 23rd (?)	Thomas Ash, Esqr.
1697	June 28th	June 28th (?)	Samuel Townley, Esqr.
1698	June 27th	October 3rd	Arnold Cosby, Esqr.
1699	June 26th	October 2nd	Robt. Clements, Esqr.
1700	July 5th	Sept. 1st	John Price.
1701	June 30th	—	Mr. Justice Thomas Coote.
1701	—	Oct. 6th	Lieut. (?) John Price (in the room of Mr. Justice Thomas Coote).
1702	June 29th	October 5th	Thomas Townley, Esqr.
1703	June 29th	October 4th	Edward Davenport, Esqr.
1704	June 26th	October 2nd	Arnold Cosby, Esqr.
1705	June 25th	—	Arnold Cosby, Esqr.
1706	July 1st	October 30th	Arnold Cosby, Esqr.
1707	June 30th	Oct. 6th	Lieut. (?) Fran : Aldrich.
1708	June 28th	October 4th	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1709	June 27th	October 3rd	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1710	June 26th	October 2nd	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1711	June 25th	—	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1712	June 30th	October 6th	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1713	June 29th	October 5th	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1714	June 28th	October 4th	Fran : Aldrich, Esq.
1715	July 27th	October 3rd	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1716	June 25th	October 1st	Capn. Francis Aldrich.
1717	July 1st	September 30th	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1718	June 30th	October 6th	Francis Aldrich.
1719	June 29th	October 5th (?)	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1720	June 27th (?)	October 3rd	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1721	June 26th	October 2nd	Major Willm. Nesbitt.
1722	June 25th	October 1st	William Nesbitt, Senr., Esq.
1723	July 1st	September 30th	Col. Theophilus Clements.
1724	June 29th	October 5th	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1725	June 28th	October 4th	Theophilus Clements.
1726	June 27th	October 3rd	Captain Thos. Nesbitt, (Esqr.)
1727	June 26th	October 2nd	Robert Tighe.
1728	July 1st	Sept. 30th	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1729	June 30th	October 6th or 7th.	William Nesbitt, Jr., Esq.
1730	June 29th	October 5th	Lieut. (?) Henry Clements.
1731	June 28th	October 4th	William Nesbitt, Jr., Esqr.
1732	June 26th	October 2nd	William Nesbitt, Jr., Esqr.
1733	June 25th	October 1st	William Nesbitt, Jr. (?), Esqr.
1734	July 1st	September 30th	Willm. Nesbitt, Junr. (?) Esqr.
1735	June 30th	October 6th (?)	Wm. Nesbitt, Senior, Esqr.

Year:	Date Elected:	Date Sworn.	Name of Sovereign.
1736	June 28th	October 4th	Wm. Nesbitt, Senior, Esqr.
1737	June 27th	October 3rd	Wm. Nesbitt, Senior, Esqr.
1738	June 26th	October 2nd	William Nesbitt, Senr., Esqr.
1739	June 25th	October 1st	Wm. Nesbitt, Senr., Esqr.
1740	June 30th	October 6th	Wm. Nesbitt, Senr., Esqr.
1741	June 29th	October 5th	William Nesbitt, Senior, Esqr.
1742	June 28th	October 4th	William Nesbitt, Senior, Esqr.
1743	June 27th	October 3rd	William Nesbitt, Senior, Esqr.
1744(?)	January 25th	January 26th (or 25th ?)	William Nesbitt, Junior, Esqr. (in the room of his father deceased).
1744	June 25th	October 1st	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1745	July 1st	September 30th	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1746	June 30th	October 6th	William Nesbitt, Esqr., of Dromalees.
1747	June 29th	October 5th	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1748	June 27th	October 3rd	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1749	June 26th	October 2nd	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1750	June 25th	October 1st	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1751	July 1st	September 30th	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1752	June 29th	October 2nd	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1753	June 25th	October 2nd	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1754	July 1st	September 30th	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1755	June 30th	October 6th	Andrew Nixon, Esqr.
1756	June 28th	October 4th	Andw. Nixon, Esqr.
1757	June 27th	October 3rd.	Andw. Nixon, Esqr.
1757	November 5th	November 5th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. (in the room of Andw. Nixon, Esqr., deceased).
1758	June 26th	October 2nd	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1759	June 25th	October 1st	Cosby Nesbitt, Esquire.
1760	June 30th	October 6th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. [Surren- dered office in "open Court" on the 8th December, 1760, "by a deed perfected by sd. Nesbitt to that purpose have- ing a lawfull occation to sur- render the same."]
1760	December 8th	December 8th	Thos. Burrowes, Esqr. (in the room of Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.).
1761	June 29th	October 5th	Thos. Burrowes, Esqr.
1762	June 28th	October 4th	Thos. Burrowes, Esqr.
1763	June 27th	October 3rd	Theop. Clements, Esqr.
1764	June 25th	October 1st	Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1765	July 1st	September 30th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1766	June 30th	October 6th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1767	June 29th	October 5th	Theop. Clements, Esqr.
1768	June 27th	October 3rd	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1769	June 26th	October 3rd (2nd ?)	Theop. Clements, Esqr.
1770	June 25th	October 1st	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1771	July 1st	September 30th	Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1772	June 29th	October 5th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1773	June 28th	October 4th	Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1774	June 27th	October 3rd	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1775	June 26th	October 2nd	Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1776	July 1st	September 30th	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1777	June 30th	October 6th	Theops, Clements, Esqr.
1778	June 29th	October 5th	James Young, Esqr.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Sovereign :
1779	June 28th	October 4th	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1780	—	October 2nd	James Young.
1781	—	October 1st	Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1782	July 1st	September 30th	James Young, Esqr.
1783	June 30th	October 6th	Theophilus Clements, Esqr.
1784	June 28th	October 4th	James Young, Esqr.
1785	June 27th	October 3rd	Theophilus Clements, Esqr.
1786	June 26th	October 2nd	James Young, Esqr.
1787	June 25th	October 1st	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1788	June 30th	October 6th	James Young, Esqr.
1789	June 29th	October 5th	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1790	June 28th	October 4th	James Young, Esqr.
1791	June 27th	October 3rd	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1792	June 25th	October 1st	James Young, Esqr.
1793	July 1st	September 30th	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1794	June 30th	October 6th	James Young, Esqr.
1795	June 29th	October 5th	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1796	June 27th	October 3rd	James Young, Esqr.
1797	June 26th (?)	October 2nd	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1798	June 25th	October 1st	James Young, Esqr.
1799	July 1st	September 30th	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1800	June 30th	October 6th	Rev. Albert Nesbitt (Clerk)
1801	June 29th	October 5th	Henry Clements
1802	June 28th	October 4th	Major Cosby Nesbitt.
1803	June 27th	October 3rd	Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1804	June 25th	October 1st	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1805	July 1st	September 30th	Saml. Madden, Esqr.
1806	June 30th	October 6th	Major Cosby Nesbitt.
1807	June 29th	October 5th	Revd. Edward Lucas.
1808	June 27th	October 3rd	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1809	June 26th	October 2nd	John Richardson, Esqr.
1810	June 25th	October 1st	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1811	July 1st	— September or — October (?)	John Richardson, Esqr.
1812	June 29th	October 5th	Reverend Edwd. Lucas.
1813	June 28th	October 4th	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1814	June 27th	— (?) October	Revd. Edward Lucas.
1815	— (?) June	— (?) October	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1816	—	—	—
1817	June 24th	—	Right Honble. John Henry Clements (Right Honble. Henry John Clements ?)
—	—	—	[No elections are recorded be- tween 1818 and 1838, but Henry John Clements, Esqr., seems to have been Sovereign during that period.]
1838 (?)	June 28th	—	Henry John Clements, Esqr.
1838	September 28th	September 29th	John Nesbitt, Esqr., of Lis- more (for the remainder of the present year, in the room of Henry John Clements, Esqr., resigned on the 28th September, 1838).
1839	July 1st	September 30th	Theophilus Lucas Clements, Esq.
1840	June 29th	—	John Nesbitt, Esqr.

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF VICE-SOVEREIGNS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Vice-Sovereign :
1698(?)	—	October 3rd	John Price.
1699	—	October 2nd	Mr. John Price.
1700	—	—	—
1701	—	—	—
1702	—	Octr. 5th	John Price, Gent.
1703	—	July 29th	Lieut (?) John Price.
1703	—	October 4th	Mr. John Price.
1704	—	—	—
1705	—	—	—
1706	—	October 30th	John Price, Gent. [At a Court of the Corporation on the 15th May, 1707, John Price was suspended from his Office of Vice-Sovereign for refusing to come "into Court to consult about maters relating to the sd. Corporacon"].
1707	—	October 6th	Mr. Abraham Finlay.
1708	...	October 4th	Abraham Finlay
1709	...	October 3rd	Abraham Finlay
1710	...	—	—
1711	...	—	—
1712	—	October 6th	Mr. Abraham Finlay
1713	—	October 5th	Abra : Finlay, Gent.
—	—	—	—
1722	{ —	May 23rd	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1723	{ —	October 1st	William Nesbitt, junr.
1724	—	September 30th	Francis Aldrich,
1725	—	October 5th	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1725	—	October 4th	Francis Aldrich, Esqr.
1726	—	October 3rd	Fran : Aldrich, Esqr.
1727	—	October 2nd	Alexr. Brookes, or Brooke, Esqr.
1728	—	Sept. 30th	William Nesbitt, jun., Esqr.
—	—	—	—
1730	—	October 5th	William Nesbitt, Junr., Esqr.
—	—	—	—
1736	—	May 13th	William Nesbitt, junr., Esqr.
1736	—	October 4th	Wm. Nesbitt, junior, Esqr.
1737	June 27th	October 3rd	Wm. Nesbitt, junior, Esqr.
1738	June 26th	October 2nd	William Nesbitt, junr., Esqr.
1739	June 25th	October 25th	William Nesbitt, junr., Esqr.
1740	June 30th	October 6th	William Nesbitt, junr., Esqr.
1741	June 29th	October 5th	William Nesbitt, junior, Esqr.
1742	June 28th	October 4th	William Nesbitt, junior, Esqr.
1743	June 27th	October 3rd	William Nesbitt, junior, Esqr.
—	—	—	—
1757	November 14th	November 14th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1758	June 26th	October 2nd	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1759	June 25th	October 1st	Mark Magrath, Esquire.
1760	June 30th	October 6th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1761	June 29th	October 5th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.

Year:	Date Elected:	Date Sworn:	Name of Vice-Sovereign:
1762	June 28th	October 4th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1763	June 27th	October 3rd	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1764	June 25th	October 1st	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1765	July 1st	September 30th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1766	June 30th	October 6th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1767	June 29th	October 5th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1768	June 27th	October 3rd	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1769	June 26th	October 3rd (2nd ?)	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1770	June 25th	October 1st	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1771	July 1st	September 30th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1772	June 29th	October 5th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1773	June 28th	October 4th	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1774	June 27th	October 3rd	Mark Magrath, Esqr.
1775	January 21st	January 21st	Mr. Robt. Freeman (in the room of Mark Magrath, Esqr., deceased)
1775	June 26th	October 2nd	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1776	July 1st	September 30th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1777	June 30th	October 6th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1778	June 29th	October 5th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1779	June 28th	October 4th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1780	—	October 2nd	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1781	—	October 1st	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1782	July 1st	September, 30th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1783	June 30th	October 6th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1784	June 28th	October 4th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1785	June 27th	October 3rd	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1786	June 26th	October 2nd	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1787	June 25th	October 1st	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1788	June 30th	October 6th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1789	June 29th	October 5th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1790	June 28th	October 4th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1791	June 27th	October 3rd	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1792	June 25th	October 1st	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1793	July 1st	September 30th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1794	June 30th	October 6th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1795	June 29th	October 5th	Robert Freeman, Esqr.
1796	June 27th	October 3rd (and previous- ly on 21st March, 1796)	Sam. Burrowes, Esqr.
1797	June 26th (?)	October 2nd	Sam. Burrowes, Esqr.
1798	June 25th	October 1st	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1799	July 1st	September 30th	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1800	June 30th	October 6th	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1801	June 29th	October 5th	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1802	June 28th	October 4th	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1803	June 27th	October 3rd	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1804	June 25th	October 1st	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1805	July 1st	September 30th	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1806	June 30th	October 6th	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1807	June 29th	October 5th	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1808	June 27th	October 3rd	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1809	June 26th	October 2nd	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1810	June 25th	October 1st	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1811	July 1st	— September or — October (?)	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.
1812	June 29th	October 5th	Saml. Burrowes, Esqr.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Vice-Sovereign :
1813	June 28th	October 4th	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1814	June 27th	— (?) October	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1815	— (?) June	— (?) October	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1816	—	—	—
1817	June 24th	—	Samuel Burrowes, Esqr.
1818	April 1st	April 1st	William Burrowes, Esqr. (Elected Burgess same day in the room of Samuel Bur- rowes, Esqr., deceased.)
—	—	—	[No elections are recorded be- tween 1818 and 1838, but William Burrowes, Esqr., seems to have been Vice- Sovereign during that period.]
1838 (?)	June 28th	September 29th	William Burrowes, Esqr.
1839	July 1st	September 30th	William Burrowes, Esqr.
1840	June 29th	—	William Burrowes, Esqr.

