ROSS & ROBINA CHAPMAN
84 ARMAGH ROAD
NEWRY
N. IRELAND BT35 6PW
TEL: 028 302 62912

QUAKERS IN Co. CAVAN SINCE 1655

EXTRACTS FROM PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

W.ROSS CHAPMAN NEWRY 2nd MONTH 2006

CAVAN COUNTY LIBRARY
ACC No. C/203927
CLASS NO. LC 289 · 641698
INVOICE NO. 719
PRICE Don.

CONTENTS

William Edmundson's Journal	1
John Rutty's History	12
Olive Goodbody's Address	18
Sufferings of Friends in Co. Cavan area 1660-1832	28
Emigration to America	60
Friends Meeting Minute Books 1674-1993	62
Marriages 1678-1896	92
Births 1813-1880	105
Burials 1813-1959	106
Cavan pupils at Friends Schools	10
Lists of members 1680-1880	114
Title Deeds: copies and summaries	121
Quaker visitors	132
Writings on Cavan Quakers	151
Sources: printed and manuscript	165
Map	166
Index of Quaker names in Co. Cavan & surroundings	167
Index of names other than Quakers	176
Index of place names in Co. Cavan & surroundings	179

CAVAN COUNTY LIBRARY

PREFACE

The Society of Friends, known as Quakers, arose in Northern England during the 1650's & soon spread to Ireland. One of their claims was to be 'primitive Christianity revived', in other words, to question some Church practices and return to the simple faith & actions of the New Testament Christians. The first local Quaker recruits were English & Scottish settlers, very few Gaelic Irish surnames appear in Friends records until the present generation.
Quakers appeared in Co. Cavan by 1655 having a continuous but tiny presence until the early 1900's. It is their records which I have drawn on to assemble this collection. My present-day local contacts in Co.Cavan have all been welcoming and encouraging to me, an outsider.
I have only one family connection with Co. Cavan. My father's aunt, Emma Louisa Potts, after education at Brookfield Friends School, came to Cootehill in 1889, aged about 19. She was employed by William J.Dawson & stayed for two, perhaps three, unpleasant years. Later she married & emigrated to Canada. My attempts to get stories of her Cootehill days were fruitless.

In 1993 I was contacted by Ruby Middleton, nee Whitfield, regarding the derelict Friends Hall and unkempt Burial Ground. Although living in Sheffield, she regularly visited the Quaker Forth in Drumaveil where her parents were among the last to be interred. Vandalism forced the removal of her parents headstone to the Church of Ireland graveyard. After Ruby died in 2004,her ashes were brought there & her name added to those of her parents on the headstone. Ruby's enthusiasm and gentle determination have inspired me to gather these Co. Cavan Quaker records, chiefly for the interest of local historians and as a salute to the staunch & devoted group of Friends, men & women, who worked and worshipped in Co. Cavan for about 250 years.
I dedicate this collection to the endearing memory of Ruby Middleton.

W Ross Chapman
Newry 14.2.2006

1655. seemed to be satisfied, and there was a great Appearance of the Country at that Sessions: After some more Discourse, they set me at Liberty, for they were ashamed of my Commitment.

W. E. set at Liberty

SECT. IV.

Of his leaving Shop-keeping to take a Farm in the County of Cavan. *Friends Sufferings encreased. He was put in the Stocks at* Belturbet. *His Discourse with the Governor*, &c. *A* Baptist *Preacher and Capt.* Morris *both convinced.*

NOW about this Time it came weightily upon me to leave Shop-keeping, and take a Farm, to be an Example in the Testimony against Tithes; for as yet that was not broken through, few, if any, stood in that Testimony in this Nation. There was one Col. *Kempston*, who was convinced of Truth, though he did not join with Friends; he had a great Deal of Land in the County of *Cavan*, and other Places, and was desirous to have Friends live on his Land, promising he would build a Meeting-house, and do great Matters to promote Truth. So my Brother and I rode to his House in the County of *Cavan*, and treated

Col. Kempston.

treated with him about taking several Parcels of 1655. Land for ourselves, and several other Families of Friends who were willing to live near us; but for some Time we could not close a Bargain with him, for he was a hard Man. After a while the Lord's Power filled my Heart; then was I moved in the Word of Life to tell him, *I would take his Land, and let him take what he would for it, and make his own Terms*; at which he was amazed: So pausing a little, desired half an Hour to consider; he walked into his Orchard, and in a little Time returned to us, and closed a Bargain with us for the Land, on such easy Rent and Terms as we could not have brought him to by Arguments; whereupon several Families of Friends came with us and settled on his Land. We kept a Meeting for the Worship of God twice in the Week, in which our Hearts were tender before the Lord, and, in his Love, near and dear one to another. Now Truth was much spread, and Meetings settled in several Places, many being convinced and brought to the Knowledge of God were added to Friends; but Sufferings increased for not paying Tithes, Priests's Maintenance, and towards repairing their Worship-houses, for not observing their Holy-days so called, and such like; they fleeced us in taking our Goods, and imprisoned some of us.

Sufferings increased for not paying Tithes, &c.

In those Days the World and the Things of it were not near our Hearts, but the Love of God,

1655. God, his Truth and Teſtimony lived in our Hearts; we were glad one of another's Company, though ſometimes our outward Fare was very mean, and our Lodging on Straw; we did not mind high Things, but were glad one of another's Welfare in the Lord, and his Love dwelt in us.

Leinſter Province. Now I was often abroad in Truth's Service, viſiting Friends, and getting Meetings in ſeveral Places, I was moved to travel into *Leinſter* Province, and went from Place to Place, as the Lord's good Spirit guided me. I

Roſſenallis. came to *Roſſenallis*, and there met with two Families come out of *England*, convinced of the Truth: From thence I went to *Nicholas*

Nicholas Starkey. Athlone. *Starkey*'s near *Athlone*, and had a Meeting there on a firſt Day, to which ſeveral ſober People came, and the Lord's Power and Preſence were with us.

Mullingar From thence I went to *Mullingar*, and lodged there one Night, where was a Trooper that was convinced, who rode with me ſeveral Miles the next Day, and continued coming to

At Finagh they refuſe W. E. Lodging. Meetings. I came that Night to *Finagh*, but the Inn-keepers in the Town refuſed me Lodging, for that they knew I was a *Quaker*. It was in Winter-time and cold Weather; upon which I enquired for the Conſtable, and they ſhewed me his Houſe: I told him *He muſt provide me a Lodging, for I was a Traveller, and had Money to pay for what I ſhould have, and had*

had been at the Inns, where they refuſed me Lodging. He kept an Ale-houſe, and had alſo refuſed me, but after much Diſcourſe with him, he told me *I muſt be content with ſuch Lodging as he had for me*; I told him to *Let me have a Room with a Fire to ſit by, and Hay for my Horſe, and I would be content*. So I alighted, went into the Houſe, and there were Troopers drinking, who ſoon perceived what I was, and began to ſcoff and to aſk me many Queſtions, which I anſwered in my Freedom; but when I Thee'd and Thou'd them in our Diſcourſe, they were very angry, and one of them ſwore, *If I Thou'd him again, he would cleave my Head*; but in our Diſcourſe, when it came in its Place I Thou'd him again, and he ſtarting up in Anger drew his Sword; but one of his Corporals ſitting by him ſtopped him, and commanded him to put up his Sword, for there ſhould be no Cleaving of Heads there; and cauſed the Troopers to go to their Quarters, but he ſtaid with me diſcourſing late in the Night, and was convinced, being tender, received the Truth, and came to Meetings.

Troopers ſcoff at W. E. and reſent his plain Language.

One thereupon drew his Sword.

Belturbet. About this Time we had a Meeting at *Belturbet*, and the Lord's Power and Preſence was with us; but the Provoſt of the Town were an envious Man, who came with ſome rude People, broke up our Meeting and took us to Priſon, both Men and Women. We were all Night in a very cold Place, the Women

men were mightily pinched with Cold, it being Froſt and Snow. The next Morning he ſet all the other Friends at Liberty, but me he put in the Stocks in the Market-place, and People gathered about me, where I had an Opportunity to preach the Truth to them, which they heard with Soberneſs, were tender and reflected much upon the Provoſt for abuſing us.

The Provoſt put W. E. into the Stocks.

Robert Wardell then, being but a Boy, told the Provoſt *He had ſet a better Man than himſelf in the Stocks, and there was a Time when ſuch as he durſt not have meddled with me:* Wherefore the Provoſt took him, and ſet him in the Stocks by me; but his Father ſoon heard of it, and threatened the Provoſt with the Law; for he was then Maſter of the Store, there being a Garriſon of Soldiers there, ſo that *Robert Wardell* was ſoon taken out of the Stocks, who being convinced, kept to Truth and with Friends, afterwards became a ſerviceable Man for Truth, and a Preacher of it.

He put alſo R. Wardell into the Stocks.

The People were much diſſatisfied with the Provoſt; ſo he ſent his Officer to let me looſe, who opened the Stocks, and bid me *Take out my Leg, for I might go my Way:* I told him, *I had been groſly abuſed, and made a publick Spectacle to the People, as though I had done ſome great Offence, but was not convicted of the Breach of any Law; ſo let the Provoſt come himſelf and take me out, for he put me in.* The Provoſt

W. E refuſeth to come out of the Stocks until the Provoſt came who put him in.

Provoſt came and opened the Stocks, bidding me *Take out my Leg:* I told him, *No, for he had made me a Spectacle to the People, and I knew no Law that I had broken; but let him take out my Leg that put it in.* Upon which he opened the Stocks with one Hand, and took my Leg out with the other. His Name was *Richard Weſt.*

At this Time *Oliver Cromwell* had put forth a Declaration, *That ſuch ſhould be protected in their Religion, as owned God the Creator of all Things, and Chriſt Jeſus the Saviour of Man, and the Scriptures,* and ſeveral other Things mentioned therein. So the Governor of that Garriſon, with the Officers and chief Men in the Town, and Abundance of People with them, that filled the Court-Houſe, would try us by the Declaration, whether we and our Religion were under *Oliver*'s Protection or not; the Provoſt was there, and I was ſent for in. The Clerk of the Garriſon, who was then a *Baptiſt*, but afterwards a Friend, read the Declaration, and I was called to anſwer to the Particulars. I anſwered them ſo, that the Governor and they with him gave their Judgment, that *We were under Protection, and our Religion was to be protected.*

Oliver Cromwell puts forth a Declaration concerning Religion.

By which they try W. E.

Then I called aloud, that *They would bear Witneſs, how long we had been impriſoned illegally, and that I ſat in the Market-place in the Stocks wrongfully, and that the Law provided*

3

Dublin, that Captain *Morris* was turned *Quaker*: Whereupon he was removed with his Company ſouthward. Not long after he was ſent for to *Dublin*, to appear before the General and chief Officers, many of whom were *Baptiſts*. He was examined about his being turned *Quaker*, which he did not deny, but confeſſed our Faith and Principles, and at that Time was diſcharged from his Command, becauſe he was a *Quaker*. He was a worthy wiſe Man, had a Teſtimony in our Meetings, and died in the Faith of Jeſus. I was at *Dublin* at that Time when they took his Command from him. He would often ſay, *That I was a great Help and Strength to him in the Truth.*

Friends Meetings and Sufferings both increaſe.

Now our Meetings increaſed, and our Sufferings alſo increaſed; but Friends being innocent, were careful to keep up Truth's Teſtimony punctually and faithfully: So that Truth gained Ground. Now our Landlord *Kempſton* would not confirm our Leaſes according to Covenant, but would impoſe ſeveral Things on us, which Friends would not ſubmit to: So that ſeveral Friends left his Lands, and removed with their Families towards *Mountmelick*; but ſome abode there longer, and kept up a Meeting for Divine Worſhip twice in the Week.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of his hard Impriſonment at Cavan *in a naſty Dungeon. His Speech in public Court, Releaſe and Removal afterwards to* Roſſenallis.

At Cavan W. E. impriſoned in a naſty Dungeon.

I Was then kept cloſe Priſoner in *Cavan* Goal for the Teſtimony of Truth, in a naſty Dungeon among Thieves and Robbers, where we eaſed our ſelves in one End of the Dungeon, and the Excrements were very noiſome, the Dungeon being arched over Head: In the Day we had the Benefit to look out through an Iron Grate; but at Night the Door was cloſe ſhut, and then we were as if we had been in an Oven. In the Day the Priſoners would beg Turf, and at Night, when the Door was cloſe ſhut, they would kindle a Fire, which filled the Dungeon with thick Smoke, there being little Air; this annoyed me very much, but they could endure it, being uſed to the like in their Cabins.

One Night the Smoke ſtifled me, and ſtopped my Breath, ſo that I fell down and lay on the Ground: The Priſoners cried out that *I was dead*, then the Goaler threw open the Door in Haſte, and when he ſaw me lying on the Ground, he was in a Rage, and thought they

they had killed me, but when he underſtood the Cauſe, he carried me into the Air. In a little Time I recovered: Then he called for a Pail of Water, and quenched the Fire: After that when he locked the Door at Nights he was careful to put the Fire quite out; ſo it wrought for my Good, being eaſed thereby from that noiſome Smell and Smoke, which had before very much impaired my Health, and was ſo offenſive, that when freſh People came to the Grate to ſee me, they could not endure the Smell, but many Times would go away with Tears. Thus the Minds of People were moderated, and their Hearts tendered towards Friends.

Afflicting News of J. N's Miſcarriage.

But what added to my Trouble, News was brought me of *James Naylor*'s Miſcarriage. This came very near me, and brought me under great Trouble of Mind, ſo that I ſaid in my Heart, *How ſhall I be able to ſtand through ſo many Temptations and Trials which attend me daily, ſince ſuch an one as he is fallen under Temptations?* And I mourned in my Spirit: In the Interim the Lord anſwered me, and ſaid, *Truth is Truth, though all Men forſake it.* This ſtrengthened me, and comforted me in my Trouble. I was kept in that Dungeon fourteen Weeks.

A Word of Comfort from the Lord.

When the Aſſizes came, the Judge and Juſtices being on the Bench, as I was looking out through the Iron Grate, a Juſtice of the Peace,

Peace, one of them that committed me, whoſe Name was *William Moore*, going by, ſaw me ſtanding, and coming up to me, ſaid, *He was very ſorry to ſee me there, and had been many Times troubled in his Mind for me, ſince I was committed, but he could not now help it, for I was committed without Bail or Mainprize.* I told him, *He had brought that Trouble on himſelf, by his Haſte and Paſſion in committing me on thoſe Terms, for my Faith and Conſcience towards God.* He ſaid, *He was very ſorry for it, and if he could do any Thing for me, he would readily do it.* Now the Enemies of Truth reported, *That I was in Priſon, becauſe I and the* Quakers *were for no Law or Government, but the Light in Man.* So I thought it would be a good Opportunity to ſhew the Falſhood of this Report to the Country: And I deſired him to get me Leave to come into Court before the Judge, for I had ſomething to ſay. He ſaid, *He had ſpoken to the Judge about me, but he would not meddle with me, being I was committed at the Seſſions.* I deſired him however to let me come into Court: So he went into Court and preſently ſent the Goaler for me; but ſo ſoon as he put me into the Seſſion-houſe, he ſlipped away.

W. Moore a Juſtice of the Peace.

Falſe Reports raiſed of our being againſt Law and Government.

Then I ſpoke to the People, who thronged, bidding them, *Make Way for the Priſoner:* On which they made Way, and I got near the Judge; but he ſpoke aloud and aſked, *Who I was? What I was?* and *What I came there for?* I anſwered

I answered with a loud Voice and said, *I am a Prisoner, and have been a close Prisoner fourteen Weeks, for my Religion and Faith towards God, and I want Justice, and to be tried by the Law now established; for I know no Law that I have broken: And I am one who have ventured my Life to establish the Government as it now stands; and own the Government and the Laws.* But the Judge was disturbed, and cried out to the Goaler to take me away. So the Goaler came, and I cried aloud to the People, to *Take Notice and bear Witness, I owned Government and wholesome Laws, and desired Justice accordingly; but could not have it.* So he took me away, but presently one was sent to bid him not put me in the Dungeon. Now I was very easy in my Spirit, and much comforted in the Lord, for his Power was with me; some sober Professors came to me and said, *They were very glad, and well satisfied with what I said of our owning the Government and Laws, for they had heard other Things concerning us.* This wrought mightily in the Minds of People, and Truth got Ground: And the next Day I was turned out of Prison without any Trial.

W. E. owns Government and wholesome Laws.

Now the most of the Land we had of *Kempston* was recovered from him by Law, by one ——— *Cozby*; so that we sent our Cattle to graze near *Rossenallis*, and being now at Liberty, I went there to live with my Family; the Friends that removed having settled thereabouts, where we kept a Meeting twice in the Week

Kempston loseth his Land.

Rossenallis

Week for the Worship of God, and we also got Meetings in several other Places to spread Truth.

SECT. VI.

Of several Ministring Friends from England. *His Imprisonment at* Londonderry. *His deep Exercise on the Account of some loose Professors of Truth. Of the general Persecution then raging against Friends; and how instrumental he was in allaying that Storm.*

ABOUT this Time several Friends in the Ministry came from *England*, labouring in the Gospel of Christ Jesus, *viz. Thomas Loe, John Burnyeat, Robert Lodge*, and several others, and many were turned to the Lord, and to the Knowledge of his Way of Life and Peace. I often travelled into the North in the Service of Truth, *viz.* to *Cavan, Belturbet, Newtown, Omagh, Strabane, Londonderry*, and those Parts, and went through many Hardships and Dangers, being often in Prison; yet the Lord's powerful Arm preserved me, and carried me through them all, praised be his Name! At *Strabane*, where I had been often and imprisoned, were several convinced and a

Thomas Loe, John Burnyeat, Robert Lodge, &c. Cavan, Belturbet, Newtown, Omagh, Strabane, Londonderry, &c.

1694. *Fell*; we were glad to ſee one another, and true-hearted Friends were glad of that Viſit. Cheſhire. *Thomas Trafford* and I went back to *Cheſhire*, Holyhead. and ſo through *Wales* to *Holy-head*, and ſtaid there about a Week for a Paſſage, then took Shipping for *Ireland*, and landed at the Hill of *Hoath*, ſo came to *Dublin*: I ſtaid the Firſt-day Meeting there, and then came to my Son-in-Law, *William Fayle*'s, and from thence to *Mountmelick*, where Friends received me gladly.

I attended Meetings for the Worſhip of God, as they fell in Courſe, and was with Friends in managing Church-Affairs, both in Monthly, ſix Weeks, Quarterly and Half-Yearly Meetings, and as the Service of Truth encreaſed, the Increaſes of God were multiplied in our Hearts, and gave us Abilities to perform it to his Glory, our great Comfort and Satisfaction. From our Half-Year Meeting at *Dublin*, in the ninth Month, 1694, I went to viſit Friends in ſeveral Counties, and had Meetings, as at *Wicklow*, *John Wickham*'s, *Iſrael Webſter*'s, *Shellaly*, *Caſtledermot*, Province Meeting, and at *Waterford*, *Clonmel*, *Kilcommon* and *Caſhell*; there ſeveral of our Friends met me, and accompanied me homewards.

Half-Year Meeting at Dublin.

Meetings in divers Places.

A good Meeting near Caſtle-Jordan.

The First-day of the ſecond Month, 1695, I took my Journey towards the North, to viſit Friends, and had a comfortable Meeting near *Caſtle-Jordan*, many Friends of our Monthly Meeting

Meeting being with me there. When the Meeting was ended we parted in the tender Love of God. I went on my Journey towards the North, accompanied by my Son-in-Law *William Fayle* and *John Barcroft*; the next Day we came to *Old-Caſtle*, and ſtaid a Meeting there; ſeveral Friends came to it from other Places, it being their Men and Womens' Meeting Day, for ordering of Church Affairs. The next Day we had a Meeting fifteen Miles from thence, near *Ballyhayes*, where were many Friends, and we were well refreſhed, the Lord's Preſence and Goodneſs being with us. 1695.

A Meeting at Old Caſtle.

Ballyhayes.

The next Day we travelled about thirty Miles into the County of *Armagh*, and the Day following being firſt Day of the Week, we were at the Meeting at *Ballyhagan*, at which were many Friends: We were greatly comforted together, and glad to ſee one another. From thence we went beyond *Charlemount* to viſit Friends, and had a comfortable Meeting with them, then came back to *Ballyhagan* to their fifth Day Meeting, and ſtaid there until the Province Meeting, it being their Quarterly-Meeting both for the Worſhip of God, and ordering of Church-Affairs, which held Part of three Days, and was very large; ſo that ſome Friends ſaid, *They never ſaw the like there before.* And Friends were well refreſhed, for the Glory of the Lord ſhined among us, his Power was over all, and his Seed in Dominion. I was helpful

County of Armagh.

Ballyhagan.

Charlemount.

A Province Quarterly Meeting.

1696. *ſter* Province Meeting, accompanied with Friends; this Meeting was at *Clonmel*, in the fifth Month, 1696, and held two Days for the Worſhip of God, and Managing Affairs of the Church, and there were many Friends from ſeveral Parts. In this Journey I had ſeveral Meetings, as at *Mountrath*, *Knockballymagher*, *Waterford*, *Wexford*, and the Monthly Meeting at *Ballinaberny*, which was full and large, and the Lord's Power and Preſence accompanied, and gave Ability in all Meetings and Services, many Hearts were tendered and comforted.

Meetings at Mountrath, Knockballymagher, &c.

I had alſo a Meeting at *Iſrael Webſter*'s, and one at *Shellaly*, then came to *Caſtledermot* to our Province Meeting, where was a great Appearance of Friends from ſeveral Parts, and many Friends in the Miniſtry both of *England* and this Nation. This Meeting held Part of three Days, for the Worſhip of God and Church Diſcipline, and the Lord's Power and glorious Preſence were mighty among us, ſtrengthening our Hands in his Work, to our great Comfort and Satisfaction, both immediately and through his Servants. When the Meeting was over, we parted in the Love of God, the Teſtimony of Truth being in Dominion. So I returned to my Houſe in the Company of Friends, on the ſeventeenth Day of the ſixth Month, 1696.

Province Meeting at Caſtledermot.

Soon

Soon after which I took a Journey into the Province of *Ulſter* to viſit Friends, accompanied with *Joſhua Northall*, and ſome others: We went to *Dublin*, and ſtaid there two Meetings upon the firſt Day, from thence *Roger Roberts* and *Thomas Aſhton* accompanied us into the North; we had a Meeting at *Drogheda*, and the next Day came to *Ballybagan*, to the Province Meeting, which held Part of three Days, and a great Aſſembly of Friends there was, the Lord's Power and Preſence being with us to our great Comfort and Confirmation. The Service of this Meeting being over, the two Friends from *Dublin*, aforeſaid, returned Home, and I with the reſt of my Company went over the River *Band*, and had many heavenly comfortable Meetings at ſeveral Places, as at *Lurgan*, *Ballinderry*, *Liſnegarvy*, *Grange*, &c. In our Return we had a precious Meeting with Friends at *Lurgan* before parting, in which we were comforted and refreſhed together, to our great Satisfaction. 1696.

W. E. viſits Friends in Ulſter Province.

River Band, many good Meetings thereaway

From thence we took our Journey towards *Leinſter*, accompanied with ſome Friends of *Ulſter* about forty Miles, and had a Meeting with Friends near *Ballybayes*; after which the ſaid Friends, who accompanied us, returned Home. We travelled next Day to *Old-Caſtle*, and had a Meeting with Friends there, and the Day following into *Leinſter* Province, and were at Friends' Meeting at *Edenderry* the next Day,

Ballybayes.

Old-Caſtle.

Edenderry.

9

SECT. XXI.

He visits Ulster, *and several Places in* Connaught, *where none of our Meetings had been: Is obstructed at* Abby-boyl *by the Burgo-Master.*

1701. OUR next Quarterly Provincial-Meeting being at *Catherlough*, I went there: The Service of that Meeting held part of three Days, for the Worship of God, and Ordering Affairs in the Church of Christ. When that Service was over I went Home, and that Week took my Journey to the Province of *Ulster*, and so into *Connaught* in the Service of Truth, accompanied with *Joshua Beale* and *Richard Guy*; that Day we rode to *Isaac Fuller*'s, and the next Day *Jonathan Robinson* went with us; we also met with *George Rooke* by Appointment, and the Day following, being first Day of the Week, we had a full and satisfactory Meeting at *Abbylary*, where no Meeting of our Society had been, many good-like People came to it, the Lord's Power was with us, in which the Mysteries of his Kingdom were preached, and the Way of Life and Salvation opened. The People were very attentive and tender.

Leinster Province Meeting at Catherlough.

Ulster.

Connaught.

Abbylary.

After

After the Meeting we rode that Evening to *Cavan*, and the next Day beyond *Ballyhayes*, and had a Meeting with Friends there, and there-about. Several People came to it, and many weighty Gospel Truths were delivered, suitable to the People's Condition, and the Service of the Day; next Day we rode to *Ballyhagan*, in the County of *Armagh*, and had a comfortable Meeting there with Friends; after which we rode to *John Robinson*'s, and the next Day to *Richard Boyes*'s in the County of *Antrim*, where the Quarterly-Meeting for *Ulster* begun that Day, and held part of three Days for the Worship of God and Discipline of his Church, the mighty Power of God was with his Testimony, which broke through all, and wrought into a tender Submission thereto. 1701.

Ballyhayes.

Ballyhagan.

Ulster Quarterly Meeting at Antrim.

Then we went back to *Lurgan*, and had a large Meeting of Friends and others, where many precious Things relating to Christ's Kingdom and Government were largely opened in the Power of Truth, suitable to the States and Conditions of the People. The next Day we went to *Grange*, and on the Day following had a Meeting there with Friends, and we were refreshed together in the Lord. The next Day to *Dunclaudy*, and had a Meeting there: And next Morning we rode through the Mountains to *Dungivin*, and had a Meeting there that Day.

Lurgan.

Grange.

Dungivin.

10

1707. After the Meeting was over, we went to the Inn where we had left our Horſes, and the aforeſaid Prieſt, who was a Juſtice of the Peace, came thither to us and very courteouſly offered his Kindneſs in what he could do; thence we came back to *Limerick*, and that Evening had a Meeting with Friends at *Thomas Pearce*'s Houſe, and from thence to *Birr*, and on the Day following were at Friends' Meeting there; ſo lodged that Night at *Thomas Winſloe*'s, and the next Day came to my own Houſe, where I parted with *George Rooke*, who went to his Houſe and Family in *Dublin*.

The Prieſt is courteous to Friends.

Birr.

Now I kept to Meetings about Home, and in a ſhort Time it was in my Mind to viſit Friends in the Province of *Ulſter*, and to get Meetings at ſome Places where no Friends dwelt; ſo *Leinſter* Province-Meeting being at the *Moat*, I went thither, and ſtaid the Service of that Meeting, and when it was over, I took my Journey to the North, with my aforeſaid Companion *George Rooke*, and ſeveral other Friends; we rode that Day to *Finagh*, in the County of *Cavan*, and had a Meeting in the Evening at the Inn where we lodged, there having not been a Meeting of our Society in that Town before; ſeveral People came to the Meeting, where Truth was declared to them, and they were ſober; next Morning we rode to *Cavan*, and viſited ſome Friends who were then Priſoners there for their Teſtimony againſt Tithes.

Leinſter Province-Meeting at the Moat.

Finagh.

Some Friends Priſoners at Cavan.

The

The Day following we were with Friends at their Meeting beyond *Ballyhaes*, and after the Meeting we went to *Coot-Hill*, having ſent ſome Friends before to *Clownes*, to get a Place for a Meeting, and bring us Word, which they did; ſo we had a Meeting with Friends at *Coot-Hill*, and the next Day went to *Clownes*, where we had a full Meeting, and the Goſpel of Chriſt was preached to them, all being quiet. After the Meeting we rode to *Monaghan*, and that Evening had a Meeting in a large Dining-Room at the Inn where we lodged. 1707.

Ballyhaes.

Coot-Hill

Clownes.

Monaghan.

Now the Father and Uncle of that Prieſt, who had caſt thoſe Friends into Priſon at *Cavan*, living near our Road, we went thither the next Day and diſcourſed with them, endeavouring to prevail for our Friends' Liberty, but we got little Entrance; ſo left them, and came that Night to *Ballybagan*, where we had a large and full Meeting on the firſt Day of the Week, and the Lord's Power and comfortable Preſence were with us to great Satisfaction.

Ballybagan.

Next Day we were at a full and comfortable Meeting beyond *Charlemount*, and then went to *Toberhead*, in the County of *Londonderry*, and had a Meeting there, to which Friends came from other Meetings, and were well refreſhed in the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. After that Meeting we went to *Grange*, in the County of *Antrim*, and ſtaid a Meeting there with Friends, and from thence to the Town of *Antrim*, and had

Charlemount.

Toberhead.

Grange.

Antrim.

RISE & PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS IN IRELAND by THOMAS WIGHT & JOHN RUTTY 1751

About the ſame time *William Edmundſon* was moved in ſpirit to leave off Shop-keeping, and take a Farm, in order that he might, by his own example, miniſter ſtrength and encouragement in the Teſtimony which this People deemed themſelves conſcientiouſly concerned to hold forth and maintain, againſt that antichriſtian Yoke of Oppreſſion, the enforcing the payment of Tythes in theſe Goſpel-times. With this view he and ſeveral Friends leaving the Meeting to which they belonged, well ſettled, *viz. Richard Jackſon, Anthony Jackſon, John Thompſon, Richard Fayle, John Edmundſon, William Moon* and their Families, removed and took Land

A. D. 1656. Land in the county of *Cavan*, and dwelt there, and ſettled a Meeting in that County, and held Meetings in divers places to the advancement of Truth and increaſe of Friends, ſeveral being convinced and joining with Friends, particularly *John Pim, Robert Wardel, William Neale, William Parker, Thomas Lun, Thomas Morris, John Chandley, John Savage, Iſabel Acton* and many more.

But as their numbers increaſed, ſo did their Sufferings alſo increaſe, and they were greatly expoſed to the ſcorn, deriſion and foul abuſes of the People, in bearing their innocent Teſtimonies, in their lives and converſations, againſt the Pride, Pleaſures, Paſtimes, vain Faſhions and Cuſtoms, with the exceſſes and evils that were in the world, both among Profeſſors and Prophane, even the very Prieſts themſelves, who incenſed the Magiſtrates and other People againſt Friends, as being Hereticks, Deceivers and what not?

Of theſe Sufferings *W. E.* in particular met with a large ſhare, beſides the many hard and dangerous Travels and Exerciſes he went thro' when he was alone in the times when Tories and Robbers, after the war, were abroad, being ſometimes put under the neceſſity of paſſing deep waters in the winter-ſeaſon where bridges were not built; and once particularly he was put into priſon in *Strabane*, in his wet cloaths, after travelling and ſwimming, by which he grew ſick, and received no help from any but the Lord, who healed him: Yet thro' all theſe Difficulties Truth prevailed and ſeveral were convinced, particularly at *Strabane*, where a Meeting was ſettled and continued until the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. but then great Sufferings being expected, *Robert Burgeſs* and another, who were looked upon as the leading men of that Meeting, proved unfaithful, the latter thro' fear of perſecution fled, and *Burgeſs* accepted of the office

A. D. 1659. to *Dublin*, *Mountmelick*, *Athlone*, *Galway*, *Limerick*, *Cork* and *Bandon*, and returned to the North again: And thus they ſpent their time with diligence and hard travel, often in cold, hunger and hardſhip, many parts of the country being then uninhabited: They were impriſoned ſeveral times, as in *Armagh*, *Dublin* and *Cork*, beſides other abuſes that they received, becauſe of the Teſtimony they had to bear in towns and ſteeple-houſes againſt hireling Prieſts: And thus having laboured in the Goſpel together for the ſpace of twelve months, and been inſtrumental to the convincing and gathering of many to the Truth, being clear of their ſervice here, in the ſeventh month 1660, they took ſhipping at *Carrickfergus* for *England*.

Among others that believed and were added to Friends about the years 1658 and 1659, (and continued faithful and ſerviceable in their day) by the lively Miniſtry of the abovementioned *Thomas Loe*, *W. E.* *John Burnyeat*, *Robert Lodge* and others, were *Francis Robſon*, *Roger Webb*, *Peter Roſs*, *Robert Hoope*, and *George Gregſon*, who after ſome time was endued with a clear, lively, convincing gift of the Miniſtry.

This year ſeveral of the Friends above-mentioned *, by reaſon of their Landlords not performing covenant with them, removed from the county of *Cavan*, and ſettled in and about *Mountmelick* in the *Queen's County*, viz. *W. E.* *Richard Jackſon*, *John Edmundſon*, *John Thompſon*, *William Moon*, *John Pim* and others, with their families, and ſeveral having been convinced thereabouts ſome time before, a Meeting was ſettled at *Mountmelick*, which is ſince become large. As to the places they removed from, they left the Meetings there in a ſettled condition, and ſo they continued, particularly

* See Page 109, 110.

particularly the Meeting at *Cavan*, until it was loſt by means of the Wars, Friends that lived there being diſperſed thereby, and driven from their habitations. A. D. 1659.

This year, beſides ſeveral Friends from *England*, one *Katharine Norton*, alias *McLaughlin*, travelled this Nation in the Service of Truth; her maiden name was *McLaughlin*: She was born of *Iriſh* Parents of account in or near *Colerain*: She was ſent to *Londonderry* for education, where ſhe remained for ſome time, and when ſhe was ſixteen years of age, there came a ſhip to *Derry* to take in paſſengers for *Barbadoes*, which ſhe embarked in and landed in that iſland, where ſhe was married,---and ſome time after, that iſland being viſited by *George Fox* and ſome others, &c. A. D. 1678.

A. D. 1678. ſhe was convinced by their Miniſtry; and afterwards became an able Miniſter, and in or about this year 1678, came on Truth's ſervice into the kingdom of *Ireland*, and viſited Friend's Meetings in the *North*, preached in *Lurgan* market on a market-day in *Iriſh*, had ſeveral Meetings near *Colerain*, where her relations lived, and ſeveral diſputes on the account of Truth which got the victory; from whence ſhe travelled to *Armagh*, *Cavan*, the *Moate of Granoge*, and had ſeveral Meetings there and elſewhere, to the ſatisfaction and edification of Friends; and ſome time after ſhe travelled to *Dublin* and took ſhipping for *England*: She was well qualified for the Service, being of a ſound judgment, large in Teſtimony, of a good utterance, had of her own to diſtribute, and did not make the Goſpel chargeable.

A. D. 1689. At the next Half-year's Meeting in the ninth month, it appeared that the Loſſes of Friends being ſtill continued and increaſed, thoſe of the Friends of the Provinces of *Leinſter* and *Munſter* amounted to above 7000 *l. ſterling*; and in the year 1692, it was computed that the loſſes of Friends throughout the Nation amounted in the whole to 100,000 *l.*

Now the Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings in *London*, ſympathizing with their Brethren here, did ſignify their readineſs to aſſiſt them, to which the Half-year's Meeting returned anſwer, acknowledging their tender care, however at preſent they rather choſe to decline the acceptance of their friendly offer, the ſeveral Provinces being as yet able to help one another. However Friends here did afterwards accept of the benevolence of the Brethren in *England*, and in the year 1692, they drew for 600 *l.* towards helping Friends here reduced by the late calamitous times, beſides 150 *l.* remitted from *London* to *Ulſter*, and the Sum of 1060 *l.* more was ſent for this purpoſe from *London*, which in the year 1692 was ordered to be diſtributed proportionally to each Province, and a letter was ſent to the Meeting for Sufferings in *London*, acknowledging their acceptance hereof, but withal deſiring that a full ſtop ſhould be put to their ſending any more.

Thus in thoſe calamitous times were Friends very nearly united in affection; and even from the Friends of *Barbadoes* there was 100 *l.* ſent for the relief of Friends here on this occaſion.

This year King *James* landing in the *South*, and coming up to *Dublin*, the Proteſtants came to be a little quieter, and better ſettled in their minds, nor ſo fearful of a Maſſacre as formerly, but ſtill great havock was made upon the ſtock of *Engliſhmen*, their cattle, *&c.* being moſtly taken or

A. D. 1689. or killed, oftentimes more on purpoſe for deſtruction than for want, and Friends underwent thoſe abuſes in common with other Proteſtants.

Here follows a particular account of the Sufferings and Preſervation of Friends in thoſe days.

1. At the Town of *CAVAN*, (a place that lay open to both the Armies, and to the cruelty of the wicked Rabble,) ſeveral Friends kept their places and dwellings, and held their uſual Meetings, and tho' ſometimes in ſkirmiſhes between the two Armies many were ſlain, yet Friends Lives were wonderfully preſerved, tho' in their outward ſubſtances they were ſpoiled, and ſtript, and at laſt commanded by the chief Officer of the *Iriſh* Army to depart, and their houſes were burnt.