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF PORTREEVES.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Names of Portreeves :
1696	—	June 23rd (?)	Mr. Thomas Fleming.
	—	Do. (?)	Mr. William Broke.
1697	June 28th	June 28th (?)	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr.
	Do.	Do. (?)	Hen : Gullim.
1698	June 27th	October 3rd	Mr. John Ballard.
	Do.	Do.	Mr. Alexr. Sanderson.
1699	June 26th	—	Hen : Waldrane, Esqr.
	Do.	—	Tho : Ash, Esqr.
1700	July 5th	Sept. 1st	John Ballard
	Do.	Do.	Hen : Gullims.
1701	June 30th	—	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr.
	Do.	Octr. 6th	Capt. Edward Davenport.
1702	—	Octr. 5th	John Ballard, Gent.
	—	—	—
1703	June 29th	—	Mr. Connors (?) Perrott.
	Do.	Octr. 4th	Mr. John Ballarde.
	—	Do.	Thomas Fleming, junr., Esqr.
1704	June 26th	Octr. 2nd	Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
	Do.	Do.	Mr. John Ballard.
1705	June 25th	—	Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
	Do.	—	Mr. John Ballard.
1706	July 1st	October 30th	Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
	Do.	Do.	Mr. John Ballard.
1707	June 30th	October 6th	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
1707	July 17th	July 17th	Mr. Isaac Adreene (in the room of Mr. John Ballard, deceased).

[Note.—This does not properly follow the previous entry. The date, July 17th, does not seem to be the true one.]

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Names of Portreeves :
1708	June 28th Do.	October 4th —	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr. Alexr. Brooke, Gent.
1709	June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Major Arnold Cosbye. Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
1710	June 26th Do.	October 2nd Do.	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr. Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
1711	June 25th Do.	— —	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr. Alexander Brooke, Gent.
1712	June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr. Alexr. Brooke, Gent.
1713	June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Arnold Cosbye, Esqr. Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
1714	June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Willm. Nesbitt, Esqre. Abra. Finlay (or finlay), Gent.
1715	July 27th Do.	October 3rd November 10th	William Nesbitt, Esqr. Abraham Finlay (or finlay), Gent.
1716	June 25th Do.	May 30th (1717) October 1st (1716)	Arnold Cosbye. Major Wm Nesbitt.
1717	July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Arnold Cosby (or Cosbye). Major Willm. Nesbitt.
1718	— Do.	March 12th October 6th	Major Wm. Nesbitt. Col. (?) Arnold Cosby.
1719	June 30th Do.	— October 5th (?)	Major William Nesbitt. Col. Arnold Cosby (or Cosbye).
1720	June 29th Do.	— October 3rd	Major William Nesbitt. Col. Arnold Cosbye.
1721	June 27th (?) Do.	October 3rd Do.	Major Willm. Nesbitt. Col. Arnold Cosby.
1722	June 26th Do.	October 2nd October 25th	Mr. Alexr. Broocks (or Brooke). Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1723	May 23rd June 25th Do.	— October 1st Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Alexr. Brooke.
1724	July 1st —	— September 30th	William Nesbitt, Esqr. Willm. Nesbitt, Jn.
1725	June 29th Do.	— October 5th	Col. Theophilus Clements. Mr. William Nesbitt.
1726	June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Mr. William Nesbitt.
1727	June 27th Do.	— October 3rd	Col. Theophilus Clements. Henry Clements.
1728	June 26th Do.	October 2nd Do.	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr. William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1729	July 1st Do.	Sept. 30th —	Robt. Tighe, Esqr. John Clements, Esqr.
1730	June 30th Do.	October 6th or 7th. Do.	John Clements, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.
1731	June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr. Mr. Alexr. Brooke.
1732	June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Henry Clements, Esqr. John Clements, Esqr.
1733	June 26th Do.	October 2nd Do.	John Clements, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.
1734	June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.
1734	July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Names of Portreeves :
1735	June 30th	October 6th (?)	Tho. Nesbitt, Esqr.
	Do.	Do. (?)	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1736	June 28th	October 4th	Tho. Nesbitt, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	H. Clements, Esqr.
1737	June 27th	October 3rd	Tho. Nesbitt, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	H. Clements, Esqr.
1738	June 26th	October 2nd	Henry Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Alexr. Brooke.
1739	June 25th	October 1st	Tho. Nesbitt, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Henry Clements, Esqr.
1740	June 30th	October 6th	Tho. Nesbitt, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	H. Clements, Esqr.
1741	June 29th	October 5th	Major Henry Clements (Esqr.).
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1742	June 28th	October 4th	Henry Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1743	June 27th	—	Henry Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	October 3rd	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1744	June 25th	October 1st	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1745	July 1st	—	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	September 30th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1746	June 30th	—	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	October 6th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1747	June 29th	October 5th	Nathaniel Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1748	June 27th	October 3rd	Nathaniel Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1749	June 26th	October 2nd	Nathaniel Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1750	June 25th	—	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	October 1st	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1751	July 1st	—	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	September 30th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1752	June 29th	October 2nd	Nathl. Clements.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt.
1753	June 25th	October 2nd	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1754	July 1st	—	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	September 30th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1755	June 30th	October 6th	Nathl. Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1756	June 28th	October 4th	Nathaniel Clements, Esqr.
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1757	June 27th	October 3rd	The Right Honble. Nathl. Clements (Esqr.)
	Do.	Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1757	November 5th	November 5th	George Montgomery, Esqr. (in the room of Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr., resigned, who was appointed Sovereign in the place of Andw. Nixon, Esqr., deceased).
1758	June 26th	October 2nd	Right Honble. Nathl. Clements.
	Do.	Do.	Thos. Burrowes, Esqr.
1759	June 25th	October 1st	Theops. Clements, Esquire.
	Do.	Do.	Thomas Burrowes, Esquire.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Names of Portreeves :
1760	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Burrowes, Esqr. [Surrendered office in "open Court" on the 8th December, 1760.]
1760	December 8th	December 8th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. (in the room of Thomas Burrowes, appointed Sovereign.)
1761	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theops. Clements, Esqr.
1762	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theop. Clements, Esqr.
1763	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Thomas Burrowes, Esqr.
1764	April 3rd	—	Mr. George Higingbothom (in the room of Thomas Burrowes, Esqr, deceased.)
1764	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Mr. George Higingbothom.
1765	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Mr. George Higingbothom.
1766	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Theophilus Clements, Esqr. Mr. George Higinbothom.
1767	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. George Montgomery, Esqr.
1768	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Theop. Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1769	{ June 26th Do.	October 3rd (2nd ?) Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. William Harkness, Esqr.
1770	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Theop. Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1771	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. George Montgomery, Esqr.
1772	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1773	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. George Montgomery, Esqr.
1774	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1775	{ June 26th Do.	October 2nd Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. George Montgomery, Esqr.
1776	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1777	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.
1778	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theops. Clements.
1779	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1780	{ — —	October 2nd Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theops. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1781	{ — —	October 1st Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.
1782	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Theops Clements, Esqr. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1783	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th —	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Names of Portreeves :
1784	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Theophilus Clements, Esqr. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1785	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Henry Clements, Esqr.
1786	{ June 26th Do.	October 2nd Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theophilus Clements, Esqr.
1787	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Theophilus Clements, Esqr. James Young, Esqr.
1788	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theos. Clements, Esqr.
1789	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Theos. Clements, Esqr.
1790	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1791	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esq.
1792	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1793	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esquire. Thos. Nesbitt, Esquire.
1794	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1795	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1796	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Theo. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1797	{ June 26th (?) Do.	October 2nd Do.	Theo. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esq.
1798	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1799	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Theophilus Clements, Esqr. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr.
1800	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Theops. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1801	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Theos. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1802	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Theophs. Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1803	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Revd. Edw. Lucas. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1804	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Theos. Clements, Esqr. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1805	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Revd. Edward Lucas. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1806	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Revd. Edward Lucas. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1807	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. John Richardson, Esqr.
1808	{ June 27th Do.	October 3rd Do.	Major Nesbitt. John Richardson, Esqr.
1809	{ June 26th Do.	October 2nd Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Rev. Ed. Lucas.
1810	{ June 25th Do.	October 1st Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. John Richardson, Esqr.
1811	{ July 1st Do.	— September, or — October (?) Do.	Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr. Samuel Madden, Esqr.
1812	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Thos. Nesbit, Esqr. Saml. Madden, Esqr.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Names of Portreeves :
1813	{ June 28th Do.	October 4th Do.	Reverend Edward Lucas. Cosby Nesbit, Esqr.
1814	{ June 27th Do.	— (?) October Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Robert Sanderson, Esqr.
1815	{ — (?) June Do.	— (?) October Do.	Major Cosby Nesbitt. Revd. John Richardson.
1816	—	—	—
1817	{ June 24th Do.	— —	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr. Robt. Sanderson, Esqr.
1838(?)	{ June 28th Do.	— —	Theos. Lucas Clements, Esquire. John Nesbitt, Esquire.
1839	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	John Nesbitt, Esqr. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1840	{ June 29th Do.	— —	Samuel Moore, Esqr. Robert Burrowes, Esqr.

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF DEPUTY PORTREEVES.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Deputy Portreeve :
1721	—	November 2nd	Samll. Hill (?).
1722	—	October 1st	Saml. Hill.
1727	—	October 2nd	Saml. Hill.
1728	—	Sept. 30th	Saml. Hill.
1731	—	October 4th	Saml. Hill.
1732	—	October 2nd	Saml. Hill.
1734	—	Sept. 30th	Saml. Hill.
1735	—	October 6th (?)	Sam Hill.
1736	—	October 4th	Sam Hill.
1737	—	October 3rd	Saml. Hill.
1738	—	October 2nd	Saml. Hill.
1739	—	October 1st	Saml. Hill.
1740	June 30th	April 10th and October 6th.	John Davis.
1741	June 29th	October 5th	John Davis.
1742	June 28th	October 4th	John Davis.
1743	June 27th	October 3rd	John Davis.
1744	June 25th	October 1st	John Davis.
1745	—	September 30th	John Davis.
1746	June 30th	October 6th	John Davis.
1747	June 29th	October 5th	John Davis.
1748	June 27th	October 3rd	John Davis.
1749	June 26th	October 2nd	John Davis.
1750	June 25th	October 1st	John Davis.
1751	July 1st	September 30th	John Davis.
1752	June 29th	October 2nd	John Davis.
1753	June 25th	October 2nd	John Davis.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Deputy Portreeve :
1754	July 1st	September 30th	John Davis.
1755	June 30th	October 6th	John Davis.
1756	June 28th	October 4th	John Davis, Gent.
1757	June 27th	October 3rd	John Davis, Gent.
1758	June 26th	October 2nd	John Davis, Gent.
1759	June 25th	October 1st	John Davis, Gent.
1760	June 30th	October 6th	John Davis, Gt.
1761	June 29th	October 5th	Edwd. Stuart [For signature his name and "his mark" appear.]
1762	June 28th	October 4th	Edward Steuart (or Stewart). [What would seem to be his signature is given; the writing is very poor, a scrawl.]
1763	June 27th	October 3rd	Edward Steuart.
1764	June 25th	October 1st	Edward Steuart.
1765	July 1st	September 30th	Edward Steuart.
1766	June 30th	October 6th	Edward Steuart.
1767	June 29th	October 5th	Charles Steuart (or Stuart).
1768	June 27th	October 3rd	Charles Steuart.
1769	June 26th	October 3rd (2nd ?)	Charles Steuart.
1770	June 25th	October 1st	Charles Stewart
1771	July 1st	September 30th	Charles Steuart.
1772	June 29th	October 5th	Charles Steuart.
1773	June 28th	October 4th	Chas. Steuart.
1774	June 27th	October 3rd	Charles Steuart.
1775	June 26th	October 2nd	Charles Steuart.
1776	July 1st	September 30th	Charles Steuart.
1777	June 30th	October 6th	Charles Steuart.
1778	June 29th	October 5th	Charles Steuart
1779	June 28th	October 4th	Charles Steuart.
1780	—	October 2nd	Chas. Steuart.
1781	—	—	—
1782	July 1st	September 30th	Charles Steuart.
1783	June 30th	October 6th	Charles Stuart.
1784	June 28th	October 4th	Charles Steuart.
1785	June 27th	October 3rd	Charles Steuart.
1786	June 26th	October 2nd	William Steuart. [Elected and sworn on the 26th June, 1786, in the room of Chas. Steuart, deceased.]
1787	June 25th	October 1st	William Steuart.
1788	June 30th	October 6th	William Steuart.
1789	June 29th	October 5th	William Steuart.
1790	June 28th	October 4th	William Steuart.
1791	June 27th	October 3rd	William Steuart (or Stewart).
1792	June 25th	October 1st	William Steuart.
1793	July 1st	September 30th	William Steuart.
1794	June 30th	October 6th	William Steuart.
1795	June 29th	October 5th	William Steuart (or Stewart).
1796	June 27th	October 3rd	Wm. Steuart.
1797	June 26th (?)	October 2nd	Wm. Steuart.
1798	June 25th	October 1st	Wm. Steuart (or Stuart).
1799	July 1st	September 30th	William Steuart.
1800	June 30th	October 6th	Wm. Steuart.
1801	June 29th	October 5th	Wm. Stuart.
1802	June 28th	October 4th	William Stewart (or Stuart).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Deputy Portreeve :
1803	June 27th	October 3rd	William Stewart.
1804	June 25th	October 1st	William Stewart.
1805	July 1st	September 30th	William Stewart.
1806	June 30th	October 6th	William Stewart.
1807	June 29th	October 5th	William Stewart.
1808	June 27th	October 3rd	William Stewart.
1809	June 26th	October 2nd	William Stewart.
1810	June 25th	October 1st	William Stewart.
1811	July 1st	— September or — October (?)	William Stuart.
1812	June 29th	October 5th	William Stuart.
1813	June 28th	October 4th	William Stuart.
1838	September 28th	—	Charles Stewart.
1839	July 1st	September 30th	Charles Stewart.
1840	June 29th	—	Chas. Stewart (or Stuart ?).