2. At *OLDCASTLE*, a place liable to the like perils, a few Friends dwelt who kept up their little Meetings, (which belonged to *Cavan* Monthly Meeting) and continued there; their Lives were alſo wonderfully preſerved.

3. Near *CHARLEMONT*, in the County of *TYRONE*, Friends thereabouts generally kept their places, and particularly *John Whiteſide*, whoſe family wonderfully eſcaped the hands of Cruelty with their Lives, being in imminent danger often by the Rapparees and dwelling between two Garriſons, one *Engliſh* and the other *Iriſh*, who had hot diſputes, killing each other at his very houſe, and once there were 700 *Iriſh* to 60 *Engliſh* and *French* by computation; one of his out-houſes was burnt, and he and his ſon lying ſick in another ſo near, that it was admirable both it and they were not burnt, and yet the *Iriſh* were forced to withdraw who plundered Friends, and burnt their houſes.

4. On

A. D. 1741.

He was a man of Hoſpitality, and of a tender Spirit, ſympathizing with the poor and afflicted.

About the 62d year of his age he received a Gift in the Miniſtry, in the exerciſe of which he was particularly zealous in teſtifying againſt the Follies and Vanities incident to Youth, with reſpect to a Conformity to the never-ſettled Faſhions of the times. In the year 1733, he, with another Friend, viſited Friends in ſundry Counties in *England*, as alſo in *North-Britain*.

This year died at *Dublin*, *Joſeph Gill*, born at *Skelton* in *Cumberland* in the year 1674, the Son of *William Gill*, from whom he received a religious Education, which with the concurrence of the divine Bleſſing, and his own endeavours, was greatly improved to his ſpiritual advantage.

He manifeſted an early Zeal for the Worſhip of Almighty God, in preference to the purſuit of Worldly Gain; and when his outward buſineſs increaſed and proſpered, was ſeized with a holy fear, leſt the multitude thereof ſhould obſtruct the ſpiritual exerciſe and engagement of his mind for the acquiſition of heavenly Riches.

In the early part of his Life, he frequently accompanied miniſtring Friends in their travels through ſeveral parts of this Nation, and met with great conſolation and encouragement in ſo doing.

In the year 1709 he was led to ſettle his outward affairs and leſſen his Buſineſs, in purſuance of a ſecret impreſſion then made on his mind, that he ought to be at leiſure to follow the Lord as he ſhould be pleaſed to lead him, being reſigned to what he believed to be the divine Will concerning him; tho' at this time he had no diſtinct perception of his being called to the Miniſtry. However, in the year 1711, being the 37th of his age, his mouth was firſt opened in the Aſſemblies

A. D. 1741.

Aſſemblies of the people called Quakers, but with great fear and concern of mind, by reaſon of divers ſuggeſtions of the Enemy, which in proceſs of time were overcome, and he proving faithful to his ſenſe of the divine Requirings, grew in his Gift, and became a diligent and zealous Labourer therein, to the edification of the Churches both at home and abroad.

In the year 1711 he viſited the Meetings of Friends in *Ulſter* Province, in company with *Richard Sealy*, when, at *Coot-hill*, *James Sympſon* (who was bred a Scholar, and intended for a Preſbyterian Teacher) was convinced, who became a ſerviceable man, and ſuffered impriſonment in *Cavan* Gaol for his Teſtimony againſt Tythes, as is hereafter related, among other Sufferings, in the courſe of the preſent Hiſtory.

In the year 1713, he had drawings in his mind to viſit Friends in *Ulſter* Province again, but wanting a Companion, and not deeming himſelf ſtrong enough, waited until the arrival of *Luke Cock*, a miniſtring Friend from *England*, and accompanied him in his Travels to that Province. After this he very frequently performed Viſits in the work of the Miniſtry to the Meetings in *Leinſter*, *Munſter* and *Ulſter*, and ſometimes in *Connaught*, where he had alſo Meetings among Strangers; and beſides theſe viſits at home, he, at different times viſited Friends in divers parts of *England* and *Scotland*, and in the year 1714 in the *Iſle* of *Man*; and in 1734 he took a Voyage to *America* on the ſame account, where he travelled 5572 miles, and was at 382 Meetings.

He was diligent in attending the Meetings of Diſcipline, as well as Worſhip, and not only thoſe at home, but particularly the yearly Meeting at *London*; and from the year 1712 to 1741 incluſive, was thirteen times at the ſaid yearly Meeting.

He

16

A

TABLE

EXHIBITING

The first Settlement of *Meetings*, and Time of building the *Meeting-houses* in *IRELAND*.

ULSTER Province.

In the year 1654,

A Meeting was settled at *Lurgan*, being the first settled Meeting of the People called Quakers in *Ireland*.

Another near *Ballybagan*.

Another at low *Grange* in the County of *Antrim*.

At *Toberhead*, and at the *Broad-oak* near *Lisnegarvey*; since moved to *Lisburn*, where *George Gregson* built a Meeting-house at his own expence, and where it still continues, as do the foregoing at their respective places.

In or about the year 1655,

Meetings were settled at *Cavan*, *Belturbet* and *Strabane*; also one at *Londonderry**, which continued until the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, when it failed.

In or about 1659,

A Meeting was settled at *Oldcastle*.

In 1660, or 1662,

A Meeting settled at upper *Grange*, near *Charlemont*.

In 1662 or 1663,

A Meeting settled at *Ballynalargey*, since removed to the neighbourhood of *Balenderry*.

Near *Carrickfergus*: Dropt many years.

In 1669,

A Meeting settled at *Antrim*.

In

* The Meeting settled at *Londonderry* was often visited by *William Edmundson* and others: But about the time that the Bishops were restored, those who had been convinced there did, through weakness or fear of Persecution, forbear meeting together.

About the year 1671 or 1672, by means of the Ministry of *Robert Lodge* and others, several were affected by the Testimony of Truth in *Londonderry*; (See the year

ULSTER Province.

In 1673.

A Meeting settled at *Coleraine*.

At *Ballynacree* near *Ballymony*.

In or about 1682,

Some Meetings were held at *Hillsborough*, tho' with great opposition; but peaceably since the year 1699, and a large Meeting settled there.

In 1692,

A Meeting settled at *Coot-hill*.

Another at *Dunclaudy*, at the House of *William Henderson*, and continued at his Widow's until 1739.

At *Moyallon*, by reason of the increase of *Lurgan* Meeting.

In 1695.

A Meeting settled at *Ballybaise*.

In 1699.

A Meeting settled near *Letterkenny*: Dropt.

In 1702.

A Meeting settled at *Rathfryland* in the County of *Down*.

ULSTER Province.

In 1704.

A new Meeting-house built at *Grange*, by *Walter Clark* at his own expence.

In 1707.

A Meeting-house built at *Antrim*.

In 1714.

A new Meeting-house built near *Balenderry*.

Some few lately convinced kept a Meeting near *Monaghan*.

In 1722.

A new Meeting-house built near *Rathfryland*, in the County of *Downe*.

In 1723.

A Meeting settled at *Castle-shane*, in the County of *Monaghan*, and a new Meeting-house built.

In 1726.

A Meeting settled at the house of *James Bradshaw* at *Newtown* in the County of *Downe*.

In

year 1655) and about the year 1673, *William Stockdale* a Friend of the Ministry, and *Thomas Francis* another Friend, removed their Dwelling from *Charlemont* to *Londonderry* and kept a Meeting there for two years; but those who had been convinced in that place proved like the stoney Ground in the Parable, soon withering; and the said two Friends being discouraged from staying, returned to their former place of abode, and so the Meeting ceased. Many were strengthened in their disrespect to Friends, by the bad example and unfaithfulness of one *Gervas Barty*, an inhabitant there, who had been convinced in his youth, but left his condition in the Truth and ran away from the place.

A Meeting was also settled at *Belfast*, at or about the same time as at *Derry*, which continued eight or nine years, and *Adolph Sharpley* came from *England* and resided there; but apostatizing into evil Practices, lost his condition and corrupted others, which with the removal of some to *America* proved a means of that Meeting being lost, and likewise a great hurt to another Meeting that had been settled at *Carrickfergus*, which was also let fall.

VOL 47. 4. 1961

Accounts for the year 1959 and *Journal*, vol. 49, No. 1

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Journal of Friends' Historical Society, vol. 49, No. 1	149	3	7	Balance carried forward from 1958	87	2	10
Stationery	13	12	9	Subscriptions	145	10	8
Expenses including postage	10	4	2	Donations	101	16	0
Balance carried forward to 1960	202	5	0	Sales	39	0	0
				Advertisement	1	16	0
	£375	5	6		£375	5	6

The Reserve Fund amounts to £453 16s. 1d. (£400 invested in the Hastings and Thanet Building Society, and £53 16s. 1d. in the Post Office Savings Bank.)

Examined with the books of the Society and found correct.
15.xi.60. BASIL G. BURTON.

Accounts for the year 1960 and *Journal*, vol. 49, Nos. 2 and 3

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income	£	s.	d.
Journal of Friends' Historical Society, vol. 49, Nos. 2 & 3	240	13	9	Balance carried forward from 1959	202	5	0
Stationery	8	4	0	Subscriptions: in arrears	27	6	10
Expenses including postage	20	5	1	1960	103	10	0
Duplicating List of members	2	14	8	in advance	57	4	0
Transfer to Post Office Savings Bank in respect of Life Subscriptions	20	0	0	Life	10	0	0
Balance carried forward to 1961	230	3	5	Donations	111	14	6
				Sales	10	0	7
	£522	0	11		£522	0	11

The Reserve Fund amounts to £475 2s. 7d. (£400 invested in Hastings and Thanet Building Society, and £75 2s. 7d. in the Post Office Savings Bank.)

Examined with books of the Society and found correct.
31.i.61. BASIL G. BURTON.

Irish History and the Earliest Irish Friends

Presidential Address to the Friends' Historical Society, 1960

By OLIVE C. GOODBODY

THERE was no soil in which the Reformation, in its religious aspect, could take root and grow in Ireland. For centuries the monasteries had been not only centres of culture, piety and learning, but had provided refuge for the people in time of war and in time of sickness. Their abbots were the natural protectors of the ordinary folk, who turned to them when in trouble and who shared with them their times of festival and rejoicing. The dissolution of the monasteries, and the passing of monastic property into secular hands was to the Irish peasantry not only a desecration of their Church but an uprooting of their very way of living. There had never, in Ireland, been manor houses as in England. Towns and villages were widely scattered. Community life was centred in the hamlets and cottages around the great monastic centres. Religion was traditionally ingrained in the simple people, and though the Mass was said or sung in Latin it brought to their unquestioning minds a sense of harmony, beauty, and holiness in vivid contrast to the squalor of their daily lives.

Bewilderment at the novel and unacceptable idea of a secular head of the Church in the person of Henry VIII was succeeded by dismay at the gradual recession of civilization, the extinction of the great house of Kildare (virtual Kings of Ireland and beloved by the people), the conferring of the title of King of Ireland on Henry and the gradual confiscation of lands of the nobility who did not conform to the new order. Thus were sown the seeds which germinated one hundred years later in the tremendous rising of the Catholic gentry and people of Ireland in 1641, which was later to embarrass England at a crucial period of the Civil War. The seed bore its fruit in animosity and frustration which lasted for nearly 300 years. The pity and desolation of the times is conveyed in Frank O'Connor's beautiful lament for one of the great houses of Ireland whose people were friends to the countryside:

18

What shall we do for timber?
The last of the woods is down,
Kilcash and the house of its glory
And the bell of the house are gone,
The spot where her lady waited
Who shamed all women for grace,
When earls came sailing to greet her,
And Mass was said in that place. . . .
No sound of duck or geese there,
Hawk's cry or eagle's call,
No humming of the bees there,
That brought honey and wax for all,
Nor even the song of the birds there
When the sun has gone down in the west
Nor a cuckoo atop of the boughs there,
Singing the world to rest.[1]

Risings, rebellions and petty wars between chieftains marked the whole Elizabethan period in Ireland and precluded both the scientific advancement and the critical approach to religion and learning which were growing in England. Puritan ideology scarcely touched Ireland from within, though indeed the foundation of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1592 may have had a Puritan angle.

The flight in 1607 of ninety-nine of Ireland's leading men, headed by two great earls, led to the plantation by Scots and English settlers of Ulster, in the reign of James I. Their descendants are there to this day, and they are the stock from which many Friends in Northern Ireland have sprung. In the South a sort of quasi-toleration took place, interspersed with penalties and fines for recusancy. Priests and friars who had been sent abroad for education crept silently back, sheltered and aided by rich and poor alike. The letters passing to and fro from Rome, Louvain and other Continental towns reflect the fierce zeal which neither threat nor fine nor imprisonment could quench. The English government showed a degree of tolerance, but the Council in Dublin was adamant in enforcing orders against "Popish" practices. A letter written in 1629 tells of the Mayor, Protestant Archbishop, Recorder, Alderman and soldiers who came to a chapel in Dublin, and broke open the doors, pulled down pictures and pulpit, seized vestments and chalices and arrested the priests.

[1] F. O'Connor, *The fountain of magic*, 1939, the poem entitled "Kilcash," pp. 65-66.

Thus, in Ireland, there arose that cry, later to become so very familiar to Friends—Liberty of Conscience, liberty to worship God according to the dictates of the heart, not fettered by man-made ordinance. By 1641 the land was aflame, the Catholic gentry and countrymen had risen in arms in a crusade for the defence of this liberty, for causes so very far removed from the Puritan plea for tolerance in England. A letter[1] from Hugh Bourke, Commissary of the Friars Minor in Germany to Luke Wadding in 1642 states: "The war is merely for liberty of conscience and the defence of the royal prerogative against the Puritans." Thus is all too briefly defined the policy which was to disrupt the country for years to come and plant in Cromwell's supporters the hatred which devastated the land.

The complex situation, with a Protestant King to whose Catholic consort the Irish Confederation freely appealed for help, in reality formed part of the great European struggle for power, and its political aspect has been amply portrayed by historians. It first touches Quaker history when money was appealed for to subdue Ireland. Among those who adventured their wealth in this cause, known later as the Adventurers whose claims were to be satisfied by lands in Ireland, were many men who later became followers of George Fox and his testimony of peace. Not the least singular amongst the names which thus appear is that of Gulielma Springett, who became the wife of William Penn, and that of Isaac Penington.[2]

Politicians, soldiers, sailors, men of rank and wealth and humble yeomen and husbandmen alike claimed their share. The soldiers and sailors were paid their arrears in land on which they settled, or (in many cases) sold their shares to others. Among the lists of those so satisfied one finds names which are familiar to us in Irish Quaker history. Some were men who, before 1649, had fought for the King. Most were Parliamentarians. A very few, as William Barcroft, refused their title to land on the grounds that it was the spoils of

[1] Hugh Bourke to Luke Wadding, Brussels, January 29th, 1642: *Report on Franciscan manuscripts* (Historical MSS. Commission, 65. Dublin, *H.M.S.O.*, 1906. Cd.2867), p. 121.

[2] Probably Alderman Penington. 15th Report, Record Commissioners, Ireland, 1824-25, pp. 233, 424.

19

warfare. John Gay,[1] the friend of Penn, became entitled to some of the rich land of Meath, as well as property in Dublin. Robert Cuppaige and his friend, Thomas Holme, settled in Wexford and later became surrounded by a group who made the large early settlement of Quakers in that county. Holme was in Barbados when the lot was drawn in his name by a man, Charles Collins, in trust for him. On this land, at Corlickan, was to be the first Quaker burial ground in Wexford. In an assessment for Poll tax made in 1660 we find the name Corlickan and its chief tenant, Charles Collins. One could enumerate many who thus took up their land and remained in possession for many years as peace-loving Friends.

Stephen Rich (d.1667)

I have, however, for the purpose of this paper, chosen two men who became only slightly connected with Friends, in order to illustrate what manner of men our earlier Quaker settlers mixed with, and to help to unravel some of the mystery surrounding these two names in our earliest writings and records. The first is Captain Stephen Rich, at whose house we are told by Wight and Rutty[2] (the Irish Quaker historians), by Sewel, and by Besse, the earliest Friends coming to Ireland were wont to meet and to lodge, and who appears to have had easy access to the house of Henry Cromwell, then Lord Deputy in Ireland. The second is Nicholas Kempston, on whose land a group of Friends took farms in 1655 in order to make a living testimony to their belief that payment of tithes was wrong.

Stephen Rich lived at Lazy Hill in the eastern suburbs of Dublin, on the point of the elevated ridge known as Lazy or Lazer's Hill where his wife, Rebecca, was apparently in the habit of providing lodging for weary travellers, whose journey from Chester or Holyhead may have taken up to five days, though with following winds it was accomplished in a matter of hours. Ships disembarked their passengers at Ringsend at the point of the narrow neck of land running out to sea, and the alternative to a circuitous and uncertain

[1] For John Gay, see Penn's *My Irish Journal* (ed. Isabel Grubb), 1952, p. 68.

[2] Thomas Wight, *A history of the rise and progress of the people called Quakers in Ireland*. Now revised and enlarged by John Rutty, 1751, p. 116.

journey by an inland route was to hire a primitive vehicle known as a Ringsend car which, with two passengers precariously perched on the rear seat and a driver sitting well to the front, travelled rapidly and uncomfortably over the intervening track of muddy slob land to the nearest point at Lazy Hill. Early in the eighteenth century this slobland was reclaimed and no trace of Lazy Hill remains, its site now being the flat street known as Townsend Street.

It is fairly certain that this method of arrival in Dublin was that of our earliest Friends, and glad indeed they must have been to find welcoming hospitality at the house (probably, I think, the first one on Lazy Hill) of Rebecca Rich. It is a pity that there is no record at all about Rebecca, except that in 1660 she was imprisoned for frequenting Meeting.[1] Of the activities of her husband, Stephen, there is a great deal to be found and it is interesting that a man of his character and calling should be one of those influenced by our early Quaker preachers.

His name first appears after the reduction of Chester by Parliamentary forces in the Spring of 1646 (an important feat for it was the last remaining port by which Irish aid might have been brought to the King's forces). The Wynn Papers in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, record other events until he appeared off Beaumaris by the 8th June, 1646. Negotiations for a peaceful surrender of the town were going on, but Rich landed arms and ammunition at dead of night and threatened the townspeople. Some of his officers "abused a gentlewoman of very good quality." Rich, in letters from aboard his frigate, *Rebecca*, spiritedly denied any hostile intentions and offered his apologies. He suggested that the gentlewoman who had suffered abuse should come aboard and identify the man who had insulted her.[2] By August of that year Rich, after the seige of Conway, engaged to take the captured Irish and "set them swimming whence they came."[3] This has a sinister sound when one remembers that the Parliamentary captains of the era were said to tie their prisoners back to back and heave them overboard. A few months later the Parliamentary forces in Ireland,

[1] Besse, *Sufferings*, 1753, II, 466.

[2] Calendar of Wynn (of Gwydir) Papers, 1515-1690, in the National Library of Wales and elsewhere, 1926, nos. 1771, 1776, 1783-88, 1796.

[3] *The Tanner letters*, ed. Charles McNeill (Irish MSS. Commission), 1943, p. 226.

20

marching hungry and weary to Dublin, were met with the news that Captain Rich's boat had arrived with £1,500 aboard, which was "something in the present distresse, and is to be valued as an earnest of the Lord's care of his people."[1] This was possibly the ship ordered on 19th November, 1647, to be ready to take money from Chester to Ireland.[2]

For the next eight years he was employed by the state in service around the coast of Ireland and across the Irish Sea. It is in these years that names familiar to us as Friends begin to appear in the State papers as Adventurers and soldiers. It well may be that some of them were transported by Rich and discussed with him their doubts and the difficulties confronting them. His recorded activities were far removed from the religious sphere. He transported guns and ammunition from Carrickfergus to Strangford[3], cruised off the coast in his frigate *Jacob* to protect trading vessels, pressed seamen for service, took charge of the repair of ships at Wexford, and sailed between there and Dublin. It was probably during this time in Wexford that he found the property afterwards consigned to him, and to which he later retired. This was a small slate-roofed house, with a yard and a quay, part of a large lot in the tenure of a man called Hooper and his wife, formerly the Lady Colville.[4] While there, he had charge of fitting the frigate *Fleetwood* for sea, and was worried by the fact that her masts, rigging and sails were all stolen.[5] He transported salt to the Isle of Man and searched for spies in vessels coming from Scotland. In short, he was indispensable. During 1648 and 1649 he was in charge of the Irish packet boat and got into serious trouble for not transporting State packets.[6] This was at the instigation of Evan Vaughan, former Irish postmaster, and spurred Stephen Rich to his only known literary effort which has now come to light in a rare pamphlet in the library of Christ Church, Oxford.[7]

[1] C. P. Meehan, *The Confederation of Kilkenny*, New edition, 1882, 314.
[2] *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1647-1660* (1903), 766.
[3] *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1633-1647* (1901), 571.
[4] P. H. Hore, *History of the town and county of Wexford*, vol. 5, 1906, index under Rich.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] J. W. Hyde, *The early history of the post in grant and farm*, 1894, 198.
[7] *The Answer of Stephen Rich*, [n.p., 1649], 4to. See W. G. Hiscock, *The Christ Church supplement to Wing's* Short-title catalogue, 1641-1700, R 1365+.

It deals with Rich's period as postmaster and has little bearing on this paper. It does, however, emphasize his personality as one of vigour and resolution not prone to take injustice calmly, nor yet to counter-attack an adversary. Vaughan had accused him on seven counts of mis-handling important State documents, even accusing him of opening one to his own advantage.

To the first charge, Rich replied that as he had not been appointed postmaster at the time mentioned he could hardly be held responsible. This was a quibble, as the letters complained of had been carried on his barque. All the charges related to the period in which he was engaged between Holyhead, Chester and Dublin. In his support are letters from Colonel Michael Jones, Colonel Waller, and a group of Chester and Wirral men who warmly commend the valuable part he played in the capture of Chester by the Parliamentary forces, fitting and making serviceable an old hulk at his own expense and even maintaining a bridge of boats across the river. But all this was before his earliest connection with Friends.

We know from Rutty's *Rise and Progress* that by 1655 Rich was already receiving Friends in his house at Lazy Hill, where sometimes meetings were held. In that year Barbara Blaugdone landed in Dublin, being blown in after an effort to reach Cork. She lodged at Rich's house, and after she had visited the Deputy Henry Cromwell, Stephen came home and said that "the Deputy was so sad and melancholy, after she had been with him, that he could not go to Bowls, or to any other Pastime."[1] How, we wonder, had this bluff sea captain such easy access to the house of the reputedly austere Deputy? In 1657 Thomas Loe preached through the Dublin streets from St. James's Gate to Stephen Rich's house,[2] that is, from the extreme west of the city to the extreme east. Was it his magnetic personality (also felt by William Penn), which brought Rich into sympathy with the little band of early Irish Friends? In the same year Francis Howgill wrote from Ireland to Margaret Fell: "We had a meeting at Capt. Rich's house and another at

[1] W. Sewel, *History*, 1722, p. 111.
[2] T. Wight, *History*, 1751, p. 116.

Capt. Aland's. They are loving the captains but not much in them."[1]

That Rich was still active in the service of the government is clear from the Commonwealth State Accounts, for he was paid £100 in 1657 for his extraordinary service in commanding the frigate *Lambay Catch*, and for his part in repairing and refitting it at Lazy Hill.[2] Here his connection with the state ceases, as far as I can find, but he was still at Lazy Hill in 1660 and appears there in an assessment for Poll tax in the "Census of Ireland."[3] Rich actually sold his Dublin property in 1655, for there is in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, a recitation back to that year saying that he had done so, the purchaser being one Robert Robbins.[4]

Stephen Rich's death appears in Quaker records for Wexford as taking place in 1667, and his wife died in the same year. His will is in the Irish Genealogical Office. He left his property to his only son, Job, failing whom to Wexford Quakers. Among the legatees was Solomon Richards, former Mayor of Wexford (or perhaps his son of the same name), Robert Phair, Commonwealth Governor of Cork, and friend of William Penn, reputed to have attended Friends' Meetings, and John Nicholls, his neighbour at Lazy Hill, whom I think more research would prove to have a connection with Friends. Also named are brother, Richard, whose daughter was Mary.

Who was Stephen Rich? I have been quite unable to trace his antecedents. I found, however, in the Genealogical Office in Dublin his application for a coat of arms in 1647, which was granted. He claimed it

> as a reward for the service he rendered at the capture of Chester in 1646 when he was Commander of a ship of war, the *Rebecca*, of 300 tons and during the siege of Chester commanded certain frigates and therewith maintained the waterguard, also commanding a squadron of twelve ships for the reducing of the Isle of Anglesey, now resident in this kingdom [of Ireland].

His arms, which most closely resemble those of the Earl of Warwick, were confirmed in respect of the fact that he was descended from an ancient family of that surname in Essex. Was he then a kinsman of the Earl of Warwick,[1] the Royalist turned Parliamentarian, who was in 1642 given command of the Parliamentary Navy, and whose family name was Rich, of Essex? I think this must be so (though such a flight of fancy is one of the pitfalls of the amateur historian). It would explain Stephen's easy entry to the court of Henry Cromwell, whose sister a few months later married the Earl's grandson. Nepotism was a common trait of the age, and Warwick was not above it. Here we leave Stephen Rich, a warrior influenced by the growing peaceable beliefs of Friends.

Nicholas Kempston (d. 1676)

Our narrative next takes us to the neglected and sparsely documented county of Cavan, in Ulster province, now one of the 26 counties of Eire. In 1656 William Edmondson, the pioneer of Irish Quakerism, left shopkeeping followed by him since his arrival three years previously in Ireland. He had by this time established the first Irish meeting in Lurgan, Co. Armagh, where he lived. He was a man of integrity and courage, who had been a soldier under Cromwell. He felt that a living testimony was needed to witness against the corrupt practice of tithe mongering, and with his brother, John, and the brothers, Richard and Anthony Jackson, and others, leased farm lands in a remote part of Cavan, from a certain Colonel Nicholas Kempston.[2] Edmondson's *Journal*, the basis of much Irish Quaker history, tells something of this little community and their hard life—oft-times lying on straw, with little comfort and much persecution and imprisonment. He states, however, that "Truth was much spread, and Meetings setled in several Places, many being convinc'd and brought to the knowledge of God."[3] For over three years

[1] A. R. Barclay MSS, CXVIII (Friends House Library); see *Journal F.H.S.*, xlviii, 123-4; in modern English. Aland was a soldier who had received land at Passage, co. Waterford, and a house in Dublin; see 15th Report, Record Commissioners, Ireland, p. 403.

[2] Analecta Hibernica, no. 15: (Irish MSS. Commission), 1944, p. 292.

[3] Census of Ireland, c.1659. Ed. S. Pender. (Irish MSS. Commission), 1939.

[4] It is of interest to note in Hore's *History of Wexford*, that the owners of the Wexford land (Hooper and Colville) had considerable difficulty in gaining actual possession. The grant had been made in 1655, but the government was responsible for repairs and these were not done and the transfer did not take place until 1659. I suppose Robbins just had to wait, or perhaps he came to live with Rich.

[1] Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick (1587-1658), *D.N.B.*

[2] W. Edmundson, *Journal* (Dublin, 1715), pp. 25-26.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 26.

they lived thus, Edmondson travelling much through the countryside and meeting with rebuffs, fines and imprisonment, once being put in the stocks at Belturbet, the neighbouring market town.

No hint of the location of these farms nor of the reason for their choice, is given in the *Journal* nor in any subsequent history; it remained a secret until two years ago when a "who dun it spirit" persuaded me to unravel the mystery. The landlord, Col. Nicholas Kempston, "who was convinced of Truth, though did not join with Friends", is described by Edmondson as a hard man, who only by friendly persuasion was induced to let his land to this adventurous band. The experiment was terminated in 1659 when he refused to confirm Friends' leases,[1] and a number of them, including William Edmondson and Richard Jackson, drove their cattle a distance of some 80 miles to Rosenallis near Mountmellick where they farmed. Anthony Jackson remained and subsequently moved a short distance to Oldcastle. The names of William Edmondson, Richard Jackson and another well-known Friend, William Barcroft, occur next year in the Poll tax return as principal landholders in the townland of Rosenallis, which we know was thenceforward Edmondson's home.

The sources for Irish local history are limited owing to the destruction of much material in 1922, and the source materials for seventeenth-century land tenure are sparse. Copies of the unique maps made by Sir William Petty between the years 1654-7 remain. This was the first large-scale map in the world to be surveyed *on* the land, and was designed to record the confiscations of the Cromwellian period. Coupled with these there are the books of Survey and Distribution of the period which show the proprietors of land in 1641 and the names of those to whom it went by the Act of Settlement, 1666—but not, of course, sub-lettings. The manuscript book for Cavan is in the Public Record Office, Dublin; there is a certified contemporary copy (which I used) in the Royal Irish Academy. The XVth report of the Irish Record Commission contains abstracts of some of the property grants, as well as a numbered list of Adventurers and Soldiers which corresponds with the numbered list of lands granted. This forms a tedious but profitable research. The Registry of

[1] W. Edmundson, *Journal* (Dublin, 1715), pp. 32, 35.

Deeds, Dublin only dates from 1709 but is often found to contain recitations back which reveal the ownership of land at earlier dates. The State Papers for Ireland are in London but a microfilm is in the National Library, Dublin, and an adequate calendar was made in the last century. These are my main sources.

The first clue came from the State Papers of 1660 where there is "a humble petition" of Luke Dillon[1] for the restoration of his land. The Book of Survey and Distribution for Cavan shows that Luke Dillon, a Catholic, was the owner of several lots of land in that county, including Trinity Island, Drumurry, the two Derries, Clonlasken and Manory, all of which except the last went to the Earl of Anglesey in 1666. All lay in the diocese and parish of Kilmore.

Trinity Island, which had a long and interesting ecclesiastical history and on which was housed the last Catholic bishop of the era,[2] held out as a last stronghold of the Irish Army until March 1653 when it was finally captured by Colonel Robert Barrow.[3] The land must have been left to the disposition of Ralph Fenwick, a Justice of the Peace in the neighbouring town of Belturbet, as Dillon states in his petition that Fenwick had given it to Nicholas Kempston for £60, whereas it was worth £300. It seemed obvious that this was the land on which our Friends settled, but the final proof was missing. At last, in the Registry of Deeds, I found a recitation back of a deed in 1717 of John Kempston, son of Col. Nicholas, stating that the Earl of Anglesey had leased to his father the lands of Trinity Island, the two Derries, Clonlasken, Dromore, Blenacup and the rest—all of which were named in Dillon's confiscation in the Book of Survey.

My husband and I went to Cavan where we gleaned more information of Dillon and of Trinity Island, but no one could tell us where it lay. Finally, we were recommended to ask a certain publican-cum-historian, Mr. Gough, in the town. (Fortunately, it was in the off hours.) To my surprise he produced a copy of Petty's Down Survey map of the barony of Loughtee, and to his surprise I quoted to him various names from Edmondson's Journal, which he said were still

[1] Calendar of the State Papers, Ireland, 1660-1662. Ed. R. P. Mahaffy, 1905, p. 55; dated about 20th October, 1660.
[2] Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore*, 1937.
[3] Robert Dunlop, *Ireland under the Commonwealth*, 1913, ii.323.

extant in the district today. The man who lived on the closest piece of land to Trinity Island was Mr. Jackson! He may still prove to be a descendant of Anthony, but this is the object of another search. Anthony had three sons one of whom, Isaac, was progenitor of the great Jackson clan in America. The other two are unrecorded in our registers. We made a friend of Mr. Jackson and it was a curious sensation to arrive at the remote and very beautiful spot by the lake and stand looking across its waters to the island, feeling sure we were at the spot where those early Quaker pioneers had made their homes. The intense quiet of the place, broken only by the shrill cries of seabirds, so far from the coast, made us feel as if there had been a continuity in the peace and quiet which pervaded all, as if our early Friends had left a sense of harmony to continue through the ages. On a later visit we were taken by the kindness of Mr. Gerald Latham to the Island and he pointed out to us all the lands I have mentioned surrounding the lake in calm silent beauty.

On the island are the ruins of an abbey which was founded by the French Premonstratensian community in 1237, being an off-shoot of a similar one on Lough Ce in Roscommon. In 1570 their lands (which, being surveyed, included all the land I have already listed) were conveyed to Hugh O'Reilly chief of the kingdom of the Brennye (i.e. Cavan) who appears to have hoped he might eventually restore them to the Canons. This did not come about, and by the fiant rolls of Elizabeth in 1586 the lands were leased to one Lucas Dillon, whose family retained them until 1653.[1]

[1] All this property lies in the Diocese of Kilmore whose Protestant bishop at the beginning of the Catholic Confederate War was the very famous Bishop William Bedell. Of his saintlike qualities you may read in the two contemporary lives written by his son and son-in-law. He was loved in the neighbourhood by Catholic and Protestant alike, was the translator of the Old Testament into Irish—"for", he said "these people have souls which ought not to be neglected until they can learn English—" and was noted for the quiet unostentation of his way of life. Though a staunch unwavering Protestant he stated "wheresoever saving truth in an outward assembly and profession calls men to God there I account is a visible Church." He befriended all in the few months of his life after the outbreak of the rebellion, and his funeral was attended by members of both parties and religions, one being heard to say "May my soul be with Bedell's." Among his friends was Luke Dillon who offered him asylum when the Bishop's house was taken by the rebels. Surely this man must also have left an aura of good which did not easily die out in the quiet district even in those terrible times.

Nicholas Kempston comes into prominence first in 1647 at which time he was a Lt. Col. of Robert Lilburne's regiment of foot, playing a part in the rising of officers against Cromwell, by which he lost his commission but retrieved a command by raising a force of men to serve in Ireland. His home was later at Drumurry, close to Trinity Island.

In the year 1655 he was in trouble. His first wife was the sister of Major General Edmund Ludlow, the regicide whose memoirs are a fruitful source for the history of the period. Ludlow (whose forfeited lands all went later to the Earl of Anglesey) used his brother-in-law as agent and in various other capacities, and it may well be that the Cavan land was Ludlow's, but held in Kempston's name. Both men were stout republicans, strongly opposed to the return of the Stuarts or to government by any single person. In 1655 General Ludlow fell into disgrace by reason of his strong criticism of the assumption of power by Oliver Cromwell. He was refused permission to leave Ireland where he held the post of Lt. General of horse but, evading this order, set sail from Dublin in October. Nicholas Kempston, by now suspect because of his relationship with Ludlow, was amongst the large number who accompanied him to the place of embarkation and was promptly arrested and imprisoned.[1] Ludlow writes: "Colonel Henry Cromwell having notice that Col. Kempston who married my sister had assisted me ... committed him to prison where he was used with equal severity as myself." On the 19th October the imprisonment was ordered to be continued[2] (no place of confinement being given), but there is no date for his release though in the following March a pass was issued for him with two servants and one horse. This was in England. It was probably early in 1656 that William Edmondson and his brother interviewed Kempston in his house in Cavan and in view of his difficulties he must have been glad to find tenants. In the Journal he is described as a hard man who only accepted their terms with protest after walking awhile in his orchard to consider them.

Of the trials of the next few years we have only Edmondson's short account. In our manuscript records there is but one brief mention of the time. John Douglas found it in a

[1] The Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow (ed. C. H. Firth, 1894), i.428-9.
[2] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 19th October, 1659.

list known as "An Account of those who have backslidden from the truth out of the Meeting of Cavan." It was written in 1682, six years after Kempston's death:

> Nycholas Kempston who had an estate in the County was convinced of the Lord's truth, did invite several Friends to live upon his lands, and received several meetings at his house at Drumurry, and afterwards broke covenant of their bargains and declined from truth, who before his death his speech was taken from him, and many times the plainest words he spoke was oaths.[1]

No explanation has ever been given for the so-called breaking of covenant. A consideration of the chaotic conditions in Ireland as well as in England in the months after the death of Oliver Cromwell, coupled with General Ludlow's part in this period puts a new light on the incident. The Army, to which Ludlow belonged, revolted against the policies of Parliament of which he was a member. The position in Ireland was highly confused and Ludlow who was re-instated as Commander in Chief in Ireland in 1659 found himself with duties in England interfering with the obvious need for attention to duties in Ireland. His brother-in-law was again given command of a regiment, but was also entrusted with Ludlow's private affairs. By 1658 Mrs. Kempston had already begun to get anxious. This was small wonder, for no Act had been passed confirming the validity of Irish leases. In June she wrote to her brother:

> how long it may contenuu in it we know not, for there is dayly changes in it . . . & many delays and put offs are mad . . . desiere that you and we may prepar for the worst & labour after resinged up hearts to the will of our wise & loveing father. . . . Land is grown very cheap now: the reason is thought to be becaus of soe many clams that are granted; men begen to grow weary of the trouble of it & many great taxces upon it though they can mak nothing . . . My husband is willing to let Will Coll have the graseing of his stock whill he have any land in his own hands, which I fear will be too long.[2]

Again, in October she writes to Ludlow: "If there are any forest lands to be sold, get a convenient place if you can for my husband and me to live in when we come to England."[3]

[1] MS. Great Book of Tithes (Society of Friends, Dublin), p. 246.
[2] June 9th, 1658; printed in Ludlow, *Memoirs*, 1894, ii.444-5; see Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1658-9 (ed. M. A. E. Green, 1885), p. 56.
[3] Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1647-1660, p. 673.