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF BURGESSES.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Burgess :
1699	June 8th	July 25th	Mr. Justice Thomas Coote (in the room of Sam. Townley, deceased.)
1701	—	October 6th	Capt. Thomas Townley (in the room of Henry Waldrane, Esqr., deceased).
1702	January 29th (?)	January 29th (?)	Cont'd. (?) Francis White (?) (in the room of James Moore, Esqr., of "Dorcorirath in the County Tirone" [Tyrone ?], resigned).
1703	April 1st	April 1st	Lieut. (?) Conners Perrott (in the room of Lieut. (?) Thomas Bennett, resigned).
1703	—	October 4th	Mr. Thomas Fleming, junr. (in the room of Lieut. (?) Conners Perrott).
1703	—	Do.	Mr. Alexr. Brooke (in the room of Mr. William Brooke, his father).
1704	—	August 31st	Mr. John Ballard.
1704	—	Do.	Mr. Alexander Brooke.
1704	—	Do.	Mr. Isaac Adreene.
1704	August 31st	—	Capt. Henry Gullim.
1707	July 17th	July 17th	Mr. Abra : Finlay (in the room of Mr. John Ballard, deceased).
1708	—	May 20th	Robt. Sanderson, Esqr. (in the room of Mr. Isaac Adreene, it being decided, at a Public Court, that the latter had not shown he was qualified to be a Burgess).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Burgess :
1708	August 30th	—	Major William Nesbitt (in the room of Capt. Thomas Fleming, Senior, deceased).
1720	January 27th	March 31st, 1721	Theophilus Clements, Esqr. (in the room of Abraham Finlay, deceased).
1721 (?)	December 1st	December 1st	Captain Thomas Nesbitt (in the room of Mr. Henry Gullims, deceased).
1722	February 10th	September 30th, 1723.	Robert Tigh, Esqr. (in the room of Robert Clements, Esqr., deceased).
1722	February 12th	January 2nd, 1723.	Mr. Thomas Finlay (in the room of Thomas Ash, Esqr., deceased).
1722	May 23rd	May 23rd	Mr. William Nesbitt (in the room of Col. Arnold Cosbye, deceased).
1722	—	May 23rd	William Nesbitt, Esqr. (in the room of Arnold Cosby, deceased). [Note.—Compare the entry just before this one.]
1723	—	Jan. 4th (?)	John Clements (in the room of Thomas Fonally, Esqr., deceased).
1724	April 30th	August 26th	Mr. Robt. Nesbitt (in the room of Col. Robt. Sanderson, deceased).
1725	October 22nd	April 1st, 1726	Mr. Henry Clements (in the room of Francis Whyte, Esqr., of Redhill, deceased).
1727	—	October 9th	Mr. John Clements. [Note.—Compare entry for 1723.]
1728	—	September 10th	James Nesbitt, Esqr. (in the room of Theophilus Clements, Esqr., deceased).
1728	September 18th	—	James Nesbitt, Esqr. (in the room of Theophilus Clements, Esqr., deceased). [Note.—Compare the entry just before this one.]
1729	February 7th (?)	February 7th (?)	Mr. Nathaniel Clements (in the room of Edward Davenport, Esqr., deceased).
1734	September 23rd	—	Alexr. Nesbitt, Gent., of the City of Dublin (in the room of Francis Aldrich, Esqr., deceased).
1735	March 10th	June 25th	Charles Lambert, Esqr. (in the room of John Price, Senr., deceased).
1739 (?)	—	—	Charles Lambert. [Note.—Compare entry previous to this one.]
1740	January 27th	—	Cosby Nesbitt (in the room of Charles Lambert, Esqr., deceased).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Burgess :
1741	May 14th	—	Thom. Tygh, Esqr., of Mitchells-town (in the room of Thomas Coote, Esqr., deceased).
1741	June 13th	June 13th	John Tuite, Esqr., of Ballynagaran (?) (in the room of James Nesbitt, Esqr., deceased).
1741	—	May 14th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr.
1742	August 26th	—	William Sanford, Esqr., of the City of Dublin (in the room of Robert Nesbitt, Esqr., deceased).
1743	June 11th	—	Thomas Burrowes, Esqr. (in the room of Alexr. Nesbitt, Esqr., deceased).
1744 (?)	February 1st	25th June, 1744	George Higginbotham, Gentn. (in the room of William Nesbitt, the elder, Esqr., deceased).
1745	June 8th	June 8th	Mr. Andrew Nixon, Gentn., of Cavan (in the room of Col. Henry Clements, deceased).
1745	July 20th	—	Mr. Robt. Clements (in the room of his father, John Clements, Esqr., deceased).
1747	July 30th	—	Alexr. Nesbitt, of the City of Dublin (in the room of Robert Clements, Esqr., deceased).
1750	April 30th	April 30th	Theophilus Clements, Esqr., of Rakeny, County Cavan (in the room of Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr., deceased).
1751	June 3rd	—	Andrew Nesbitt, Esqr., of the City of Dublin (in the room of Thomas Fleming, Esqr., deceased).
1751	June 17th	—	Robert Clements, Esqr., of the City of Dublin (in the room of Alexander Brooke, Gent., deceased).
1756	April 19th	—	John Enery, Esqr., of Boynboy [Bawnboy?] (in the room of William Nesbitt, Esquire, Dromalee, County Cavan, deceased).
1756	December 20th	—	George Montgomery, Esqr. (in room of John Enery, Esqr., of Boynboy [Bawnboy?], County Cavan, deceased).
1757	April 18th	—	Captain William Nesbitt (in the room of John Tuite, Esqr., of Newgrove, County Meath, lately deceased).
1757	November 14	November 14th	Mark Magrath, Gent., of Cavan, late Town Clerk (in the room of Andw. Nixon, Esqr., deceased).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Burgess :
1762	January 6th	January 6th	Revd. A. Deacon Jos. Story, of Bingfield, County Cavan (in room of Stern Tighe, Esqr., of Mitchelstown, County Westmeath, deceased).
1763 (1769 ?)	—	June 26th	William Harkness, Esqr., of Corr, County Cavan. [See entry at 1769].
1764	April 3rd	—	Col. John Eyre (Esqr.), of Eyre Court, County Galway (in the room of Thomas Burrows, Esqr., of Stradone, County Cavan, deceased).
1767	June 29th	June 29th	Capt. Thomas Nesbitt (Esqr.), of Lismore (in the room of William Sanford, Esqr., deceased).
1767	November 11th	November 11th	Capt. Henry Clements, of Rakenny (in the room of Robert Tighe, Esqr., deceased).
1767	December 20th	December 20th	John Nesbitt, Esqr., of the City of Dublin (in the room of the Revd. Arch. Deacon Story, deceased).
1768	April 18th	— June, 1768 (?)	Mr. Henry Taylor, of Rakenny (in the room of Mr. George Higingbotham, deceased).
1769	February 10th	February 10th	William Harkness, of Corr (in the room of Mr. Henry Taylor, deceased). [See entry at 1763.]
1775	January 21st	January 21st	Mr. Robt. Freeman, of Cavan, (in the room of Mark Magrath, Esqr., deceased).
1776	November 8th	November 8th	John Enery, Esqr., Bawnboy, County Cavan (in the room of Thomas Finlay, of the City of Dublin, deceased).
1778	April 16th	April 16th	Capt. John Clements (Esqr.), of the City of Dublin (in the room of the Right Honble. Nathl. Clements (Esqr.), of the City of Dublin, deceased).
1778	April 16th	April 16th	James Young, Esqr., of Lahard, County Cavan (in the room of Col. William Nesbitt (Esqr.), deceased).
1782	September 30th	September 30th	Robert Clements, Esquire, of Rakeney, County Cavan (in the room of the Rt. Honble. Lord Eyre, deceased).
1787	October 1st	October 1st	Saml. Madden, Esqr., of Hilton, County Monaghan (in the room of George Montgomery, of Ballyconnell, County Cavan, deceased).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Burgess :
1791	October 3rd	—	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr., of Crossdoney Lodge, County Cavan (in the room of Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr., of Lismore, deceased).
1796	March 21st	—	Sam. Burrowes, Esqr., of Cavan (in the room of Robt. Freeman, Esqr., of Cavan, deceased).
1797	June 26th	—	Revd. Albert (?) Nesbitt, of Crossdoney Lodge, County Cavan (in the room of William Harkness, of Cor, whose resignation as a Burgess—due to age and infirmity—was accepted at a Town Court on the 27th June, 1796).
1803	June 27th	—	John Richardson, Esqr., of Summerhill (in the room of Henry Clements, Esqr., deceased).
1803	Do.	—	Revd. Ed. Lucas, of Wood Lodge (in the room of Robert Clements, Esqr., deceased). [Note.—The Revd. Ed. Lucas married a Miss Clements, of Rathkenny, Cootehill. There being no successor in the male line of the Clements family, the Revd. Ed. Lucas added "Clements" to his name, and the family has since been named Lucas-Clements.]
1805	July 1st	September 30th	Henry J. Clements, Esqr., of Ashfield Lodge [Cootehill] (in the room of the Right Honble. Earl of Leitrim, deceased).
1805	July 1st	September 30th (?)	Revd. Jos. Story, of Ballyconnell House (in the room of Theos. Clements, Esqr., deceased).
1809(?)	October 2nd (?)	October 2nd (?)	Saml. Moore, Esqr.
1810	October 1st	October 1st	Robt. Saunderson, Esqr. (in the room of the Revd. Jos. Story, deceased).
1810	October 1st	October 1st	Cosby Young, Esqr. (in the room of Js. Young, deceased).
1811	— September or — October (?)	—	Thomas Burrowes, Esqr., of Stradone.
1813	October 4th	October 4th	Reverend John Richardson (in the room of his father, Major John Richardson (Esqr.), who resigned, his residing in England making it impossible for him to attend.)
1818	April 1st	April 1st	William Burrowes, Esqr. (in the room of Samuel Burrowes, Esqr., deceased).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Burgess. :
1818	April 1st	—	Revd. Jos. Story.
1818	Do.	—	William Nesbitt, Esqr.
1838 (?)	June 28th	September 18th	Theophilus [Edward] Lucas Clements, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	—	John Nesbitt, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	September 30th, 1839.	Robert Burrowes, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	September 30th, 1839.	Cosby Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	—	Alexander Nesbitt, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	—	John Tatlow, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	June 28th, 1838	George Roe, Esqr. [He put "M.D." to his signature in the Corporation book. In 1824 a George Roe, Esq., Surgeon and M.D., had charge of the County Infirmary— now called the County Sur- gical Hospital—in the town of Cavan.]
1838 (?)	Do.	June 28, 1838	Henry Theos. Kilbee, Esqr.
1838 (?)	Do.	September 30th, 1839.	Robert Sanderson, Esqr.

 BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF RECORDERS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Recorder :
1699 (About)	—	—	Robt. Sanders, Esqr.
1707	October 6th	November 3rd	Nicholas Mahon, Esqr., Counsel- at-Law (in the room of Robt. Sanders, Esqr., "Her Majesty's Privy Sergant-at- Law for neglect of his duty").
1731	June 28th	Sept. 18th	Jeffard Nesbitt, Esqr., Counsel- at-Law (in the room of Nicholas Mahon, Esqr., de- ceased).
1785	June 27th	October 3rd	Robert Clements, Counsellor- at-Law.
1786	June 26th	October 2nd	Robert Clements, Esqr., Coun- sellor-at-Law.
1787	June 25th	October 1st	Robert Clements, Esqr., Coun- sellor-at-Law.
1788	June 30th	October 6th	Robt. Clements, Esqr., Coun- sellor-at-Law.
1789	June 29th	October 5th	Robt. Clements, Esqr., Coun- sellor-at-Law.
1790	June 28th	October 4th	Robt. Clements, Esqr., Coun- sellor-at-Law.
1791	June 27th	October 3rd	Robert Clements, Esqr., Coun- sellor-at-Law.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Recorder :
1792	June 25th	October 1st	Robert Clements, Esqr., Counsellor-at-Law.
1793	July 1st	September 30th	Robt. Clements, Esqr., Counsellor-at-Law.
1794	June 30th	October 6th	Robt. Clements, Esqr., Counsellor-at-Law.
1797	June 26th (?)	—	Robt. Clements, Esqr., Counsellor-at-Law.
1800	—	October 6th	Robt. Clements, Esqr.
1801	June 29th	October 5th	Robt. Clements, Esqr.
1839	September 30th	—	Oliver Nugent, Esqr. (Elected Recorder and Town Clerk).