So the break of 1659 was anticipated, and the men living on Kempston's land can hardly have failed, even in so remote a spot, to be aware of the tumultuous happenings of this pre-Restoration year. It is possible that Edmondson and Richard Jackson with the help of their friend, William Barcroft, had already acquired the property near Mountmellick to which they finally went. They were realists and remembered the battle of Worcester in which some of them, including Edmondson, had participated.

On 13th December, 1659, Kempston made the mistake of allowing himself to become involved in the plot of a small group of Army officers to seize Dublin Castle. Considering the fact that at the time he was occupying General Ludlow's rooms in the Castle during the latter's absence in England, and that he well knew the difficult position of his brother-in-law, it seems almost incredible that he weakly fell in with the wishes of the officers concerned and put his name to a declaration which, on his own admission, he hardly understood and with which he was not satisfied.[1] The repercussions of this plot belong to England's political history. By the following March, Mrs. Kempston had gone to England, but not to the forest land she wanted. Her husband was employed by his brother-in-law to try to tidy up his personal estates and affairs, a thankless task for by 23rd May, 1660, all Ludlow's estates were sequestered. We only know for certain that Kempston's fortunes were at a low ebb; the tenure of Irish land still lacked legal security and the imminent restoration of the King left men uncertain of the future.

So the history of Irish Friends was affected by the history of the times. Mountmellick became one of the most important centres of the Society in William Edmondson's life time. One curious fact emerged from this research. Anthony Jackson (who may well have been the Royalist of that name captured and imprisoned after the battle of Worcester and released in 1655) was persecuted by a clergyman, Ambrose Barcroft, whose services for the Commonwealth had been rewarded by the gift of the church and tithes of Urney and Annaghliffe in the parish of Kilmore[2] four miles from Trinity Island. His brother, William Barcroft

[1] Ludlow, *Memoirs* (1894), ii.185-88.
[2] 15th Report, Record Commissioners, Ireland, 1824-25, pp. 404, 520.

of Mountmellick, was ancestor of one of the best known Quaker families of Northern Ireland.

Of the tithes which our Friends were expected to pay, some information may be gleaned from a document owned by Lady Nugent of Mount Nugent, Co. Cavan, and now published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission.[1] In 1737 the tithes of Kilmore parish were the subject of a legal action, and witnesses called were asked to carry their memories as far back as possible. There emerged details such as:

> For every milch cow 9d., for every cow not having calved that year 4½d., for every married person 4d., and for unmarried 2d., every merchant or seller of small ware 2/6d. per annum. For lambs, kids and pigs, if more than 7, one in kind to be paid; for every hen 2 eggs, and for every cock 3 eggs. The 10th measure of corn to be paid for every mill, wind or water, and for a horse mill 2/6d. per annum. For a garden for private use 1d. and if the produce is sold one tenth is to be paid in kind.

These tithes were "as they were paid from time immemorial," and included Trinity Island and the adjoining land. It seems a burdensome tax and one which must have been difficult to pay in the years after the war.

The first mention of tithes in Cavan in Besse's Sufferings is in the year 1660, but the manuscript "Great Book of Tithes" in Dublin supplies us with earlier data. In 1657 William and John Edmondson because, for conscience sake, they could not pay £1 10s. demanded for two years' tithes, had goods worth about £18 taken from them by Andrew Weare, Robert Snookes and Henry Waldrum, tithemongers, and the said William for the same tithes was committed to Cavan gaol and put in a stinking dungeon for 14 weeks. Richard Jackson had a cow, a bull and horse, bridle and saddle, in all worth £7, taken from him. From William Parker a brass pan worth £1 was taken by Jacob Knowles, tithemonger. In 1659 William Parker was sued by Jacob Knowles at the Sheriff's court for 9/- demanded for tithes. George Spicer, the judge of that court, gave an order to the bailiffs (before the jury gave their verdict), and they took from the said William one mare, bridle and saddle worth £4 10s. In 1659 William Parker faced a demand for 2/-, and lost his riding coat worth 10/- to one Dun, tithemonger.

[1] Analecta Hibernica, no. 20. (Irish MSS. Commission), 1958.

The first date given would point to the fact that it must have been very early in 1656 if not at the end of 1655 that Friends took up their land. This would agree with the date of Kempston's imprisonment in October, 1655.

After the Restoration the troubles of Irish Friends did not diminish, but things did begin to assume a more settled form.

Conclusion

In conclusion, let us turn for a moment to 1669, a notable year for Irish Friends. George Fox arrived in Dublin, presumably on a Ringsend car. He searched for five hours before he could find Friends, going four times through the Customs and thinking the city smelled of corruption. He wrote a letter, a copy of which is preserved at Friends House which differs slightly from the account in his Journal.[1]

In the course of the voyage, the cook fell overboard and was drowned:

> the cook in the ship fell overboard & was lost through carelessness, but his spirit came to me about an hour afterwards, & I saw he was well—they drew him about the ship with a rope . . . & the rope slipped, and a careless man went to take hold upon him, & he took hold upon his foot, & he let the rope go, so he was lost, it being about the 12th hour in the night. And I was so that I could not eat nor sleep for two nights . . .

There were customs posts at every gate to the city of Dublin, which explains the four times passing them. I think that Fox and his companions must have got lost by walking via the quay (where, may I be so bold as to suggest it, part of the smell was real, being caused by the tide being out—even to this day we occasionally recognize this smell). Fox and his companions probably turned off the quays and came through the western entry to the city at Wormwood Gate, and turned down High Street at Newgate to come out of the city proper at Dames Gate. They were lost. Had they but known, many Friends lived on the south side of the walls about Bride Street and Bride's Lane, close to the Polegate, where that same year was built Dublin's first meeting house, to which in that year also came William Penn. The deed of this Meeting House turned up not long ago wrapped round an old minute

[1] Dublin, 11.iii.1669; Friends House Library, Portfolio 15.138.

book and a little research proved that it was built on the site of the garden of an old castellated house with a courtyard and base court. This property was in the possession of a widow, Elizabeth Mayne,[1] who married John Burnyeat in 1683, and it was here at Baron's Inn (for so the house and garden were called) that Jonathan Burnyeat was born in 1686. After the year 1669 Meetings were settled in Dublin and throughout Ireland on the usual plan and our first minute books, which I hope you will come and see, date from the year 1670.

[1] For John Burnyeat (1631-1690) and Elizabeth Burnyeat (d. 1688), *née* Mason, see Cambridge *Journal*, ii.418.

When a study of Jacob Boehme's influence in seventeenth-century England appears, those interested in Quaker history are led to hope that it will offer some clarification of the part Boehme's teaching played in forming early Quaker ideas. From this point of view Serge Hutin's *Les Disciples Anglais de Jacob Boehme aux XVII^e et XVIII^e Siècles* (Paris: Éditions Denoël, 1960) is disappointing. Hutin gives little space to the Quakers and his comments on their possible debt to Boehme derive from earlier studies, notably those of R. Barclay, R. M. Jones and W. Struck, rather than from fresh investigations. This treatment is characteristic of the book which, instead of closely analysing such problems of influence, offers a general introduction to the cross-currents in spiritual religion connecting Boehme's thought with Isaac Newton, Jane Lead, William Law, William Blake and others.

ANDREW BRINK

Macaulay Rejects a Slur on William Penn

IT is said to be news when a man bites a dog. By the same token an instance when Macaulay defended Penn from slander is newsworthy, because it also is unexpected. This is recorded in an autograph letter acquired in December, 1960, by the Quaker Collection at Haverford College. The addressee is not known, but the handwriting and signature are those of the well known historian Thomas B. Macaulay. The letter, quoted with permission, reads as follows:-

Sir, Dec. 23. 1850

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter which has followed me to the country. Your address I hope to find on my table when I return to London. I have not the smallest doubt that every person who takes the trouble to examine the original evidence will, unless he be blinded by prejudice, admit that I have dealt very leniently with the fame of William Penn. As to the outcry of the Quakers I was of course prepared for it; and I laugh at it.

I cannot but distrust the correctness of the anecdote which you mention. I have not at this moment books to consult. But I am quite confident that Penn had declared himself a Quaker long before Monmouth was of an age to have mistresses. Indeed Penn made a high religious profession before he left college.

I am much obliged to you for directing my attention to the Westover MSS. I have little doubt that I shall be able to find a copy in the British Museum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful Servant, T. B. Macaulay

The letter deals with two points, the first vindicating the writer, the second vindicating William Penn. Macaulay had published in December, 1848, the first two volumes of his *History of England*, in the former of which he made the serious criticisms of phases of the conduct of William Penn that have since become famous. When he wrote this letter, he had already heard some Quaker reactions to this feature of his work. On 5th February, 1849, he was waited upon by

any of the ſaid Horſes reſtored to him again; by which great Loſs and Prejudice, he hath ever ſince been diſabled of himſelf to Plow.

1656. *Richard Faile*, of the Pariſh of *Shankil*, for 10*s.* 6*d.* demanded for Tyths, had taken from him, by *Alexander Gill*, Goods worth 1*l.*

Richard Jackſon, becauſe for Conſcience he could not pay 12*s*, demanded for Tyths, had taken from him one Cow, one Bull, one Horſe, Bridle and Saddle, all worth 7*l.* by *Jacob Knowles*, Tythmonger.

William Parker, who for Conſcience-ſake could not pay Tyths, had taken from him, by the ſaid *Knowles*, one Braſs-Pan worth 1*l.*

1658. *William Parker* was ſued by *Jacob Knowles*, at the Sheriff's Court, for 9*s.* demanded for Tyths: *George Spicer*, Judge of that Court gave out an Order to the Bailiffs, (before the Jury gave in their Verdict) who took from the ſaid *William Parker* one Mare, Bridle and Saddle, worth 10*l.* 10*s.*

1659. *William Parker*, for 2*s.* demanded for Tyths, had taken from him his Riding-Coat, worth 10*s.* by one *Dunn*, Tythmonger.

(118)

Cavan County.

1660. *Thomas Lunn*, being at his honeſt Labour near his own Houſe, was taken thence by two Troopers, belonging to Major *Moor*, and dragged between their Horſes about two Miles, and cruelly uſed and beaten, to the Aſtoniſhment of the Beholders, for no other cauſe, but being called a *Quaker*.

Cavan County.

1660. *Richard Faile*, being ſued for Tyths to the Value of 16*s.* 6*d.* in the Town-Court of *Cavan*, by *Wallwood*, Prieſt, had taken from him by the Serjeants, ſeveral Goods worth 3*l.*

1661. The ſaid *Richard Faile* was ſued by the ſaid Prieſt, in the ſame Court, for 7*s.* Value of Tyths, for which the Serjeants took ſeveral Goods from him worth 3*l.* 10*s.*

1662. *Thomas Lunn*, being ſued for 7*s.* Value o[illegible] in the ſame Co[illegible] the ſaid Prieſt, had ſeveral Goods taken fro[illegible] worth 2*l.* 10*s.*

1670. *Robert Unthank*, *Anthony Jackſon*, *Thomas Lunn*, *Richard Faile*, *William Parker* and *Thomas Hutchinſon*, had taken from them, by the Prieſts and Tythmongers, much Barley, Hay, Oats and Hemp, upon Pretence of Tyths.

Thomas Lunn and *Anthony Jackſon* were taken up, and carried to Priſon, by the Appointment of *Ambroſe Barecroſt*, Prieſt, upon a definitive Sentence for Tythes.

William Parker and *Thomas Hutchinſon* were alſo taken up, and made Priſoners for the like things, by the Means of the ſaid Prieſt.

1677. *Nicholas Starkey* was committed to *Cavan* Goal, upon a Writ of *Excommunicato Capiendo*, by the Procurement of Prieſt *Robinſon*, where he remained cloſe Priſoner eleven Months.

28

PART II.

CONTAINING

Manifold Examples of the grievous Sufferings of the People called *Quakers*, under *Oliver Cromwel*, and the Reign of King *Charles* II. for the aforesaid Reasons.

SECT. I.

These following have suffered for Meeting and Assembling themselves together, in their own Houses, in the Fear of the Lord, and in his Worship and Service, and for exhorting one another, and praying together, to build up one another in the Holy Faith, according to the Command of the Apostles, and the Example and Practice of the Saints, and Prophets, and the true Christians in the primitive Times; and for the same have been much abused, indicted, greatly fined, long imprisoned, cruelly used, and much of their Goods taken from them.

Cavan County.

1660. *Richard Faile*, *William Parker*, *Miles Gray*, *John Hutton*, *Thomas Lunn* and *Isabella Outon*, with several other Friends for meeting in *Cavan*, to wait upon the Lord, and to worship him, were imprisoned by *John Holland*, Deputy Sovereign, and some of them kept Prisoners eleven Days.

William Parker, *Richard Faile*, *Miles Gray*, *Robert Wardell*, *Thomas Lunn* and *Thomas Moore*, with several other Friends, being met together, for the End aforesaid, in *Belturbet*, were haled out, and committed to Prison four Days without Examination, by Order of *Richard West*, Provost; and because they could not pay Fees, having not broken any Law, some of them were stripped of their Cloaths, and then turned out.

1661. *Will. Edmondson*, *Tho. Lunn*, *Richd. Faile*, *Will. Parker* and *Tho. Hutchinson*, with others, having

God, were much abuſed on the Road by *George Spicer* Sub-Sheriff, attended with a Company of rude Men, who beat and cut, and abuſed Friends; one Friend they ſet upon a Horſe, and tied his Feet under the Horſe's Belly, and another his Hands behind his Back, like Felons, and ſo had them to *Cavan*-Priſon, and at the following Aſſizes brought before Judge *Povey*, who having nothing againſt them, but on Account of their meeting to ſerve and worſhip the Lord, left them Priſoners. And at the next Aſſizes Judge *Alexander* fined them 20*l.* a Man for the ſaid Meeting, and 7*l.* a Man for not taking off their Hats, though he then confeſſed there was no Law for it; but he called them *Rogues*, *Dogs*, *&c.* and ſo left them Priſoners till next Aſſizes: And then came he himſelf Judge again, and fined them 5*l.* a Man more for their Hats, and denied them the Benefit of an Order or Proclamation from the chief Ruler of the Nation, by which they ought to have been ſet at Liberty; and he further ſaid, *That they ſhould not have the Benefit of the Law.* And whilſt they were thus kept Priſoners, the ſaid *George Spicer* ſued them for Fees, notwithſtanding he had their Bodies in Priſon, and (by Virtue or Pretence of an Order from the ſaid Judge) took from *William Parker*, *Thomas Lunn*, *Tho. Hutchinſon* and *Richard Faile*, as much Goods as were worth 30*l.* And at the next Aſſizes after, Judge *Alexander* cauſed the ſaid Priſoners to be proclaimed at Liberty, for which the ſaid *George Spicer* claimed 15*s.* apiece Fees, and for the ſame kept them in cloſe Priſon: And at the next Aſſizes, Judge *Alexander* being there Judge, the ſaid *George Spicer* cauſed *Walter Brady* his Servant to ſwear ſerving the Priſoners with Proceſſes, (which thing, as *Brady* ſince acknowledged was falſe) upon which the ſaid Judge granted him an Order againſt the Priſoners, which cauſed to be taken

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From *Rich*d. *Faile*, two Horſes worth	4	10	0
From *Thomas Lunn*, one Cow and two Heifers worth	3	10	0
From *Will. Parker*, two Cows worth	2	12	0
From *Tho. Hutchinſon*, two Cows worth	3	10	0
From *Jo. Jay*, one Horſe, and Houſhold Goods worth	4	17	6
From *Robert War*[illegible] Cows and Goods worth	4	9	[illegible]
Worth in all	23	8	6
Supra	30	0	0
So that this *George Spicer*, for the Fees of theſe ſix Perſons, hath taken from them Goods worth	53	8	6

1665. *Richard Faile*, *William Parker*, *Robert Robinſon*, *Thomas Lunn* and *Thomas Hutchinſon*, with ſeveral Friends, being at a Meeting of the Lord's People, at *Nicholas Starkey's* Houſe, to wait upon God, were haled thereout, and thirteen of them had before *Matthew French*, Provoſt, of *Belturbet*, who cauſed ſome of them to be ſet in the Stocks, and other ſome to be put into the Cage for ſeveral Hours; and the next Day ſent and committed them to *Cavan* Goal, without Ex-

ULSTER PROVINCE.

Antrim County.

1665. *Miles Gray*, for exhorting the People to Repentance, and declaring the Day of God's Love unto them, through the Streets of *Carrick-fergus*, was put into the Goal there, by Colonel *Charles Meredith*, and the next Day expelled the Town, being drove out by *Geo. Spring* the Goaler, who beat him as he turned him out.

The ſaid *Miles* for declaring in like Manner unto the People through the Streets of *Colerain*, was (by Order of Major *Durham*) very ill uſed, and bolted in the Guard-houſe.

And the ſaid *Miles Gray*, for the like exhorting the People upon a Market-Day in the Street of *Down-Patrick*, was cruelly beaten by Captain *Wingard* with a Staff, until it brake in Pieces, and ſo drove unto the Conſtable's Houſe, where he alſo violently puncht him on the Breaſt with the End of the broken Staff; and from thence he was brought before *Vere-Eſſex Cromwel*, who committed him to the County-Goal, amongſt Thieves and Murderers, where he was kept above a Year.

Cavan County.

1670. *Richard Faile*, *John Gee*, *Rob. Unthank*, for not going to the Pariſh Worſhip-houſe (called the Church) were taken up by a *Capias*, and by Judge *Kennedy* fined 1 *s.* and left in Priſon, where they remained about eighteen Weeks, and then were releaſed, by an Order from the King's Lieutenant-General and Council of *Ireland*.

Monaghan County.

1672. *John Cox* in the Pariſh of *Golane*, being above ſixty Years of Age, [illegible] was committed to *Monaghan*-Goal, where he remained Priſoner, notwithſtanding *John Engier*, *Coullough Mac-Maghan*, and *Thomas Connolly* took from him, for Tyths, eleven Stoaks of Wheat, thirteen Stoaks of Oats and Barley, alſo the ſaid *Cullough* and *Thomas* took about twelve-ſcore Sheaves of Wheat, ſix-ſcore Sheaves of Barley, eighteen-ſcore Sheaves of Oats, and eight Carloads of Hay, all which they took with much Rigour, and being reproved by his Son for taking where they pleaſed, they beat him, and alſo beat his Daughter, and his Man-Servant; the Value of what was taken was, three Pounds one Shilling and ſix Pence.

SUFFERINGS OF FRIENDS IN CAVAN AREA 1671- 1681
taken from 'A GREAT CRY OF OPPRESSION'
BY WILLIAM STOCKDALE (1683)

1671

Co.Cavan Friends being met together in Belturbet to wait upon the Lord, Richard French, provost , came in a rude manner into the meeting & others with him and pulled & haled several Ffriends and gave Thomas Morris a sore blow to the head and struck John Wilson with such violence that he broke his cane, the action of the said provost doth not become a Christian magistrate.

1672

Co. Cavan John Jackson had taken for Tithe by John Riley, Tithemonger, 29 sheaves oats, 29 sheaves barly, worth 2s 2d.

Co.Meath Miles Gray had taken for Tithe by Hugh Hanway's son, priest of Oldcastle & Richard Wildman, Tithemonger, 3 loads of hay, 5 fleeces of wool and corn worth £1.

John Hutton had taken for Tithe by said priest 3 carloads hay, and by Richard Wildman 5 fleeces wool, several carts of corn and 1 lamb worth 15s.

1674

Co.Cavan Richard Faile had taken for Tithe by Alexander Johnston, Thomas Johnston, Patrick McCabe & Patrick Brady, Tithemongers, 15 loads of hay, 27 stooks of barly, 12 stooks of oats, worth £1 7s 8d.

Anthony Jackson for Tithe by Patrick McCabe, 11 sheaves hemp, 2 carloads hay, 20 sheaves barly, 6½ stooks oats worth 4s

William Parker for Tithe by said persons 7½ stooks barly, 7 stooks oats, 2 carloads hay all worth 7s 6d

Robert Unthank for Tithe by said persons 13 stooks barly, 4 carloads hay, worth 8s 6d

John Wilson for Tithe by Bryan Riley, tithemonger, 10 carloads hay, 10 stooks barly (1/5 part of it), 19 stooks oats worth 16s 4d

Thomas Hutcheson for Tithe by Patrick McCabe & Patrick Brady 7 carloads hay, 21 stooks wheat, barly,oats worth 10s.

Thomas Lunn for Tithe by said persons 8 stooks oats, 3 stooks barly, 8 stooks wheat 4s 10d.

1675

Co.Monaghan John Cox had taken from him for Tithe by Thomas Portrosse, John Caldwell, John Mullhallan, Thomas Rollough, Art Mac Maghan,& William O'Connelly with a constable and a bailiff who broke down hedges and took away (in the behalf of the Chancellor of Dublin) ten horse loads of oats & Barly and 8 horse loads of wheat & some they carried on their backs worth 18s.

1677

Co. Cavan John Wilson was committed to gaol by a writ of excommunication by priest Robinson for Tithe where he remained prisoner, yet had his corn taken by means of the priest for Tithe.

Richard Faile for Tithe by Owen Brady, tithemonger for priest Barcroft, 35 loads turffe and by John McNolty, Patrick & Edmond McCabe 10 car loads hay, 15 stooks barly, 29 stooks oats, 16 stooks wheat worth £2 18s.

1681

Co. Cavan Nicholas Starky of the parish of Belturbet for refusing to pay towards the building or repairing the publick worship house had detained from him out of a greater sum by Matthew French, the sum of 20s.

Thomas Phillipps of the said parish is excommunicated for refusing to pay to the repairing or building the said worship house.

John Jay [Gee] of the said Parish for refusing to pay towards the building or repairing the said worship house had detained from him, out of a greater sum, the sum of £1 10s by Mary Marsh, the bishop's wife.

County Cavan

88 Anthony Jackson house was Robbed by night north by [illegible] and Taken
Soldiers and other of the Countrie Robbed 3 Cowes 2 Heifers and
horse and Houshold goods to the Ballance of —— 15 = 04 = 00

Anthony Jackson was Robbed and by night by Irish Robbers
Malt wheat and malt and other houshold goods worth = 10 = 00 = 0

more taken from him by Robert Hatfolowed English
army 4 Cowes 2 Heifers one mare worth — 8 = 00 = 00

more taken from him by Turbott Souldiers at the
fight with Duke Backrik in Dungan Burnt his
house and goods in house and Cowes 2 Cowes 2 Heifers
and a mare worth —— 05 = 10 = 0

Taken from Nicholas Clerk 2 Heifers and a bull worth — 01 = 08 = 0
by Rogers
by more his house Robbed at night by Irish houshold goods = 01 = 10 = 0
mare and 3 Cowes one Horse worth — 04 = 00 = 0

John Throt by saint Robins had taken from him 2 worth 03 = 00 = 0
Cattle and houshold Goods worth — 03 = 00 = 0

Thomas Hutton had Corne taken from him by Rabolt Corne worth 01 = 05 = 0

Mr Cox Grey had house robed Robert by 16 Souldiers of King James 01 = 00 = 0
goods and money —— 1 = 0 = 0
one mare taken from him by 1 Souldier of K. James — 01
other 10 Horse prest from him and taken away worth = 01 = 15 =

one Cow taken from him by the Rebels —

Marke 57 = 15 =
Tho Phillips — 19 - 00 = 0
76 = 15

Nicholas Gibbell had taken from him in ye yeare
1689 by Major Wotham a mare for King James
seruice worth eight pounds — — — — 08.00.0

Thomas Jackson had a horse & a mare taken by the aforesaid Wotham at ye same time worth — 12.00.0

Robert Jackson had a horse taken by the sd Wotham
worth at the same time — — — — 05.00.0

Thomas Jackson had a mare taken in 89 by
Capt Gen Conor for K James service one mare
worth

Robert Jackson had a horse saddle & bridle taken
from him by Capt John Dunn worth 3.00

DUBLIN
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION
Pam F18
8
8, EUSTACE STREET

HISTORICAL COLLECTION
Part 18
7
EUSTACE STREET

1691 Taken

Lost by Thomas Phillips of Boltwood last
County aforesaid Eight Cows and 2 horses
all in Calfe, which were taken away by the
Irish the Same day that Galloway Tamie
into our Town aforesaid with their Army
to persecute the English and Scotch that
fled all are to Erin and Irishtown pro
their approach being about the 18th day of
the Month called March 1688. valued at
19th Sterling, besides the Loss of a num-
father God knoweth in any other Stocks
Household goods, all for all by my Fa
pretty men in Town of this Town no
accounts relation of, no Name read of his great
Cost, Cost of our Lands and Sundry
Shoppyns, over by by all debts and wast
and no Estate had out of them, all
which I certifie under my hand the 23th da
of the 2d Month 1691 Thomas Phillips

SUFFERING OF FRIENDS IN CO. CAVAN 1688-89

from Portfolio 18.8-10. in Dublin Friends Historical Library

County Cavan 1688	£	s	d
Anthony Jackson house was robbed by night and ....?..... with Capt. Phillips ....?.... and others of the country robbed 3 cows, 2 heifers, and one horse and household goods to the value of	15	07	00
Anthony Jackson was robbed again by night by Irish robbers Meal, wheat and malt and other household goods worth	10	00	00
More taken from him by robbers that followed English army 4 cows, 2 heifers, one mare worth	8	10	00
More taken from him by Turbett soldiers at the fight with Duke Barrink? in Cavan, burnt his house and goods in house and took away 2 cows, 2 horses and a mare worth	5	10	00
Taken from Nicholas Starky, 2 heifers and a bull by raparees worth	1	08	00
More his house robbed at night by Irish household goods	1	10	00
and 3 cows, one horse worth	4	10	00
John Threed [Fred ?] by some robbers had taken from him 2 cows worth	3	00	00
and household goods worth	3	00	00
Thomas Hutton had corn taken from him by rabble, corn worth	1	05	00
Myles Gray house was robbed by two soldiers of King James goods and money	1	00	00
one mare taken from him by a soldier of K. James	1	00	00
other two horses presed from him and taken away worth	1	15	00
Make	57	15	00
Thos Phillips	19	00	00
	76	15	00

Nicholas Gribbell had taken from him in ye 4th mo. 1689 by Major Meatham
a mare for King James service worth eight pounds 08 00 00

Thomas Jackson had a horse and a mare taken by the aforesaid Meatham,
at ye same time worth 12 00 00

Robert Jackson had a horse taken by the said Meatham
worth (at the same time) 5 00 00

Thomas Jackson had a mare taken in 89 by Capt .?... ..?....
for K.James service one mare worth 6 00 00

Robert Jackson had a horse, saddle and bridle taken from him by
Capt. John Dunn worth 3 00 00

****

County Cavan

Lost by Thomas Phillips of Belturbet in the county aforesaid, eight cows and 2 heifers all or most in calf, which were taken away by the Irish the same day that Galway came into our town aforesaid with his Army to prosecute the English and Scotch that fled away to Crom and Enniskillen upon his approach being about the 18th day of the month called March 1688, valued at £19 sterling, besides the loss of a new featherbed, rugs & many other particular household goods lost at several times by both parties which we cannot a certain account or relation of. We have had other great losses, both of our rents and lands by those times, which lie all desolate and waste and no relief to be had out of them, all which I testify under my hand, the 23rd day of the 2nd month 1691.

Thomas Phillips

The Sufferings of friends in the Province of Ulster
Because for Conscience sake they Could not pay tithes and
towards ye Repairs of worship houses &c — — —
For that Christ coming in the flesh put an end to a
Chargeable ministry who said freely you have Received
freely Give — L —

County of Meath. in ye Year 1706

		£	s	d
Milk of Castle	Merrick King had taken from him for tithe by Thomas Reily tithetaker under James & Thomas Tuit tithe monger under James Maxwell priest of the parish of Castle for ⅔ and the Earle of Westmeath Impropriator for ye Sixty eight Sheep of oats ten Sheep of barley 7 car load of hay and clamp of turfs & by Hugh in Kernan & Robert Lown tithetakers under the aforesd mongers under ye Sd priest and Earle 5 clamps of turfs all worth one pound 13 Shill and by the Sd James Tuit on account of tithe turfs one cloth worth one Shilling 4 pence all Being — — — —	1	14	4
	Thomas Jackson had taken from him for tithe by the Sd Hugh in Kernan tithetaker under the aforesd [illegible] twelve Sheep of barley 25 Sheep of oats 2 clamps of turfs four car load of hay worth 14 — 9 & by the Sd Lown one clamp & a halfe of turfs worth 1 — 6 all being — —			16
	Thomas Langtree had taken from him for tithe by the aforesd persons under ye Sd monger & for the Sd priest & Earle 3 load of hay worth — — — — —			3
Castle Corr Parish	John Freeman had taken from him for tithe by James Lyncey & his assistant Servant under James Maxwell priest of the parish of Castlecor & for his own use [illegible] and 8 Sheaves of beare 28 Sheep & 4 Sheaves of barley 4 Sheep & eight Sheaves of wheat 77 Sheep & one Sheafe of oats [illegible] Sheep & 3 Sheaves of beans all worth — — — —	2	10	6
Castle Parish	Thomas Jackson for 3 — 1 demanded towards the Repairs of ye worship house of old castle had taken from him by Thomas Wade & Robert Lown Church wardens & Called some cheese & powder worth — — — —		4	8

County of Cavan & parish of Bollurbott

James Starr had taken from him for tithe by John Reily servant to Robert maxwell priest of ye pish of Bollturbott two fleeces of woll moreover ye sd Reily came into the field in Harvist time counting the stooks and the winter following ye said Reily & one Daniel Skeridine came into his barne & tooke thereout thirty stooks of the best Corne & by William Maxwell tithetaker under the said priest 3 cocks of hay ye whole worth — — 16

John Bell had taken from him for tithe by ye said Reily & Skeridine & for the use of ye sd priest one fleece of woll 3 cocks of hay & went into his field of Corne taking an account of the stooks & then tooke 5 stooks of rye and halfe a stooke of boar and afterwards in ye winter time came the same persons braking into his Slackyard who did cast one stack of his Corne and tooke thereout forty stooks of ye best of his corne being oats also the same persons in ye same former way brake into ye sd John's Slack yard — casting his corn & taking thereout ye best & as much as they pretended they should have taken from ye sd John in Harvist he bearing a true testimony against such things taken in all to the value of — — — — — 1 8

John Starr had taken from him for tithe by John Reily and his assistant servant to Robert Maxwell priest of ye parish of Bollturbott 11 stooks of wheat 14 stooks of oats 3 stooks of barly 10 loads of hay & one fleece of woll all worth 16 6

John Love had taken from him for tithe by ye sd Reily & his Assistant servant to ye sd priest ~~barly~~ eight stooks of 4 stooks of wheat 4 stooks of barly 5 — d of oats 12 loads of hay worth 19 — 4 ~~ye manner of taking they~~ 19 4 County of Mon

Alex Marlin had taken from him for tithe by ye sd Reily & his Assistant ser^t to ye sd priest forty stooks of oats 12 loads of hay worth 19 — 8 — d — 4 the manner of taking they came in Harvist and counted the corne then came in Winter time and brake his Slackyard hedg and tooke out ye best of his corn 19 4 Pish of Clonfica

Richard King had taken from him for tithe by ye aforesd servants for ye sd priest 5 stooks of wheat 5 ½ stooks of oats and five loads of hay all worth — — — — — 5 10

40

County of Cavan

John Starr Jun^r had taken from him for tithe by the Sd Fort^h & for y^e Sd p^rish^t vse five Stook of wheat & five Load of hay all worth six Shill' they came as aforesd in Harvist and Counted the Stook & after came a gaine in Winter time and Brake his Stackyard hedge and tooke away of y^e best of his Corne 6

Richard King for 1-2-8¼ demanded had taken from him by Mr Richardson & John Farrard wardins to Called towards the Repair of y^e worship house of Bellurbett two new halls worth 2

John Starr for 2-4 demanded for y^e Sd vse had taken from him by the said persons one fryng pan worth 2

John Starr Jun^r for 2-4 demanded for y^e said vse had taken from him by y^e Sd persons one hatchet worth 2

John Bell for 3-4 demanded for y^e Sd vse had taken from him by y^e Sd persons 7 dozen & 8 cools of yarn worth abt 3

James Starr for 3 Shill' demanded for the vse had taken from him by y^e Sd persons 7 Dozen of yarne worth abt 3

John Lowe for 2-4½ demanded for y^e Sd vse had taken from him by y^e Sd persons nigh 6 yard of Linin Cloath worth 3

1704 John Bell for 6-3 pence demanded for y^e Sd vse had taken from him by Thomas Lunn & Robart Rosse one iron Pott worth 9 Shill' and about one Year after y^e Same persons came again on pretence at first they had taken but Little and then tooke one brass candlestick worth two Shill' & four pence all being 11

Thomas Jackson for 2-4 demanded for y^e Sd vse had taken from him by y^e Sd persons one Loombe worth 8 Shill' 8

County Monahan Robert Thornbrough for 2 Shill' demanded had taken from him by Michael Atkison wardin for y^e vse aforsaid one pouter Dish worth 4

County of Tyrone

John Hobson had taken from him for tithe by Torlogh in Camoll tithe taken under will Boss & Loghlin in Grange tithe m^d under Richard Crump priest of the pish of Drumglass & Killaman & tithe mong^d under Peter Drilingcourt called Dean of Ardmagh 16 Stook of wheat 7 Stook of barly 14 Stook of oat, and 3 cocks of hay all worth 4-5-0 1

1707 **County of Meath & parish of old castle**

The Sufferings of friends in ye year 1707 £ s d

Merrick King had taken from him for tithe by Hugh in Kernan Patrick in Nacoagh Cha: Wade & Jane Hawthorn tithe taken under James Maxwell priest of ye P parish and ye Earle of west meath Imp: 21 stooks and ten sheaves of barr 3 stooks 11 sheaves of wheat 22 stooks and 10 sheaves of oats six loads of hay and four clamps of turffe all worth ~ ~ ~ 2 2
the priests part 5 out of nine & ye Earls part 4 out of 9 —

Thomas Langtry had taken from him for tithe by ye P persons for ye P priest & Earle two small load of hay worth ~ ~ 0 1

Thomas Jackson had taken from him for tithe by ye aforenamed persons & for ye P priest & Earle 6 car loads of hay 29 stooks of oats 4½ stooks of barley and 4½ stooks of wheat all worth 1 7

John Freeman had taken from him for tithe by John Lynsey & his assistants & that for ye only proper use of ye P James Maxwell 15 stooks of barr 30 stooks of wheat 36 stooks of barley & sixty stooks of oats all worth 2–3–3 ps ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 2 3 3

County of Cavan pish of Bellanbeth

John Bell was taken prisnor by Joseph Dains Jaylor with an Execution on a writt excominicato Capiendo at the Suit of priest Maxwell on account of milch tithe on ye 29 of the 5th month & was cast into prison where he Remained 16 weeks and 3 days some part of ye time in a Close room & ye Rest more at Large ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Alex Marlin was taken prisnor by Joseph Dains Jayl by ye afore P Execution and on ye same account ye 21 of ye 8 month and was put in prison where he Remained 4 weeks and 3 days

John Starr was taken prisnor by ye P Jaylor & by ye same Execution on ye same account on ye 10th day of ye 8th month and was committed to Prison where he remained 6 weeks

on ye 2d of ye 9 month in ye year 1707 we received Discharge from Daniel Sheridin by an order from priest Maxwell & we gott discharge from Richard Weaver Register ye night before mentioned and the Rest that were concerned when sought unto way not backward in giving their Discharges so that we were left at Liberty ~ ~ John Bell Alex Marlin & John Starr ~ ~