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF DEPUTY RECORDERS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Deputy Recorder :
1703	(About) —	—	Ja. [James ?] Magrath. [In the Corporation book of 1680 to 1840, he signs himself as "DR" in 1703, etc. Entries by him in book, 1696, 1702, 1716, etc. There was a (Ja. ?) Magrath Deputy Recorder until 1748.]
1731	June 28th	—	James Magrath, of Belturbet (?)
1749	—	—	Jno. Donaldson. [First signs himself "Depty. Recorder" 2nd October, 1749. Last entry by him on the 30th September, 1751.]
1752	—	—	Mark Magrath. [First entry by him on 29th June, 1752. Last entry by him on 5th November, 1757. He was also Town Clerk.]
1759	(About) —	—	Charles Swindell. [He was also Town Clerk.]
1779	June 28th	—	Charles Swindell, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for the ensuing year.]
1782	July 1st	—	Charles Swindell, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for the ensuing year.]
1783	June 30th	—	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for the ensuing year.]

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Deputy Recorder :
1784	June 28th	—	Archibald Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1785	June 27th	October 3rd	Archibald Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1786	June 26th	October 2nd	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1787	June 25th	October 1st	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1788	June 30th	October 6th	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1789	June 29th	October 5th	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1790	June 28th	October 4th	Archld. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1791	June 27th	October 3rd	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1792	June 25th	October 1st	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1793	July 1st	September 30th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1794	June 30th	October 6th	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1795	June 29th	October 5th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1796	June 27th	October 3rd	Arch. Watt, Gentleman. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1797	June 26th (?)	October 2nd	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1798	June 25th	October 1st	Arch. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1799	July 1st	September 30th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1800	June 30th	October 6th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1801	—	—	—
1802	June 28th	October 4th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1803	June 27th	October 3rd	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1804	June 25th	October 1st	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1805	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Archibald Watt } [Both elected Thos. Bligh } Deputy Recorders and Town Clerks.]
1806	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Arch. Watt } [Both elected Thos. Bligh. } Deputy Re- corders and Town Clerks.]

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Deputy Recorder :
1807	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th do.	Archd. Watt. } [Both elected Thos. Bligh. } Deputy Re- corders and Town Clerks.]
1808	June 27th	October 3rd	Thomas Bligh [Elected De- puty Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1809	June 26th	October 2nd	Thomas Bligh. [Elected De- puty Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1810	June 25th	October 1st	Thos. Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1811	July 1st	— September or — October (?)	Thomas Bligh. [Elected De- puty Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1812	June 29th	October 5th	Thos. Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1813	June 28th	October 4th	Thomas Bligh. [Elected De- puty Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1814	June 27th	— (?) October	Thos. Blyth [Bligh ?]. [Elected Deputy Recorder.]
1815	— (?) June	— (?) October	Thos. Blyth [Bligh ?]. Elected Deputy Recorder.]
1816	—	—	—
1817	June 24th	—	Thomas Blythe. [Elected De- puty Recorder.]
—	—	—	—
1838	September 28th	September 28th	Thomas Bligh. [Elected De- puty Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1839	July 1st	September 30th (?)	Thomas Bligh, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF TOWN CLERKS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Town Clerk :
1752	(About) —	—	Mark Magrath. [He was De- puty Recorder also.]
1757	November 14th	—	Mr. James Magrath (in the room of Mark Magrath, who, having resigned, was elected a Bur- gess and Vice Sovereign.— Last entry by James Magrath on the 2nd October, 1758.)

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Town Clerk :
1759 (About)	—	—	Charles Swindell. [His first entry in the Corporation book of 1680 to 1840 was on the 25th June, 1759, and his last entry on the 30th September, 1782. He was also Deputy Recorder.]
1779	June 28th	—	Charles Swindell, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for the ensuing year.]
1782	July 1st	—	Charles Swindell, Gent. Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for the ensuing year.]
1783	June 30th	—	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk for the ensuing year.]
1784	June 28th	—	Archibald Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1785	June 27th	October 3rd	Archibald Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1786	June 26th	October 2nd	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1787	—	October 1st	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1788	June 30th	October 6th	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1789	June 29th	October 5th	Archd. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1790	June 28th	October 4th	Archld. Watt, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1791	June 27th	October 3rd	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1792	June 25th	October 1st	Archd. Watt. Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1793	July 1st	September 30th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1794	June 30th	October 6th	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1795	June 29th	October 5th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1796	June 27th	October 3rd	Arch. Watt, Gentleman. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]

Year:	Date Elected:	Date Sworn:	Name of Town Clerk:
1797	June 26th (?)	October 2nd	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1798	June 25th	October 1st	Arch. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1799	July 1st	September 30th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1800	June 30th	October 6th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1801	June 29th	October 5th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Town Clerk.]
1802	June 28th	October 4th	Archd. Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1803	June 27th	October 3rd	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1804	June 25th	October 1st	Archibald Watt. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1805	{ July 1st Do.	September 30th Do.	Archibald Watt. } [Both elected Thos. Bligh. } Deputy Recorders and Town Clerks.]
1806	{ June 30th Do.	October 6th Do.	Arch. Watt. } [Both elected De- Thos. Bligh. } puty Recorders and Town Clerks.]
1807	{ June 29th Do.	October 5th Do.	Archd. Watt. } [Both elected Thos. Bligh. } Deputy Recorders and Town Clerks.]
1808	June 27th	October 3rd	Thomas Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1809	June 26th	October 2nd	Thomas Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1810	June 25th	October 1st	Thos. Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1811	July 1st	— September or — October (?)	Thomas Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1812	June 29th	October 5th	Thos. Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1813	June 28th	October 4th	Thomas Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
—	—	—	—
1838	September 28th	September 28th	Thomas Bligh. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1839	July 1st	September 30th (?)	Thomas Bligh, Gent. [Elected Deputy Recorder and Town Clerk.]
1839	September 30th	—	Oliver Nugent, Esqr. [Elected Recorder and Town Clerk.]

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF SERGEANTS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Sergeant :
1702	—	Octr. 5th	William Duncan.
	—	Do.	John Duncan (" Sworne Serjants Dureing Pleasure.")
1707	(About)	—	Edward Hinson.
1707	—	October 6th	Will : Duncan
	—	Do.	John Donaldson.
1708	—	October 4th	William Duncan.
1709	—	October 3rd	William Duncan.
	—	Do.	Arthur Golaher.
1714	—	October 4th	Will : Duncan.
	—	Do.	James Black.
1716	—	May 17th	Bryan Covey.
1723	—	October 30th	Edwd. Stinson.
	—	Do.	Bryan Covey
			{ Both sworn sergeants of the Corpora- tion during the sove- reign's will and pleasure.
1725	—	October 4th	Alexr. McDowell.
	—	Do.	Robert Bainridge.
1727	—	October 2nd	Edwd. Stevenson.
	—	Do.	Alexr. McDowell.
1728	—	September 30th	Edwd. Stevenson.
	—	Do.	Alexr. McDowell.
1747	—	June 20th	George Willson (Sworn one of the " Town Serjeants of sd. Burr. during pleasure.")
About or after 1820(?)	March 30th	March 30th	John Reilly (Appointed town sergeant).

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF CONSTABLES.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Constable :
1706	—	June 20th	Thomas Cole.
	—	Do.	John Duncan.
1707	December 4th	5th Feb. 1708 (?)	Thomas Ballard.
	Do.	20th Feb. 1708 (?)	Charles Bready, or Brady, (Sworn Petty Constables in the room of Thomas Harison and James Lowen (?) respec- tively).

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Constable :
1708	{ January 6th	—	John Edmiston, junr. Cornick Brogan, junr. (Petty Constables).
1709	—	July 30th	Joseph Hunt (Petty Constable).
1717	{ — —	July 13th Do.	Edwd. Stinson. Arthur Cannon. (Petty Constables.)
1721	—	November 2nd	Richd. Keane (Petty Constable).
1723	{ — —	November 14th Do.	John Burrows. Saml. Lenard.
—	—	—	—
1772	{ April 1st Do.	April 1st Do.	Mr. Robert Arskin. Mr. Henry Ireland. (Appointed "Pety constables.")
1773	{ April 1st Do.	April 1st Do.	Archd. Watt. Phillip Brady. ("Pety constables.")
1774	{ March 3rd Do.	March 3rd Do.	Michael Barry, of Cavan town. Nicholas Ferrall, of Cavan town, (Both "Pety Constables.")
1775	{ April 13th Do.	April 13th Do.	John Gillroy. William Beatty. (Petty Constables).
1776	{ March 28th Do.	— —	John Mulligan. John J. Eurman (?). (Petty Constables).
1777	{ May 8th —	— —	Edmond Burk. John Loughman. (Petty Constables).
1778	—	—	—
1779	{ February 4th Do.	February 4th Do.	David Brown. Phelemy Timmon. (Petty Constables).
1780	{ December 7th Do.	December 7th Do.	Henry Ireland, of Cavan town. John McPadden, "the younger," of Cavan town. (Both appointed Petty Constables for the ensuing year).
1782	{ March 7th Do.	March 21st Do.	James Magaghan. James Morrow. (Petty Constables).
1783	{ March 13th Do.	March 13th Do.	John Mervyn. Simon Tyrrell. (Petty Constables).
1786	{ February 23rd Do.	February 23rd Do.	William Thornton, of Cavan town. Paul Sheridan, of Cavan town. (Appointed Petty Constables).
1788	{ — —	May 22nd (?) Do.	John Brown. John Cassidy. (Petty Constables).
1796	{ — —	May 26th Do.	John Armstrong. John Cassidy. (Constables).
1819	—	March 17th	J. P. Smith (Appointed mace bearer and constable for borough).

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF WEIGHMASTERS.

Year :	Date Elected :	Date Sworn :	Name of Weighmaster :
1724	—	July 14th	Samll. Deyos. [In one of the Corporation books there is a record, signed, sealed and dated the 14th July, 1724, of a debt of forty pounds sterling due jointly and severally by Samuel Deyos, of Cavan, and Edward Magrath, of Derryvackney, County Cavan, to Theophilus Clements, Esqr., Sovereign. It is provided, however, that if Samuel Deyos faithfully performs the office of crane-master or weighmaster, the obligation is to be void.]
1779	May 20th	—	Mr. Henry Ireland (Appointed "Scale Master.").
1782	—	March 7th	Archd. Watt, of Cavan town (Sworn weigh master for the "market days to be held on Teusday." Edward Plant was sworn deputy weigh master to Archd. Watt.)

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

Year :	Date Elected : (or Admitted by the Town Court.)	Date Sworn :	Name of Attorney :
1703	—	July 29th	Loughlin Smyth.
1708	Aug. 12th	—	Peter Wright.
1709	—	Augt. 25th	Mr. David Lynch.
1716	—	May 17th	Jas. Magrath, Jr.
1719	—	June 29th	Edward Magrath.
1720	—	December 1st	John Wilkinson.
1723	—	July 11th	William Doingan.
1726	—	October 3rd	Mark Magrath
1728	—	October 31st	John Donaldson.
1774	{ March 3rd	March 3rd	Edmund Beatty, " the younger."
	{ March 17th	March 17th	Charles Swindell, " the younger."
1782	{ March 21st	March 21st	Miles Moran, of Cavan.
	{ Do.	Do.	Phillipp Reilly, of Swelland [Swellan (?), Cavan.]
1782	December 19th	December 19th	Charles McCallan.
1784	August 26th	August 26th	Richd. Castles, Gent, of Cavan.

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.)

Date Elected.	Name of Member (Burgess).
1727 { October 9th Do.	Theophilus Clements, Esqr. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. [Both unanimously elected by the Sovereign, Portreeves, Burgesses and Freemen at a Court of Election held by virtue of a Precept to the Sovereign from the Sheriff of the County of Cavan.]
1745 October 28th	Robert Clements, Esqr., of Rakenny, in the room of Henry Clements, Esqr., deceased. [Elected unanimously—28 members of the Corporation sign the record of election in the Corporation minute book of 1680 to 1840.]
1747 October 22nd	Rt. Honble. Edward Weston (Esqr.), in the room of Robt. Clements, Esqr., deceased. [Elected unanimously—8 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1750 April 30th	Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr., of Lismore, County Cavan, in the room of Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr., deceased. [Elected unanimously—6 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1761 { April 27th Do.	Right Honble. Nathl. Clements, of the City of Dublin. Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr., of Lismore, County Cavan. [Both "duly and freely" elected unanimously.—26 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1768 { July 6th Do.	Right Honble. Nathl. Clements (Esqr.) of the City of Dublin. Capt. Thomas Nesbitt (Esqr.), of Lismore, County Cavan. [Both elected unanimously—30 members sign the record of election.]
1769 November 20th	Lieut. Col. Henry Theops. Clements (Esqr.) (in the room of the Right Honourable Nathl. Clements Esqr.), who made his election for the County of Leitrim.) [Elected unanimously—17 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1776 { May 13th Do.	Right Honourable Nathl. Clements (Esqr.), of the City of Dublin. Thomas Nesbitt, Esqr., of Deansfort, County Cavan. [Both elected unanimously—25 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1777 November 12th	Captain John Clements (Esqr.), of the City of Dublin [Elected unanimously—14 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1790 { April 26th Do.	Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. Rt. Honble. Lord Chas. Fitz Gerald. [Elected unanimously—14 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]

Date Elected.	Name of Member (Burgess).
1797 { July 29th Do.	Right Honbl. Ld. Viscount Clements. Thos. Nesbitt, Esqr. [Both elected unanimously—2 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]
1798 February 8th	The Honble. George Cavendish (in the room of Ld. Viscount Clements who made his election for the County of Leitrim). [Elected unanimously.—2 members of the Corporation sign the record of election.]