Alex Martin had taken from him for tithe by Cumi
Sheridine and John Realy servants to Robert maxwell priest — l s d
of ye sd parish 40 stooks of oats 22 stooks of barly & by ye sd Realy
eight Car loads of hay all worth 1–17–8 ~ ~ ~ — 1 17 8
Richard King had taken from him for tithe by ye sd
person servt to ye sd priest 12 stooks of oats & 3 car load of hay all worth — 6
John Starr had taken from him for tithe by ye sd servant
to ye sd priest 22 stooks of oats & 4 Car load of hay all worth ~
this was don when he was in prison & his stackyard broak ~ ~ — 10
John Bell had taken from him by the afforsd servants under
the sd priest twenty two stooks of oats worth 12 shills ~ ~ — 0 12
John Love had taken from him for tithe by ye afforsd Realy
and Sheridin servt to ye sd Robt Maxwell priest 38 stooks of oats 5 stooks
of barly and 6 car load of hay all worth ~ ~ — 19
John Starr Junr had taken from him for tithe by ye sd servts
under ye sd priest 12 stooks of oats & three Car load of hay all worth ~ — 5 6

4 10 2

County of Tyrone pish of Clanfaile

Thomas Baker had taken from him for tithe by Bryan
and Patrick mc Gearaly tithe takers under Loughlin mc Grane
and Neill Duff tithe mongrs under Richard Crump priest of Dun=
gannon and tithe mo under peter Drillingcourt called Dean
of Ardmagh & priest of Clanfoalle 2 stooks of Rye 22 stooks
of oats & 6 small car loads of hay all worth ~ ~ — 10
Robert Greer had taken from him for tithe by Tarlagh
o Dally & Toole o Hagan tithe takers under ye sd mongr & Dane
8 stooks of oats & 7 small loads of hay all worth ~ ~ ~ — 8
John Ford had taken from him for tithe by James o Mullan
tithtakers under ye said mo and Dain one stooke & 5 sheaves of
wheat 13 sheaves of Rye 7 stooks of oats 2 stooks & 5 sheaves of bar[ly]
all worth 5 shills 10 pence ~ ~ — 5 10
Samuel Frances had taken from him for tithe by
Rodger & Bryan mc Garily tithe takers under ye sd Loughlin
mc Grane and Neall Duff 6 stooks & 9 sheaves of barly 21 stooks
and 2 sheaves of oats & 2 small loads of hay all worth ~ ~ — 13
John Hobson had taken from him for tithe by Bryan
o Dorolly & Rodger tithe takers under ye sd mong and Dain 6
stooks of barly 30 stooks of oats & two tramp Cocks of hay all worth — 18
John Willson had taken from him for tithe by Bryan o Lunagan
mc Neill mc Cagay tithtakers under ye sd Loughlin mc Grane and
Neill Duff 12 stooks of oats worth 5 shills ~ ~ — 5

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH. NOT TO BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY
REFERENCE [a/5/13]
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

1708 Sufferings of friends in ye County of Meath

	£	s	d
Merrick King had taken from him for tithes by James Lynsey servant to James Maxwell vicar of ye parish of ye Castle and by Hugh[n] Kernan and his assistant tithe takers under James Tuite tithe mid under ye Earle of Westmeath Imprimis two Cattle five Clamps of turf 42 Stooks of oats 19 Stooks of barley and one Cock of hay (viz[t] ye priests part is 5 out of 9 and the Earls 4 out of 9) all worth one pound ten Shill	1	10	
Thomas Jackson had taken from him by the said persons and for ye use of ye aforesaid priest & Earle 30 Stooks of oats 6 Stooks of barley and 9 loads of turfe all worth		13	
Thomas Lanktry had taken from him for tithes by ye P[ish] and for ye use of ye said priest and Earle one Clamp of turfe worth		1	
John Freeman had taken from him for tithes by Adam Gray and Daniel Gilcrist tithemen under James Maxwell priest of the parish of Castle Ter and for his own proper use 26 Stooks and 6 Sheaves of wheat 9 Stooks and 9 Sheaves of barley 22½ Stooks of barley 5 Sheaves of wheat and 9 Stooks and one Sheafe of beans two Car loads of his best 56½ Stooks of oats one Stooke & one Sheafe of beans two Car loads of his best hay and 7 Clamps of his best turfe all worth	3	13	8

County of Cavan

Nesh off Bellur Catt)

John Starr the elder had taken from him for tithes by John Hordman tithe[m] under and his assistants under Robart Warfield priest of ye P[ish] parish 17 Stooks of oats 8 Stooks of barley & one Cock of hay all worth ~~and~~ 17-10 pence

	17	10	

John Starr Junr had taken from him for tithes by the P[ish] tithemen and his assistant under ye P[ish] Warfield 7 Stooks and ½ Sheaves of oats 5 Stooks of barley and one Cock of hay all worth

		10	

Alex[r] Martin had taken from him for tithes by the P[ish] tithemen and his assistants under ye P[ish] priest 12 Stooks of barley one Stook of oats and ~~one~~ Sheafe of barley 36 Stooks of oats 3 Stooks of wheat one Stooke of Rye and eight ½ Loads of hay all worth 1 li 5s 0d - 17 - 3

	1	17	3

John Lord had taken from him for tithes by the P[ish] men and his assistants under ye P[ish] priest 22 Stooks of oats 5 Stooks of wheat 4½ Stooks of barley and 7 loads of hay all worth 1 li 5s 0d

	1	5	

John Bell had taken from him for tithes by the P[ish] tithemen and his assistants under ye P[ish] priest 8 Stooks of oats 4 Sheaves of Rye 5 Stooks and 5 Sheaves of barley 16 loads of hay and one fleece of wool all worth

		18	

Richard King had taken from him for tithes by the P[ish] tithemen & his assistants under ye P[ish] priest 6½ Stooks of oats three Stooks and ten Sheaves of barley and four loads of hay all worth

		9	6

The aforsaid friends suffrings upon y^e account of tithe &c

Called milch money & small dues to called in y^e sd parish

John Starr jun^r had taken from him for tithe ^by^ of milch
so called by John Hordman tithemonger and his assistants under
Robart Maxfield priest of the said parish who came into his
Stack yard brake his Stack and carried away 15 Stocks of oat worth 8 9
eight shill 9 pence for 5 shill demanded

Alex^r Marlin had taken from him on y^e account aforsd
by the sd m^r & assistants under y^e said priest who also came
into his Stack yard threw down his barly and carried away 12 6
Stocks thereof worth 6 shill giving no account what he demand

John Starr jun^r had taken from him on the same account
by the same m^r and his assistants under y^e sd priest who came into
his Stack yard & brake down his corne Stack and carried away
sixteen Stocks of oats worth 6–8 pence 6 8

John Love had taken from him on the same account
by the same tithe and under the said priest out of his Stack
twelve Stocks of oat worth 6 shill 6

John Bell by the sd m^r & assistants under the sd priest had taken
from him on the account aforsaid they braking his barly Stack 8 2
and carried away 14 Stocks of barly worth 8–2

Richard King had taken from him by the sd tithemen
and his assistants on the aforsd account and for sprinkling money
tho he had none sprinkled they brack a Stack of oats and carried
away 18 Stocks thereof which was more the forth part of what he 9 9
had being worth nine shill 9 pence for 7 shill 6 pence demanded

An account of y^e same friends suffrings for not paying
towards the repairing of the worship house of Bellurbatt

John Starr y^e Elder for 2–4 demanded had taken from
him by John davis and Philip Willson Called Church wardens 2 3
Cheese worth 2–3 towards the Repairs of y^e sd Worships House

Alex^r Marlin for 3 demanded for the said use had taken 3 3
from him by the sd Warden in Cheese worth 3–3 pence

John Starr jun^r upon y^e account aforsd and by the sd warden
had Cheese taken from him worth 1–2 pence 1 2

John Love for 2–1½ demanded had taken from him by 2 4
the said Warden Cheese worth 2–4

John Bell for 3–6¾ demanded had taken from him 4 6
by the sd Warden for y^e use Cheese worth 4–6 pence

Poole Hill Fish of Drumgoon — William Pidjon for 5 pence demanded to buy bread and wine which they Call the Sacrament had taken from him by Ross Moore in Cabe River man so Called a Hatchet worth abt 1 penny 0 10

George Richardson for 5 yeres demanded for ye D[ea]s had taken from him by ye said persons apart & tongs worth att — 1

Richard King for 1½ demanded towards the Repaire of the worshipp Seat of Ballurbatt had taken from him by John Dawis & Philip Willson called Wardins one hatt worth — 1 2

County of Monahan

Robart Thornborough for one skill & yeres demanded towards the Repaire of the worshipp Seat of Achnimullan parish had taken from him by Patrick Dauly & Ptholomy in a skilly wardins so called Wooden Dishes and a puter dish all being worth — att 1 — 7 — 1 7

1708

County of Tyrone

Thomas Baker had taken from him for tithe by Bryan m[a]c Garaly tithe taker under Neill Duff & Loghlin m[a]c Grane tithe mong[er] under Richard Crump priest of Donganan and Killam[ore] and tithe m[a]n under Peter Drilingcourt Esq[r] Dane of Ardmagh & priest of ye Fish of Clanfadle 3 Skeaves of wheat 3 Slooks & 10 Skeaves of barly 14 Slooks of oats & 8 small loads of hay all worth — 14

Robart Greer had taken from him for tithe by William Morgan and his assistants tithe taker under ye D[ea]s mong[er] & Dane five Slooks of barly worth — 5 — 6 pence — — — — — — — 1 6

John Hodson had taken from him for tithe by Rodger and Bryan m[a]c Garoly tithe takers under ye D[ea]s Neill Duff & Loghlin m[a]c Grane mong[er] under the said Dain 9½ Slooks of wheat 16 Slooks of oats & one Slook & a half of barly all worth 15 Skill[ings] — — — 15

Samuel Francor had taken from him for tithe by the D[ea]s tithe takers as afores[aid] 8 Skeaves of barly one Slooke & 10 Skeaves of beans 11 Slooks of oats & two small loads of hay all worth — — — 9

John Willson Senr had taken from him for tithe by Bryan o Shanahan tithe taker under the D[ea]s Duff & m[a]c Grane Mo[nger] under the said Dain 9½ Slooks of oats & 3 small loads of hay all worth 7

John Willson Junr had taken from him for tithe by Bryan o Dorgon Servt to ye D[ea]s m[a]c under the D[ea]s Dains one Slooke of wheat & Rye one ½ Slooke of barly 11 Slooks of oats & two small loads of hay all worth 7 Skill[ings] — — — — — — 7

Tho: Williamson had taken from him for tithe by Thomas Curry tithe taker under the D[ea]s mong[er] & Dains one Slook & a half of Rye 2½ Slooks of barly 8 Slooks and 8 Skeaves of oats all worth 8

John Hinshaw had taken from him for tithe by the D[ea]s Bryan o Dorgon Servt to ye D[ea]s m[a]c under ye D[ea]s Dean 5 Slooks of wheat & barly 13 Slooks of oats & 3 small loads of hay all worth 12

John Lenox had taken from him for tithe by the D[ea]s Dorgan Servant as afores[aid] 9 Slooks & 5 Skeaves of oats worth — 3 6

1709 Suffrings of Friends in the County of meath
for the year 1709, parish of old Castle

Merrick King had taken from him for tithe by James Lyniy & Farrel Roughis one ~~carload of hay two Clamps of~~ last Patrick Glandoon & Daniel Bryerly two lambs four Clamps of hurst eight Car loads of hay 20 Slooks & 3 Sheaves of Barly 45 Slooks of oats & 7 Slooks of wheat whereof 5 parts out of nine were for the priest & 4 parts in nine for ye Earle ye west in oath altho	3	0	0
Thomas Langley had taken from him for tithe by Thomas Lyon and Farrell Roughis one car load of hay and one Clamp of hurst all worth 2 Shill		2	
Thomas Jackson had taken from him for tithe by Farrel Roughis & patrick Glanyon two Clamps of hurst more by James Tuit & Daniel Brierly tithe takers under the Pd Earle 29 Slooks of oats 5 Slooks of barly & 4 car loads of hay worth 17-8 whereof 4 out of nine for ye Earle & 5 out of 9 for ye priest		17	8
ffish of Belturbet for	John Freeman had taken from him for tithe by James donoho & Phelemy Smith Commongers under Mathew nongent tithe mo under James Tyrrel tithe mo under James Maxwell priest and for ye Pd priests use only 59 Slooks & 4 Shaves of oats 10 Slooks of barr 13 Slooks and 4 Shaves of wheat 13 Slooks of barly & 14 car load of hay all worth ab	3	19

County of Cavan & ffish of Belturbet

John Starr jun had taken from him for tithe by John Harman & John Reily & their assistants under Robart Maxwell priest of ye ffish of Belturbet ten Slooks of oats 3 Slooks of barly 3 Slooks & 2 Shaves of wheat & 4 loads of hay all wor		16	8
John Starr jun had taken from him for tithe by the aforesd persons & for ye Pd use ten Slooks of oats 3 Slooks & 8 Shaves of barly 2 Slooks and 4 Shaves of wheat & 4 load of hay all worth	0	8	
Alex[r] Marlin had taken from him for tithe by the aforesd persons & for ye Pd use 39 Slooks of oats 6 ½ Slooks of barly 2 Slooks of wheat 9 Shaves of Rye & two loads of hay all worth	2	0	
Richard King had taken from him for tithe by the Pd persons & for ye Pd ffish use ten Slooks of oats 3 Slooks & 4 Sha of barly & 4 loads of hay all worth		15	6
John Love had taken from him for tithe by John Herman and John Reily & their assistants for[r] unto ye Pd Robart maxwell priest of the Pd parish 28 Slooks of oats 4 Slooks & 11 Shaves of barly one Slooks & 11 Shaves of wheat & 7 Loads of hay all work	1	19	4
John Bell had taken from him for tithe by the Pd for[r]s of said priest 14 Slooks & 4 Shaves of oats 5 ½ Slooks of barly one Slooks & a half of rye 2 ½ cocks of hay & 2 fleeces of wood all worth	1	6	4

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND REFERENCE T 675/1,7

Richard King for five Skill' demanded for milch kine family money Head money & other Reckning had taken from him by the D servants of y D priest 7 Nooks of oats worth — — 0 5

John Starr Jun for 3 5 — 6 pence demanded had taken from him by the said servants to y D priest 7 Nooks of oats worth — — 5

John Star Jun for 4 5 — 6 pence demanded had taken from him by the D person 9 Nooks of oats worth — — — — — — 6

John Love for y D ofs had taken from him by the D person for y D priest 12 Nooks of oats worth — — — 9

John Bell had taken from him by the D for y D priest on the account of milch money small deus to called fifteen Nooks of oats worth 10 Skill' 6 pence — — — — — — 10

Richard King for one Skill 5 pence demanded towards the repair of the worship house of Turbett had taken from him by Thomas Barker & John Skerin wardens to called three dozen of yarne worth 1 — 6 pence — — — — — — 1

John Starr Jun for 16 pence demanded for y D ofs had taken from him by the D person 3 dozen of yarne worth — 1

John Star Jun for 14 pence demanded for y D ofs had taken from him one brass candlestick & a salt seller worth — 1

Alex Marlin for 3 Skill demanded for the D ofs had taken from him a Chees to y same value — — — — — 3

John Love for 2 5 — 1 demanded for y D ofs had taken from him by the said Wardens 13 pound of chees worth — — — 2

County of Tyrone — Parish of Donganon & Killaman

Thomas Baker had taken from him for tithe by Daniel O Devenny and his assistants tithe taker under Neill Boff & Loghlin in Grange tithe mo under Richard Crumpe priest of y Parish of Donganon & Killaman &c and by the mo under Peter Driling Curl called Dean of Ardmagh & priest of y Parish of Donganon 2 Nooks & 3 Skeaves of wheat one Nooks of Rye 4 Nooks and one Skeaves of barley & 14 Nooks of oats all worth — — — 11

John Hobson had taken from him for tithe by Neill in Tirnoye & his assistants tithe taker under the D mo & Adam involves Nooks of wheat 2 Nooks of Rye 24 Nooks of oats and 5 Nooks of barly all worth one pound 4 Skill' — — — 1 4

Samuel Frances had taken from him for tithe by Daniel O Devenny & Dinis O Kain tithe taker under the D mongers & Kain 9 1/2 Nooks of oats 2 Nooks & 4 Skeaves of barly and by Phillips & his assistants set to Edward Bond tithe mo under y D mo & Kain two wholes carloads of hay all worth — — — 9

John Ford had taken from him for tithe by James O Mulan tithe taker under Neill Boff & Loghlin in Grange one Nooks and a halfs of wheat one Nooks & 5 Skeaves of Rye 1 1/2 Nooks of barly & 11 1/2 Nooks of oats all worth — — — — 11

1710 Suffrin[illegible] in the County of Cavan

& Fish of Eccleshills for the Year 1710

Morrick King had taken from him for tithe by Henry and John Maxwell Servants to James Maxwell priest of the said Fish and the Earls of West meath Inniscorranter four Clamps of Turfe 31 Stacks & 9 Heaves of Barley 3 Stacks & 2 Heaves of wheat 44 Hooks of oats 24 Hooks and 4 Heaves of barley and 6 car loads of hay observe that 5 out of five was for the priest & 4 out of nine for ye Earls all worth £2-16-0 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 2 16

Thomas Jackson had taken from him for tithe by James Lyny and Farrell Coghis Servants to ye Priest & Earls two Clamps & a halfe of Turfe 30 Hooks of oats 14 Hooks of barley one Hooks and halfe of Bere and two Car loads of hay all worth 1 1

Thomas Langley had taken from him for tithe by the said Coghis & Hugh Sheridin for ye Priest & for the said priest & Earls one Car load of hay & one Clamp of Turfe all worth 2 6

Fish of / John Freeman had taken from him for tithe
tithes for / by Owen Sheridin & Daniel Gillacrosse tithe mea

[illegible]

[illegible] County of Cavan

[illegible] by Joseph

made title by John Charlton priest & tithe taker under Michael Barnett priest of the parish of Drumgoon two Load hay worth two shill the Rector had for 3/4 demanded to repair the Church to buy bread & wine taken from him by Roger Horner Church warden & called an Ass shall holds & one Pewter pormadge 1 - 1 - worth - -

Byrons Coyle had taken from him for tithe by ye Sd John Charlton & his Servants 8 Stacks & halfe of oats & had taken from him by ye Sd Charlton & his Servant 3 Stacks more of oats all worth for small dues

The said Byrons Coyle for 2 1/2 demanded for ye Glebe house had taken from him by the Sd Roger Horner Churchwarden

William [illegible] had taken from him for tithe by the Sd Charlton [illegible] worth 2 shill

49

1710 William Gordon had taken from him for tithe for the year of ye said John Charlton & tithe [illegible] two loads of hay which he bought out of another persons worth — 1 1

Patrick Reed had taken from him for tithe by the order and for the use of the P Charlton one cock of hay worth abt — 4

Fish of Bellurbott | Richard King had taken from him for tithe by Richard Bunten & Daniel Daniellby tithe takers and Patrick Mallan & Robart Ross tithe mo under John Richardson priestl of the fish of Bellurbott 9 stooks & nine sheaves of oats 5 stooks & 8 sheaves of wheat 2 stooks and 4 sheaves of barley 2 ½ and a half of small barley 5 loads of hay & one fleece of wooll all worth abt — — — — 12

And the said Richard King for 5s shill demanded on ye Account of trade family & milch money had taken from him by the said tithe takers & mo under ye said priestl 3 stooks & 9 sheaves of oats 2 stooks of barley & two katts all worth abt 5s — 3 pence — — — 5 3

The P Richard King for one shill & 7 pence demanded towards the Repair of ye Worships house of Turbott by Alex Marlin & John Watson call Warding Church worth — 2 shill — 2

John Starr jun had taken from him for tithe by the aforesd tithe takers & mo under ye P priestl 9 stooks & 10 sheaves of oats 5 and 8 sheaves of wheat 2 & 4 sheaves of barley No 2 & 7 sheaves of barley and 5 loads of hay worth — — — — — 11

Also ye P John Starr had taken from him for tithe by the P tithe takers & mo under ye P priestl upon ye account of family Money milch money 13 stooks of oats & 2 stooks of barley worth — — 5

P John Starr had also taken from him by the said Alex Marlin and Tho: Watson called warding for ye Repair of ye P worships house two Bushels of barley worth 2s — for one shill 7 pence demand — — 2

John Starr jun had taken from him for tithe by the P tithe takers & mo under ye P priestl 9 stooks & 10 sheaves of oats 5 stooks & 8 stooks of wheat 2 stooks & 4 sheaves of barley No 2 — 7 sheaves of barley & 6 loads of hay all worth abt 11 — 8 pence

ye P John Starr had also taken from him on the account of [illegible] so called by the P takers & mong mo under the said priestl 12 stooks of oats & two stooks of barley both worth abt 4 — 6 pence —

Also ye P John Starr for one shill 7 pence demanded towards ye Repair of ye P Worships house had taken from him by ye P Martin & Tho: Watson warding two bushels of barley worth 2s 18

The whole King worth — 50

County of Cavan John Love had taken from him for tithe by the said tithe taken under the said Mongers under Deprivation 38 Stooks of oats 7 Stooks of Small barley & 3 Loads of hay worth 5l. 2pence and for Small Dues & tithe flax had taken from him by the D takers und[r] D mo & priestt 15 Stooks of oats worth eight Shill' and for two Shill' & 3pence demanded towards y[e] repair of y[e] D worship house had taken from him by the D Wardins 3 Score of yarne and eight pound of Cheese both worth about 2-7 more | 1 | 7 | 9

Alex[r] Marlin had taken from him for tithe by y[e] D takers under y[e] D mo & priestt 31 Stooks of oats 7½ Stook of barley 5 Stooks of wheat 3 Stooks of rye & two Loads of hay all worth - abt 1-14-4 and for Small tithe or dues So called had taken from him by those takers under y[e] D mo[r] and priestt 5 Stooks of barley & 12 Stooks of oats 10-7 more and for 3 Shill' demanded to repair y[e] D worship house had taken from him by y[e] D wardins 9 pound of Iron two Iron Chissels and one Gouge all worth 3-6 pence - - - the whole being worth | 2 | 8 | 5

John Bell had taken from him for tithe by Patrick Mallan and Robart Ross tithe mo[r] under John Richardson a ford 6 pound of wooll being y[e] 6th part of wheat he had & 19 Stooks of oats & 14 Stooks of barley with Cutt his hay Stack & tooke thereout 10 car Loads of hay and tooke on the account of milch money & Small dues So Call[d] for y[e] use of the D priestt 20 Stooks of oats all worth 1-8-2 - - - - - - | 1 | 8 | 2

And for 3-10½ demanded to Repair y[e] D worships house had taken from him by Alex[r] marlin & Tho: Watson wardins, some Cheese &c | 4 | 9

County of Monaghan

Robart Thornbrough for 10½ demanded towards y[e] Repairing of the worship house of Drumsnow had taken from him by Will[m] Wood Church wardin so Called a Hatchet worth about | 1 | 6

Georas Mason for 5½ demanded for y[e] aforesd use had taken from him by y[e] D wood apaire of tongs worth a Cent - - - | 0 | 11

John Sutcliff for 5½ dem[d] for y[e] D use had taken from him by Will[m] Wood a wooden bowle & a glass bottle worth abt | 0 | 0 | 6

County of Tyrone

Thomas Baker had taken from him for tithe by Edmond in Clashoy & his Landlords tithe taker under Neill Duff and Loughlin in Grange tithe mo[r] under Richard Crumpe priestt of y[e] Parish of Carlisford & and lithe mo under Peter Drilincourt all Sons of Archmagh & priestt of y[e] Parish of Clancoach 6 Stooks and 4 Sheaves of barley 10 Stooks of oats & by Bryan & Mallan for to - Edward Bane Tithe mo under y[e] D Neill Duff & Loughlin in Grange one cock of hay - - all worth 6 Shill' - - - - -

Yeare 1711 Suffrings of Friends in ye County of Meath & psh of old Castle

	£	s	d
Merrick King had taken from him for tithe by Farrell Cagher for & to James Maxwell priest of ye P psh 3 clamps of turf & by James Lyney for & to ye P priest 29 Stooks & 6 Sheaves of oats 12 Stooks of wheat 4 Stooks and 8 Sheaves of barr & by Edmond Connell 21 Stooks & 6 Sheaves of barly & 18 Sheaves of flax, of all which 5 parts in nine was for ye priest & 4 in 9 for ye Earle of wost meath Impro and 7 car loads of hay worth 6 Shill. the whole worth —	2	10	10
Thomas Jackson had taken from him for tithe by James Lyney & Farrell Cagher for ye use of the P priest and Earle 3 car loads of hay & 2 clamps of turfe and by Thomas & Jmis tithe taken under ye P priest & Earle 34 Stooks of oats and four Stooks of wheat all worth — 1-1-3 — — — — —	1	1	6
Thomas Langbry had taken from him for tithe by James Lyney afors & assistance & for ye afors use 3 car loads of hay and 4 loads of turfe all worth — — — —		3	6
John Freeman had taken from him for tithe by Farrell Cagher & James Lyney and for ye particulors use of ye P priest 18 Stooks of barr 25 Stooks of barly — 19 Stooks & 3 Sheaves of wheat 40 Stooks of oats 7 clamps of turfe one ye Lander and 10 car loads of hay all worth — —	3	17	5

County of Cavan psh of Belturbett

John Bell had taken from him for tithe by Robert Ker & patrick Mallan tithe mad under Mr John Richardson — priest of ye P parish of Belturbatt 15 Stooks of oats 4 Stooks & eight Sheaves of barly and some more then two cocks of hay all which also taken from him for small dues to wit milch money family money brad money & Clark dues to called by ye P tithe mad under ye P priest worth as valued by ye P mad 21 Stooks of oats 10-5 — —	16	2	
Robart Greer had taken from him for tithe by ye said mad under ye P priest 7 Stooks & 8 Sheaves of oats & 5 Load of hay all which also taken from him for small dues P call for marriage money & for Sprinkling money the no Child Sprinkled sixteen Stooks of oats worth 8 Shill — — — — — —	10	6	
	6	10	
	8		

John Slaxr jnr had taken from him for tithe by ths Jaw mo & their assistants under yd D priest 11 Stocks of oats and 2 Stocks of barly & by John Davis tithe taker assistant under yd D mo three cocks of hay and for milch money & Calf yd Jaw mo took from him 10 Stocks of oats worth in all about £1 8s 15

John Slaxr Junr had taken from him for tithe by ths D tithe mo under yd D priest 15 Stocks of oats 1½ Stock of barly one Stocks of beans and by ths D John Davis & his assistants tithe taker under yd D mo one cock of hay and for small tithe family money to Called & Sprinkling money ths ths had none Sprinkled had taken from him by ths D tithe mo under yd D priest 18 Stocks of oats in all worth £1 5s 3d 15

Richard King had taken from him for tithe by yd D Robart Rose & Patrick mallan tithe mo under yd D John Richardson priest & yd D Vicar of Bolton & their assistants 6 Stocks of oats one Stocks of barly & by ths D John Davis & his Assistants tithe taker under yd D mo & priest 4 loads of hay and for small tithe had taken from him by ths D mongers under yd D priest 9 Stocks of oats in all worth 10—6 some 10

Alexander Marlin had taken from him for tithe by Patrick Mallan tithe mo under yd D priest 27 Stocks of oats 3 Stocks of wheat 5 Stocks of barly 1½ Stocks of beans one Stacks & 3 Thrave of peas & 2 cocks of hay also taken from him by ths D mo under yd D priest on yd account of family money milch money & Clark dues as they Call them 16 Stocks of oats in all worth 1 18

John Love had taken from him for tithe by ths D Patrick Mallan & Henry in Cormock tithe mo under yd D priest & their assistants 32 Stocks of oats 3½ Stocks of barly — halfe a Stocks of beans halfe a Stocks of peas & by ths D John Davis & his assistants tithe taker under yd D mo & priest 2 cocks of hay also taken from him by yd D Patrick Mallon & assistant mo under yd D priest for yd tithe small dues as aforesd named and — Other grials to Called 21 Stocks of oats in all worth 1—15—6 — 1 15

Coott Hill William Pidgeon had taken from him for tithe by John Charlton priest & tithe taker & assistant under Michael Thwaites priest of yd pish of Drumgoon 5 Stocks of oats & 5 load of hay all worth 6

William Sutcliff had taken from him for tithe by John Charlton & assistance ten Stocks of oats and two cocks of hay all worth about 7 shill — — — — — — — 7

1752 County Tyrone

Sundry Tythe Books ____ 102 13 10½

Jonas Shaw had taken from him for Tyth by the assess Seventy 4 Stocks of Oats 3 Stocks Barley 3 Stocks of Rye & 1 Cock of Hay all Worth ____ 3 17 6

And for small Dues so called 5 Stocks of Oats worth ____ 5

parish of Lamoe

Benj.n Marshill & Jos.s Hinshaw had taken from them for Tythe by Arthur Quin Tyth taker under Rich.d Linas Tyth farmer under Edw.d Hill Impropriator of Parish of Lamoe 15 Stocks of Oats 4 Stocks of Wheat & Rye all worth ____ 1 7 6

& for small Tythes 5 Stocks Oats Worth ____ 5 5

County East Meath

parish of Castlecor

Will.m & Francis Freeman had taken from them for Tythe by Rob.t Nugent & Assistants to Tyth taker under David Downes Impropriator of Castlecor parish

Oats to the Value of ____ £1:10:0

Wheat D.o ____ 0:5:0

4 Cocks of Hay at 5s.p Cock ____ 1:0:0

all worth ____ 2 15

Will.m & John Freeman had taken from them for Tythe by Said Nugent & Assistants under Sd. Impropriator

1 Cock of Hay worth ____ £0:11:4½

10 Lambs & Fleece 2s.p Lamb ____ 1:0:0

____ 1 11 4½

County Cavan

parish of Lavatobick

Joshua Deall had taken from him for Tythe by Dolter Jolly's order Oats to the Value of £1:14:8

Wheat D.o ____ 0:15:0

Barley D.o ____ 0:6:8

____ 2:16:8

Carried over ____ £ 115 12 4½

1752 County Cavan

Coratober parish — Sundry Tythes Brought over — 115 12 4½

Sam. Deall had taken from him for Tyth by Doctor Jolly's order Oats to the Value of £ 1:3:10

Wheat 2s. — 0:15 —

£ 1 18 10

Sam. Allin had taken from him for Tyth by D. Doctor Jolly's order Oats to the Value of £ — 11 —

Sundry Tythes taken Anno: 1752 amounts to: £ 118 2 2½

1753 County Meath

Broughs Forward — 47 16 3½

Parish of Richard King had taken from him for Tythe by Jam. Reilly and asist. Serv. to Oliver Nugent Tythe taker under the Earl of Westmeath and David Downes Priest of the Parish of Castlecom — 12 Stooks of Oats Worth — — — — 6

And had taken by Ambrose Jones 16 Stooks of Oats worth 8

And by Art. Mahon 7 Stooks of Oats & 6 Stooks of barley and 3£ Skeans of Flax all worth — 9 3

County Cavan

Parish of Kilshendry Sam: Allen had taken from him for Tythe by Owen Reilly and asist. Serv. to Chas. Hoddy Tythe taker under Michael Lee Priest of the Parish of Kilshendry Oats worth 6

1757

County Cavan

Brought forward ... £84 4 1½

[illegible] had taken from him for tythes by [illegible] all wt &c ... £2 0 7

John Reid and Hester Reid had taken from them for tythes by Edmond M'Geagan & Mary Magee his wife Margaret Mayhone priest of the parish of Ballymachugh 65 Stacks of Oats 1 [illegible] Stacks of wheat worth ... £4 7 11

Thos Reford had taken from him for tythes by Joseph Coy & Thos Cooper & Thos Joseph Quinton & Thos Magee under Lord Rapson & by the farmers under the Earl of Donnegall Impropriator for two Wheat and Joseph Finistone priest of the parish of Munhimpton the other 3d 74 Stacks of Oats 29 Stacks of Barley 9 Stacks of wheat & two Cocks of hay all worth ... £8 17 4

£99 14 8½

County of Meath

Richard King had taken from him for tythes by Denis Kelly and James Maurican by the takers for the Earl of Westmeath Impropr. and Dive Downes priest of the parish of Castleoor 30 Stacks of Oats and some barley worth ... £1 2 6

and had Taken by Richard Laughee for one Shilling 2 p.d for repairing the worship house of the Castle goods worth ... £0 2 0

William Freeman had Taken from him for tythes by the Servt of Robert Neugent by the mongers and said Dive Downes priest of said parish of Castlecoor Winter Corn Oats barley & hay worth ... £5 0 0

Francis Freeman had taken from him for tythes by said Neugents Servt and said priest Wheat and hay worth ... £2 10 0

£108 9 2½

	£		
County of Meath			
John Freeman had taken from him for tithe by Thomas Sherwood Tithe taker under Nathaniel Preston Priest of the parish of Lochorne			
Oats Value - - - - £1 : 10 : 0			
Bear Value - - - - - 0 : 15 : 0			
Wheat Value - - - - - 0 : 10 : 0			
Wool Value - - - - - 0 : 4 : 6			
1 Cock Hay Value - - - 1 : 2 : 9			
By Thomas Reily Tithe farmer under Dive Downs Priest of the parish of Oldcastle the above year 1 Cock Hay value - - 1 : 2 : 9			
	5	5	—
William Freeman had taken from him by Oliver Nugent Church Warden (so called) of Kilbridge Parish for a demand of 16 : 3 for repairing the worship House of Oldcastle. 1 Sheep value - - - 1 : 2 : 9			
By Thomas Reily tithe farmer under Dives Downs Priest of the parish of Oldcastle 6 Fleeces of wool value - - 1 : 4 : 0			
by said Reily 2 Cocks of Hay value - - 3 : 0 : 0			
Bear to the value of - - - 0 : 11 : 4½			
Oats to the value of - - - - 3 : 0 : 0			
	0	17	4½
County of Monaghan			
John Shepherd had taken from him for Tithe by John Mitchel Tithe farmer under Joseph Story Proctor five Stooks of Oats worth - - - - - - - -	—	6	3

Sufferings 1785

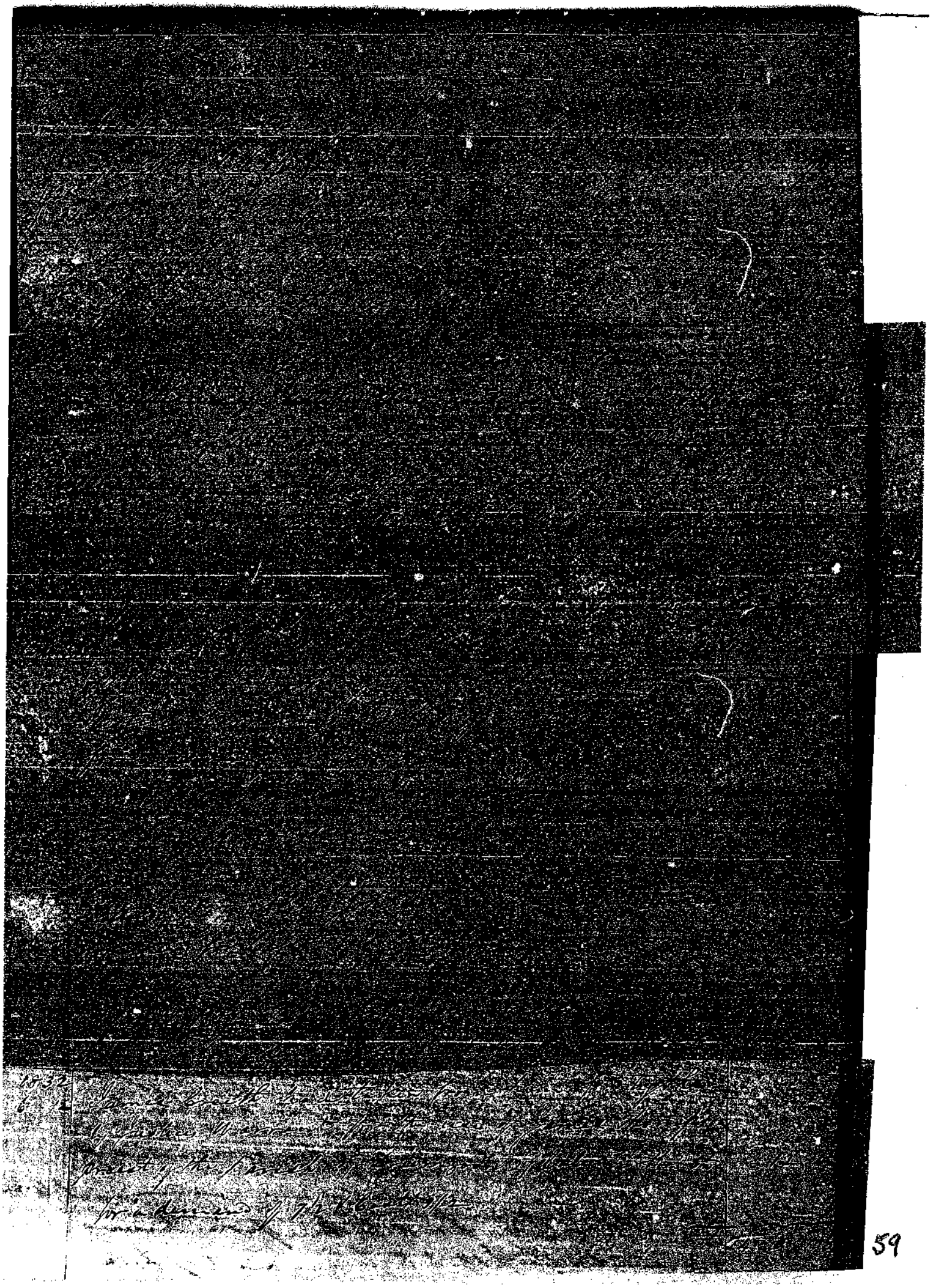
County of Meath

William Freeman had taken from him by Oliver Nugent Churchwarden of the Parish of Kildalkey for Church Sess so called one Sheep value 1 2 9
And by Thomas Reilly tythe farmer to Dixie Downs Parson of Old Castle Parish Oats value — £3 —
Two Cocks of Hay worth — — — — 3 6

John Freeman had taken from him by Thomas Sherwood by order of Thomas Thornton Tythe-
Proctor under Nat. Porter Parson of Lough-
[illegible]

Thomas Greer had taken from him by Tythe by
Dan. Douglas, servant to Charles Coufield Priest
of S Parish 12 Stooks of Oats worth — — — — 2 — —

Bonj. Allen had taken from by P. D. Douglas &
his assistants Servants of Charles Coufield-
12 Stooks of Oats worth — — — 10
For hay & small dues 1 Stook 8d — — — 10
For Church Sess as called 2l. & 10 Sacks Yarn — — 1 7 12 3



EMIGRATION OF FRIENDS FROM CAVAN AREA TO PENNSYLVANIA
1712 - 1764

Taken from book by A.C.Myers 'Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania ,1682-1750' published in 1902.