[NOTE.—In this *Journal*, Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. No. 1, there are lists of the Members of the Irish House of Commons for Cavan County and the Boroughs of Cavan and Belturbet, from 1585 to 1800. The foregoing list of Members for Cavan Borough is taken direct from one of the original minute books (period, 1680 to 1840) of the Corporation. Between this list and those already published as mentioned, some slight differences are noticeable. The minute books have no reference to the election of 1783.]

BOROUGH OF CAVAN.

LIST OF FREEMEN.

NOTE.—The following is a selected (not a complete) list of the Freemen elected or sworn between 1697 and 1840.

Year :	Names of Freemen :
1697 to 1714.	Dennis Brogan, Mr. Justice Coote, Brockwell Newburgh, "Hen. Ld. [Lord ?] Gallaway Marquesdc Monntrantra," Fran. Blundell, Tho. Fleming, junr., Theophilus Butler, Col. Robt. Sanderson [Revd. ?] James Cottingham, Clke. [Clerk ?], Doctor Jo. Lenowse, Theo. Clements, Honble. Will : Evans.
1702 to 1714	Willm. Nesbett, John Price, Robt. Clements, Hen. Brooke, Alexr. Brookes, James Magrath, Alexr. Sanderson, Hen. Grattan, Richd. Sheridan, Geo. Cottnam, Robt. Maxwell, Amb: Burrows, Arthur Forster, John Maclelan, Patk. Enery, David Lynch, Terence McGuire, John Kennedy, Will. Moore, Arth. Vis. (?) Ld. [Lord ?] Granard, Robt. Faris, Robt. McLeland, The Honble. Will : Bivans ; Joseph Adison [enrolled 5th May, 1709—was he Joseph Addison, the famous English poet and essayist ?]
1714	Roger Smyth, Geo : Robinson, Robt. Cole ; Timothy Kilmore [the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore].
1715	Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
1719	The Honble. Richd. Munden, Brigadier of His Majesty's Forces.
1720	Timothy [Godwin] the [Protestant] Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh [Bishop of Kilmore—1713 to 1727, when he was translated to Cashel ; died in 1729].
1735	Samll. Donaldson, Reverend Thos. Sheridan, D.D.
1739	George Moore.
1740	Thomas Ireland.
1747	Nathl. Clements.
1749	Charles Swindell.
1751	Clotworthy Soden.

Year :

Names of Freemen :

- 1755 The Honble. Thos. George Southwell, Richd. Boyle, Esq., Major
Henry Gore, George Montgomery, Esqr.
- 1756 Francis Pierpont Burton.
- 1781 Richd. Bard. Harcourt, of London, England [Admitted and sworn].
- 1783 Archibald Watt.
- 1791 Cosby Nesbitt, Esqr., of Crossdoney Lodge.
- 1796 Saml. Burrowes.
- 1797 Revd. Albert Nesbitt.
- 1803 Rev. Ed. Lucas, John Richardson.
- 1805 Revd. Jas. Storey.
- 1838(?) The last Freemen (5) elected on 28th June, 1838 :—Thomas Bligh,
Wm. Smith, John Murray, John Dunbar, Charles Stewart (or
Stuart).

NOTES.—Some of the Freemen, apparently not being able to write, put their mark at their names in the Corporation book. In some instances, a person elected a Burgess also became a Freeman on the same day.

TERENCE S. SMYTH.

THE BALLYHEADY MOUNTAIN CAIRN.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF A BRONZE AGE TOMB IN CO.
CAVAN.

Early in September, 1932, while some County Council workmen were making preparations for the removal of materials, for use as road-metal, from the conspicuous cairn on the northern slope of Ballyheady Mountain, some two miles south of Ballyconnell, a pre-historic tomb was discovered. Under a massive limestone slab a cavity was observed, and on further investigation a skull and some human bones were found. The discovery was promptly reported to the Garda Síochána, and arrangements were made to have the site examined by the National Museum authorities. Shortly afterwards the place was visited by Mr. Sean P. O'Riordain, who examined the finds. In a recent contribution to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries*,—Vol. LXII, 1933—Mr. O'Riordain summarises the results of his investigations. A brief account of the discovery, with some of his conclusions, will be of special interest for those who would essay to solve the mysteries of pre-historic times.

The cairn is in the townland of *Killaragh*, in the parish of Kildallan, but the elevated ground, on the slope of which the cairn is situated, is locally known as *Ballyheady Mountain*. The townland of Ballyheady, however, lying to the west of Killaragh and separated from it by the Woodford River, represents only a comparatively small section of this hilly region which is covered with a layer of peat of variable depth. Underlying this peaty layer is a sandy soil which, owing to the effects of denudation, protrudes in many places through the peat. The stones comprising the cairn are principally water-rolled sandstone.

The burial was located on a projection extending beyond what may be considered to be the eastern edge of the cairn. The grave consisted of the massive limestone slab measuring, approximately, seven feet by four feet and resting in a sloping position on a stone placed underneath. The slab sloped towards the west, and the front or eastern end of the grave was closed by a low, roughly-built, dry stone wall, which formed the arc of a circle of which the eastern edge of the slab was the chord. The space between the wall and the slab was closed by flat stones. The construction was, therefore, of a comparatively simple type.

The human remains found in the grave show both inhumation and cremation: that they belong to the Bronze Age is a reasonable conjecture. The skull lay on the north side of the grave, and the cremated remains were mostly behind the supporting stone. Some of the bones showed traces of fire, but the process of cremation does not seem to have been thorough, as some large pieces remained.

No Bronze Age objects, such as have been found elsewhere, in connection with similar burials, were discovered, and the absence of such objects leaves the question of the date of the burial much harder to determine. Mr. O'Riordain suggests that, since both cremated and inhumed remains were found, it belongs to the Middle Bronze Age when the rite of inhumation was giving way before that of cremation. The chronology of the Bronze Age is somewhat indeterminate, but in Ireland, at least, the commencement of the period may be ascribed to about 2,000 B.C. and its termination to about 400 B.C. These are the limits now generally accepted by the most reliable authorities. Assuming that the Ballyheady Mountain burial belongs to the Middle Bronze Age—and the evidence in favour of this is very convincing—its date may, tentatively, be ascribed to about 1,000 B.C., or 1,200 B.C. Further excavations at the cairn, carried out, of course, under the supervision of skilled archaeologists, may, as Mr. O'Riordain observes, substantiate or disprove this conjecture.

The fact of the burial being located on a projection of the cairn, a most unusual position, leads to the conclusion that the grave is a secondary one, that is, that it was constructed at a later period than the cairn itself and somewhat outside its periphery. Furthermore, it would appear to have been joined up with the cairn by the addition of further material, or by the shifting of some of the stones already belonging to the cairn.

The remains were subjected to a minute anatomical examination, but the results, brimful of technical terms, are hardly of general interest. The conclusions of Dr. C. P. Martin, of Dublin, were, very briefly, as follows:—

The remains belong to three individuals—the cranium, mandible, and many of the bones of a female; the bones of a male; some bones, very fragmentary, of a child. The bones had been dis-

turbed, evidently by animals, and some fragments of the humerus of a hare were found. The structure of the tomb would not have prevented the ingress and egress of rats, or even of foxes.

In the case of the male it is evident that the process of cremation was incomplete, since the non-burnt bones were those of the head and feet. Judged by the size of the bones the man was of large size, probably well over six feet in height; the worn condition of his teeth showed that he was of adult age. The skeleton of the female was more complete, and bore no evidence of cremation; evidently the bones were those of an adult about five feet in height, and some of the teeth—the condition of which would indicate those of a young adult—showed signs of dental caries, a disease which appears to be one of the penalties of modern civilization, being very rarely observed in pre-historic skulls. The bones of the child were too fragmentary to afford any information.

The burial presents, therefore, some unusual features: an absence of Bronze Age vessels or implements; an unusual position outside the normal periphery of the cairn; both inhumation and cremation. The inclusion of several bodies in Bronze Age tombs is, however, not unknown. There are references in papers by J. Morris Roberts—*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. XXIV, 1902-'04—and George Coffey in the same *Proceedings*, Vol. XXV, 1904-'05, to similar discoveries. Our knowledge of Bronze Age burial rites is too imperfect to warrant any satisfactory explanation of these remarkable discoveries.

For the accompanying illustrations I am indebted to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The plan and section of the grave and cairn will be readily understood; the lettering is as follows: at S, B, and D, were found the remains of the female; at E, B, and D, were those of the male. At B and D the bones of the male and female were found mixed. The fragmentary bones of the child were found at A. At D was found the humerus of the hare.

It is now, of course, quite impossible to discover the identities of the personages whose remains have rested in the Ballyheady cairn for three thousand years. History is silent on the matter, but there is a local tradition that this cairn marks the burialplace of Conall Cernach, the hero of the *Tain Cycle*. The antiquity of this tradition cannot now be determined—O'Donovan in his *Letters* has no mention of it—and there is no written record which would enable us either to confirm or deny it. Conall Cernach, who was the foster-brother of Cu Chullain, was murdered by the desperadoes of Queen Medb at *Ath na Mianna*—the Ford of the Miners—in Breiffne. The narrative of Conall's flight from Connacht to Breiffne has already been published in *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, Vol. I, pp. 102—111. It is generally accepted that *Ath na Mianna*, the scene of Conall's death, was on the River Graine, now the Woodford River, and in the neigh-

bourhood of the present town of Ballyconnell. The town receives its name from this tradition: DÉAL ÁTA CONAILL , i.e., the ford-mouth of Conall. The actual ford is pointed out, traditionally, a short distance north of the present bridge at Ballyconnell. O'Donovan's statement, that the present bridge crosses at the actual ford, does not now receive local sanction.



CAIRN OF KILLARAGH—GENERAL VIEW.



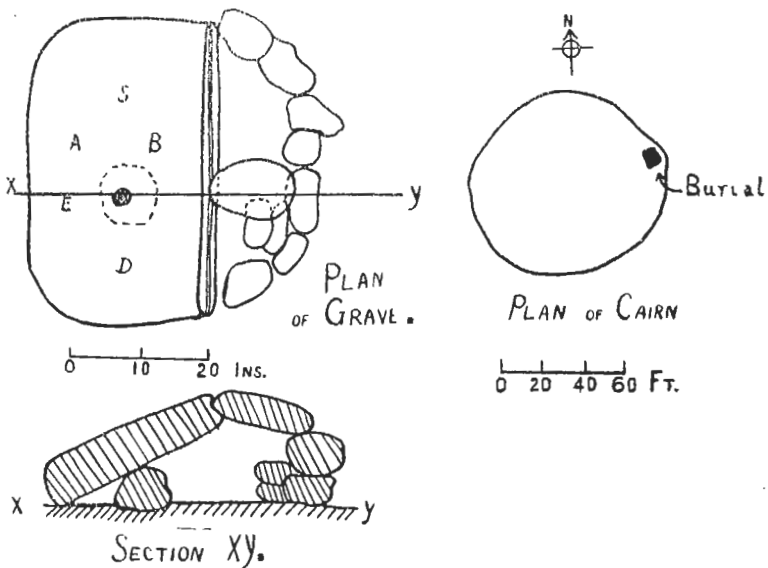
VIEW OF TOMB FROM OUTSIDE.

We have, therefore, both historical and traditional evidence concerning the place of Conall's death; but of his burialplace we have only the tradition. Relying on this tradition of the Ballyheady cairn, some people have hastily inferred—and the inference seemed at first not unreasonable—that the remains



INTERIOR OF TOMB.

[Photo: R.S.A.I.]



PLAN AND SECTION OF ANCIENT BURIAL AT KILLARAGH.

discovered in 1932 were, in part at least, those of Conall Cernach himself. But there are insuperable difficulties in the acceptance of such a belief. Conall was an early *Iron Age* personage, that is, he flourished in the early Celtic period which is dated, approximately, from about 400 B.C. to about 100 A.D. He was associated with the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, was a contemporary of Queen Medb, and belongs, essentially, to the *Tain* period, that is, to the first century of the Christian Era. He must have lived, therefore, at least a thousand years later than the pre-Celtic people whose remains were discovered at the cairn. That Conall rests somewhere on the banks of the Woodford River, and near Ballyconnell, may be reasonably assumed; but whether the Ballyheady cairn is his actual tomb is a question which only future excavations may help to decide. It will be remembered that in the townland of Killycluggin, west of Killaragh and adjoining Ballyheady, was discovered, in 1921, a stone bearing Iron Age decoration: the stone is described in this *Journal*, Vol. II, p. 91. There is here an extensive field for historical research.

The cairn bears traces of having been crudely investigated and partly torn down, evidently by treasure-seekers, many years ago. It was originally considerably higher. The burial, recently discovered, had escaped detection owing to its unusual position. The ancient pile is now preserved under the National Monuments Act, 1930.

PHILIP O'CONNELL.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1930.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Breiffne Antiquarian and Historical Society was held in the Town Hall, Cavan, on Thursday, July 31, 1930. Dr. F. P. Smith (President) occupied the chair. The following members were present : Rev. R. J. Walker, B.A., Arva ; Mrs. B. M. Smith-Brady, F.R.S.A.I., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer ; Messrs. W. H. Halpin, Solr., Cavan ; R. Halpin, Ford Lodge ; A. E. R. MacCabe, Solr. ; T. S. Smyth ; E. T. O'Hanlon, *Anglo-Celt* ; P. O'Connell, M.Sc., Editor of *Journal*.

The outgoing officers were unanimously re-elected, and the work of the Society for the past year was reviewed. At the conclusion of the meeting a party of the members and their friends visited the ruined Priory of the Premonstratensians on Trinity Island, in Loch Uachtair—or "Lough Oughter," to use the common but unintelligible form which has had its origin in Elizabethan documents. The party proceeded by road to the shore of the lake, where Dr. F. P. Smith, President, had very kindly provided a boat which conveyed all across to the Island. The excursion was a very enjoyable one, in ideal weather, and a few pleasant hours were spent inspecting the ruins and deciphering the inscriptions. An account of the foundation and history of the Priory was given by Mr. O'Connell.

It was decided to take the necessary steps to have the ruins vested as a National Monument : the fine proportions of the western gable are now obscured by a thick growth of ivy which, unless removed, will ultimately cause serious damage to the building.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1931.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting was held in the Town Hall, Cavan, on Wednesday, August 26, 1931. Dr. F. P. Smith (President) was in the chair, and the other members present were : Rev. P. O'Reilly, P.P., Knockbride (Vice-President) ; Very Rev. M. Comey, D.D., P.P., V.F., Virginia ; Mrs. B. M. Smith-Brady, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer ; Mr. P. J. Brady, M.R.I.A.I., Ballyhaise, and Mrs. Brady ; Messrs. P. O'Connell, M.Sc., Editor

of *Journal*; E. J. Smyth, Hibernian Bank; T. S. Smyth; A. E. R. MacCabe, Solr.; S. Gilheaney, N.T.; Myles Smith, Kevitt Castle.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from several members. A vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Rev. R. J. Walker, B.A., Arva, a valued member of the Society, was passed in silence, the members standing.

The outgoing officers were unanimously re-elected. The Hon-Treasurer submitted a statement of accounts, and same was considered satisfactory. It was suggested that the entrance fee of 10/- be abolished, but after some discussion the matter was postponed.

Six new members were admitted. The President said that Mr. F. E. Kennedy, Solicitor, had very kindly given the Society accommodation for the Library and Exhibits at his office in Pearse Street. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kennedy for his kindness in the matter. It was decided to request the Vocational Education Committee to make provision in the new Technical School, to be erected in Cavan, for the housing of the Society's collection of books and exhibits. In the Society's exhibits there was the nucleus of a very interesting museum, and these, if housed in a public place, would prove of very great educational value. Glass cases should be provided for these objects from the study of which the students would derive much benefit. The President added that in Liverpool Museum he had seen a quern which had been presented to it by the late Father Meehan, the founder of the Society.

Recent antiquarian discoveries in Cavan and Leitrim were discussed and noted. The President suggested that on such notification the Hon. Secretary should communicate with some member of the Society living in the particular district with a request to make investigations and submit a report. This was agreed to.

As the weather was unfavourable the projected excursion to Drumlane Abbey was postponed.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1932.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting was held in the Town Hall, Cavan, on Wednesday, August 10, 1932. Rev. P. MacNiffe, B.A., B.D., B.C.L., presided. The other members present were: Mrs. B. M. Smith-Brady, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. A. E. R. MacCabe, Solr.; John Tierney, Hotel, Virginia; S. Gilheaney, N.T.; P. O'Connell, M.Sc. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Finegan; Dr. F. P. Smith, President; Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry, Castle Coole, Enniskillen; Mr. W. H. Halpin, solr., and other members.

The outgoing officers were unanimously re-elected. The

editor of the *Journal*—Mr. O'Connell—reported that the materials for next issue were nearly ready, and that as soon as the Committee decided that publication was, financially, practicable the manuscript would be sent to the printers.

At the termination of the meeting the members visited the site of the old Franciscan Abbey of Cavan, and examined the tower which is the only portion of the ancient structure which has survived. Mr. O'Connell gave an account of the history of the Abbey and its founder, incidents in its early story, its decline and fall, and of the many distinguished personages, including Bishop Thomas MacBrady, Primate Hugh O'Reilly, Owen Roe O'Neill, and many others, who rest in unmarked and now unknown graves in the ancient cemetery.

It was decided to make representations to the National Monuments Advisory Council, and to Cavan Urban Council, to have the tower vested as a National Monument.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1933.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, Cavan, on Friday, December 29, 1933, Very Rev. P. V. Rudden, President of St. Patrick's College, presiding. The other members present were: Rev. John O'Reilly, Adm., Cavan; Rev. J. Maguire, C.C.; Mrs. B. M. Smith-Brady, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. B. T. Cullen, Cavan; Miss Smith, Kevitt Castle; Messrs. T. S. Smyth; W. H. Halpin, Solr.; A. E. R. MacCabe, solr.; P. O'Connell, M.Sc., Editor of *Journal*; H. Fitzsimons, Virginia; D. Smith, Kevitt Castle.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Finegan; Dr. F. P. Smith, Kevitt Castle, President; Mr. E. T. O'Hanlon, *Anglo-Celt*.

The Treasurer's Report was considered and adopted. The outgoing officers were unanimously re-elected, with the addition of Rev. J. Maguire, C.C., to the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Halpin it was decided that the entrance fee be suspended for 1934.

A paper entitled *Cavan in the 18th Century: the Itinerary of Isaac Butler, circa 1745*, was contributed by Mr. O'Connell. The paper dealt with the journey of Isaac Butler, a Dublin physician, through Co. Cavan about the middle of the 18th century. Butler gives intimate descriptions of the towns and villages through which he passed, with interesting comments on the social and economic conditions of the time. At Swanlinbar he visited the sulphur springs, and discusses some of the medicinal properties of the waters. The Itinerary is specially interesting on account of the familiar glimpses it furnishes of Co. Cavan and its people at a period which is singularly lacking in historical records. The

paper, which is a lengthy one, is reserved for a later issue of the *Journal*.

On the motion of the Rev. Chairman, seconded by Mr. Halpin, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Connell for his very informative paper. The proceedings then terminated.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Committee Meeting was held in the Town Hall, Cavan, on Wednesday, January 3, 1934, Mr. W. H. Halpin, solr., presiding; also present, Mrs. B. M. Smith-Brady, Messrs. A. E. R. MacCabe, Solr., and P. O'Connell, M.Sc.

Mrs. Smith-Brady tendered her resignation as Hon. Treasurer owing to pressure of work in other directions. The Committee reluctantly and with regret accepted her resignation. On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. I. A. Montgomery, Manager, Ulster Bank, Cavan, was appointed Hon. Treasurer.

The financial position of the Society was discussed, and it was decided to make arrangements for the publication of the *Journal* early in 1934.

REVIEWS.

Journal of the County Louth Archæological Society, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1931 : No. 4, 1932. 10/- each. (Dundalk: William Tempest, Dundalgan Press.)

These issues of the *Louth Journal* maintain the high standard which that publication has established for itself since the foundation of the Louth Society in 1904, and we congratulate our contemporary on the unique position it now occupies among historical *Journals*. The 1931 issue has a detailed account, based on a pamphlet of 1681, of some of the principals who figured at the trial of Blessed Óliver Plunket, and presenting some new historical features of the Plot then being formulated against the Primate.

Mr. H. G. Tempest continues his investigations of the Dorsey Entrenchment. In No. 4 the same writer, in a valuable contribution to the topography of South Ulster, deals with the description of the view from Sliabh Fuaid from an early Irish poem in the *Book of Leinster*. Prof. McNeill adds some notes in which he identifies, tentatively, *Sleive Galeng*—the "Mountains of the Galeng"—with the Loughanleagh group, south of Bailieboro. The latter group, on the southeast border of ancient Breiffne, can hardly, however, be designated as "gannarda," or scant in height, which is the term applied to Sleive Galeng in the poem.

There are several articles of interest for Breiffne readers. The extracts from the Galligan MS. in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, for which we are indebted to Eamonn Ó Tuathail, have many references to people and places in Co. Cavan. Peter Galligan (or Gallegan) was a hedge schoolmaster and a good Gaelic scholar who had his residence in the parish of Moynalty, Co. Meath; in the period 1841-'44, when the manuscript was compiled, he was living in the townland of Ballymacain, or Ballymakane—the Gaelic form as he writes it is *Dáile mhic Cárnaoin*—beside the conspicuous hill of Ardmaghbreague (once a stronghold of the Plunket family: their family tomb, dated 1688, is to be seen in the old cemetery of Robertstown), near Kilmainhamwood. His ancestors, as appears from a genealogy in one of his MSS., belonged to the district of Sliabh Glah in the parish of Denn, Co. Cavan—"Sliabh gCláist le taob an Cúmain." Galligan's Gaelic collections are voluminous and preserve the compositions—now, unfortunately, in great part forgotten by the present generation—of many of his contemporary literary celebrities: Bryan Clarke, of Nobber; Fataer Paul O'Brien, of Breakey, afterwards Professor of Gaelic in Maynooth; Michael Clarke, of Whitewood; James Tevlin, of Billywood; James Martin, of Millbrock, Oldcastle; William Walsh, of Athnaharnat, near Virginia; Matthew Monaghan, of Mullagh; Peter Rogers, of Bailieboro; Peter Colderick, of Whitewood, and many others. What a galaxy of Gaelic talent, and in such a comparatively small area! Were those the last lingering rays of the Celtic twilight before its sun should pass beneath the horizon?

The publication of the Galligan collections of Gaelic poetry, now lying in manuscript for nearly a century, should be undertaken as a *national* work. Not only are these poems replete with topographical information but they are also racy of the soil, reflect the popular mind of the period, are composed in a style both graceful and idiomatic, abound in that wealth of metaphor

and that infinite variety and beauty of simile which characterises the richness of Gaelic and emphasises the comparative poverty of English, and as such would prove an invaluable impetus to the more intensive study of Gaelic. No traces of so-called "simplified spelling" here; no tampering with Gaelic orthography; no introduction of non-Gaelic idioms; no attempt to popularise a language by the gradual elimination of its natural modes of expression. As literature the poems in the Galligan collections are vastly superior to the Gaelic "translations" of English works—mediocre and alien to Gaelic psychology—which appear to be fashionable in some quarters today. A glance over the Edinburgh lists of unpublished poems reveals what a vast collection of Gaelic classics yet remain to be made available to the public.

A large number of Galligan's MSS. have been located: some are preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. From 1826 till his death in 1860 he appears to have devoted most of his time to the copying of Irish MSS. Since the appearance of the latest issue of the *Louth Journal* a selection of Galligan's collected works has been published in Dublin. The volume is entitled *Amháin na Míthe*, i.e. Songs of Meath, and contains fifty pieces written by Father Paul O'Brien, Peter Colderick, James Tevlin, and others; it is issued under the competent editorship of *Énrí Ó Muirgeara*, and we are informed that a further collection will be published later on in the year. *Deannaict Dé ar an obair*. Father Paul O'Brien was born in 1763 in the townland of Breakey, near Kilmainhamwood, and some of the compositions of his youth, for example, *Cailín Dear Bhréacín* and an English poem "The Fort of Breakey," are still heard in his native district. His grandfather, William, is said to have been a native of Co. Clare, and on his marriage to the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty, Co. Meath, to have settled down in the townland of Breakey. Father Paul was appointed Professor of Irish in Maynooth in 1802, and was the author of an *Irish Grammar*. He died April 13, 1820, and was buried in the College cemetery, where his epitaph was written by Rev. Dr. Renehan, the historian.

The pages of *Amháin na Míthe* will reveal many examples of that beauty of language and facility of expression peculiar to Gaelic:

Dá huaine glar na mullaig áit ar hoilead iad mo fínnreas
 A éire mo níurín, rlan leat go brát;
 Uí ruaimhear as an mbunadó, cé sup cumhansán fann ar moim de,
 A éire mo níurín, rlan leat go brát!

Áct pá deoir éáine an t-am nac fáb fneim asáinn ar léigre,
 Ir ba nian-liomra fuirteac mar ar fusaó mé 'r mo fadótaí,
 Oé b'éigin uam-ra imteact ir mo fáirde uile éirísbéal,
 A éire mo níurín, rlan leat go brát!

It is a significant fact that in the districts of South Monaghan, East Cavan, North Meath, South Armagh, and Louth—the area to which these *amháin* belong—the literary continuity of Gaelic tradition in prose and poetry remained unbroken down to our own time. The existence in this area of so many Gaelic manuscripts is proof of the vigour of this tradition; and the numbers of manuscripts which have been lost must have been very great. The Great Starvation of 1846-'47, followed by plague, evictions and emigration, dispersed finally this great school of Gaelic scribes. What a loss to literature!