ISAAC DAVENPORT Certificate received 30-10-1734 from Ireland

BENJAMIN FRED son of John Fred & Catherine (nee Starkey) of Drumlane, Cavan: and later of Carlow. Certificate issued 21-10-1712

ROBERT GREER Cert. issued 23-2-1749 from Coothill; an unmarried man: in 1753 he requested a cert. back to Ireland, but 'ye vessel being Ready to sail we understand he is gone without it'.

JANE HINKSON wife of John Hinkson: Cert issued 30-5-1764 from Coothill. Cert. states ' a Woman of an easey, mild, modest behavior, Held in Esteem by friends and others; Walked orderly during her residing here; was in unity with friends when she left this'. John Hinkson may have preceded her to America. They married in Lurgan on 26-3-1747.

JOSEPH HUTTON son of Thomas, Killeagh, Co.Cavan; cert received 7-4-1712 from Carlow

NEHEMIAH HUTTON s. of Thomas; cert received 5-11-1716 from Cootehill
John, another brother of Joseph & Nehemiah, also emigrated and married in Pensylvania in 1724. Four letters from Thomas Hutton to his sons in 1726-34 are quoted in Myers' book.

THOMAS JACKSON cert received 7-10-1717 from Oldcastle ; a linen draper, he purchased land in Pennsylvania in 1715 from Ebenezer Pike, of Cork. He probably travelled with Joseph Martin & wife Ruth, who was his daughter.

ISAAC JACKSON and wife; cert issued from Carlow 28-1-1725; Isaac (1665-1750) was son of Anthony who settled in Co Cavan with Wm Edmundson in 1655. Isaac m. Ann Evans and they moved to Co.Kildare about 1707. On emigrating to America they stayed at the home of their daughter Ruth and son-in-law Jeremiah Starr.

JAMES LOVE cert issued 17-2-1739 from Ballyhaes

WILLIAM McNABB and wife Dorothy and daughters Elizabeth and Jane. Cert issued on 5-1-1729 from Oldcastle

ISAIAH McNEICE widower, with large family, ' who has lived within the compass of our meeting these twenty years' ,cert issued 21-2-1736 at Cootehill.

JOSEPH MARTIN and wife Ruth, cert received 7-10-1717 from Oldcastle, same date as Thomas Jackson, see above.

JAMES STARR Cert received from Carlow 7-4-1712, James b.1676 was son of John & Mary of Oldcastle. James' brothers Jeremiah, Moses, Isaac and John also emigrated.

JEREMIAH STARR Cert received 3-3-1718 from Carlow

MOSES STARR and wife Deborah cert received 7-10-1717 from Oldcastle

JOHN STARR Cert received 5-8-1717 from Oldcastle. Isaac, a brother also came but no cert is known. He married in 1723 in Pennsylvania.

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTE BOOKS WITH REFERENCE TO CAVAN FRIENDS

22-2-1676 Robert Unthank & Myles Gray appointed to attend ½ years Meeting in Dublin on 8th of 3rd month next

7-8-1676 Richard Faile appointed to go to Dublin

20-8-1677 William Parker appointed to attend in Dublin
Nicholas Starky appointed to bring in sufferings for Cavan Meeting

10-6-1678 Thomas Hutcheson & Robert Unthank to make enquiry re marriage

23-6-1679 John Wilson, Thomas Hutcheson, Isabell Jackson & Catherine Starky are appointed to make enquiry about a marriage

27-9-1680 Catherine Starky and Eleanor Gee appointed to make enquiry re marriage.
Charges to be raised which are due at Dublin :

	£	s	d
Lurgan	00	18	04
Ballyhagan	00	18	04
Lisnagarvy	00	18	04
Cavan	00	09	00
Charlemont	00	06	08
Carrickfergus	00	04	00
Ballymoney	00	03	00
Antrim & Grange	00	06	00
Total	04	03	08

21-11-1681 Whereas a difference is brought before us depending betwixt Margaret Unthank of Cavan and John Furnace , the said John Furnace accusing the said Margaret of undecent behaviour and unseemly carriage with one William Winter and upon due examination we finde that John Furnace cannot prove nor clearly make out to our understandings some of the most material accusations against the said Margaret, And hath reported and spread them abroad disorderly we therefore judge that he ought to acknowledge his fault and condemn his wrong done therein.

We do find also that Margaret Unthank hath not walked so wisely and circumspect as she ought to have done but hath given way to the said William Winter to have

too much liberty in her house which hath given occasion to bad minded people to reproach Friends of Truth to their grief and trouble. So our judgement is that Margaret Unthank ought to acknowledge her weakness therein and confess her fault and condemn her not taking Friends advice to shut the said William out of her house and company & that she for the future ought not to suffer him into her house or company and to live low in the fear of the Lord and be subject to Friends of Truth.

And whereas Mary Lunn hath accused the said John Furnace that he proffered to lye with her, two several times, and Isabel Whitehead accused .....

18-6-1682 The matter of Francis Cornwell and Mary Jackson being brought before the meeting it is the unanimous conclusion of Friends here that a paper be given forth against their abominable wickedness

17-1-1683 Miles Gray, Abraham Claughton, Isabel Jackson & Margaret Parker to make enquiry about a marriage

5-11-1683 Richard Faile & Nicholas Starky are desired to attend the Sessions at Cavan to see if there be any occasion concerning Friends

21-4-1684 Collection for Friends that are suffering in England :
Cavan Meeting £12 00 00
out of a total of £189 from the province of Ulster

25-8-1684 Miles Gray, Thomas Langtree, Elinor Gee and Isabel Jackson to make enquiry regarding a marriage

15-6-1685 Thos. Langtree, Miles Gray, Mary Faile & Catherene Starky to make enquiry regarding a marriage

30-8-1685 A receipt to Alexander McClalan for Cavan meeting - £12-05-00
for suffering of Friends in England

12-10-1691 The following are appointed to attend to the duties in a paper come from Dublin Belliturbet and Old Castle - Nicholas Starky Thomas Langtree

28-3-1692 Thos. Langtree, John Ffreeman, Isabel Jackson & Sarah Thornton to make enquiry regarding a marriage

Robert Hoope William Souldon William Brownlow Alexander Matthews Toby Courtney John Whiteside are desired to end the matter betwixt Alexander Mc Clalian and Margrett Unthanke

the next mans meeting is to be att John Robsons the 11th day of the 6th month next

Whereas there is a deferance betwixt Alexander Mc Clelland on the one ply and Margrett Unthanke on the other ply which being referred by both plyes to Robert Hoope William Souldon William Brownlow Alexander Matthews Toby Courtney & John Whiteside to make a full end thereunto and have bound themselves each to other in the some of twenty pounds to stand to and abide the judgment and award of the said persons concerning the said deferance Know ye therefore that we the said Arbytrators doe Award and judge as followeth that whereas Robert Unthanke Husband of the said Margrett and now deceased did take to farme from the said Alexander a peice of land and now the said Margrett being willing to part with the same unto the said Alexander and seing the deferance aforesaid arising betwixt them concerning the said land, We therefore doe Award and judge that the said Margrett shall deliver unto the said Alexander the peice of land the first day of the next third month with the rents and Arrears of rents that shall be due att that time And shall upon the demand of the said Alexander deliver unto him the timber and wood that now is thereon of all the falline houses and whatt houses that is standing thereon the said Margrett is to keep in repair as itt now is with all fences that are upon the said land And that the said Alexander shall have liberty to garden plow and sow upon the said land after the first of the 12th month next and that the said Margrett or her assignes shall nott have liberty to plow or sow from hence forth any more upon the said land, save only that the said Margrett hath prevylege and liberty to dig or take up any garden stuffe that is now sett or sowne att any time before the next 3d month And this is our Award and judgement given under our hands this 30th day of the 4th month called June 1688

William Brownlow his mark
Robert Hoope
William Souldon
Alex Matthews
Toby Courtney
Jo Whitesitte [actual signatures]

Lurgan the 14th of the 4th month 1690

An account in writing is come to this meeting this day from Thomas Calvert that he hath received and paid the six pounds that he and Adam Swift was bound for, for John forbus

A letter is this day received from London that they have received a letter from friends here that George Gregson William Wilkinson and Robert Robinson was desired to write to them the last meeting

our next mans meeting is to be 26th day of the 5th month next

to Bellyhagan	to Robert Robinson	10 guinnyes
Lisburne	to George Gregson	10 guinnyes
the meeting beyond Charlimount	to Robert Greer	5 guinnyes
the meeting att Lurgan	to Robert Hoope	10 guinnyes
Grange meeting with Antrim	Edward Hudson	5 guinnyes
Carrickfergus	to Laurance Allyson	3 guinnyes
	in all	43 guinnyes

Lurgan the 26th of the 5th month 1690

these following is what is thought fitt to be given to the necessity of freinds undernamed of the money that came from England -

Anthony Jackson of Ould Castle	5 guinnyes
William Parker	2 guinnyes
Anne Lawson	1 g
Jane Lawson	1 g
Nicholas Starky	2 g
Thomas Morris	1 g
the meeting beyond Charlyamount	8 g
Thomas Hutcheson	2 g
John Huttne	3 g
Thomas Hutcheson	2 guinnyes more
Charliamount meeting more	4 g
to Myles Gray to dispose of	2 g
Carrickfergus to Laurance Allyson and his sister	3 g
Bellyhagan	13 g
all paid	49 guinnyes

by ye aforesaid friends before ye perfecting of their marriage

James Hill and Ann Huert haveing laid their Intentions of Marriage with one another John Wylly & Richard Boyes Mary Holding and Mary Greer, William Whittsit and Jacob Marshall are apointed to make enquiry conserning their cleerness and bring in their answers to ye next province meeting, William Whittsit and Jacob Marshall are to gitt a certificate from ye said James Hills father of his consent ; John Wylly and Richard Boyes are desired to gitt a certificate under ye said Ann Huerts mothers hand of her consent to her Daughters marriage

Nicholas Starky Tho. Hutton Will Whittsit Jacob Marshall Wm. Williamson Luke Peel Will Richardson Thom Walker John Robson John Hoope Robert Robinson Robert Hoope Alexd Mathes Richard Boyes John Wylly Thomas Lightfoote Toby Courtney Thomas Calvert (of Carrickfergus) Andrew Melvin John Boyd Walter Clark Thomas Gregg Thomas Wylly John Hunter are desired to stay about some particular business belonging to ye province

The next province meeting is to be at Lurgan ye 24th of 10th

1692 Robert Hoope received in behalfe of ffriends of this province

Ulsters part of £600 sent from England to friends in Ireland is	076--13--00
Ulsters part of £1060 more sent from England as aforesaid	250--10--00
The second moiety of £60 left by Myles Gray to friends Ulsters pt is	10--00--00
friends in Barbados sent to friends in Ireland £100 of which Ulsters pt is	20--15--00
A particular friend in England left a sume of money of which Ulsters part	5--00--00
Another friend one Richard Mollyson left a sume of money to friends Ulsters part is	5--00--00
totall	367--18--00

on ye 19th of 9th mo 1692 Robart Hoope paid ye severall sums here following to ye severall meetings in this province as followeth -

To ye meetings of Old Castle and Bellturbat by Thomas Hutton the sume of	052--00--00
To ye meeting neer Charlemont by William Whitesit ye sume of	030--00--00
To ye meeting at Ballyhagan by Will Nicholson ye sume of	080--00--00
To ye meeting at & neer Lurgan by John Robson ye sume of	072--00--00
To ye meeting at Lisburn and ye country meeting neer it by Richard Boyes	072--00--00
To ye meeting at Carrickfergus by Thomas Calvert ye sume of	005--00--00
To ye meeting at Antrim and ye meetings of Grange Tobberhead & neer Coleraine & others below Antrim by Andrew Melvin ye sume of	048--18--00
To John Gee ye sum of	008--00--00
	367--18--00

9-5-1692 John Ffearen and Thomas Langtree to see that the marriage at Bellturbet be perfected in good order.

100 books - Will Binglas Epistle of Tender Love to Friends in ireland - to be distributed in Ulster province. Turbet & Oldcastle meeting got six.

Ten Pounds left by Miles Gray to the poor Friends in Ulster Province.

20-6-1692 Some in England concerned about what Miles Gray left at his death, Thomas Hutton to take action to satisfy those concerned.

FROM Q 1/1 B

31-5-1697 Wm. Richardson & Wm. Whiteside visited the meetings of Coothill & Drumcairne Differences re the place of meeting. We desire that no Friend presume to alter or refrain going to meeting for frivolous reasons

23-8-1697 Disorder at Coothill

26-12-1697 Four Friends appointed to visit Coothill, examine the conditions, end the differences and settle the Friends there in peace and fellowship.

9-2-1698 Report from four Friends. Matthew Deall committed some transgression.

24-9-1698 Marriage of T.Brooks & S.Davenport: first mention of public MH at Coothill

7-8-1699 Oldcastle Friends to perfect the lease for their burial ground
Distribution of 700 books (Barclays Apology) among Ulster Friends.
Oldcastle -7 Ballyhaise - 12 Coothill - 4 [Shows relatively few in Co. Cavan]

16-8-1703 There are two places near Coothill that Friends do bury at, neither of them sure and satisfactory. Appointed to use their endeavours that such place as they pitch upon be made sure to Friends.

27-9-1703 Coothill burying ground on land belonging to John Mitton. Appointment to get lease.

5-2-1704 Coothill burying ground , from John Mitton to Isaac Davenport, John Walker & Joseph Robson.

15-3-1704 Lease of a little fort on John's land at 3d yearly rent.

5-6-1704 Lease of Coothill burying ground, signed and deposited with province papers in John Hoope's hands.

1706 George Richardson and Isaac Davenport wrote that Philip Cahy left by his will £10 for repair of Friends meeting house and graveyard at Coothill; this meeting thinking a little more might be added to make convenient seats for the meeting house, one with a back for public Friends, and a plank with a rail for Friends to stand upon, a foot or 15 inches high and other convenient seats. This meeting agrees to give 30s to add to the £10 already.

20-5-1706 John Starr the younger & Sarah Martin both of the meeting near Ballyhaes, by the request of both their parents by reason of some former miscarriage having happened by ye said John which hath been under deliberate consideration of this meeting and reasonable satisfaction & judgement being given and a release from Rebecca Ransom with whom the transgression was committed, this meeting therefore do permit them to take one another among Friends, & in order thereto have declared their intentions of marriage with one another before this meeting. John Bell, John Love, Ailce Bell and Margaret Love being appointed from ye mens meeting & also ye womens meeting held at Castlecorr ye 9th instant to make enquiry concerning their clearness, orderly proceeding, consent of parents & relations concerned, have returned their answers that they made enquiry and find nothing appears to obstruct their proceedings but that they may be permitted to marry.

The said Sarah knowing of ye transgression of ye said John Starr & willing to take him notwithstanding, without upbraiding him therewith hereafter: so it is ye appointment of this meeting that ye said John Starr do publish or cause to be published their said intentions in two severall meetings near Ballyhaes, if nothing then appear against them they may in a convenient season take each other in marriage. John Bell & John Love are desired to see ye said marriage is perfect in good order minding to insert something in the preamble of ye certificate to distinguish ye said marriage between approbation and permission, attributing what hinted concerning the same to ye said John Starr & not to ye said Sarah Martin & to bring or send ye certificate thereof to ye next province meeting. [Added in column] Were married at house of John Bell ye 11 day of 6th mo 1706. Something being inserted in ye preamble of ye certificate as was desired and as may appear.

31-6-1706 Charles Fisher gives account to this meeting that the repair of the meeting house at Coothill is going forward.

28-12-1707 Charles Fisher, Isaac Davenport, Geo Richardson and Wm Beavan were taken prisoner and put in Cavan Gaol on account of tithes at the suit of Michael Arvell priest of parish of Drumgoon, and that Francis or Edward Lucas of Castleshane may be a proper person to apply to in order to obtain ye said Friends release. Therefore it is desired that Alex Matthews, John Turner & Joseph Robson [influential Lurgan Friends] do enquire of manner of friends imprisonment & to said Lucas or other person to get the Friends released or enlarged, also to visit the Friends in their sufferings.

6-10-1707 William Collins agreement with Geo. Richardson re Coothill meeting house & what property he reserved for Friends therein

10-2-1708 The article of the meeting house of Coothill has been sent and perused. when Geo. Richardson renews his lease with the landlord that he shall grant renewal to Friends free of any demand, and a convenient passage or way for Friends to the meeting house and privileges.

Several Friends in gaol in Cavan: efforts to get them enlarged.
Edward Lucas of Castleshane was friendly and gave good assistance towards ye said Friends enlargement. Demands have been acquitted except for Chancellor Whittenhall by reason whereof they are not released yet are at liberty

11-12-1709 Coothill meeting house is too little & not convenient. Geo. Richardson & Wm. Pidgeon to see what is needful towards an enlargement

2-10-1710 Isaac Davenport & Thomas Braddock have difficulties in continuing to dwell in Coothill. Their inclination is to remove and freedom is given to them

24-1-1711 Robert Thornburgh of Coothill meeting prosecuted on account of tithe by one Ash who lives in Co. Meath near Edenderry, supposed by wrong information. B.Garnett & W. Whiteside [of Charlemont] are to endeavour with the Register & other officers of the Court to delay proceedings until Ash can be spoken to. J.Hoope to write to R.Thornburgh to call on Merrick King to go to meeting at Edenderry with a letter from John Barcroft who intends to write to some Friends there to go with M.King and R. Thornburgh to apply to Ash to use endeavours to cease prosecution.

19-3-1711 Wm Jones Coothill says that Isaac Davenport has renewed his lease which means that we may get a place for a meeting house.

30-4-1711 8 Friends from Quarterly meeting are appointed on a provincial visit to Coothill to inspect and see about new meeting house

11-6-1711 Decide to enlarge Coothill meeting house & not build a new one at present. Isaac Davenport & Geo Richardson to act.

22-7-1711 Parliamentary Committee of Friends to attend in Dublin and lobby on matters concerning Friends; Isaac Davenport as Co Cavan representative

3-9-1711 Enlargement at Coothill meeting house cost £3 -3-3 . Province meeting to bear the cost.

26-11-1711 Minutes of Province meeting to go to 3 Cavan meetings - Oldcastle, Ballyhaise and Coothill so that they can have a preparative meeting and act as necessary.

8-1-1712 Friends of Coothill having renewed their lease & I Davenport has a convenient spot of ground to build a meeting house upon, and being willing to make a lease thereof to some Friends for the service of Truth so long as he has it & now is a convenient time to get timber & it is the desire of the meeting that the said Isaac make a lease of the place to Merrick King, Wm Jones and John Bell for the use of Friends & they to transfer it to others as the province meeting shall direct. I.Davenport, Thomas Braddock, Geo Richardson Wm Jones, James Martin, Wm. Pidgeon, John Bell, Robert Greer [and 3 others] are desired to lay out the ground, order timber, and building the house with a good mud wall forty-five feet long & eighteen broad in the clear, making a partition of fifteen feet or thereabouts & a chimney at one endas expeditiously as they can, at the Province's cost.

19-2-1712 The Friends appointed re Coothill meeting house report they have settled on a place, agreed with a mason to do the work with stone & lime for ten pounds, being better than mud wall. Friends appointed are to get the lease perfected.

12-5-1712 The meeting house at Coothill being a-building , lease work is needed. Wm Gray to advance £5 & John Hoope to advance £5 & send to I.Davenport, until it be known what more is required, which will be proportioned & raised off the several meetings in the Province.

4-8-1712 Coothill lease brought in, fairly engrossed in parchment. Parties are to sign at the rise of the meeting & lodge with the Province papers.

7-12-1712 Friends appointed to go to Coothill went and ordered the finishing of meeting house since which, by reason of bad workmanship, bad materials or an ill foundation ot both or all, one gable and part of the side adjoining to it is fallen and the other cracked so Coothill Friends are desired to prop and secure the timber of that end that is yet up, and when the season serves, to build up that is fallen & to pull down that which is cracked, if it does not fall down before & to get them both well & sufficiently built up; if they find that the fault hath been in the man who undertook to build the house that they endeavour to make him pay or allow what is just.

21-1-1713 Wm Jones reports that meeting house at Coothill is repairing & part that fell is rebuilding & the other intended to be secured. I.Davenport has sent a bill of cost - £29-9-10½. £10 already received, remainder to be raised by several meetings in the Province.

20-9-1713 Province paid all for meeting house at Coothill, wants to know about disposal of the old meeting house.

20-12-1713 Old meeting house at Coothill sold to Geo Richardson for 30s, to preserve love and unity among Friends.
Friends to build a school house in or near Coothill

5-7-1713 As to building a meeting house at Oldcastle this meeting reported that the friends there would do it at their own expense , which is left to their consideration till next spring, before which not much but providing material can be done.

22-2-1714 There being some hint from the mens meeting of Oldcastle seeming to crave the assistance of this province towards building a meeting house there which this meeting hath considered & hopes that such Friends of that meeting who may spare a little matter for so good a work will open their hearts to promote it among themselves.

7-6-1714 Thomas Jackson and Margaret Vinch an old couple of Oldcastle did not appear in the Province meeting but on 23d 5th month last did stand up in Oldcastle meeting and took one another as husband and wife without any certificate or

consent of the meeting according to the established order among Friends, which practice and management this meeting disowns and disapproves & places judgement upon the said Thomas Jackson and Margaret Vinch & all other public and private encouragers who have had any hand or concern in promoting such disorderly proceedings & desires the mens meeting of Coothill do read this to the said TJ and MV & record it in their minute book signifying their concurrence & unity with this meeting in this said judgement; & also be concerned to bring such Friends to a confession and submission who have been accessory as well by omission & negligence in not doing what they ought to have done as also any who have encouraged their taking one another after ye said manner.

20-6-1715 First time for Ulster province meeting to be held at Coothill

Robert Thornburgh in Monaghan Gaol as result of testimony against tithes, at the suit of Dillon Ash, priest of the parish of Galloon. It is thought convenient to get assistance from Judge Coot, Isaiah Corry & Richard Allen to write or speak to Ash for Robert's release. Isaac Davenport is to send letter to Dublin Mens Meeting entreating their favour to endeavour with Ash who is supposed to be in Dublin.

1-8-1715 James McNeese is in Cavan Gaol re tithes. Coothill Friends are to take needful care for his release and to give an account of the manner of his prosecution to the next province meeting.

24-10-1715 R.Thornburgh is at liberty but not fully released.
J.McNeese continues a prisoner but not so closely confined, having as much liberty as one in his circumstances can expect. Friends are to visit him in his suffering as a means to support and strengthen him.

9-4-1716 J.McNeese continues a prisoner. Friends to go to priest Russel and the chief prosecutor tithemonger Herdman who opposes James' release. Merrick King, Isaac Davenport & James McDonnell are to go the High Sheriff speedily and use their endeavours to get him more liberty.

21-5-1716 Province Meeting at Coothill. No representatives from Grange and other sundry parts of Ulster, reprimand issued.

1-7-1716 J.McNeese still a prisoner due to Herdman's severity and obstinacy. But by the favour of the gaoler he is not kept very close prisoner.

24-9-1716 Most or all have forgiven James their demands except Herdman. Gaoler knowing that the rest have forgiven, he has promised to be easy to him.

4-3-1717 James McNeese still not released.
James Simpson of Coothill has been cited to the Bishops Court fot his testimony against tithes. Freinds have been diligent in having the prosecution dropped.

18-11-1717 Due to the kindness and help of Francis Nevill and John Jones of Belturbet, John Herdman the tithemonger, also the Sheriff and gaoler have been prevailed on to forgive the demands & to discharge James McNeese

The levy on Ulster meetings proportionate to their numbers records Coothill at 9d in the £ i.e about 4%

18-5-1719 Province meeting at Coothill. Small numbers did discourage those who came. Every meeting is to show reason why they did not attend.

George Jay [Gee] writes that he must leave Belturbet and he offers his services as a schoolmaster in an area where there is a company of Friends for his wife's sake, offering writing, vulgar fractions and book-keeping.

Loughlin Reed and Rebecca Corry of Coothill request to marry; Loughlin agrees to care for a child of Rebecca by a former marriage.

2-11-1719 At ye last session of Parliament Friends are favoured but orders that ye meeting houses must be registered & licensed & therefore the following named Friends are desired to get the several undermentioned MHs registered at ye next quarter sessions to be held for each county :

Meath; ye meeting of Oldcastle in Merrick King's house : John Freeman and Merrick King

Cavan: Coothill and near Ballyhaes: Isaac Davenport and Thomas Braddock

23-12-1719 John Bell & Phebe Ferguson of Ballyhaes request to marry at Mullanclougher. There is great disparity of age of John, being much older than Phebe & therefore not so equal as friends could desire, nevertheless for several reasons this meeting thinks it proper for them to go together. The marriage is rather permitted than approved. The father & mother of the said Phebe are not Friends - certyificates of consent have been provided by them.

22-8-1720 Coothill report that several Friends have children to put out as apprentices.

Thomas Braddock & Geo. Richardson of Coothill meeting have a mind to sell houses and land and would rather that honest Friends should have them than any other.

14-11-1720 Several friends from Coothill have been cited to the Bishops Court for non-payment of tithes but have not stated if it is tithemonger or priest or manner of citation so the province meeting cannot act till this is known. Bartholemew Garnett knows Singleton the priest and is to act.

6-5-1728 Re the group of Friends at Newport, Co. Mayo, Arthur Smith, John English and Wm McKnab appointed but three Friends are too few considering the length difficulty of the road, so Robert Greer of Ballyhaes is desired to let his son, Thomas go to accompany the said Friends

3-12-1728 Thomas Davenport of Coothill preaches publicly as a Friend but is out of unity with us.

26-2-1729 No Friend from Coothill at the Province meeting, nor a messenger. Friends of that quarter have often been entreated to be more concerned.

3-4-1732 Joshua Beavan's will left £100 to the poor Friends of Coothill. £20 bond is offered of five poor Coothill Friends.

19-8-1735 Writ of excommunicato capiendo against Coothill Friends for tithes by the Bishop of Kilmore.

9-4-1716 J.McNeese continues a prisoner. Friends to go to priest Russel and the chief prosecutor tithemonger Herdman who opposes James' release. Merrick King, Isaac Davenport & James McDonnell are to go the High Sheriff speedily and use their endeavours to get him more liberty.

21-5-1716 Province Meeting at Coothill. No representatives from Grange and other sundry parts of Ulster, reprimand issued.

1-7-1716 J.McNeese still a prisoner due to Herdman's severity and obstinacy. But by the favour of the gaoler he is not kept very close prisoner.

24-9-1716 Most or all have forgiven James their demands except Herdman. Gaoler knowing that the rest have forgiven, he has promised to be easy to him.

4-3-1717 James McNeese still not released.
James Simpson of Coothill has been cited to the Bishops Court fot his testimony against tithes. Freinds have been diligent in having the prosecution dropped.

18-11-1717 Due to the kindness and help of Francis Nevill and John Jones of Belturbet, John Herdman the tithemonger, also the Sheriff and gaoler have been prevailed on to forgive the demands & to discharge James McNeese

The levy on Ulster meetings proportionate to their numbers records Coothill at 9d in the £ i.e about 4%

18-5-1719 Province meeting at Coothill. Small numbers did discourage those who came. Every meeting is to show reason why they did not attend.

George Jay [Gee] writes that he must leave Belturbet and he offers his services as a schoolmaster in an area where there is a company of Friends for his wife's sake, offering writing, vulgar fractions and book-keeping.

Loughlin Reed and Rebecca Corry of Coothill request to marry; Loughlin agrees to care for a child of Rebecca by a former marriage.

2-11-1719 At ye last session of Parliament Friends are favoured but orders that ye meeting houses must be registered & licensed & therefore the following named Friends are desired to get the several undermentioned MHs registered at ye next quarter sessions to be held for each county :

Meath; ye meeting of Oldcastle in Merrick King's house : John Freeman and Merrick King

Cavan: Coothill and near Ballyhaes: Isaac Davenport and Thomas Braddock

23-12-1719 John Bell & Phebe Ferguson of Ballyhaes request to marry at Mullanclougher. There is great disparity of age of John, being much older than Phebe & therefore not so equal as friends could desire, nevertheless for several reasons this meeting thinks it proper for them to go together. The marriage is rather permitted than approved. The father & mother of the said Phebe are not Friends - certyificates of consent have been provided by them.

22-8-1720 Coothill report that several Friends have children to put out as apprentices.

Thomas Braddock & Geo. Richardson of Coothill meeting have a mind to sell houses and land and would rather that honest Friends should have them than any other.

14-11-1720 Several friends from Coothill have been cited to the Bishops Court for non-payment of tithes but have not stated if it is tithemonger or priest or manner of citation so the province meeting cannot act till this is known. Bartholemew Garnett knows Singleton the priest and is to act.

6-5-1728 Re the group of Friends at Newport, Co. Mayo, Arthur Smith, John English and Wm McKnab appointed but three Friends are too few considering the length difficulty of the road, so Robert Greer of Ballyhaes is desired to let his son, Thomas go to accompany the said Friends

3-12-1728 Thomas Davenport of Coothill preaches publicly as a Friend but is out of unity with us.

26-2-1729 No Friend from Coothill at the Province meeting, nor a messenger. Friends of that quarter have often been entreated to be more concerned.

3-4-1732 Joshua Beavan's will left £100 to the poor Friends of Coothill. £20 bond is offered of five poor Coothill Friends.

19-8-1735 Writ of excommunicato capiendo against Coothill Friends for tithes by the Bishop of Kilmore.

DUBLIN Y.M.
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION
Rod. E.C. 33
6, EUSTACE STREET.

From Our Mens Meeting held at Coolehill the 18th Day of the 11th Month 1727

8.

To the Province Meeting of Ulster to be held at Ballinagan the 20th Instant

Dear Friends —

With the salutation of Love we hereby acquaint you that our said our Mens Meeting as usuall, And among other Matters, had pretty much Discourse concerning George Moaton, and taking into our consideration his severall losses by Thievery and Robbery not by any extravagant or high way of living or neglect or slothfullness in his Business that he is reduced to great hardships in carrying on his way of Business for the support of himself and family, Friends came to this Conclusion viz. severall Friends here proposed to lend him some Twenty by shillings and some Ten shillings a piece, by which means it is supposed that those three Meetings would lend him about nine or Ten Pounds, to this Meeting tenderly recommends this Matter to your Consideration, That such Friends in the Province as are able would doe as we are willing to doe for him, in lending him some twenty and some Ten shillings a piece, so that about Thirty Pounds may be raised that way for him which we hope would so Retrieve his losses as to enable to follow his way of Dealing again, and we have hopes that he will pay the same again, for he has the Character of a laborious Industrous Man, and an honest Dealer which, and considering the way that he came to be brought to this necessitous Condition viz. by Robbery's be reason him the more to be pitied

Signed by Appointment of said Meeting by us

William Jones

Isaac Davenport

Robert Greer

DUBLIN Y.M.
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION
Rod. E.C. 33
6, EUSTACE STREET.

From Our Mens Meeting held at Coolehill the 18th Day of the 11th Month 1727

8.

To the Province Meeting of Ulster to be held at Ballinagan the 20th Instant

Dear Friends —

With the salutation of Love we hereby acquaint you that our said our Mens Meeting as usuall, And among other Matters, had pretty much Discourse concerning George Moaton, and taking into our consideration his severall losses by Thievery and Robbery not by any extravagant or high way of living or neglect or slothfullness in his Business that he is reduced to great hardships in carrying on his way of Business for the support of himself and family, Friends came to this Conclusion viz. severall Friends here proposed to lend him some Twenty by shillings and some Ten shillings a piece, by which means it is supposed that those three Meetings would lend him about nine or Ten Pounds, to this Meeting tenderly recommends this Matter to your Consideration, That such Friends in the Province as are able would doe as we are willing to doe for him, in lending him some twenty and some Ten shillings a piece, so that about Thirty Pounds may be raised that way for him which we hope would so Retrieve his losses as to enable to follow his way of Dealing again, and we have hopes that he will pay the same again, for he has the Character of a laborious Industrous Man, and an honest Dealer which, and considering the way that he came to be brought to this necessitous Condition viz. by Robbery's be reason him the more to be pitied

Signed by Appointment of said Meeting by us

William Jones

Isaac Davenport

Robert Greer

COLLECTION
PRO 6/34
EUSTACE STREET.

From our Mens Meeting held at Coolehill the 31st of the 10th month 1729.

Dear Friends & Brethren)

To the Select Meeting of the Province of Ulster to be held at Lurgan the 2d Day of Next Month

With the Salutation of Dear love this comes to acquaint You that we held our Mens Meeting as at other times and were concerned in the affaires of Truth. And Enquiry being made concerning the Visiting of the Families of Friends of these Quarters, we understand that some thing has been done relating to that service, but not at the time Visit, also Enquiry was made whether Friends of those three Meetings doe keep up their Meetings of Worship, and by the accounts given we understand that the said Meetings continue to be pretty duely kept up, some doe not so constantly come to the week day meetings as perhaps they might, and this too manifest that some continue to be negligent in Religious Duties which is matter of sorrow, Friends in the Generall seem to be in peace one with another, there doth not appear at present much cause of Complaint of any thing uncommon or unusual to send you an account of, excepting perhaps what you have already heard viz concerning a certain Friend who its feared cannot answer his Creditors of whom and what other Matters you may think necessary full to enquire to we refer you to the Friends who attend the service of the Meeting and remain your loving Friends

Signed by appointment of the s. Meeting
by William Jones.

pr j
as concerning Publick Testimonies or such as are concerned therein we have little or no Complaint at present on that account.
W. J.

12-1735 Joshua Dale and James ..... are in Cavan Gaol

24-5-1736 Wm. Jones one of the lessees of the ground where Coothill MH is built is desired to go to Dublin & get the Friends lease from Isaac Davenport recorded there.

29-8-1737 Dispute at Oldcastle where some Friends went to law contrary to our discipline between John Freeman and his son Francis AND John English. JE agrees to accept the decision of Friends but no reply from the Freemans. John English took Freemans to the Bishops Court, the meeting asked him to withdraw court case. No replies have been received to letters sent to them.

8-5-1738 Charles Coot Esq. has made a request to Friends to have a corner of the MH yard at Coothill in order to make the road to his dwelling house more commodious which request this meeting being willing to comply with, James Simpson & William Bevan to wait on the said Chas Coot & set off the said corner with as little discommodity as possible.

28-12-1740 Thomas Martin formerly of Oldcastle has been a sufferer by having his house burnt in the town of Oldcastle by accident & is very much reduced to want ....

11-2-1741 Difficulty of coming at a considerable distance to present re marriage at Province meeting is a hardship on Friends especially those in low circumstances.

28-3-1748 Hint from Coothill of a disorder committed in relation to a marriage. This meeting desires a full report.