The Galligan MSS. provide some interesting biographical details which will be of value to some future biographer of the popular Meath scribe. In a note Galligan himself tells us that his mother's name was Margaret Williams, who died December 8, 1837, and who was buried in the churchyard of Munterconnacht. His aunt, Mary Williams, who died in 1829, aged 81—she remembered the great snow-fall of 1766, which is mentioned in a note—and his aunt's daughter, Anne Cunningham, who died in 1842, also rest in Munterconnacht, of which district they appear to have been natives. Galligan is, himself, interred in the cemetery of Kilmainhamwood, but a recent search

failed to discover any inscription. The date of his death has been given as 1863, or 1864, but according to Séamus Ó Caraíde, who has made a careful inquiry into the matter, the scribe died in one of the earlier months of 1860. An examination of the parish registers might decide the point. The gable of the mudwall cabin where he lived still survives.

Some of his MSS. passed into the possession of Eugene G. Finnerty, who lived near Kells, Co. Meath, and who was Galligan's patron. This Mr. Finnerty died in Dublin, August 29, 1888, and the MS., now in Edinburgh, passed to the Hon. J. Abercromby who presented it to the University Library.

The Louth Society is doing very commendable work in polishing the Louth and Armagh Hearth Money Rolls, 1664 and 1666. It is a cheerless fact to have to record that the Rolls for only two Cavan baronies were saved from the Public Record Office before its destruction. Hearth Tax, or Cóm na Toice, i.e. "smoke tax," as it was popularly, or unpopularly, designated, was an oppressive imposition. Tax collectors are proverbially unpopular, but fear na Toice must have been an abomination!

Articles on Louth and Armagh Old Wills; Townland Survey of Co. Louth; Title Deeds of Co. Louth; The Moores of Ardee; the Blackrock Brooch, are only a few of the valuable articles which make up the Louth *Journal*. Last, but not least, the Calendar of the *Register* of Archbishop Cromer of Armagh will serve many useful purposes as a sourcebook of ecclesiastical history, and its entries will enable the future historian to fill many a lacuna in pre-Reformation clergy lists.

P. O'C.

Journal of the American Irish Historical Society. Vol. XXIX. New York, 1931.

The Organ of the American Irish Historical Society is a well-bound volume of 350 pages, abundant proof of the prosperity and energy of that Society. Rich in biographical materials and exploring a vast field, it is a magnificent record of the activities of the Irish in America, and deserves a wide circulation. Looking over its pages we find an obituary notice, accompanied by a full page photograph, of Very Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, LL.D., of Evanston, Illinois, who was also a Life Member of the Breifne Society. Rev. Dr. Smyth belonged to Drummanduff, Lavey, where he was born on September 21, 1855. He wrote on many subjects, and his *History of the Reformation* is now a standard work. Shortly before his death, which occurred on November 6, 1927, he had visited his native home at Lavey.

In "Poe and the Philadelphia Irish Citizen," it is shown that Edgar Allan Poe took more than a passing interest in the Irish Repeal movement of the period 1843 and 1844. It is now generally accepted in Co. Cavan that the ancestors of Poe belonged to Dring in the Parish of Kildallan. In this connection another article in the *Journal* under review will convince anyone, who might have hitherto believed otherwise, that Irish emigration to U.S.A. commenced long before the Great Starvation of 1847. We have here the "Passenger Lists" from "The Shamrock or Irish Chronicle" for 1815-'16, and every name is preceded by a number which is also to be found in the "List of Ships"; this number indicates the name of the ship, with date and place of departure and arrival. The present list covering about a year beginning September 1815, includes about 3,150 names—for one year.

The names of many Cavan and Leitrim passengers may be gleaned from the list, and the following examples illustrate the scope of the entries. I leave the spellings unaltered. Among the 56 passengers who sailed from Dublin on the "Ontario," arriving in New York on January 9, 1816, were: James Arnold, Cavan; Anne Brady, Cavan; John Brady and Susan Brady, Cavan. Towards the end of 1815 the "Amphion" arrived in New York from

Dublin, carrying 48 passengers, *inter alios*, Patrick Brady, Killeshandra; Charles Clark, King's Court, Co. Cavan; James Clinch, Bailborough; James Hewett, Killeshandra; Hugh Kelly, Cavan; Margaret Kelly, Cavan; Bryan Lynch, King's Court, Co. Cavan; John Mac Cabe, Cavan; Michael MacManus, Killeshandra; Joseph Patterson, Co. Cavan; William Patterson, King's Court, Co. Cavan; John Reilly, King's Court, Co. Cavan; Jane Sherdon (Sheridan) and Thomas Sherdon, Killeshandra; Bernard Smith, Cavan; Thomas Smith, Junior, Cavan; Thos. Smith and wife, Co. Cavan.

William George Daly, Cavan; Reilly (Christian name omitted), Shercock, Co. Cavan; Michael Reilly, Cavan; Shales (no Christian name entered), Shercock, Co. Cavan, were among the 18 passengers who landed at New York from Dublin, on the "Nautilus," in 1815.

The "Dublin Packet," arriving in New York from Dublin on April 3, 1816, carried 39 passengers, *inter alios*, Ellen and Thomas Berney, Cavan; Terence Fitzpatrick, Cavan; Michael Kenny, Cavan. On August 7, 1816, the "Ontario," from Dublin, arrived in New York with 97 passengers, *inter alios*, Fanny Armstrong and 4 children, Cavan; James Brown, Cavan; Bridget Gregory and 2 children, Cavan; Robert Kane, Leitrim; Joseph Long, Cavan; Bryan MacCarthy, Cavan; Patrick MacCormick and Esther MacCormick, Leitrim; Patrick Cusack, Coothill. The "Charles Fawcett," arriving in New York from Dublin on November 10, 1815, numbered among its 23 passengers, Edward and Patrick MacKernan, of Co. Leitrim.

The "James Bayley," arriving in New York from Belfast, on October 26th, 1815, brought 98 passengers, *inter alios*, Alexander Lee, Anne Lee, Edward Lee, Mary Lee and Joseph Robinsion, all of Co. Cavan. John Brady, Cavan, and William Garelán (Carolan?), Co. Cavan, were among the 15 passengers who sailed on the "Hannah," from Dublin to New York, landing April 25, 1816. Thomas Gordon and Alexander Pogue, both of Co. Cavan, sailed on the "Bristol" from Dublin to New York, landing there on August 14, 1816.

Andrew Fahy, Leitrim; Michael Lally and John Lilly, both of "Buttersbridge" (Butlersbridge), Co. Cavan, sailed on the "John," arriving in New York from Galway on August 2, 1816.

The "Orient," arriving in New York from Dublin on November 18, 1815, carried 35 passengers, including, John Brown, Cavan; Margaret Brown and child, Cavan, and Robert Johnston, Cavan.

Nathaniel Budden of Cavan, was one of the 36 passengers arriving in Philadelphia, from Dublin, on the "Louisa," on May 17, 1816. The "Orient," sailing from Sligo, arrived in New York, July 1, 1816, bringing 57 passengers including Richard Edwards of Drumshambo.

The "Foundling," sailing from Sligo with 90 passengers, reached New York on June 30, 1816: among those on board were Joseph Flynn and James MacLaughlin, both from Drumahare.

John Gibbs, Co. Cavan, arrived in New York on the "Juno," from Sligo, on August 16th, 1816, being one of its 38 passengers. The "London," 24 passengers, arrived in New York, from Newry, on June 1, 1816; the list has the name, Bernard MacManus, Cavan. William Moore of Co. Cavan arrived in Philadelphia, from Dublin, on the "Only Son," 29 passengers, July 6, 1816.

These entries are sufficient to indicate the value of these "Passenger Lists"; but, as the compiler Charles Montague Early points out, they do not claim to be exhaustive inasmuch as some of the Irish may have sailed from London and arrived at Canadian ports. In an earlier *Journal*—Vol. XXVIII—there is a list for the year 1811, compiled by Mr. J. Dominick Hackett, Librarian and Archivist of the Society. Many Cavan passengers also figure in this 1811 list. As Mr. Hackett observes, the official passenger lists in New York date only from 1820, but as the surnames are not alphabetically arranged it is almost impossible to trace an individual name unless the exact date of arrival is known. Before 1820 certain periodicals, such as the "Shamrock" of New York, published lists of passengers arriving at the

various American ports. The 1811 list contains about 2,000 names, evidence of extensive emigration.

The publication of these lists opens up a new avenue of genealogical research. We are informed that these records are frequently consulted and, in many cases, with very positive results. As Mr. Hackett has suggested to me in a personal communication it is reasonable to expect that these records, on further examination, may yet finally decide the much controverted question of the birthplace of General Philip Sheridan. On this point alone we look forward with interest to the publication of further lists. The lists for 1811 and 1815 bring out clearly the fact that in the early part of the last century there was a steady flow of emigrants from Cavan and Leitrim to America. But the records of this period are very imperfect. Even before 1800 we find evidence of emigration. For instance, James Timon, father of Dr. John Timon, first Bishop of Buffalo, emigrated from Cavan towards the close of 1796, or early in 1797. William James, grandfather of William James, the philosopher, emigrated from Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan, in 1789.

An article, "Some Massachusetts Wills," provides interesting details of family history. In a list of Memorials to the Dead in St. Paul's Catholic Cemetery, Blackstone, Mass., occurs the entry, "Mary Clarkin; died Nov. 26, 1848, age 25 years, Drumgool, Co. Cavan." The list is representative of practically every Irish county. Such monumental inscriptions are invaluable to the genealogist.

In an account of the Mullanphys of St. Louis, we are informed that John Mullanphy was born in 1758, near Enniskillen. At the age of twenty he entered the Irish Brigade and remained in it until its dispersion. In 1789 he married Elizabeth Brown, of Youghal, Co. Cork, and three years later landed at Philadelphia. Settling in St. Louis he became one of its leading citizens. His son, Bryan, was the close friend and patron of Canon John O'Hanlon, the great Irish historian, when the latter as a young man was forced through adverse circumstances to interrupt, temporarily, his ecclesiastical studies and work as a fisherman at St. Louis.

In these splendid volumes the American Irish Historical Society is doing work of solid worth, and I am very pleased to observe that many of the American Members of our Breiffne Society are entered on its extensive Membership Roll.

P. O'C.

Obituary.

VERY REV. MICHAEL J. FLYNN, Rector of St. Michael's, West Derby Road, Liverpool, passed away suddenly in Dublin, where he was spending a holiday, on August 30, 1930. He was interred in Yew Tree Cemetery, Liverpool. Born in 1854 in Liverpool, of Irish parents, he studied at the Northern Seminary, Ushaw, where he was ordained in 1881. His first appointment was as assistant-priest at St. James's, Marsh Lane, and in 1884 he founded a new mission, Our Lady Star of the Sea, Seaforth. Appointed Rector of St. Michael's he remained there until his death, a pastorate of 36 years.

Father Flynn was a man of culture, widely read, and an enthusiastic student of Irish history. He was especially interested in the history of Breiffne, the home of his fathers, and did much to encourage the collection and preservation of the records of the old Irish families. It is worthy of record that he claimed to be in reality the founder of the Breiffne Antiquarian Society, inasmuch as it was he who first suggested to the late Father Meehan the desirability of forming such a Society. After its foundation he was one of its earliest Life Members. He remained a staunch supported of the Society, which is all the poorer by his loss.

REV. R. J. WALKER, B.A., for eight years Rector of Ballin-temple, died on October 4, 1930. Born in 1865 at Ballyare, Co. Donegal, he was the son of a public school teacher, and received his early education at his father's school. Continuing his studies at Marlborough Street Training College and T.C.D. he took, in 1887, the Teacher's Certificate, and taught school at Arva till 1910. In 1911 he graduated B.A. at the Royal University of Ireland, and in the same year relinquished the teaching profession, became a clergyman and was appointed to the curacy of Rathmines, Co. Dublin. Transferred to Rathdowney in 1912, he remained there until 1916, when he was appointed Rector of

Drumreilly. From 1921 to 1929 he was Rector of Ballintemple, when owing to failing health he was obliged to resign his clerical duties and went to reside with his nephew, Mr. Robert Scott, at Arva, where he died.

As one of the original members of this Society, a member of the Committee and a past Vice-President, the late Mr. Walker will be remembered for the great practical interest he took in its progress and welfare. It was characteristic of him that he never missed a meeting, and in all weathers he was sure to be among the first to arrive. It is pathetic to have to record that his last public appearance was at our Annual General Meeting of July 31, 1930, when it was apparent to all that he was in a very feeble state of health. Returning home on the same evening his car was involved in a smash which severely shook him. His death is a severe loss to this Society, to the objects of which he devoted much time and care. When in Drumreilly he is said to have collected materials for a history of that parish, and did very commendable work in unearthing and preserving some ancient sculptured stones around the site of the old parish church, on the shore of Garadise Lake. His notes do not appear to have been published.

JOSEPH P. GANNON, whose family has had a long association with Cavan, died at his residence, 40 Upper Mount Street, Dublin, on October 18, 1931. In 1899 he was appointed Secretary to the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committee. Owing to ill-health he resigned, in 1928, his positions as Secretary to the Committee of Agriculture and Accountant to the County Council, and took up residence in Dublin. In everything pertaining to Cavan, past and present, he took a deep interest, and was Hon. Auditor to this Society.

VERY REV. HENRY BIDDALL SWANZY, M.A., M.R.I.A., Dean of Dromore, Vicar of St. Mary's, Newry, died in London on November 20, 1932, as the result of an accident, having been knocked down by an automobile in Kensington High Street. Born in Newry in 1875, he was the son of Rev. Henry Swanzy, Vicar of St. Mary's. Entering the ministry in 1899 he served in Monaghan, Newry, Carrowdore and Omeath. In 1914 he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Newry, and in February, 1931, was appointed Dean of Dromore.