9-5-1748 Re the disorderly marriage, the parties had consent and had appeared before preparative and mens meeting but before they acquainted the province meeting they took one another in marriage. This was in the meeting near Ballyhays.

8-2-1755 Coothill Friends are to earnestly recommend to the Friends near Ballyhase that of continuing the meeting, as it being of a dangerous consequence to them to drop that duty incumbent by declining worship to the almighty.

EXTRACTS FROM ONLY SURVIVING MINUTE BOOK OF COOTEHILL MONTHLY MEETING CM 1/1 1766 -1796

Wm Freeman & John Freeman appointed to attend the Select Meeting

Certificate for William Treanor & Catherine Treanor, his wife to Edenderry

Names: Thomas Coyle, Wm. Simpson, James Simpson, Jamaes Allen, Benjamin Simpson

Joseph Mitton disowned for disorderly behaviour

Mary Marshall, Elizabeth Allen disowned for marriage by a priest

13-9-1774 James King, son of Richard King of Oldcastle disowned for marriage by a priest
Richard Wetherald came in from Ballyhagan

1777 John Folliot & John Freeman representatives to Ulster Province meeting

1779 It being the judgement of the Friends who were appointed by Yearly Meeting of London to visit all the mens meetings of this nation, that this mens meeting should be joined to Charlemont Mens meeting, to which this meeting agrees.

Olivia Freeman: The paper from the last Province meeting against wars and fighting not to be the subject of our conversation, was read here with which we had unity.

1783 John Folliot disowned, he issued a paper of denial

15-8-1784 Joseph Simpson of Cootehill meeting living in a state of fornication with sundry women by whom he acknowledges he had seven children, acknowledged his said transgression but also pleads for it. We therefore in abhorrence for such conduct & to clear our Religious society of abetting such evil practices do hereby order a Testimony of Denial to be drawn up and read in this meeting against him and if approved, to be read by Thomas Coyle at a First day meeting at Cootehill without unnecessary delay.

Ruth Corlett gone to Edenderry

Isaac Boardman & wife, Sarah gone to Edenderry

William Heron removal certificate to Carlow meeting

Alexander Mitton is representative to Province meeting

Lettice Beatty is admitted to membership

Joseph Mitton is representative to Province meeting

29-9-1790 Women Friends have presented a paper to this meeting from Jane Beatty requesting that she be admitted to membership

Mary Mitton is received by certificate from Ballyhagan

Samuel Mitten Junior had criminal connection with a woman to whom he was not married, & by whom he has had a child. Thomas Coyle & Samuel Mitten Senior to shew him the testimony of disunity drawn up against him.

10-8-1791 John Whitfield of Charlemont & Ann Mitton of this meeting appeared before us and declared their intentions of taking each other in Marriage. When the usual questions were asked them their answers were clear and JW having produced a few lines from some Friends of Charlemont informing of his having done the like in their meeting & Thomas Coyle having enquired of the said Friends of Charlemont, being here, answered in the affirmative.

28-8-1791 John Whitfield & Ann Mitton appeared in the meeting and declared the continuation of their intention of taking each other in marriage & the Friends appointed at our preparative meeting returned account that they had made the necessary enquiry respecting their clearness from all other marriage engagements, consent of parents etc, that said intentions were published in two meetings for worship on two separate first-days in this place also in the meeting near Charlemont & was this day published a second time in this meeting: and that there had not appeared anything to obstruct their further proceeding for appearing to this meeting. We desire Thomas Coyle to lay the same before the ensuing Quarterly Province meeting for approbation proposing himself, Alexander Mitton, Letitia & Jane Beatty to oversee the orderly accomplishment of the marriage.

1793 James Thompson is appointed to Committee for Schools; and also an Overseer.
Answers to the Queries: There is little or no unbecoming behaviour observed in meeting except a little drowsiness at times. Friends are preserved in love towards each other, if difficulyies arise we hope care would be taken to end them speedily.

Samuel Mitten jnr. wishes to be re-united with Friends
Sarah Mitten disowned for marriage by a priest to a Whitfield of Charlemont. Samuel & Margaret Mitten (parents of Sarah) have so far deviated from the known rules of our Society as to receive her & her husband into their house before any remarks of real sorrow have appeared for her transgression.

[Cootehill Monthly Meeting met more or less alternately at Oldcastle and Cootehill until 1792.In 1796 due to its weakness it was united with Grange(Charlemont) under Lurgan MM until 1809 when Grange MM was re-established with Cootehill as a constituent Preparative Meeting. That arrangement continued till 1887 when Cootehill came under Lurgan MM till 1900.]

FURTHER EXCERPTS FROM ULSTER QUARTERLY MEETING MINUTES

8-8-1789 Meeting house at Cootehill needs repair to make it comfortable and safe for Friends to sit in.

1-9-1793 Committee appointed to visit Cootehill and assist Friends there in making an exchange of their present MH and grounds with the owner of the place(if found prudent to do so) & get the matter there completed as speedily as may be.

1-12-1793 Two Friends appointed to visit Cootehill Monthly Meeting and Oldcastle particular Meeting.

Friends to make a Deed of Sale to Daniel Penrose of Wicklow Meeting, of the yearly bequest of James Treanor re repairs to Cootehill MH

12-6-1795 Advisable to put the present Cootehill MH into some sort of good order by repairing it which we think may be done for about £30 at the expense of the Province meeting.

7-9-1795 Friends with the care of Cootehill MH on close examination find it to be in a worse than first apprehended, they recommend building a new house on another piece of ground which the Landlord seems willing. This meeting agrees & asks Friends to get a lease of a suitable piece of ground in lieu of the present in Friends hands. Also to complete the settlement with Daniel Penrose.

7-3-1796 Doubts as to whether Cootehill Monthly Meeting could be held with reputation. Cootehill MM dissolved and join with Lurgan MM

3-9-1798 Cootehill MH & the place about it very much out of order: it is referred to Lurgan MM to have the needful done respecting it.

3-9-1804 Cootehill MH now in a ruinous condition and unsafe. Friends are appointed to procure such accommodation as may appear proper, safe and eligible.

2-9-1805 A new Cootehill MH is now erecting for accommodation of Friends on the premises where Friends Burial ground lies & is in a pretty good state of forwardness. Freinds in the different meetings are desired to collect subscriptions to defray expenses thereof & remit the same to Thomas Greer without delay & the Committee are at liberty to dispose of the premises where the old house stood as may seem most eligible for the

advantage of Friends.
And in regard to the business with Daniel Penrose, such difficulties seem to arise in the way of Friends recovering what is due to them by him, that this meeting concludes to relinquish the same at this time.

2-6-1806 An account of the expenditure of the new MH at Cootehill being sent in, it appears that there is a balance of £32-4-9 exclusive of Lurgan meeting's proportion of the £100 formerly ordered to be raised for that purpose.
Also that a further sum will be required to pay for ceilings, plastering etc., the different meetings are directed to raise £50 to defray expense & pay their respective proportions to Joseph Gough.

1809 Cootehill Meeting is now separated from Lurgan and united to Grange Monthly Meeting

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS FROM MINUTE BOOKS ARE TAKEN FROM THREE SOURCES : Ulster Quarterly Meeting
Grange Monthly Meeting till 1887 & Lurgan MM after 1887
Cootehill Preparative Meeting 1823-1892

These records are held in Friends Archive in Lisburn, some of them are available on microfilm in Public Record Office Belfast. The reference codes used after each entry are:
Q = Ulster Quarterly Meeting
GM = Grange Monthly Meeting
LGM = Lurgan Monthly Meeting
CP = Cootehill Preparative Meeting

21-7-1813 (GM) Laurance Hobson & Thomas Greer report that they attended the preparative meeting of Cootehill and left Friends 43 books & pamphlets from our library for the use of children and others : Friends agreed to hold their Preparative Meeting in future on the second First-Day in each Month which would give time for their answers to the Queries to arrive at our Monthly Meeting. LH & TG also handed in a report relating to the state of the Meeting house there as follows:
We examined the state of the MH there and are of the opinion that it is necessary that the south-east gable be pointed and rough-casted and the skine of the west side of the said gable should be repaired by good slates being nailed on strong boards, well secured thereon.It is also necessary that 13 seats additional should be added in order to sufficiently seat the house, seven of which we think should have backs on them. Our Friends complain that the door is much exposed to the storm which makes the house uncomfortable in winter season. We recommend that should be removed to the upper gable where a window is, and said window placed where the door is at present

and a passage cut in the earth round the upper gable about four feet wide in order to make an opening to the said intended door and preserve the house from damp which arises by the earth now so high upon the wall. The door and windows require painting all of which we have requested James Thompson & John Whitfield to have done in a careful and proper manner & without delay, and for which we have engaged to pay them the necessary expenses when so done on behalf of the Quarterly Meeting & have left them a copy of this our report accordingly.
[Cost of repairs was £15 -4-10½ borne by the Quarterly Meeting]

1815 (GM) Upon enquiry it was found that Friends in Cootehill do not issue burial notes and that for want of proper attention thereto our graveyard there was open to all those who choose to bury their dead there, without restraint or approval of Friends. This case is referred for consideration of a future meeting.
This matter was laid before Quarterly Meeting which referred it back to Grange to prevail upon Friends of Cootehill not to admit funerals without previous permission and burial notes being granted: said Friends were also desired to attend to take legal advice relative to a late violation of decency in our old graveyard at Grange by a party who came by force & broke open our gate & buried their dead with parade and folly.

1828 (CP) James Creeth received £3 from the Treasurer of Quarterly Meeting for making a fireplace in the MH, necessary on account of damp.

1830 (GM) Ruth Whitfield has been married in a manner contrary to the rules of the Society having married Kerr, a close relative. She expressed regret but was disowned.

24-9-1845 (GM) John Whitfield has for some time been unecessarily attending public houses and excess drinking. Friends who visited him recommend his case lying over in hopes of an amendment in his conduct.

18-2-1846 (GM) Friends report having paid John Whitfield another visit and that there appeared such a reformation in his conduct as to make further dealing with him unnecessary: the meeting uniting therewith, James Creeth is appointed to inform him of our conclusion.

1856 (GM) Application from Rebecca Whitfield , formerly of Richhill, disowned 20 years ago for marrying by a priest.
Five Grange Friends to visit five applicants for membership from Cootehill: Mary Ann Mercer, Mary Anne Baillie, Susanna Haydock, John Whitfield Jnr., Elizabeth Tully.

1859 (CP) The time of holding the Fourth-Day meeting is changed from 10am to 11am. Isaac Chapman appointed as Clerk of the Preparative Meeting.

20-9-1863 (CP) John Whitfield Jnr., Wm John Dawson and Anne Chapman appointed to consider the needful cost of fuel & lighting the stove during winter & any other necessary outlay for the house, to collect same & have fuel provided.

1868 (CP) Wm John Dawson appointed Clerk of the Preparative Meeting.

1871 (Q) A suggestion to unite Cootehill to Richhill Monthly Meeting has been rejected by Grange MM and by Richhill MM.

2-7-1876 (CP) W.J.Dawson is to take large stones off the two gables of MH for his own use and to timber and slate the same permanently.

6-7-1879 (GM) According to suggestion of James N.Richardson & Richard Pike, John Whitfield with John H.Whitfield are to assist Wm. John Dawson in regard to meetings in the Hall, to meet in committee as occasion may require.

4-3-1883 (CP) Meeting on First-Day: very small.
Fourth-day: not regularly held.

7-3-1883 ((GM) Having been informed that a building belonging to the meeting house premises at Cootehill was being let contrary to the wishes of some Friends there & for purposes for which we could not give our approval & having had some correspondence on the subject which has not had a satisfactory result, we think it best to bring the matter under the consideration of the Quarterly Meeting & at the same time think this is a suitable opportunity to ask QM to relieve Grange MM of the responsibility of Cootehill.

1-4-1883 (CP) It is agreed that Salvation Army may have use of the Hall for their meetings for one year or longer.

2-9-1883 (CP) Sealing under back platform of Hall to be finished also two small range walls on the hutment for safety to end door at overflow meetings.

17-9-1883 (Q) A committee of the Quarterly Meeting has visited Cootehill at the request of Grange Monthly Meeting regarding the Hall. Things would not be repeated at the Hall.

Debt unpaid on the building to be ascertained. Expenses incurred to be defrayed by the Quarterly Meeting.

2-12-1883 (CP) [Likely written by W.J.Dawson]

On looking over the books we find the number of members belonging to this meeting in the years 1857, 58 & 59 were all the same: 13 members and 4 non-members.

In 1872 - 16 members and 4 attenders

In 1883 - 18 members and 5 attenders.

Our First day School commenced in 1869 with 13 children, in 1871 - 15, in 1872 - 17, in 1876 - 26, in 1877 - 52, in 1879 - 45, in 1880 - 46, in 1881 - 56, in 1882 - 69. During which time 8 of our First day School scholars attended our meetings until some of them left the country and others were taken Home to heaven, The names are :

James Martin, M.Vogan, Wilson Martin, Anna McMahon, William Hall, James Winslow, Maggie McMahon, H.Hall, during which time 7 attenders were admitted into membership, several aret taken home to heaven and some removed. Our first social meeting for Friends was in 5th mo. 1874, (none since) res Richard Allen. The schoolchildren tea treat and prizes once every year (expense confined to three). We did our best to give Bible instruction to the children but did not try to monopolize them as Friends. Between the years 1876-77 two other Sabbath Schools were started in town, in order to keep their own children. Only one of our country Friends assisted us, who is now married. We have had our Band of Hope and Temperance meetings pretty regularly. The List of the Cootehill United Total Abstinence Book numbers 400 of which W.J.Dawson is Sec.

The school is now given up because of W.J.Dawson's continued delicate state of health and the care of his family. The school was re-opened in his house in a large room but was given up again for the same reason.

3-1884 (Q) Agreed to pay Wm John Dawson £46-1-10 the amount expended by him on the building at Cootehill above the amount subscribed. £15 of it from the sale of Antrim meeting house.

11-5-1884 (CP) It is recommended that a portion of Scripture be read early in each Meeting for worship.

1-6-1884 (CP) Grange Monthly Meeting should kindly consider what is the best thing to do with the Salvation Army now holding their evangelistic mission meetings in the Temperance Hall. Are they to receive notice to quit altogether or permission to hold their meetings except on evenings and days when the place would be required for temperance work?

4-6-1884 (GM) A minute of Cootehill Preparative meeting having been read re the letting or lending of the building called the Temperance Hall to the Salvation Army - It is the

opinion of this meeting that the building referred to should under present circumstances be let for the purpose, & should any agreement be entered into for a definite time, notice should be at once given that at the expiration of such time no further meetings would be allowed to be held & that if no agreement has been made, that one week's notice should at once be given to the conductor of the Salvation Army, that after that date no more meetings could be held without application being made and sanction given by the Monthly Meeting.
The Clerk is to send a copy of this to the Clerk of Cootehill Preparative Meeting.

6-8-1884 (GM) The following minute of Cootehill Preparative Meeting was read:
'The Monthly Meeting will please remember that under present circumstances it is their prerogative to deal with the question referred to in 6th minute of our preparative meeting held 1-6-1883'.

10-12-1884 (GM) Some months since it having been brought under the notice of this meeting that the hall connected with the Meeting house premises at Cootehill had been let to the Salvation Army & it not being considered desirable that this body should continue its use under present circumstances, the Major of the Salvation Army in Belfast was communicated with and the wishes of Friends put before him but without any satisfactory result. This meeting therefore considers the only course open to it, is to refer the matter to the Quarterly Meeting.

5-1-1885 (Q) Having received a minute from Grange MM dated 10-12-1884, this meeting concludes to discontinue the use of the Hall to the Salvation Army for the present or for any purpose not connected with the Society, except by sanction of the Clerk of the Quarterly Meeting. The Clerk is to inform the officer of the Salvation Army.

16-3-1885 (Q) Salvation Army has given up possession of the Hall at Cootehill and the key is in the possession of the Clerk of QM. An application by the S.Army to use it again has been considered. The matter is left with the view of bringing about such a unity of feeling among Friends at Cootehill that the Hall may ultimately be let to the S.Army at a suitable time.

22-6-1885 (Q) Application from some residents of Cootehill has been read desiring the use of the Hall by the S.Army but after seriously considering this matter it is concluded not to give the use of the Hall for any purpose at present except in accord with minute of 16-3-1885.

21-9-1885 (Q) Concluded to leave the use of the Hall at Cootehill with the Clerk.

4-1-1886 (Q) Hall at Cootehill not to be let or used for any purpose except directly under the care and management of the Society -viz Bible Classes, First-Day schools, Temperance, Peace and other Society objects. The Clerk is to inform Grange MM and Cootehill PM of this decision. The key of the Hall is to be returned to the care of Cootehill PM. Repairs and maintenance of the building to be defrayed by QM.

8-12-1886 (GM) The following minute has been received from Cootehill Preparative Meeting: 'The propriety of Cootehill meeting being joined with a nearer Monthly Meeting has had serious consideration. Friends are of the opinion that to be joined to another MM where there could be more frequent visits paid to this remote and isolated spot would be beneficial to the reduced in numbers and small meeting of Friends here: to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting.'

signed, Isaac Chapman, Clerk

This meeting fully unites with the foregoing minute having felt for a considerable time that Grange MM should be relieved of the care of Cootehill Meeting & now hopes that Quarterly Meeting will be able to see its way to having this carried out.

4-1-1887 (GM) Letter received: Eveline Terrace, Cootehill

My dear Friends:

Please kindly take my name off the list of Recorded Ministers.

Sincerely, Yours affectionate Brother in Christ,

Wm J.-Dawson

The meeting accepts the resignation and informs the Quarterly Meeting & W.J.Dawson.

16-2-1887 (LGM) We have before us a proposal that Cootehill meeting be united to this MM. It is the wish of Cootehill Friends and Grange MM is desirous of being released of its care. The matter is deferred.

16-3-1887 (LGM) Committee of six appointed to visit Cootehill

15-6-1887 (LGM) The visiting committee reports that it is favourable to uniting that small meeting with Lurgan MM. This meeting agrees and Quarterly Meeting to be informed.

21-7-1887 (GM) The Clerk is directed to forward to Lurgan MM the names of all members of Cootehill Meeting.

17-8-1887 (LGM) The following 12 names of Cootehill Friends have been received from Grange MM :

Cootehill Meeting for the present. After severe deliberation we decide to ask QM to approve this course of action.

11-7-1900 (LGM) QM has approved our decision to close Cootehill Meeting. We appoint Edwin Davies to make the necessary arrangements and hand the key to the Clerk of Lurgan Monthly Meeting.

19-1-1903 (Q) Orangemen are interested in purchase of the Hall at Cootehill. It is noted that the right of way to the burial ground is important.

16-9-1903 (LGM) Friends report re Cootehill that they have engaged a caretaker, Eliza McKee, to be in charge for upwards of 5 years. She is to receive £1 per annum, the engagement to date from 1-5-1903.

1903 (Q) The Hall at Cootehill is sold to John Whitfield of Belfast for £100.

15-9-1909 (LGM) In regard to Cootehill Meeting House and grounds which at present are not in good repair: an estimate has been laid before the meeting for fencing the graveyard and lane leading up to it, for a sum of £6. We ask QM what should be done.

1916 (Q) An enquiry re purchase of Cootehill Meeting House and burial ground by Drumgoon Select Vestry of the Church of Ireland

19-6-1916 (Q) The offer from C.o I. was not enough so was refused.

12-9-1917 (LGM) Cootehill Friends want to start the meeting again. Monthly Meeting is doubtful & suggest hiring a room rather than repair the MH.

17-10-1917 (LGM) We regret that Cootehill Friends can only meet in the MH. Sale of trees around the burial ground is approved. Price of £40 for the trees is accepted, and income to go towards repairs of meeting house at Cootehill.

19-3-1923 (Q) Four Friends are authorised to dispose of Cootehill property.

17-3-1924 (Q) Four Friends have now disposed of property at Cootehill including Head Rent of £1 per annum arrears, to John Whitfield who has paid £10 in settlement. Trustees are to sign the conveyance.

1992 minute 92/17 (Q) Correspondence has been received from Allen& Halpin, Solicitors,

acting on behalf of Trustees & present occupiers of the Assembly Hall, Cootehill, concerning the intended sale of this lease.

Legal advice has been sought from Michael Andress. It is agreed that the Clerk should inform Allen& Halpin that the Society does not wish to take the opportunity to purchase the premises on this occasion but would reserve the right to do so at the time of subsequent sales.

minute 92/46 (Q) Ref. 92/17 concerning the Assembly Hall at Cootehill. A letter has been received from A.B.O'Reilly , Dolan & Co. Solicitors acting on behalf of Austin & Noeline Adams who recently purchased the freehold interest.

A copy of minute 9 of QM 17-3-1924 was included which confirms sale of the freehold interest to John Whitfield, Jnr. for £10.

Our Trustees were authorised to sign the conveyance or other documents required to complete the sale, to be prepared at the purchaser's expense. This appears not to have been done. We authorise D.G.Neill to consult with M.Andress on this matter. It is agreed that we do not wish to exercise any right with regard to future purchase of this property & we ask that action be taken in our name to dispose of the freehold interest. D.G.Neill, W.R.Chapman, G.L.Stephenson and M.Andress are to process this decision. The clerk is to inform A.B.O'Reilly, Dolan of our decision.

1993 minute 93/40 (Q) The sale at Cootehill is almost complete. £100 has been received and passed to the Treasurer.

minute 93/60 (Q) Sale at Cootehill is completed. Deed of Conveyance has been signed and a copy lodged in the Strong Room at Lisburn.

CAVAN MARRIAGES

FROM Q.1.1a

			Date of approval	
John Stevenson Mountmellick	and	Anne Faile Cavan	21-7-1678	
John Forbus Scotland	and	Janet Hutcheson Cavan	2-9-1678	
William Simmons Lurgan	and	Hannah Faile Cavan	4-8-1679	
Nehemiah Faile both Cavan	and	Hanna Unthank	4-8-1679	
William Hetherington Ballyhagan,Armagh	and	Elinor Jackson Oldcastle	19-12-1680	
Francis Cornwell Swansea	and	Mary Jackson Oldcastle	19-6-1682	Disapproved
Joseph Robinson Oldcastle	and	Mary Wilson Cavan	11-1-1683	
Samuel Unthank Cavan	and	Elizabeth Saftlaw Ballyhagan	1-7-1683	
Thomas Hutton Oldcastle	and	Susanna Starky Belturbet	6-10-1684	
Robert Thornton Cavan	and	Sarah Jackson Oldcastle	26-7-1685	
John Fred Drumlane, Cavan	and	Catherine Starky Belturbet & Limerick	19-10-1685	
Merick King Oldcastle	and	Rachel Starky Belturbet	9-5-1692	

9-4-1716 J.McNeese continues a prisoner. Friends to go to priest Russel and the chief prosecutor tithemonger Herdman who opposes James' release. Merrick King, Isaac Davenport & James McDonnell are to go the High Sheriff speedily and use their endeavours to get him more liberty.

21-5-1716 Province Meeting at Coothill. No representatives from Grange and other sundry parts of Ulster, reprimand issued.

1-7-1716 J.McNeese still a prisoner due to Herdman's severity and obstinacy. But by the favour of the gaoler he is not kept very close prisoner.

24-9-1716 Most or all have forgiven James their demands except Herdman. Gaoler knowing that the rest have forgiven, he has promised to be easy to him.

4-3-1717 James McNeese still not released.
James Simpson of Coothill has been cited to the Bishops Court fot his testimony against tithes. Freinds have been diligent in having the prosecution dropped.

18-11-1717 Due to the kindness and help of Francis Nevill and John Jones of Belturbet, John Herdman the tithemonger, also the Sheriff and gaoler have been prevailed on to forgive the demands & to discharge James McNeese

The levy on Ulster meetings proportionate to their numbers records Coothill at 9d in the £ i.e about 4%

18-5-1719 Province meeting at Coothill. Small numbers did discourage those who came. Every meeting is to show reason why they did not attend.

George Jay [Gee] writes that he must leave Belturbet and he offers his services as a schoolmaster in an area where there is a company of Friends for his wife's sake, offering writing, vulgar fractions and book-keeping.

Loughlin Reed and Rebecca Corry of Coothill request to marry; Loughlin agrees to care for a child of Rebecca by a former marriage.

2-11-1719 At ye last session of Parliament Friends are favoured but orders that ye meeting houses must be registered & licensed & therefore the following named Friends are desired to get the several undermentioned MHs registered at ye next quarter sessions to be held for each county :

Meath; ye meeting of Oldcastle in Merrick King's house : John Freeman and Merrick King

Cavan: Coothill and near Ballyhaes: Isaac Davenport and Thomas Braddock

23-12-1719 John Bell & Phebe Ferguson of Ballyhaes request to marry at Mullanclougher. There is great disparity of age of John, being much older than Phebe & therefore not so equal as friends could desire, nevertheless for several reasons this meeting thinks it proper for them to go together. The marriage is rather permitted than approved. The father & mother of the said Phebe are not Friends - certyificates of consent have been provided by them.

22-8-1720 Coothill report that several Friends have children to put out as apprentices.

Thomas Braddock & Geo. Richardson of Coothill meeting have a mind to sell houses and land and would rather that honest Friends should have them than any other.

14-11-1720 Several friends from Coothill have been cited to the Bishops Court for non-payment of tithes but have not stated if it is tithemonger or priest or manner of citation so the province meeting cannot act till this is known. Bartholemew Garnett knows Singleton the priest and is to act.

6-5-1728 Re the group of Friends at Newport, Co. Mayo, Arthur Smith, John English and Wm McKnab appointed but three Friends are too few considering the length difficulty of the road, so Robert Greer of Ballyhaes is desired to let his son, Thomas go to accompany the said Friends

3-12-1728 Thomas Davenport of Coothill preaches publicly as a Friend but is out of unity with us.

26-2-1729 No Friend from Coothill at the Province meeting, nor a messenger. Friends of that quarter have often been entreated to be more concerned.

3-4-1732 Joshua Beavan's will left £100 to the poor Friends of Coothill. £20 bond is offered of five poor Coothill Friends.

19-8-1735 Writ of excommunicato capiendo against Coothill Friends for tithes by the Bishop of Kilmore.

9-4-1716 J.McNeese continues a prisoner. Friends to go to priest Russel and the chief prosecutor tithemonger Herdman who opposes James' release. Merrick King, Isaac Davenport & James McDonnell are to go the High Sheriff speedily and use their endeavours to get him more liberty.

21-5-1716 Province Meeting at Coothill. No representatives from Grange and other sundry parts of Ulster, reprimand issued.

1-7-1716 J.McNeese still a prisoner due to Herdman's severity and obstinacy. But by the favour of the gaoler he is not kept very close prisoner.

24-9-1716 Most or all have forgiven James their demands except Herdman. Gaoler knowing that the rest have forgiven, he has promised to be easy to him.

4-3-1717 James McNeese still not released.
James Simpson of Coothill has been cited to the Bishops Court fot his testimony against tithes. Freinds have been diligent in having the prosecution dropped.

18-11-1717 Due to the kindness and help of Francis Nevill and John Jones of Belturbet, John Herdman the tithemonger, also the Sheriff and gaoler have been prevailed on to forgive the demands & to discharge James McNeese

The levy on Ulster meetings proportionate to their numbers records Coothill at 9d in the £ i.e about 4%

18-5-1719 Province meeting at Coothill. Small numbers did discourage those who came. Every meeting is to show reason why they did not attend.

George Jay [Gee] writes that he must leave Belturbet and he offers his services as a schoolmaster in an area where there is a company of Friends for his wife's sake, offering writing, vulgar fractions and book-keeping.

Loughlin Reed and Rebecca Corry of Coothill request to marry; Loughlin agrees to care for a child of Rebecca by a former marriage.

2-11-1719 At ye last session of Parliament Friends are favoured but orders that ye meeting houses must be registered & licensed & therefore the following named Friends are desired to get the several undermentioned MHs registered at ye next quarter sessions to be held for each county :

Meath; ye meeting of Oldcastle in Merrick King's house : John Freeman and Merrick King

Cavan: Coothill and near Ballyhaes: Isaac Davenport and Thomas Braddock

23-12-1719 John Bell & Phebe Ferguson of Ballyhaes request to marry at Mullanclougher. There is great disparity of age of John, being much older than Phebe & therefore not so equal as friends could desire, nevertheless for several reasons this meeting thinks it proper for them to go together. The marriage is rather permitted than approved. The father & mother of the said Phebe are not Friends - certyificates of consent have been provided by them.

22-8-1720 Coothill report that several Friends have children to put out as apprentices.

Thomas Braddock & Geo. Richardson of Coothill meeting have a mind to sell houses and land and would rather that honest Friends should have them than any other.

14-11-1720 Several friends from Coothill have been cited to the Bishops Court for non-payment of tithes but have not stated if it is tithemonger or priest or manner of citation so the province meeting cannot act till this is known. Bartholemew Garnett knows Singleton the priest and is to act.

6-5-1728 Re the group of Friends at Newport, Co. Mayo, Arthur Smith, John English and Wm McKnab appointed but three Friends are too few considering the length difficulty of the road, so Robert Greer of Ballyhaes is desired to let his son, Thomas go to accompany the said Friends

3-12-1728 Thomas Davenport of Coothill preaches publicly as a Friend but is out of unity with us.

26-2-1729 No Friend from Coothill at the Province meeting, nor a messenger. Friends of that quarter have often been entreated to be more concerned.

3-4-1732 Joshua Beavan's will left £100 to the poor Friends of Coothill. £20 bond is offered of five poor Coothill Friends.

19-8-1735 Writ of excommunicato capiendo against Coothill Friends for tithes by the Bishop of Kilmore.

DUBLIN Y.M.
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION
Pod. E.C. 33
6, EUSTACE STREET.

From Our Mens Meeting held at Coolehill the 18th Day of the 11th Month 1727

8.

To the Province Meeting of Ulster to be held at Ballinagan the 20th Instant

Dear Friends —

With the salutation of Love we hereby acquaint you that we held our Mens Meeting as usuall, And among other Matters, had pretty much Discourse concerning George Moaton, and taking into our consideration his severall losses by Thievery and Robbery not by any extravagant or ligh way of living or neglect or slothfullness in his Business that he is reduced to great hardships in carrying on his way of Business for the support of himself and family, Friends came to this Conclusion viz. severall Friends here proposed to lend him some twenty by shillings and some Ten shillings a piece, by which means it is supposed that those three Meetings would lend him about nine or Ten Pounds, to this Meeting Tenderly recommends this Matter to your Consideration, That such Friends in the Province as are able would doe as we are willing to doe for him, in lending him some twenty and some Ten shillings a piece so that about Thirty Pounds may be raised that way for him which we hope would so Retrieve his losses as to enable to follow his way of Dealing again, and we have hopes that he will pay the same again, for he has the Character of a laborious Industrous Man, and an honest Dealer which, and considering the way that he came to be Brought to this necessitous Condition viz. by Robbery's be reason him the more to be pitied

Signed by Appointment of said Meeting by us

William Jones

Isaac Davenport

Robert Greer

75

DUBLIN Y.M.
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION
Rod. E.C. 33
6, EUSTACE STREET.

From Our Mens Meeting held at Coolehill the 18th Day of the 11th Month 1727

8.

To the Province Meeting of Ulster to be held at Ballinagan the 20th Instant

Dear Friends —

With the salutation of Love we hereby acquaint you that our said our Mens Meeting as usuall, And among other Matters, had pretty much Discourse concerning George Moaton, and taking into our consideration his severall losses by Thievery and Robbery not by any extravagant or high way of living or neglect or slothfullness in his Business that he is reduced to great hardships in carrying on his way of Business for the support of himself and family, Friends came to this Conclusion viz. severall Friends here proposed to lend him some Twenty by shillings and some Ten shillings a piece, by which means it is supposed that those three Meetings would lend him about nine or Ten Pounds, to this Meeting tenderly recommends this Matter to your Consideration, That such Friends in the Province as are able would doe as we are willing to doe for him, in lending him some twenty and some Ten shillings a piece, so that about Thirty Pounds may be raised that way for him which we hope would so Retrieve his losses as to enable to follow his way of Dealing again, and we have hopes that he will pay the same again, for he has the Character of a laborious Industrous Man, and an honest Dealer which, and considering the way that he came to be brought to this necessitous Condition viz. by Robbery's be reason him the more to be pitied

Signed by Appointment of said Meeting by us

William Jones

Isaac Davenport

Robert Greer

COLLECTION
PRO 6/34
EUSTACE STREET.

From our Mens Meeting held at Coolehill the 31st of the 10th month 1729.

Dear Friends & Brethren)

To the Select Meeting of the Province of Ulster to be held at Lurgan the 2d Day of Next Month

With the Salutation of Dear love this comes to acquaint You that we held our Mens Meeting as at other times and were concerned in the affaires of Truth. And Enquiry being made concerning the Visiting of the Families of Friends of these Quarters, we understand that some thing has been done relating to that service, but not at the time Visit, also Enquiry was made whether Friends of those three Meetings doe keep up their Meetings of Worship, and by the accounts given we understand that the said Meetings continue to be pretty duely kept up, some doe not so constantly come to the week day meetings as perhaps they might, and this too manifest that some continue to be negligent in Religious Duties which is matter of sorrow, Friends in the Generall seem to be in peace one with another, there doth not appear at present much cause of Complaint of any thing uncommon or unusual to send you an account of, excepting perhaps what you have already heard viz concerning a certain Friend who its feared cannot answer his Creditors of whom and what other Matters you may think necessary full to enquire to we refer you to the Friends who attend the service of the Meeting and remain your loving Friends

Signed by appointment of the s. Meeting
by William Jones.

pr j
as concerning Publick Testimonies or such as are concerned therein we have little or no Complaint at present on that account.
W. J.

12-1735 Joshua Dale and James ..... are in Cavan Gaol

24-5-1736 Wm. Jones one of the lessees of the ground where Coothill MH is built is desired to go to Dublin & get the Friends lease from Isaac Davenport recorded there.

29-8-1737 Dispute at Oldcastle where some Friends went to law contrary to our discipline between John Freeman and his son Francis AND John English. JE agrees to accept the decision of Friends but no reply from the Freemans. John English took Freemans to the Bishops Court, the meeting asked him to withdraw court case. No replies have been received to letters sent to them.

8-5-1738 Charles Coot Esq. has made a request to Friends to have a corner of the MH yard at Coothill in order to make the road to his dwelling house more commodious which request this meeting being willing to comply with, James Simpson & William Bevan to wait on the said Chas Coot & set off the said corner with as little discommodity as possible.

28-12-1740 Thomas Martin formerly of Oldcastle has been a sufferer by having his house burnt in the town of Oldcastle by accident & is very much reduced to want ....

11-2-1741 Difficulty of coming at a considerable distance to present re marriage at Province meeting is a hardship on Friends especially those in low circumstances.

28-3-1748 Hint from Coothill of a disorder committed in relation to a marriage. This meeting desires a full report.

9-5-1748 Re the disorderly marriage, the parties had consent and had appeared before preparative and mens meeting but before they acquainted the province meeting they took one another in marriage. This was in the meeting near Ballyhays.

8-2-1755 Coothill Friends are to earnestly recommend to the Friends near Ballyhase that of continuing the meeting, as it being of a dangerous consequence to them to drop that duty incumbent by declining worship to the almighty.

EXTRACTS FROM ONLY SURVIVING MINUTE BOOK OF COOTEHILL MONTHLY MEETING CM 1/1 1766 -1796

Wm Freeman & John Freeman appointed to attend the Select Meeting

Certificate for William Treanor & Catherine Treanor, his wife to Edenderry

Names: Thomas Coyle, Wm. Simpson, James Simpson, Jamaes Allen, Benjamin Simpson

Joseph Mitton disowned for disorderly behaviour

Mary Marshall, Elizabeth Allen disowned for marriage by a priest

13-9-1774 James King, son of Richard King of Oldcastle disowned for marriage by a priest
Richard Wetherald came in from Ballyhagan

1777 John Folliot & John Freeman representatives to Ulster Province meeting

1779 It being the judgement of the Friends who were appointed by Yearly Meeting of London to visit all the mens meetings of this nation, that this mens meeting should be joined to Charlemont Mens meeting, to which this meeting agrees.

Olivia Freeman: The paper from the last Province meeting against wars and fighting not to be the subject of our conversation, was read here with which we had unity.

1783 John Folliot disowned, he issued a paper of denial

15-8-1784 Joseph Simpson of Cootehill meeting living in a state of fornication with sundry women by whom he acknowledges he had seven children, acknowledged his said transgression but also pleads for it. We therefore in abhorrence for such conduct & to clear our Religious society of abetting such evil practices do hereby order a Testimony of Denial to be drawn up and read in this meeting against him and if approved, to be read by Thomas Coyle at a First day meeting at Cootehill without unnecessary delay.