He was a man of scholarly attainments, and an indefatigable worker in unexplored fields of genealogical research. To the pages of this *Journal* he contributed some valuable articles: extracts from parochial Registers in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and "Lists of the Parochial Clergy of the Established Church in the Diocese of Kilmore." A few articles, which he had forwarded to the Society shortly before his death, will be published in later issues. In the course of his researches he made

thousands of extracts from the Chancery and Exchequer Bills in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and since the loss of the originals in the fires of 1922 these extracts are now invaluable. He published, privately, the histories of several families: "The Family of Nixon, of Nixon Hall, Co. Fermanagh, and Nixon Lodge, Co. Cavan, with a short account of the Families of Erskine of Cavan and Allin of Youghal" (Thom, 1899): "The Family of Green of Youghal" (Thom, 1902): "The Family of Hassard" (Thom, 1904): "The Families of French of Belturbet and Nixon of Fermanagh" (Thom, 1908). His contributions to historical journals would, if collected, fill a large volume, and his work being original is of great value. Just before his death he had prepared for the press a history of the clergy of Dromore. Although a very busy man he never failed to respond to the editor's request for an article for this *Journal*, in which he took a lively interest and offered many kindly suggestions for its improvement.

MOST REV. FRANCIS X. GILFILLAN, D.D., Bishop of St. Joseph, Missouri, died suddenly on January 13, 1933, at the Rectory of St. Joseph's Cathedral. A member of a well-known Co. Leitrim family, he was born February 16, 1872, in the townland of Aghavas, Parish of Aghavas, Carrigallen, Co. Leitrim, and was the son of Thomas Gilfillan and Brigid Curran. He was educated at the National School of Corduff, where he was taught by Mr. Curran, N.T., and subsequently attended Moyne Classical School, Dromard, Arva. Entering St. Patrick's College, Carlow, he studied for the priesthood. Proceeding to U.S.A. for the completion of his studies he entered the Catholic University of Washington, and was ordained at St. Louis, by Archbishop Kain, on June 24, 1895. He was a distinguished student and gained the degree of D.D. *cum maxima laude*. For some years he worked in the Diocese of St. Louis where he took a leading part in the building of the new Cathedral in that city. On July 8, 1922, he was appointed Titular Bishop of Spigias and Coadjutor Bishop of St. Joseph, his consecration taking place on November 8 of the same year. He became Bishop of St. Joseph on the death of Most Rev. Maurice F. Burke, on March 17, 1923. Dr. Gilfillan was brother of the late Mr. Thomas J. Gilfillan of Kilmore, Co. Roscommon, and many of his relatives are priests in Ardagh Diocese. Two of his sisters, Sisters Patricia and Joseph, are attached to the Convent of Mercy, Manorhamilton. He was a Life Member of this Society, and his brilliant intellect shed lustre on the County of his birth.

VERY REV. PATRICK O'REILLY, P.P., V.F., Derrylin, Co. Fermanagh, died July 5, 1933, at the age of 77. Born in the townland of Corravoggy, Kildrumsherdan Parish, he studied at St. Patrick's College, Cavan, where he was ordained in 1883. His first mission was in Cavan, and he then went as C.C. to Killinkere

and afterwards to Annagh. In November, 1887, he went to U.S.A. to collect funds for St. Patrick's College. On his return in August, 1888, he was appointed C.C. Kinawley. He was successively C.C. Killinagh (1892); C.C. Knockninny (1894); C.C. Killann (1897); C.C. Laragh (1899). In 1906 he was appointed P.P. Killasnett, and erected the new church there. He was transferred to Knockninny in September, 1915, and built a new parochial house. Although a member of this Society and interested in its work, he rarely found it possible, owing to failing health, and living a long distance away, to attend the meetings; but he always looked forward to the appearance of the *Journal*, and was an enthusiastic supporter of every activity of the Society.

Breifne Antiquarian and Historical Society.

List of Life Members and Members at the end of the Year 1933.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRADY, Rev. Francis J.	...	c/o Loretto Heights College, Loretto, Colorado, U.S.A.
BRADY, Right Rev. Msgr. Richard		Loretto Heights College, Loretto, Colorado, U.S.A.
BRADY, Very Rev. James J.		Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
CONLON, M. V.	... ..	Ministry L.G.D., Dublin.
CONNOLLY, Rev. Patrick	... ..	Market Street, Cootehill.
FINEGAN, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D.		Bishop's House, Culliss, Cavan.
FINLAY, Rev. T. A., S.J.	... ..	35 Lower Leeson St., Dublin.
GILLICK, Rev. Bernard	... ..	320 East 5th Street, Salida, Colo., U.S.A.
GILSENAN, Rev. James B.	... ..	Church of Our Lady of Nazareth, Roanoke, Virginia, U.S.A.
LOUGH, Mrs.	... ..	4 Wilton Terrace, Booterstown, Co. Dublin (<i>Honorary</i>).
MACBRIDE, Rev. James	.. ..	St. Paul's Church, Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, U.S.A.
MACCABE, Very Rev. Francis, LL.D.		Holywell, O'Daly's Bridge, Kil- naleck, Co. Cavan.
MAGUIRE, Rev. Patrick	.. ..	Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Wasatch Ave., Murray, Utah, U.S.A.
MASTERSON, Rev. Edward, S.J.		Milltown Park, Dublin.
O'CONNELL, His Eminence W., Cardinal.		Boston, U.S.A.

O'FARRELLY, Agnes W., M.A.	University College, Dublin.
O'REILLY, Right Rev. James, D.D.	Bishop's House, 608 Broadway, Fargo, N. Dakota, U.S.A.
O'REILLY, Rev. Patrick ..	c/o. St. John's Cathedral, 2820 Mariposa St., Fresno, Cali- fornia, U.S.A.
O'REILLY, William	Knock Abbey, Co. Louth.

MEMBERS.

BLAKE, Miss K.	Derrylin, Enniskillen.
BOURKE, C., M.D.	Portaliffe House, Killeshandra.
BRADY, Very Rev. H.P., P.P., V.F.	Cootehill.
BRADY, P. J., M.R.I.A.I. ...	Broomfield House, Ballyhaise.
BREEN, J. M.	St. Patrick's College, Cavan.
BRITAIN, J.	Munster and Leinster Bank, Cavan.
BURKE, T. J., B.A., M.P.S.I.	Main Street, Cavan.
CHAMBERS, T. Y., M.A. ...	The Laurels, Bailieboro.
CLARKE, Rev. M. J.	5513 Oriole Ave., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
CLARKE, Terence	Barrack Street, Bailieboro.
COFFEY, D. J.	Redhills, Co. Cavan.
COGAN, Rev. J., B.A., B.D., B.C.L.	St. Finian's College, Mullingar.
COLE, J. A., M.A.	Holmbrook, Portrush, County Antrim.
COLUM, Padraic	64, 5th Ave., New York.
COMEY, Very Rev. Charles, P.P., V.F.	Derrylin, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh.
COMEY, Very Rev. M., D.D., P.P., V.F.	Δεσφ Λεσδαμ (Virginia), Co. Cavan.
CORR, Rev. L., C.C.	Kildrumsherdan, Cootehill.
CORRY, LADY DOROTHY LOWRY	Castle Coole, Enniskillen.
CULLEN, B. T., F.R.C.S. ...	Cavan.
CURRAN, T. M.D.	Ballananagh, Cavan.
DALTON, J. P., M.A., M.R.I.A.	19 Belgrave Square, Monkstown, Dublin.
DOLAN, Rev. M., P.P., V.F.	Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.
DOONER, Rev. M., C.C. ...	Street, Rathowen, Co. West- meath.
DUKE, S., A.R.C.Sc.I. ...	Lucan, Co. Dublin.
EARLEY, Rev. James, C.C. ...	Longford.

FARRELLY, T.M.	...	...	Bailieboro.
FIGGIS, W.F.	...	...	20 Nassau St., Dublin.
FINEGAN, Louis J., M.D.	...	...	Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow.
FINEGAN, Rev. C., B.A., C.C.	...	...	Cabinteely, Co. Dublin.
FINEGAN, Rev. Peter, P.P.	...	...	Queen's Park, Perth, W. Australia.
FITZPATRICK, Rev. D., B.D., B.C.I.	...	...	Shercock, Co. Cavan.
FITZSIMONS, H.	...	...	Δεσφ Λαδαιη (Virginia), County Cavan.
FLANNERY, Dr.	...	...	Cavan.
GALLIGAN, Rev. H., P.P.	...	...	Lavey, Stradone, Cavan.
GANNON, Rev. P. J., S.J.	...	...	Milltown Park, Dublin.
GILHEANEY, J., N.T.	...	...	Coleman Road, Cavan.
HALPIN, W. H. (Solr.)	...	...	Cavan.
JUDGE, Very Rev. J., P.P., V.F.	...	...	Crosserlough.
KENNEDY, F. E. (Solr.)	...	...	Cavan.
LYNCH, Very Rev. Hugh, P.P., V.F.	...	...	Killennummery, Dromahaire.
MACCABE, Aiden, E. R. (Solr.)	...	...	Cavan.
MACGOVERN, Owen N.T.	...	...	Aghalooora, Kilnaleck.
MACGOVERN, Sean	...	...	Ardalla House, Belturbet.
MACKEON, Rev. John F., P.P.	...	...	Drumlease, Dromahaire.
MACMULLEN, Surgeon	...	...	Infirmery House, Cavan.
MACNAMARA, J., A.R.C.Sc.I	...	...	Church Street, Cavan.
MACNIFFE, Rev. P., B.A., B.D., B.C.I.	...	...	St. Patrick's College, Cavan.
MAGAURAN, Raymond G., M.D.	...	...	Church Street, Cavan.
MAGUIRE, Hugh	...	...	Ulster Bank, Wexford.
MAGUIRE, Rev. J., B.A., B.D., B.C.I.	...	...	Presbytery, Cavan.
MAGUIRE, Rev. F., C.C.	...	...	Loughduff, Cavan.
MARTIN, Peter, N.T.	...	...	Kilnaleck.
MEEHAN, Rev. P., P.P.	...	...	Keadue, Carrick-on-Shannon.
MONTGOMERY, I.	...	...	Ulster Bank, Cavan.
O'CONNELL, Philip, M.Sc., F.R.S.A.I.	...	...	30 Δρο να Ξημέε, Clonmel.
O'DONOHUE, Rev. Charles, P.P.	...	...	Killinkere, Δεσφ Λαδαιη, Co. Cavan.

O'DONOHUE, Rev. P., P.P.	...	Kildrumsherdan, Cootehill.
O'HANLON, John F.	... ..	Cavan.
O'HANLON, E. J.	... ..	Editor, <i>Anglo-Celt</i> , Cavan.
O'HIGGINS, J.	... ..	Co. Council Offices, Cavan.
O'REILLY, Rev. Patrick, P.P.	...	Knockbride, Bailieboro.
	<i>(Vice-President),</i>	
O'REILLY, J. J., T.D.	... ..	Tullyvin, Cootehill.
O'REILLY, Rev. John, Adm.	...	Presbytery, Cavan.
O'REILLY, Rev. Peter, C.C.	... ..	Cootehill.
O'REILLY, Thomas	... ..	Loughduff, Cavan.
O'Reilly, H., B.E.	... ..	Rice Hill, Cavan.
PLUNKET, T., M.D.	... ..	Kilnaleck.
PLUNKET, T., N.T.	... ..	Ballyhaise.
REEGLIN, Rev. W. W.	... ..	Wyat Villa, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
REID, W. M., M.B.E. (Solr.)	...	Church Street, Cavan.
REYNOLDS, H. Fitzgerald	... ..	59 Westville Road, Pennylan, Cardiff.
RUDDEN, Very Rev. P. V.	... ..	St. Patrick's College, Cavan.
SHERIDAN, Michael	... ..	Main St., Ballananagh, Cavan.
SMALL, Rev. T., P.P.	... ..	Kilmainhamwood, Kells, Co. Meath.
SMITH, F. P., M.D. (<i>President</i>)	...	Kevit Castle, Crossdoney.
SMITH, Mrs. F. P.	... ..	Kevit Castle, Crossdoney.
SMITH-BRADY, Mrs. B. M., F.R.S.A.I. (<i>Hon. Sec.</i>)	...	Ballyhaise, Cavan.
SMITH, Rev. Joseph, C.P.	... ..	St. Mary's Retreat Carmarthen, Wales.
SMITH, Rev. Philip, P.P., V.F.	...	Killeshandra.
SMYTH, E. J.	... ..	Hibernian Bank, Cavan.
SMYTH, Terence S.	... ..	60 Main Street, Cavan.
SMYTH, T. J., B.L.	... ..	Cavan.
SUPERIOR, The	... ..	Marist College, Bailieboro.
TIERNEY, John	... ..	Hotel, ΔΕΛΤ ΛΑΪΟΔΑΡ (Virginia), Co. Cavan.
WALKER, R. V., B.A.	... ..	Limerick City.
WHELAN, Bernard	... ..	Main Street, Cavan.

[N.B.—Change in address should be duly reported to the Hon. Secretary.]