Ruth Corlett gone to Edenderry

Isaac Boardman & wife, Sarah gone to Edenderry

William Heron removal certificate to Carlow meeting

Alexander Mitton is representative to Province meeting

Lettice Beatty is admitted to membership

Joseph Mitton is representative to Province meeting

29-9-1790 Women Friends have presented a paper to this meeting from Jane Beatty requesting that she be admitted to membership

Mary Mitton is received by certificate from Ballyhagan

Samuel Mitten Junior had criminal connection with a woman to whom he was not married, & by whom he has had a child. Thomas Coyle & Samuel Mitten Senior to shew him the testimony of disunity drawn up against him.

10-8-1791 John Whitfield of Charlemont & Ann Mitton of this meeting appeared before us and declared their intentions of taking each other in Marriage. When the usual questions were asked them their answers were clear and JW having produced a few lines from some Friends of Charlemont informing of his having done the like in their meeting & Thomas Coyle having enquired of the said Friends of Charlemont, being here, answered in the affirmative.

28-8-1791 John Whitfield & Ann Mitton appeared in the meeting and declared the continuation of their intention of taking each other in marriage & the Friends appointed at our preparative meeting returned account that they had made the necessary enquiry respecting their clearness from all other marriage engagements, consent of parents etc, that said intentions were published in two meetings for worship on two separate first-days in this place also in the meeting near Charlemont & was this day published a second time in this meeting: and that there had not appeared anything to obstruct their further proceeding for appearing to this meeting. We desire Thomas Coyle to lay the same before the ensuing Quarterly Province meeting for approbation proposing himself, Alexander Mitton, Letitia & Jane Beatty to oversee the orderly accomplishment of the marriage.

1793 James Thompson is appointed to Committee for Schools; and also an Overseer.
Answers to the Queries: There is little or no unbecoming behaviour observed in meeting except a little drowsiness at times. Friends are preserved in love towards each other, if difficulyies arise we hope care would be taken to end them speedily.

Samuel Mitten jnr. wishes to be re-united with Friends
Sarah Mitten disowned for marriage by a priest to a Whitfield of Charlemont. Samuel & Margaret Mitten (parents of Sarah) have so far deviated from the known rules of our Society as to receive her & her husband into their house before any remarks of real sorrow have appeared for her transgression.

[Cootehill Monthly Meeting met more or less alternately at Oldcastle and Cootehill until 1792.In 1796 due to its weakness it was united with Grange(Charlemont) under Lurgan MM until 1809 when Grange MM was re-established with Cootehill as a constituent Preparative Meeting. That arrangement continued till 1887 when Cootehill came under Lurgan MM till 1900.]

FURTHER EXCERPTS FROM ULSTER QUARTERLY MEETING MINUTES

8-8-1789 Meeting house at Cootehill needs repair to make it comfortable and safe for Friends to sit in.

1-9-1793 Committee appointed to visit Cootehill and assist Friends there in making an exchange of their present MH and grounds with the owner of the place(if found prudent to do so) & get the matter there completed as speedily as may be.

1-12-1793 Two Friends appointed to visit Cootehill Monthly Meeting and Oldcastle particular Meeting.

Friends to make a Deed of Sale to Daniel Penrose of Wicklow Meeting, of the yearly bequest of James Treanor re repairs to Cootehill MH

12-6-1795 Advisable to put the present Cootehill MH into some sort of good order by repairing it which we think may be done for about £30 at the expense of the Province meeting.

7-9-1795 Friends with the care of Cootehill MH on close examination find it to be in a worse than first apprehended, they recommend building a new house on another piece of ground which the Landlord seems willing. This meeting agrees & asks Friends to get a lease of a suitable piece of ground in lieu of the present in Friends hands. Also to complete the settlement with Daniel Penrose.

7-3-1796 Doubts as to whether Cootehill Monthly Meeting could be held with reputation. Cootehill MM dissolved and join with Lurgan MM

3-9-1798 Cootehill MH & the place about it very much out of order: it is referred to Lurgan MM to have the needful done respecting it.

3-9-1804 Cootehill MH now in a ruinous condition and unsafe. Friends are appointed to procure such accommodation as may appear proper, safe and eligible.

2-9-1805 A new Cootehill MH is now erecting for accommodation of Friends on the premises where Friends Burial ground lies & is in a pretty good state of forwardness. Freinds in the different meetings are desired to collect subscriptions to defray expenses thereof & remit the same to Thomas Greer without delay & the Committee are at liberty to dispose of the premises where the old house stood as may seem most eligible for the

advantage of Friends.
And in regard to the business with Daniel Penrose, such difficulties seem to arise in the way of Friends recovering what is due to them by him, that this meeting concludes to relinquish the same at this time.

2-6-1806 An account of the expenditure of the new MH at Cootehill being sent in, it appears that there is a balance of £32-4-9 exclusive of Lurgan meeting's proportion of the £100 formerly ordered to be raised for that purpose.
Also that a further sum will be required to pay for ceilings, plastering etc., the different meetings are directed to raise £50 to defray expense & pay their respective proportions to Joseph Gough.

1809 Cootehill Meeting is now separated from Lurgan and united to Grange Monthly Meeting

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS FROM MINUTE BOOKS ARE TAKEN FROM THREE SOURCES : Ulster Quarterly Meeting
Grange Monthly Meeting till 1887 & Lurgan MM after 1887
Cootehill Preparative Meeting 1823-1892

These records are held in Friends Archive in Lisburn, some of them are available on microfilm in Public Record Office Belfast. The reference codes used after each entry are:
Q = Ulster Quarterly Meeting
GM = Grange Monthly Meeting
LGM = Lurgan Monthly Meeting
CP = Cootehill Preparative Meeting

21-7-1813 (GM) Laurance Hobson & Thomas Greer report that they attended the preparative meeting of Cootehill and left Friends 43 books & pamphlets from our library for the use of children and others : Friends agreed to hold their Preparative Meeting in future on the second First-Day in each Month which would give time for their answers to the Queries to arrive at our Monthly Meeting. LH & TG also handed in a report relating to the state of the Meeting house there as follows:
We examined the state of the MH there and are of the opinion that it is necessary that the south-east gable be pointed and rough-casted and the skine of the west side of the said gable should be repaired by good slates being nailed on strong boards, well secured thereon.It is also necessary that 13 seats additional should be added in order to sufficiently seat the house, seven of which we think should have backs on them. Our Friends complain that the door is much exposed to the storm which makes the house uncomfortable in winter season. We recommend that should be removed to the upper gable where a window is, and said window placed where the door is at present

and a passage cut in the earth round the upper gable about four feet wide in order to make an opening to the said intended door and preserve the house from damp which arises by the earth now so high upon the wall. The door and windows require painting all of which we have requested James Thompson & John Whitfield to have done in a careful and proper manner & without delay, and for which we have engaged to pay them the necessary expenses when so done on behalf of the Quarterly Meeting & have left them a copy of this our report accordingly.
[Cost of repairs was £15 -4-10½ borne by the Quarterly Meeting]

1815 (GM) Upon enquiry it was found that Friends in Cootehill do not issue burial notes and that for want of proper attention thereto our graveyard there was open to all those who choose to bury their dead there, without restraint or approval of Friends. This case is referred for consideration of a future meeting.
This matter was laid before Quarterly Meeting which referred it back to Grange to prevail upon Friends of Cootehill not to admit funerals without previous permission and burial notes being granted: said Friends were also desired to attend to take legal advice relative to a late violation of decency in our old graveyard at Grange by a party who came by force & broke open our gate & buried their dead with parade and folly.

1828 (CP) James Creeth received £3 from the Treasurer of Quarterly Meeting for making a fireplace in the MH, necessary on account of damp.

1830 (GM) Ruth Whitfield has been married in a manner contrary to the rules of the Society having married Kerr, a close relative. She expressed regret but was disowned.

24-9-1845 (GM) John Whitfield has for some time been unecessarily attending public houses and excess drinking. Friends who visited him recommend his case lying over in hopes of an amendment in his conduct.

18-2-1846 (GM) Friends report having paid John Whitfield another visit and that there appeared such a reformation in his conduct as to make further dealing with him unnecessary: the meeting uniting therewith, James Creeth is appointed to inform him of our conclusion.

1856 (GM) Application from Rebecca Whitfield , formerly of Richhill, disowned 20 years ago for marrying by a priest.
Five Grange Friends to visit five applicants for membership from Cootehill: Mary Ann Mercer, Mary Anne Baillie, Susanna Haydock, John Whitfield Jnr., Elizabeth Tully.

1859 (CP) The time of holding the Fourth-Day meeting is changed from 10am to 11am. Isaac Chapman appointed as Clerk of the Preparative Meeting.

20-9-1863 (CP) John Whitfield Jnr., Wm John Dawson and Anne Chapman appointed to consider the needful cost of fuel & lighting the stove during winter & any other necessary outlay for the house, to collect same & have fuel provided.

1868 (CP) Wm John Dawson appointed Clerk of the Preparative Meeting.

1871 (Q) A suggestion to unite Cootehill to Richhill Monthly Meeting has been rejected by Grange MM and by Richhill MM.

2-7-1876 (CP) W.J.Dawson is to take large stones off the two gables of MH for his own use and to timber and slate the same permanently.

6-7-1879 (GM) According to suggestion of James N.Richardson & Richard Pike, John Whitfield with John H.Whitfield are to assist Wm. John Dawson in regard to meetings in the Hall, to meet in committee as occasion may require.

4-3-1883 (CP) Meeting on First-Day: very small.
Fourth-day: not regularly held.

7-3-1883 ((GM) Having been informed that a building belonging to the meeting house premises at Cootehill was being let contrary to the wishes of some Friends there & for purposes for which we could not give our approval & having had some correspondence on the subject which has not had a satisfactory result, we think it best to bring the matter under the consideration of the Quarterly Meeting & at the same time think this is a suitable opportunity to ask QM to relieve Grange MM of the responsibility of Cootehill.

1-4-1883 (CP) It is agreed that Salvation Army may have use of the Hall for their meetings for one year or longer.

2-9-1883 (CP) Sealing under back platform of Hall to be finished also two small range walls on the hutment for safety to end door at overflow meetings.

17-9-1883 (Q) A committee of the Quarterly Meeting has visited Cootehill at the request of Grange Monthly Meeting regarding the Hall. Things would not be repeated at the Hall.

Debt unpaid on the building to be ascertained. Expenses incurred to be defrayed by the Quarterly Meeting.

2-12-1883 (CP) [Likely written by W.J.Dawson]

On looking over the books we find the number of members belonging to this meeting in the years 1857, 58 & 59 were all the same: 13 members and 4 non-members.

In 1872 - 16 members and 4 attenders

In 1883 - 18 members and 5 attenders.

Our First day School commenced in 1869 with 13 children, in 1871 - 15, in 1872 - 17, in 1876 - 26, in 1877 - 52, in 1879 - 45, in 1880 - 46, in 1881 - 56, in 1882 - 69. During which time 8 of our First day School scholars attended our meetings until some of them left the country and others were taken Home to heaven, The names are :

James Martin, M.Vogan, Wilson Martin, Anna McMahon, William Hall, James Winslow, Maggie McMahon, H.Hall, during which time 7 attenders were admitted into membership, several aret taken home to heaven and some removed. Our first social meeting for Friends was in 5th mo. 1874, (none since) res Richard Allen. The schoolchildren tea treat and prizes once every year (expense confined to three). We did our best to give Bible instruction to the children but did not try to monopolize them as Friends. Between the years 1876-77 two other Sabbath Schools were started in town, in order to keep their own children. Only one of our country Friends assisted us, who is now married. We have had our Band of Hope and Temperance meetings pretty regularly. The List of the Cootehill United Total Abstinence Book numbers 400 of which W.J.Dawson is Sec.

The school is now given up because of W.J.Dawson's continued delicate state of health and the care of his family. The school was re-opened in his house in a large room but was given up again for the same reason.

3-1884 (Q) Agreed to pay Wm John Dawson £46-1-10 the amount expended by him on the building at Cootehill above the amount subscribed. £15 of it from the sale of Antrim meeting house.

11-5-1884 (CP) It is recommended that a portion of Scripture be read early in each Meeting for worship.

1-6-1884 (CP) Grange Monthly Meeting should kindly consider what is the best thing to do with the Salvation Army now holding their evangelistic mission meetings in the Temperance Hall. Are they to receive notice to quit altogether or permission to hold their meetings except on evenings and days when the place would be required for temperance work?

4-6-1884 (GM) A minute of Cootehill Preparative meeting having been read re the letting or lending of the building called the Temperance Hall to the Salvation Army - It is the

opinion of this meeting that the building referred to should under present circumstances be let for the purpose, & should any agreement be entered into for a definite time, notice should be at once given that at the expiration of such time no further meetings would be allowed to be held & that if no agreement has been made, that one week's notice should at once be given to the conductor of the Salvation Army, that after that date no more meetings could be held without application being made and sanction given by the Monthly Meeting.
The Clerk is to send a copy of this to the Clerk of Cootehill Preparative Meeting.

6-8-1884 (GM) The following minute of Cootehill Preparative Meeting was read:
'The Monthly Meeting will please remember that under present circumstances it is their prerogative to deal with the question referred to in 6th minute of our preparative meeting held 1-6-1883'.

10-12-1884 (GM) Some months since it having been brought under the notice of this meeting that the hall connected with the Meeting house premises at Cootehill had been let to the Salvation Army & it not being considered desirable that this body should continue its use under present circumstances, the Major of the Salvation Army in Belfast was communicated with and the wishes of Friends put before him but without any satisfactory result. This meeting therefore considers the only course open to it, is to refer the matter to the Quarterly Meeting.

5-1-1885 (Q) Having received a minute from Grange MM dated 10-12-1884, this meeting concludes to discontinue the use of the Hall to the Salvation Army for the present or for any purpose not connected with the Society, except by sanction of the Clerk of the Quarterly Meeting. The Clerk is to inform the officer of the Salvation Army.

16-3-1885 (Q) Salvation Army has given up possession of the Hall at Cootehill and the key is in the possession of the Clerk of QM. An application by the S.Army to use it again has been considered. The matter is left with the view of bringing about such a unity of feeling among Friends at Cootehill that the Hall may ultimately be let to the S.Army at a suitable time.

22-6-1885 (Q) Application from some residents of Cootehill has been read desiring the use of the Hall by the S.Army but after seriously considering this matter it is concluded not to give the use of the Hall for any purpose at present except in accord with minute of 16-3-1885.

21-9-1885 (Q) Concluded to leave the use of the Hall at Cootehill with the Clerk.

4-1-1886 (Q) Hall at Cootehill not to be let or used for any purpose except directly under the care and management of the Society -viz Bible Classes, First-Day schools, Temperance, Peace and other Society objects. The Clerk is to inform Grange MM and Cootehill PM of this decision. The key of the Hall is to be returned to the care of Cootehill PM. Repairs and maintenance of the building to be defrayed by QM.

8-12-1886 (GM) The following minute has been received from Cootehill Preparative Meeting: 'The propriety of Cootehill meeting being joined with a nearer Monthly Meeting has had serious consideration. Friends are of the opinion that to be joined to another MM where there could be more frequent visits paid to this remote and isolated spot would be beneficial to the reduced in numbers and small meeting of Friends here: to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting.'

signed, Isaac Chapman, Clerk

This meeting fully unites with the foregoing minute having felt for a considerable time that Grange MM should be relieved of the care of Cootehill Meeting & now hopes that Quarterly Meeting will be able to see its way to having this carried out.

4-1-1887 (GM) Letter received: Eveline Terrace, Cootehill

My dear Friends:

Please kindly take my name off the list of Recorded Ministers.

Sincerely, Yours affectionate Brother in Christ,

Wm J.-Dawson

The meeting accepts the resignation and informs the Quarterly Meeting & W.J.Dawson.

16-2-1887 (LGM) We have before us a proposal that Cootehill meeting be united to this MM. It is the wish of Cootehill Friends and Grange MM is desirous of being released of its care. The matter is deferred.

16-3-1887 (LGM) Committee of six appointed to visit Cootehill

15-6-1887 (LGM) The visiting committee reports that it is favourable to uniting that small meeting with Lurgan MM. This meeting agrees and Quarterly Meeting to be informed.

21-7-1887 (GM) The Clerk is directed to forward to Lurgan MM the names of all members of Cootehill Meeting.

17-8-1887 (LGM) The following 12 names of Cootehill Friends have been received from Grange MM :

Cootehill Meeting for the present. After severe deliberation we decide to ask QM to approve this course of action.

11-7-1900 (LGM) QM has approved our decision to close Cootehill Meeting. We appoint Edwin Davies to make the necessary arrangements and hand the key to the Clerk of Lurgan Monthly Meeting.

19-1-1903 (Q) Orangemen are interested in purchase of the Hall at Cootehill. It is noted that the right of way to the burial ground is important.

16-9-1903 (LGM) Friends report re Cootehill that they have engaged a caretaker, Eliza McKee, to be in charge for upwards of 5 years. She is to receive £1 per annum, the engagement to date from 1-5-1903.

1903 (Q) The Hall at Cootehill is sold to John Whitfield of Belfast for £100.

15-9-1909 (LGM) In regard to Cootehill Meeting House and grounds which at present are not in good repair: an estimate has been laid before the meeting for fencing the graveyard and lane leading up to it, for a sum of £6. We ask QM what should be done.

1916 (Q) An enquiry re purchase of Cootehill Meeting House and burial ground by Drumgoon Select Vestry of the Church of Ireland

19-6-1916 (Q) The offer from C.o I. was not enough so was refused.

12-9-1917 (LGM) Cootehill Friends want to start the meeting again. Monthly Meeting is doubtful & suggest hiring a room rather than repair the MH.

17-10-1917 (LGM) We regret that Cootehill Friends can only meet in the MH. Sale of trees around the burial ground is approved. Price of £40 for the trees is accepted, and income to go towards repairs of meeting house at Cootehill.

19-3-1923 (Q) Four Friends are authorised to dispose of Cootehill property.

17-3-1924 (Q) Four Friends have now disposed of property at Cootehill including Head Rent of £1 per annum arrears, to John Whitfield who has paid £10 in settlement. Trustees are to sign the conveyance.

1992 minute 92/17 (Q) Correspondence has been received from Allen& Halpin, Solicitors,

acting on behalf of Trustees & present occupiers of the Assembly Hall, Cootehill, concerning the intended sale of this lease.

Legal advice has been sought from Michael Andress. It is agreed that the Clerk should inform Allen& Halpin that the Society does not wish to take the opportunity to purchase the premises on this occasion but would reserve the right to do so at the time of subsequent sales.

minute 92/46 (Q) Ref. 92/17 concerning the Assembly Hall at Cootehill. A letter has been received from A.B.O'Reilly , Dolan & Co. Solicitors acting on behalf of Austin & Noeline Adams who recently purchased the freehold interest.

A copy of minute 9 of QM 17-3-1924 was included which confirms sale of the freehold interest to John Whitfield, Jnr. for £10.

Our Trustees were authorised to sign the conveyance or other documents required to complete the sale, to be prepared at the purchaser's expense. This appears not to have been done. We authorise D.G.Neill to consult with M.Andress on this matter. It is agreed that we do not wish to exercise any right with regard to future purchase of this property & we ask that action be taken in our name to dispose of the freehold interest. D.G.Neill, W.R.Chapman, G.L.Stephenson and M.Andress are to process this decision. The clerk is to inform A.B.O'Reilly, Dolan of our decision.

1993 minute 93/40 (Q) The sale at Cootehill is almost complete. £100 has been received and passed to the Treasurer.

minute 93/60 (Q) Sale at Cootehill is completed. Deed of Conveyance has been signed and a copy lodged in the Strong Room at Lisburn.

CAVAN MARRIAGES

FROM Q.1.1a

			Date of approval	
John Stevenson Mountmellick	and	Anne Faile Cavan	21-7-1678	
John Forbus Scotland	and	Janet Hutcheson Cavan	2-9-1678	
William Simmons Lurgan	and	Hannah Faile Cavan	4-8-1679	
Nehemiah Faile both Cavan	and	Hanna Unthank	4-8-1679	
William Hetherington Ballyhagan,Armagh	and	Elinor Jackson Oldcastle	19-12-1680	
Francis Cornwell Swansea	and	Mary Jackson Oldcastle	19-6-1682	Disapproved
Joseph Robinson Oldcastle	and	Mary Wilson Cavan	11-1-1683	
Samuel Unthank Cavan	and	Elizabeth Saftlaw Ballyhagan	1-7-1683	
Thomas Hutton Oldcastle	and	Susanna Starky Belturbet	6-10-1684	
Robert Thornton Cavan	and	Sarah Jackson Oldcastle	26-7-1685	
John Fred Drumlane, Cavan	and	Catherine Starky Belturbet & Limerick	19-10-1685	
Merick King Oldcastle	and	Rachel Starky Belturbet	9-5-1692	

Thomas Jackson Oldcastle	and	Sarah Starkey Beltubet		25-3-1695
Isaac Jackson	and	Ann Evans	at Oldcastle	4-1-1696
John Hodgson	and	Marjory Parvin	at Oldcastle	11-2-1697
Thomas Brooks both Coothill	and	Mary Davenport	at Coothill	24-9-1698
Merrick King Oldcastle	and	Mary Starr Ballyhays	at John Starr's	2-3-1699
John Freeman Oldcastle	and	Mary Golfin Ballyhagan	at Ballyhagan	1699
Richard King Oldcastle	and	Elizabeth Starr Ballyhays	at Killagh MH	24-12-1702
George Richardson Coothill	and	Margaret Fisher Coothill	at Coothill	2-9-1703
Richard Boulton Drogheda	and	Mary Deall Coothill	at Coothill MH	6-4-1705
Joshua Deal both Coothill	and	Mary Mitton	at Coothill	21-3-1706
Thomas Langtree Oldcastle	and	Sarah Ransom Ballyhays	at John Starr's	19-4-1706
John Starr younger both Ballyhays	and	Sarah Martin	John Bell's	11-6-1706
Patrick Reed both Coothill	and	Mary Brookes (nee Davenport, widow & 4 children)	Coothill	20-8-1709
James McDonnell Coothill	and	Elizabeth Barnes Ballyhagan, Armagh	Ballyhagan	13-2-1710

Robert Greer Timahoe, Kildare	and	Mary Bell Ballyhays	John Bell's near Ballyhays	27-7-1710
Thomas Martin both Ballyhays	and	Susanna Starr	John Bell's	10-7-1712
Joseph Martin Ballyhays	and	Ruth Jackson Oldcastle	Thomas Jackson's Oldcastle	20-12-1712
Thomas Thornburgh both Coothill	and	Sarah Hannah	Coothill	12-9-1713
Abraham Sutcliffe both Coothill	and	Ruth Deal	Coothill	20-11-1713
Patrick Read both Coothill	and	Ailce Deall	Coothill	20-2-1714
Thomas Jackson Irregular marriage without certificate, both disowned	and	Margaret Vinch	Oldcastle	23-5-1714
Moses Starr both Oldcastle	and	Deborah King	Oldcastle	2-6-1715
Alexander Miller both Coothill	and	Judith Thornburgh	Coothill	12-8-1715
John Murray Ballyhays	and	Ann Butcher Ballinderry	Mary Boyes Ballinderry	23-9-1715
William Gordon both Coothill	and	Elizabeth Elkins	Coothill	13-3-1717
John Smith Lisburn	and	Alice Love Ballyhays	John Bell's near Ballyhays	17-5-1717
Thomas Greer Ballyhays	and	Hannah Bell Lurgan	Lurgan	21-3-1718

John Mitton both Coothill	and	Ann Wilson	Coothill	19-9-1718
John English Ballyhays	and	Mary King Oldcastle	Merrick King's Oldcastle	1-2-1719
Loughlin Reed both Coothill	and	Rebecca Corry (widow with child)	Coothill	29-5-1719
John Bell both Ballyhays	and	Pheby Ferguson	John Bell's Mullinclougher	23-12-1719
Thomas Birney both Ballyhays	and	Jane Graham	John Bell's	27-4-1720
Joseph Mitton both Coothill	and	Ann Simpson	Coothill	10-5-1723
John King Oldcastle	and	Abigail Greer Charlemont	near Charlemont	11-1-1724
Patrick Reed Coothill	and	Rebecca Greer Ballyhays	MH near Ballyhays	3-1-1724
Thomas Wilson Ballyhays	and	Mary Roberts Oldcastle	Oldcastle	16-8-1724
Archibald English both Oldcastle	and	Elizabeth King	Oldcastle	29-4-1727
James Trainor both Coothill	and	Mary Coyle	Coothill	19-4-1728
Charles Coyle both Coothill	and	Margaret Warren	Coothill	20-9-1728
Thomas Greer Ballyhays	and	Susanna Whitesite Charlemont	Charlemont	30-7-1730

James Caraher both Coothill	and	Mary Sutclif	Coothill	24-11-1731

FROM Q.5.1 Copies of marriage certificates

Each of the following 21 marriages have the full wording of the certificate transcribed into Q.5.1. This includes the list of witnesses present who wrote their names on the certificate. The marriage certificate for William Marshel and Jane Coyle is the only one written out here as an example. Illiteracy was rare; only Rose Foord used 'her mark' among these 21 marriages. The following is the wording of the marriage certificate:

Whereas William Marshell of Old Castle in the countie of Meath and Jane Coyle, daughter of Terence Coyle in the countie of Cavan and province of Ulster haveing declared their Intentions of taking each other in marriage, before several meetings of the people called Quakers in ye sd province according to the good order used amongst them, whose proceedings therein, after deliberat consideration thereof with regard to the Reighteous law of God and the example of his people Recorded in the Scriptures of truth in that were approved of by ye sd meetings they appearing clear of all others and haveing Consent of parents and relations concerned.

Now these are to certifie all whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing of their said lintentions, this tenth day of the fifth month called July in the year one thousand seven hundred thirty and four, they the said William Marshell & Jane Coyle appeared in a publick meeting of the aforesd people mett together to worship God in their publick meeting place at the town of Coothill aforesd and in a solemne manner, he the sd William Marshell taking ye sd Jane Coyle by the hand, did openly declare as followeth viz. Friends, you are my witnesses that I take Jane Coyle to be my wife promising with the Lords assistance to be to her a loving and faithful Husband till it shall please God to separate us by death, or words to this effect, and then and there in the sd assembly the sd Jane Coyle did in a like mannes declare as followeth viz. Friends, you are my witnesses that I take William Marshell to be my Husband, promising with the Lords assistance to be to him a loving and faithful wife till it shall please God to separate us by death, and the sd William Marshell and Jane as a further confirmation, did then to these presents set their hands as Husband and wife --William Marshel Jane Marshel

And we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present among others at the solemnizing of their marriage & subscription in manner aforesd as witnesses hereunto, have to these presents subscribed our names the day and year above written -

Joseph Russell	Joseph Mitton	Jane Gee	Terence Coyle
John Greer	William Greer	Mary Harris	Catherine Coyle
Matthew Dale	Robt McFarland	Sus Greer	John Marshell Jnr
Banj Shepherd	Robert Greer	Jane Bulfinch	John Jones

[illegible]	Thomas Greer	Mary Dale	Joseph Coyle
John Lownds	Isaac Richardson	Eliz Dale	Eliz Coyle
Frans Freeman		Ann Sutcliff	Rebekah Coyle
John English		Ann Attchison	James Treaner
Robert Maine		Mary Dale	Mary Bevin
Richard King		Eliz Bevin	William Jones

William Weatherall and Sarah Dale Coothill 17-10-1733
s.Richard, Mullaghdry,Richhill d.Joshua,Cortabee,Cavan

Peter Coyle and Rose Foord Coothill 17-10-1733
s.Daniel, Lackagf, Fermanagh d.Mark, Mellifont, Louth

John Hinshaw and Alice Greer MH near Ballyhays 18-10-1733
Charlemont Mullalougher

William Marshall and Jane Coyle Coothill 10-5-1734
Oldcastle d. Terence, Coothill

John Shepherd and Elizabeth Dale Coothill 19-12-1734
s.Solomon, Billis,Monaghan d.Joshua,Cortobery,Cavan

Thomas English and Sarah Morton Moyallon 10-2-1735
Ballyneab, Oldcastle Moyallon

Isaac Richardson and Elizabeth Coyle Coothill 7-11-1735
s.George, late of Coothill d.Terence, Coothill

Joseph Coyle and Ann Dale Coothill 13-4-1736
s.Terence,Coothill d.Matthew, Coothill

Joseph Weatherell and Mary Dale Coothill 13-2-1737
s.Richard, Mulladry, Richhill d.Joshua, Cortober

Robert Smith and Mary Mackie Ballyhagan (Armagh) 1-9-1739
Corabeah, Kill, Cavan d.Benjamin, Drumman,Mullabrack,Armagh

John Nicholson and Elizabeth Freeman Castlecorr 31-5-1740
s.Jacob, Cranagill, Tartarahan, Armagh d.John, Castlecorr,Meath

DUBLIN Y.M.
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION
Rec'd 6.c 35
6, EUSTACE STREET

(35)

From our Mens Meeting held at Coote hill the 3d
Day of the 1st Month 1737.

To the Province Meeting of Ulster to be held at Bal
liagan the 2d Day of the next Month

Dear Friends

Joseph Witherell of said Ballihagan Meeting and Mary
Dale of Coote hill Meeting having declared their Intentions of Ta-
king each other in Marriage at a Preparative Meeting held at Coole-
hill, and Jacob Sinton and Samuel Gray of Ballihagan Meeting Catherine Coyle & Elizabeth
Warrin of Cootehill Meeting being appointed by the severall Meetings to which
they the said Joseph Witherell and Mary Dale belong, to Enquire into their Clear-
ness from all others with respect to Marriage, Consent of Parents and
orderly proceedings and they the said Joseph Witherell and Mary Dale
having presented their said Intentions of Marriage before this our
said Mens Meeting and nothing appearing to obstruct their said Inten-
tions of Marriage Therefore this Meeting have left them to their free-
dom to present their said Intentions before You for your Approbation

Signed by appointment of our said Mens Meeting by

William Jones.

The Quarterly Meeting of Ulster
to be held at Lurgan the 2nd of
2nd Month next

Dear Friends

Joseph Whitehead of Ballibogan Meeting
and Mary Dale of Cootehill Meeting having laid
their Intentions of taking each other in Marri-
age at a preparative Standing Women's Meeting
held lately at Cootehill We the undernamed
were appointed by s.d Meeting to Enquire into
her Parents Consent & We
hereby certify that we made the needfull enquiry
and find she has the Consent of her Parents
and that nothing appeared to obstruct their said
intention of Marriage but all things Clear which
with dear love to you we remain your Loving
friends

Catherine Coyle
Eliz: Morrin

Cootehill 1st Month
31 Day 1737

99

John Weatherald Ballyhagan	and	Ann Deale d.Joshua,Coothill	MH at Mullaghlochran near Ballyhays	7-7-1744
James Allen both Coothill	and	Martha Deale	Mullaghlochran	20-1-1746
John Hinkson Drumgoory,Belturbet	and	Jane Murrow Tamnificarbet,Lurgan	Lurgan	20-3-1747
William Mackie Kincon, Kilmore, Armagh	and	Sarah Greer Mulloughren, Belturbet	near Ballyhays	1-5-1747
Samuel King	and	Ruth Deale d.Joshua	Coothill	5-6-1750
Joshua Deale near Coothill	and	Rachel Gregg Drumard, Antrim	Antrim	27-9-1754
James Pillar Charlemont	and	Arabella English Oldcastle		approved 7-5-1766
John Freeman Castlecorr,Oldcastle	and	Martha Watson Rathangan		approved 1767
Samuel Watson s. Oliver & Margaret, Edenderry	and	Jane Treanor d.James,Keehanin, Cavan	Cootehill	22-4-1767
Joshua Deale Mullalelis,Richhill	and	Mary Woods Trummery	Ballinderry	24-7-1768
John Mitton Camptown, Kill, Cavan	and	Abigail Collison d. Anthony, Mullalelis, Richhill	Ballyhagan	21-1-1773
John Cleg Ballyhagan	and	Ruth Mitton Coothill	Coothill	5-9-1784
Robert Carlethrop Edenderry	and	Ruth Francis Cootehill		approved 1784

TRANSCRIPT FROM PRONI No. T/1973/1

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF JOHN WHITFIELD & ANN MITTEN

10-8-1791

John Whitfield, son of John & Susanna of Finnelly, Co. Tyrone AND

Ann Mitten, daughter of Samuel & Margaret Mitten of Coothill, Co. Cavan

Marriage at public meeting place at Coothill

Witnesses:

Mary Mitten	Hugh	John Whitfield
Sarah Mitten	Chas Connell	Samuel Mitten
Margaret Corry	Chas Coyle	Isaac Whitfield
Eleanor Willams	Lavinia Hobson	Alex Mitten
Mary Hobson	Smith Corry	..... Whitfield
Mary Whitfield	James Beatty	Ann Mitten
Letty Beatty	James Abell?	Margaret Mitten
Jane Beatty	..... Shepherd	....
Jane Stewart	..... Neilly	....
Eliza Connell	Celia Cooney	John .....
Eliza Hunter?	..... Hardy M.D.	John Whitfield
	Isaac Haydock	Thomas Whitfield
	Thos Coyle	

WHEREAS

Having declared their Intentions of taking each other in Marriage, before several Members of the People called Quakers,

Order ufed amongſt them: Which Proceedings, therein, [illegible] due Conſideration thereof, were [illegible] unto the Righteous Law of God, and Example of [illegible] recorded in the Scriptures of Truth, [illegible] (Cafe) were [illegible] by the ſaid Meeting, [illegible] concerned: And their ſaid Intentions having been [illegible] reſpective Meetings, to which they did belong, and [illegible] Conſent to anſwer

NOW, Theſe are to CERTIFY, all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of ſaid Intentions, this [illegible] Day of the [illegible] in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred [illegible] they, the ſaid [illegible] appeared in a publick Aſſembly of the aforeſaid People, [illegible] together to worſhip God, in their publick [illegible] Place, at [illegible] aforeſaid; [illegible] in a ſolemn Manner, He, the ſaid [illegible] taking the ſaid [illegible] By the Hand, did openly declare as followeth, viz.

And then and there, in the ſaid Aſſembly, the ſaid [illegible] did in like Manner declare as followeth,

And the ſaid [illegible] and [illegible] as a further CONFIRMATION thereof, did then and there, to theſe Preſents ſet their Hand, as Huſband and Wife.

AND We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being preſent at the ſaid Marriage and Solemnization in Manner aforeſaid, have alſo ſubſcribed our Names the Day and Year above-written.

[illegible]

Joseph Mitton Cootehill	and	Mary Stevenson Ballyhagan	Ballyhagan?	12-8-1789
John Whitfield s.John & Susanna Charlemont	and	Anne Mitton d.Samuel	Cootehill	10-8-1791
James Thompson Dublin	and	Jane Beatty Cootehill	Cootehill	21-11-1792
Alexander Mitton	and	Mary Hobson Charlemont	Charlemont?	approved 1794
Thomas Whitfield s.John & Susanna	and	Sarah Mitton d.Samuel & Margaret	by a priest	disowned about 1795

****

FROM Q.5.2.

This register of marriages contains forms completed on the day of the marriage, with actual signatures of married couple and of two or three witnesses along with their occupations.

George Wetherald Mulladry, Richhill s.William & Hanna	and	Susanna Whitfield Knockatain, Drumgoon parish d.John & Anne	Cootehill	12-8-1818
James Thompson Cootehill s. late George	and	Elizabeth Nicholson Taulbridge, Armagh d.Wm & Isabella	Richhill	21-2-1824
John Tolerton Dublin, shopkeeper s.James & Catherine both dead	and	Mary Creeth Cootehill d. John & Mary both dead	Cootehill	27-10-1830

witness: - Creeth, Cootehill, shopkeeper

James Phillips Evans Limerick s.Francis & Mary	and	Abigail Mitton Cootehill d. James & Mary	Belfast	22-9-1831

witness: Joseph Mitton, clerk, Millbrook

William Dawson and Isabella Chapman Richhill 27-10-1836
Coolhill, Dungannon Battlehill, Richhill
s. Wm. & Elizabeth d. Thomas & Ann

Isaac Chapman and Ann Mitton Grange, Dungannon 3-3-1847
Battlehill Coothill
s. Thomas & Ann d.Joseph & Mary both dead
witness: John Whitfield, Knockatain

Benjamin Mackie and Jane Mitton ? 31-5-1848
Kincon, Loughgall Cootehill
s.James & Ann d.James & Mary
witness: Isaac Chapman, Cootehill, shopkeeper

FROM RM 5.1. & GM 5.8.B & LBM 5.8.

John Whitfield and Hannah Allen Richhill 30-12-1852
s. John,Knockatain d.Ephraim, Grange

John Whitfield and Anne Wilson Grange, Dungannon 3-9-1862
Killatee, Cootehill Drumcart
s. Isaac, farmer d.John, gatekeeper

Jacob Pearson and Eliza Fairbairn Cootehill 3-6-1863
Cohaw Annahora
s.Joseph, farmer d.Joseph, farmer

John Wilson and Jane Abell Cootehill 28-6-1865
Moy, grocer Cootehill
s.John, gatekeeper d.Joshua, teacher

John Whitfield and Sarah Jane Allen Richhill 1-2-1866
widower, Killatee d.Isaac & Priscilla, Causnagh, Loughgall
s. Isaac

Jacob Chapman and Mary Whitfield Cootehill 12-2-1873
Cohannon,Dungannon Dunge,Cootehill
widower, s.Thomas,farmer d.Jacob, farmer

John Whitfield Grocer, Belfast s.John	and	Sarah Jane McFadden Cootehill d.James	Cootehill	17-6-1891
John Whitfield widower, grocer, Belfast s, John	and	May Harvey Scott Belfast	Belfast MH	10-9-1896

COOTEHILL BIRTHS AFTER 1813 From GM 5.4.

Date	Name of child	Parents	Residence	Occupation
10-7-1813	Jane Mitten	Joseph & Mary		Shopkeeper
14-10-1822	Jane Mitten	James & Mary	Drumavale	
22-5-1825	Jane Thompson	James & Elizabeth		Shopkeeper
1-1-1838	Ruth Creeth	James & Jane		Shopkeeper
20-8-1838	Anne Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	Dung, Drumgoon	Farmer
26-6-1829	Mary Creeth	James & Jane		Shopkeeper
11-4-1840	Anne Creeth	James & Jane		"
30-11-1841	Sarah Eliz Creeth	James & Jane		"
7-12-1842	John Creeth	James & Jane		"
9-2-1844	Jane Creeth	James & Jane		"
10-2-1845	Francis Creeth	James & Jane		"
21-3-1848	Samuel Creeth	James & Jane		"
31-1-1849	Celia Creeth	James & Jane		"
10-11-1850	Emily Creeth	James & Jane		"
16-12-1853	Anne Whitfield	John & Hannah	Knockatain	Farmer
15-10-1855	John Henry Whitfield	John & Hannah	"	"
21-12-1866	Helena Priscilla Whitfield	John & Sarah Jane	Killatee	"
20-2-1868	John Whitfield	John & Sarah Jane	"	"
28-4-1873	Rebecca Whitfield	John & Sarah Jane	"	"
11-3-1877	Jane Eveline Dawson	Wm John & Edwina	Cootehill	Farmer
14-5-1878	Isaac Chapman Dawson	Wm John & Edwina	Church St.	Shopkeeper
5-11-1880	Wilhelmina Dawson	Wm John & Edwina	"	Farmer

20-9-1898	Robert Simpson nm	104	Crosslea, Co.Monaghan
16-12-1907	William Henry Smyth nm	22	Cohaw s.William & Jane
8-8-1911	William Smyth	68	Cohaw: s. William & Martha
0-3-1919	Samuel Smyth	63	Drumgoon s.Hugh & Mary
13-9-1919	Sarah Jane Whitfield	78	wife of John, Killatee d. Isaac & Priscilla Allen
17-2-1921	Thomas Pepper	75	
24-3-1923	John Whitfield	94	Killatee: s. Isaac & Rebecca widower of Sarah Jane
16-2-1924	Mary Pepper	82	widow of Thomas: sister of Sam Smyth
14-11-1945	John Whitfield	76	husband of May Harvey Whitfield s. John & Sarah Jane, Killatee
22-6-1945	Martha Harriet Whitfield	47	wife of Thomas I.
22-12-1959	Thomas Irwin Whitfield	74	widower of Martha: s.of Edward
	David Evans unknown date		

There may well be many more burials in the Cootehill Friends Burial ground than are listed above. For one thing, burials were taking place there prior to 1813 and for another there were burials not reported to the Monthly Meeting. a minute of Grange Monthly Meeting in 1815 says: 'Report is made ... that it was found that Friends of Cootehill Meeting do not issue burial notes & for want of proper attention thereto our graveyard there was open to all those who choose to bury their dead there , without any restraints or approval of Friends.'
This was laid before Quarterly Meeting which referred it back to Grange, to prevail upon Friends of Cootehill not to admit of funerals without previous permission & burial notes being granted.

COOTEHILL PUPILS AT BROOKFIELD SCHOOL

Brookfield School,,near Moira, Co.Down was opened as a boarding school by the Society of Friends for the children of parents who had lost their membership through marriage by a priest, or by bankruptcy or other misdemeanour. It ran from 1836 - 1922. For many years there were no fees, the boys helped on the farm and girls with domestic chores. Most of the income derived from Quaker subscribers throughout Ireland. On leaving, many children were placed in employment with a Friends family, shop or business.

PUPIL	PARENTS	AGE	DATES	DESTINATION
James Mitton	Joseph & Mary	15	1837-8	Brookfield
Isabella Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	13	1841-3	Sarah Taylor, Wexford
Benjamin Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	13	1843-6	Unthank & Co. Limerick
Ann Jane Whitfield	Thos. & Susanna	14	1843-4	T.C.Wakefield, Moyallon
Margaret Whitfield	Thos. & Susanna	12	1843-6	Deborah Gough, Limerick
Sarah Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	12	1844-46	S.Alexander, Limerick
Catherine Mitten	Joseph & Ann	11	1844-8	Parents
Ann Mitten	Joseph & Ann	11	1845	"
Mary Jane Bonner	Arthur & Ann	11	1845	"
John Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	12	1845-8	"
Sarah Mitten	Joseph & Ann	11	1846-9	
Ellen Dale	James & Eliza	11	1846-9	
Margaret Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	11	1847-50	J. Lamb, Pear Tree Hill
Samuel Whitfield	Thos. & Susanna	14	1847-8	America
Joseph Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	11	1850-2	
James Dale	James & Eliza	11	1850-4	J.Pillar, Dublin
James Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	11	1851-4	
Mary Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	11	1852-4	
Rebecca Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	11	1852-5	
Hugh Dale	James & Eliza	11	1854-7	
Susan Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	11	1855-7	Re-admitted 1858
Jane Whitfield	Isaac & Rebecca	10	1858-61	
Charles Latimer	Dennis& Ann	12	1859-61	G.Chapman, Carrick-on-Suir
Elizabeth Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	12	1860-1	Ailing
Eliza Jane Dale	James & Eliza	12	1860-3	E.J.Richardson, Belfast
Samuel Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	11	1863-6	Thomas Green, Newry
William Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	11	1865-8	Forster Green, Belfast
Susanna Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	11	Never came	
Sarah Jane Whitfield	Jacob & Elizabeth	11	1872-4	Sick; since deceased
John Whitfield	John & Sarah Jane	12	1880-83	
Rebecca Susan Whitfield	Ditto	12	Not coming	

COOTEHILL PUPILS AT ULSTER PROVINCIAL SCHOOL LISBURN 1796-1887

(now known as Friends School, Lisburn)

In 1774 a school opened at Prospect Hill, Lisburn for the children of Quakers. It was run by John Gough. When he died it was taken over and re-opened by the Ulster Quarterly Meeting in 1794. Children approved by local Friends meetings in Ulster went there. By the 1870's children from other background than Quaker began to be accepted. The following six surnames records are taken from the School Archives: Clegg, Creeth, Dawson, Mitten, Pearson, Whitfield.

NAME	Entered	Year of Birth & Death	Parents
CLEGG, Mary	1796		John & Ruth (Mitton) Clegg
CREETH, Ruth	1803	1795-1863	John & Mary (Pearson) Creeth
James	1808	1797-1877	" " " "
		m. Jane Mitton	
Mary	1851	1839-	James & Jane (Mitton) Creeth
Jane	1851	1844-	" " " "
		m. Albert Stephens	
James	1853	1845-1903	" " " "
		m. Mary Allen	He was a saddler in Belfast
Samuel	1856	1848-1865	" " " "
Celia	1857	1849	" " " "
Ruth	1849	1838-	" " " "
		m. F.W.Lockwood, Belfast architect	
Ann	1849	1840-	" " " "
		m. James H.Woods	
Sarah Eliz.	1849	1841-	" " " "
		m. de Bruyn	
John	1850	1842- died young	" " " "
DAWSON, Wm. John	1854	1843-	Wm. & Isabella (Chapman) Dawson, Cabra,
		settled in Cootehill about 1864	m. Edwina Patterson, Dublin
I.Chapman	1887	1878-	Wm.John & Edwina (Patterson) Dawson
Jane Eveline	1887	1878-	" " " "

MITTON or MITTEN,

James	1800	1792-	Joseph & Mary (Stephenson) Mitten, Dung
Margaret	1807	1796-1813	" " "
Elizabeth	1808	1797- 1870	Alex. & Margaret (Hobson) Mitten
		m. Patk. Tully, RC shopkeeper, Cootehill	
Ruth	1808	1799-	" " " "
		m.James Fairbairn, Annahara	
Phoebe	1814	1803-	" " " "
		m.Andrew Parker, Cootehill	
Anne	1818	1807-	" " " "
		m. Bonner	
John	1811	1800-1867	James & Mary Mitten
		m. Margaret Mackie	
Abigail	1817	1805-1870	" " "
		m. James Phillipps Evans, Limerick	
Anne	1812	1802-1886	Joseph & Mary Mitten
		m. Isaac Chapman	
Joseph	1819	1805-1887	" " "
John	1820		" " "
Jane	1822	1813-1850	" " "
		m. James Creeth	
Elizabeth	1819	1807	m. Patterson
Ann	1828	1818-	James & Mary Mitten
Jane	1831	1822-1887	" " "
		m. Benjamin Mackie, Kincon	

PEARSON, Joseph 1780-1864

Isabella	1831	1819-	Joseph & Isabella (Mackie) Pearson, Cohaw
Elizabeth	1837	1824-50	"" " "
Mary Jane	1838	1826-	" " "
Benjamin Mackie	1845	1834-	" " "
Jacob	1847	1836-1863	" " "
		m. Eliza Fairbairn, Annahora	

WHITFIELD

Susanna	1807	1795-	John & Anne (Mitton) Whitfield , Knockatain
m. George Wetherald			
John	1809	1800-88	" " " "
m. Hannah Allen			
Ann	1863	1853-	John & Hannah (Allen) Whitfield
m. Smyth			
John Henry	1865	1855-	" " "
to Canada			
Ruth Emma	1872	1859-1874	" " "
Isaac	1873	1864-	John & Ann (Wilson) Whitfield, Killatee
Helen Priscilla	1876	1866	John & Sarah Jane (Allen) Whitfield, Killatee
Susan Rebecca	1883	1873	" " "

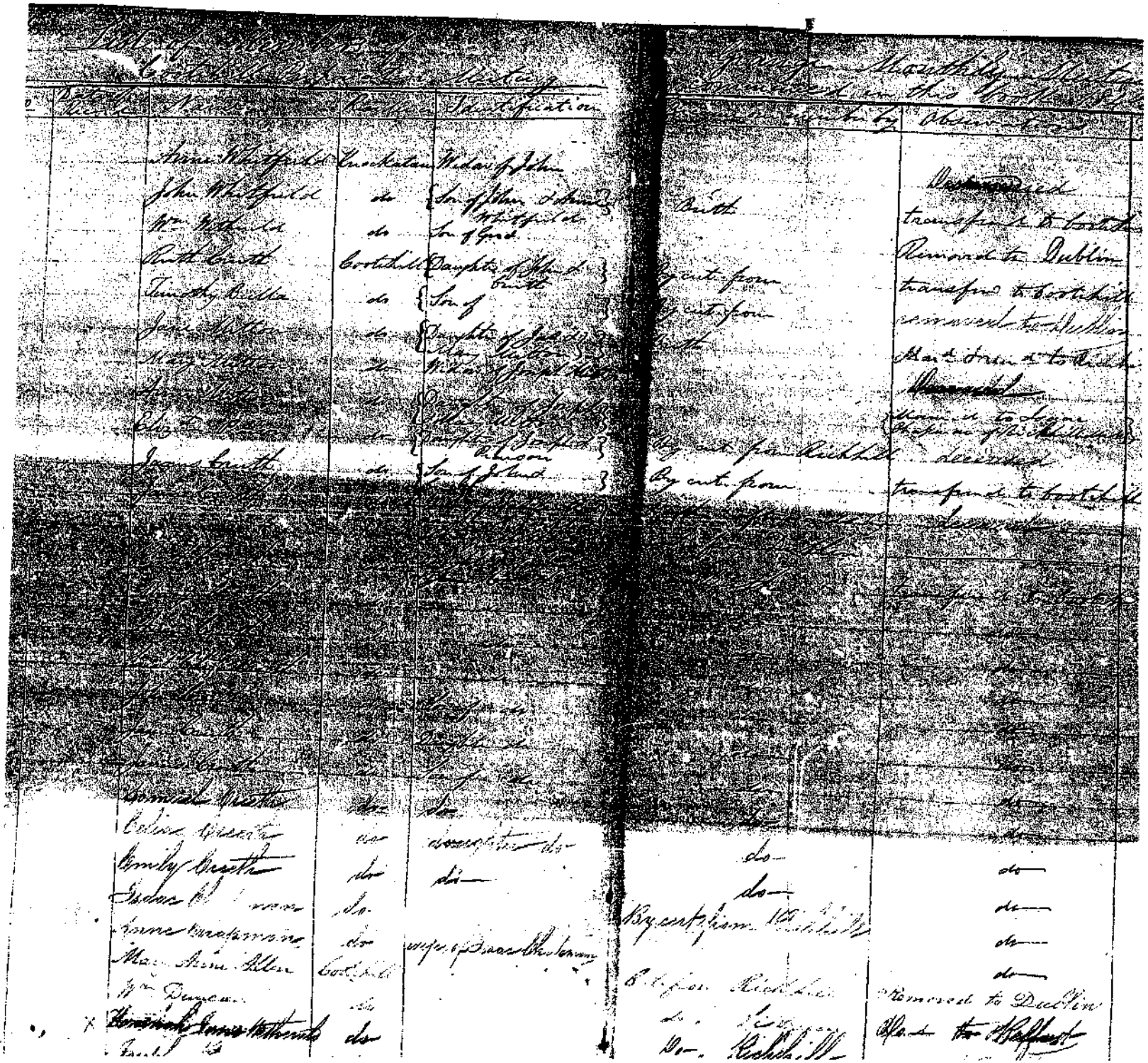
LIST OF PUBLIC FRIENDS WHO VISITED OLDCASTLE (1695-96), KILLAGH (1696--1710) and CARLOW (1710-1735)
PREPARED BY THOMAS HUTTON (in DFHL)

This little notebook hand-written by Thomas Hutton recalls the activity and importance of visiting Friends in Co.Cavan at the end of the 17th century.
Thomas Hutton of Killagh, Co.Cavan, Farmer, married Rachel Leybourne of Ardnahue, Co. Carlow at Newgarden 23-3-1703. they had both been married previously. At the time of his second marriage he had children Nehemiah, John and Susanna Malone. He seems to have moved from Oldcastle to Killagh, four miles west, in 1696 and to Carlow in 1710.
26 travelling Friends are listed as having had meetings at Oldcastle, and 85 at Killagh.
Some of the names listed are recognisable as living in Ireland e.g. Peter Feeron, John Barcroft, Gershon Boate, Patrick Henderson, William Edmundson.

****

LIST OF NAMES OF Co.CAVAN QUAKERS IN 1680
GREAT BOOK OF TESTIMONIES OF TITHE (YMG4)
This book contains a few sentences written individually by 780 Quakers living in Ireland in 1680 on their objection to paying tithe. It includes all who were adult householders and their wives, who were liable for tithe. It is probably the only document giving a clear idea of the number of adult Quakers in Ireland, listed meeting by meeting, while the first generation were still living and before the ruins of the Jacobite war of 1688-92.
These are the 22 names in Co.Cavan :

William Parker	Thomas Phillipps Sen.	Margaret Parker
Anthony Jackson	Thomas Langtree	Isabel Jackson
John Cox	Richard Faile	Elizabeth Faile
William Faile	Robert Unthank	Mary Faile
John Wilson	Thomas Hutcheson	Lettis Wilson
Thomas Morris	Myles Gray	Patience Reynolds
Nicholas Starky		Elinor Jackson
Edward Reynolds		Margaret Unthank



COOTEHILL PREPARATIVE MEETING CP 1.1

List of Members on 12th 4th mo. 1857

James Creeth) (his wife, Jane Creeth died 1850, aged 37)
Sarah)
John)
James)
Samuel) Family removed to Belfast
Jane)
Celia)

Ruth Creeth died 1863, aged 67

Isaac Chapman
Anne Chapman

John Whitfield
Hannah
Anna
Hannah
John Henry

Elizabeth Tully

John Whitfield Jun. removed to Lisburn

Joseph Pearson
Isabella
Jacob

Mary A. Beatey

Mary A.Mercer

COOTEHILL PREPARATIVE MEETING CP 1.1

List of members and non-members attending Meeting about 1870

MEMBERS	NON-MEMBERS
Isaac Chapman	Jacob Whitfield
Anne	Elizabeth
	Edward
W.J.Dawson	Eliza
	Susan
Charlotte Mitton	S.J.
John Whitfield	Eliza Webb
Anna	
John H.	Alice Hewitt
Ruth	
John Whitfield Jun.	
Sarah Jane	
Isaac	
Helen Priscilla	
John	
Mary	
Samuel died 1873, aged 2	
Catherine Murray	
James Dale	

List of Children in [illegible] Meeting 28 of 11 Month, 1873.

PARENTS' NAMES	Members or Attenders	CHILDREN'S NAMES. Boys.	Girls.	Ages.	Members or Attenders	PRESENT SCHOOLS.	REMARKS.
Sarah Jane Whitfield	M.	Isaac Whitfield		12	M.	Lesbian	
	M		Ella D Whitfield	9	"	National	
	M	John Whitfield 2nd		7	"	do	
	M.		Rebecca S. Whitfield	2	"	home	
Mrs Elizabeth Whitfield	M		Susan Whitfield	15	"	National	
" Winslow		James Winslow		13	A	1st day School	Don't know where these
" Redmond			Mary J. Redmond	15	A	National & 1st day	children some of them come & meet
" Vogan		James Vogan		14	A	National	occasionally
			Mary J Vogan	15	A	National	
" Brown		William Brown		11	A	National	
			Jane Brown	12	A	National	

	I	D	H
a	12	1	1
b	1		1
c	1	1	
	23	1	12 1

a	13	13	
b	1	1	
c	1	1	
	33	23	1

I suppose the first 5 children
members - If so this might
- members
After last out

1880

PIKE, RICHARD, Beech Grove, Dungannon
Richard

PURDY, JOHN, Grange, Moy
Elizabeth
William James
John H.

RAMSEY, MARY, Lismarlin, Dungannon

RICHARDSON, JAMES GREER, Trew Mount, Moy
Sophia C.

SHILLINGTON, JOHN, Lismulreavy, Grange, Moy
ANN

SWENARTON, THOMAS, Coolcush, Dungannon
SUSAN
Mary
Annie
William
Thomas
John

TOLERTON, REBECCA, Coolcush, Grange, Moy

WICKLOW, HANNAH, Drummond, Grange, Moy
William
Thomas
Hannah

WHITFIELD, SAMUEL, Finnely, Grange, Moy
ELIZA
Mary
John
Samuel
Eliza

COOTEHILL.

Meetings for Worship | First Day, at 11 a.m.
Fourth Day at 11 a.m.

PREPARATIVE MEETING,
the first First Day in the Month (except in Fifth month, when it is the second First Day.)

WM. J. DAWSON, *Clerk*,
Church Street, Cootehill.

CHAPMAN, ISAAC, Church Street, Cootehill
ANNE

DAWSON, WILLIAM JOHN, Church St., Cootehill
EDWINA MATILDA
Jane Eveline
I. Chapman

MITTEN, CHARLOTTE, Church Street, Cootehill

WHITFIELD, JOHN, Knockatain, Cootehill
Anna
John Henry A.

WHITFIELD, JOHN, jun., Killatee, Cootehill
SARAH JANE
Isaac
Helena Priscilla
John
Susan Rebecca

WHITFIELD, JACOB, Dounge, Cootehill
ELIZABETH
Susan

MARY TYLOR, 78 19 4 mo. 1866
Stamford Hill. Widow of Henry Tylor.

RACHEL VENTRISS, 79 17 2 mo. 1866
Darlington.

JAMES VICKERS, 72 23 10 mo. 1865
Nunthorpe, near Ayton.

SAMUEL WALKER, 65 13 3 mo. 1866
Carlton, near Pontefract.

THOMAS WALKER, 57 31 12 mo. 1865
Ullock. A Minister.

LUCINDA JANE WALLACE, 00 3 4 mo. 1866
Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.

ROBERT WARDER, *Croydon.* 35 3 12 mo. 1865

ALBERT BOOTH WATERFALL, 21 24 10 mo. 1865
Leeds. Son of John S. and Sarah Waterfall.

JOHN WATSON, 61 22 9 mo. 1866
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MARY WATSON, 86 10 7 mo. 1866
Saltaire, near Bradford. Widow of William Watson.

HANNAH WEAVER, *Kendal,* 75 16 3 mo. 1866

THOMAS W. WEBSTER, 31 10 6 mo. 1866
Dramlin, near Moyallen.

MORRIS WERE, 65 11 10 mo. 1865
Moorlands, Southampton.

MARY WEST, *York.* 70 22 12 mo. 1865

ELIZABETH WHEELER, 20 5 mo. 1866
Regent's Park, London. Age not given.

WILLIAM WHITBURN, 90 8 3 mo. 1866
Falmouth.

ANN FENWICK WHITE, 63 2 5 mo. 1866
Hampstead. Widow of Edward White,

SARAH WHITE, 80 15 4 mo. 1866
Muckamore, County Antrim.

ANNE WHITFIELD, 28 24 4 mo. 1865
Killatee, County Cavan.

Anne Wilson was the daughter of John and James Wilson, of Grange, and was married on the ninth month of 1862 to John Whitfield, of Killatee. Of a very open and cheerful disposition and affable in her intercourse with all, she was much beloved and respected by those who knew her.

She was very thoughtful about a future state and mindful of her allegiance to her Heavenly Father. "Very often," her husband says, "I have found her in some secluded part of the house pouring out her soul before the Lord. She would often impress upon my mind the necessity of seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, believing that all things necessary would be added." From the time of her receiving a visit from an English friend who was visiting families in that neighbourhood, and who spoke to her very pointedly on the uncertainty of life,

though she was then in usual health, she would often speak of her departure from this world.

About six months after this visit A. W. shewed symptoms of pulmonary consumpton, and as her health began to decline she applied for medical advice. On the Doctor perceiving a cheerfulness in her manner not common with persons in her precarious state, he thought it his duty to tell her plainly the nature of her complaint and the improbability of her recovery. She received this intelligence with calmness and composure, and from that time, fifteen months previous to her death, she had no expectation of recovery.

About two months before the close she committed her husband and her dear little boy to the protection of the Lord, and turned her mind altogether from the things of this world to that into which she was so soon expecting to enter. "One day," her husband writes, "when I was sitting beside her, she remarked that some time ago she wept over her past transgressions, but now all tears were dried up, and she alluded to a portion of Scripture she had read which gave her great comfort." After this, knowing that "her peace was made with God through Christ, her risen Lord," she spoke to those of her own house,

and those who came to see her of "the goodness of God to her through Christ Jesus."

On First-day evening, the day before her death, many of her friends coming to see her, and the Doctor also coming, she asked how long he thought she might be here, for she wished to bid her friends a final farewell. On hearing his opinion she expressed her resignation to the Lord's will; and her calmness and willingness to leave this world was such, that the Doctor remarked he had never seen the like before. She then took an affectionate leave of her friends.

"A few hours before her close" we again quote her husband's words, "on my asking her how she felt respecting eternity, she said, 'All tears are dried up, and all fear taken away, but, oh! how it would have been with us if we had been more frequently asking such questions.'" She talked but little afterwards, but during a period of great suffering which ensued was continually in prayer to her Heavenly Father to have mercy on her a poor sinner, and if it were His will to allay her pains. They soon abated, and she quietly and peacefully passed away.

ALICE WIGHAM, *Rathmines.* 1 17 10 mo. 1865
Daughter of Henry Wigham.

JOHN WIGGINS, [illegible]

TITLE DEEDS RELATING TO Co.CAVAN QUAKERS

Nos. 1,2,3 are held in Lisburn Strong Room

Nos. 4,5,6 are in Public Record Office, Belfast

1. Indenture (uncompleted) 1790 betwwen Joseph Nicholson, John Freeman and Daniel Penrose regarding James Treanor & his Son William Treanor's Annuity for repair of Quaker meeting house at Coothill.

2. Memorandum of Agreement 1903 between John Whitfield Jun. and Thomas Henry White, Henry Barcroft, Arthur Pim, John Nicholson, John G. Greeves for 999 year Lease of Mission or Assembly Hall , Church St. Cootehill for £100.

3.Indenture 1993 between Ulster Friends Trustees Ltd. and Austin & Noeline Adams, Market St., Cootehill for Mission or Assembly Hall for £10.

4. D.645/13 reference at PRONI. Indenture made 4th October 1712

Between: Merrick King of Oldcastle, William Jones of Cootehill, John Bell of Ballyhaes

And: William Whiteside of Killyman, John Nicholson, Joseph Robson of Lurgan

By virtue of Indenture of Lease 25th April 1711 by Thomas Coote to Isaac Davenport, linen weaver of Coothill ..... Isaac Davenport hath demised to M.K. , W.J., and J.B. the plot of ground joining to the high road at or near Cootehill consisting of about one hundred yards length and thirty yards depth bounded and enclosed for the whole ..... and space ..... for the use and ..... of the people called Quakers .....

[signed] Merrick King Jones John Bell his mark

5. D. 645/14 reference at PRONI. Indenture made 17th of November 1718

Between: The Honorable Thomas Coote, of Cootehill in Co.Cavan

And: John Mitten Jun. of Campstown in the parish of Kill, Co.Cavan

James Mitten of Carolin? and parish of Drumgoon, Co.Cavan both linen weavers

T.C. hath let to J.M and J.M. the messuage being that part of land now in the possession of their father John Mitten, being a part of the land called Drumaveale with one acre of turf bog in Tullyherchin .....

during the natural lives of John Davenport second son of Isaac Davenport and Joseph Davenport third son to I.D. of Cootehill, linen weaver & of George Richardson second son to George Richardson of Cootehill, Merchant. .....

paying yearly for the space of three years .....the sum of one pound four shillings and sixpence sterling .....and paying from the three years .....during the continuation of the demise the yearly rent of ten shillings sterling .....

Thomas Coote shall & may from time to time have free use of land for any stone, coal, lead,

salt, alum, timber mineral, marl or limestone to be gotten on the demised premises .....
making full recompense to the said J.M & J.M. for such loss sustained thereby in their grass, corn, herbs, roots or plants .....
J.M & J.M. will within the space of five years .....at their own proper costs and charges erect and build 2 or 3 good substantial stone or ..... wall houses ...40 foot long and 10 foot high in the side wall with straight up gable ends and brick or stone chimneys therein and shall also roof the same with good substantial timber of oak, ash or fir .....
and within the space of seven years erect .....two other good substantial mud wall houses each to be 30 foot long and shall also roof the same with .....oak, ash or fir .....
and within the space of three years enclose ...with a substantial wall of stone or brick or with a good quicksett hedge ditch or fence lined with trees of oak, ash, beech or fir .....
the said Thomas Coote ordained in his stead and place put Thomas Hamersly of Cootehill his true and lawful attorney for him .....
[signed] H ...t John Mitten James Mitten

6. D.847/1/4/1 reference at PRONI. Indenture made [no date] 1754
Between: Deborah Carleton
Elizabeth Carleton pardners and heirs of Joshua Carleton, deceased
And: James Trenor of Lixtran? parish of Kilshaniskey, Co.Cavan linen draper
Benjamin Simson of Menalin? parish of Clenish Co. Monaghan linen draper
John Shepherd of or near Cootehill parish of Drumgoon Co.Cavan linen weaver

Whereas Charles Coote .....let unto Joshua Carleton the messuages wherein William McGirl now dwelleth together with the backside gardens outhouse tenements belonging ..... in the town of Cootehill also those acres of land thereunto adjoining lying and being in the parish of Killyoriel? and Barony of Tullygarvey Co. Cavan and now being in the beneficial tenure and occupation of the said Deborah & Elizabeth Carleton .....
for and during the natural lives of Rachel Carleton, Deborah Carleton and Elizabeth Carleton ..

Now this Indenture further witnesseth that D.C. & E.C. for diverse good causes and valuable considerations then hereunto moving & more especially for and in consideration of the sum of Five shillings sterling as also for and in consideration of the rents, covenants & agreements hath demised ..... unto J.T., B.S., & J.S. all the plot of ground in Cootehill aforesaid commonly known by the name of the Quakers meeting house yard being by estimation 100 yards length & 30 yards breadth ....formerly bounded together with the house or houses thereon with all their rights .....

[signed] Deb Carleton James Trenor Eliz Carleton
Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos Warren Jas Moore

This Indenture made the day of
in the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
ninety Between Joseph Nicholson of Bunn in the
Grocer and Tallow Chandler and Peter Freeman of Rathangan in the County
of the one part and Daniel Pearse of Ballas in the County
of the other part Whereas James Freeman of Athlone in the County of
Town Gentleman departed this life and Testament in Writing duly
executed Devised unto William Freeman his Son his Lands and Houses of
Athlone Rathangan Lismanagher Ballinasloe Drumdarragh and the Residue
of his Tenements and Houses in Ballinasloe and otherwise disposed of by
his said Will And whereas the said William Freeman his Heirs and
Assigns from and Immediately after the Decease of the said Testator
for and during his Interest and Term in and to every of them
subject to an Annuity of Three pounds sterling to be paid to the
Rector and Repairing of the Parish Meeting House in Ballinasloe for so
long a time as the united Society should continue to meet and
assemble together for the Worship of God in that meeting house and by his
said Will appointed his said Son William Freeman James Nicholson of the
City of Dublin Gentleman Richards and Thomas Greer Executors for the
Effectuating of said Annuity of Three pounds thereout and
mentioned and thereby said Will empowered the Quarterly Clergy of
the Quarters of the Province of Ulster and the Province or
of any one or more of said Trustees to nominate and by writing
or more Trustee or Trustees in the Room or place of said Trustee
or Trustees so Dying or Resigning And whereas the said
William Freeman and James Nicholson are both dead and Joseph
Richardson has declined Intermeddling in the Management of said
Annuity And whereas the said Joseph Nicholson and
John Freeman as Trustees hereto have been appointed by said
Meeting Trustees for the Management of said Annuity in the place
and Stead of those Trustees who have Died and Resigned as aforesaid
And whereas all the Estate and Interest of the said William
Freeman in and to the said Lands and Tenements was Devised by
said Will to said William Freeman hereinafter by reason of Assignments
become Vested in the said Daniel Pearse subject to and Chargeable
with said Annuity of Three pounds And whereas the said
Daniel Pearse being entitled to free Passage the said Annuity and
to get the said Lands and Tenements discharged and

123

And for the Same Hee hath promised to the said Trustees and to the said Quarterly Meeting of Quakers to pay unto the said Trustees the Sum of Forty Eight pounds Sterling in the Succession Rent of said Annuity together with Seaven years arrears of Rent at Seven pounds per Annum amounting to the Sum of Seventy one pounds Sterling making in the whole the Sum of Sixty nine pounds Sterling. And Whereas the said Trustees by and with the Approbation and Consent of the Quarterly Meeting of Quakers have taken in Consideration of said Sum of Sixty nine pounds to be paid by the said Daniel Penrose to the said Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman at or before the Ensealing and delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof the said Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman do hereby acknowledge and thereof and of and from every part thereof Do acquit Release Discharge the said Daniel Penrose his Heirs Executors and Administrators by these presents for ever they the said Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman Have Remised Released and ~~Quitted~~ and by these presents Do and each of them Doth remise release and Quit Claim unto the said Daniel Penrose his Heirs Executors and Administrators and Assigns for or on Account of the Annuity or yearly Sum of Seven pounds payable (or supposed) and recoverable both at Law and in Equity for Recovering the Same and also all such Estate Right Title Interest Property Claim and Demand which the said Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman have or any of them Matter of Right and Power in Law or out of the said Lands and Premises to the said Daniel Penrose as aforesaid so that the said Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman and each of them and from such Annuity and Arrears and all such Estate Claim and Demand and all Distress on the said Lands and Premises and Power and Remedy for Recovery thereof. Hereby Declared and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents that the said Lands and Premises hereby mentioned to have been released in the said Annuity Deed shall be henceforth Discharged and Exonerated of and from the said

Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of Three pounds and all [illegible] Remedies for Recovery thereof and all arrears thereof if any now due and owing. **And** the said Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman Do and Each of them Doth [illegible] for themselves Severally and for their Several and respective [illegible] Executors & Administrators Covenant promise and agree to and with the said Daniel Penrose his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns that he the said Daniel Penrose his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall and may at all times forever hereafter peaceably and Quietly have hold occupy possess and Enjoy all and Singular the said Lands and Tenements freed and Discharged of and from said Annuity of three pounds without the Let Suit Trouble eviction Interruption or Disturbance of the said Thomas Green Joseph Nicholson and John Freeman their Heirs Successors Executors and administrators or any other person or persons claiming or to claim by from or under them or any of them. **In Witness** whereof the [illegible] aforesaid have hereunto Set their hands and Seals the Day and year first before Written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Joseph Nicholson
in presence of
Jn.o Christy
and by John Freeman in
Presence of
Joseph Nevitt

Joseph Nicholson
John Freeman

Received from Daniel Penrose in the foregoing Deed named the Sum of Sixty nine pounds Sterling in full for the Consideration Money in said Deed Mentioned the Day and year first in said Deed Written.
Present,
Jn.o Christy

£69.. 0.. 0

Joseph Nicholson

Memorandum of Agreement

Made the eleventh day of May one thousand nine hundred and three Between John Whitfield junior of Archdene Earlswood Road in the City of Belfast Florence Hennessy White of Orange Hall Landscape in the County of Armagh Miller Henry Barcroft of the Glen Newry in the County of Down Gentleman Arthur Kidd of Kinnard Lisburn in the County of Antrim Manufacturer John Nicholson of Tullybrague Loughgall in the County of Armagh Farmer and John G Greeves of Grange near Moy in the County of Tyrone Trustees of the Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends of the Province of Ulster (all hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Trustees") of the other part Whereby in consideration of the Trustees granting to the said John Whitfield junior a lease for nine hundred and ninety nine years of the Messuage and premises situate on the East side of Church Street in the Town of Cootehill in the County of Cavan known as the [illegible] set forth in the [illegible] which has been or will in due course be executed by the said Trustees it is hereby agreed as follows

1. How the said John Whitfield junior will pay to the said Trustees the sum of fifty pounds being one moiety of the consideration money of Two named in the said draft Lease upon the execution of the said Lease and will pay the remaining moiety of the said sum of one hundred pounds by instalments or otherwise as he shall think fit within two years from the date of the execution of the said Lease and will also pay to the said Trustees interest at the rate of five pounds per cent per annum upon such portion of the said last mentioned moiety of the said sum of one hundred pounds as shall for the time being be unpaid after the date of the execution of the said Lease

2. The said John Whitfield junior shall and will forthwith make and construct a yard at the back of the said premises extending for a distance of twenty feet on each side from the rere of the said Orange or Assembly Hall said yard to be enclosed by a good and substantial Wall or fence to be erected and made by the said John Whitfield junior to the satisfaction of the Trustees as shewn on the plan annexed to this Agreement.

3. The said John Whitfield junior will also remove the Gates which

are now at the inner end of the covered roadway or passage leading to the Meeting House and Burial Ground of the Trustees and will re-erect and replace the said Gates opposite to their present position and in a line with the back boundary of the yard to be made and enclosed as hereinbefore mentioned the proposed new site and position of the said Gates being marked with the letters A and B on the said plan hereto annexed and the said Gates when so removed and re erected as hereinbefore mentioned shall remain and be the property of the Trustees but shall be maintained and kept in good repair and condition solely by the said John Whitfield Junior.

4. The said yard to be constructed and made and the said Gate to be removed and re erected to the satisfaction of the Trustees before the thirty first day of December one thousand nine hundred and three

5. The said John Whitfield Junior shall be at liberty to erect such buildings stables and conveniences as he may think fit or necessary upon that portion of the premises in the rere of the said Mission or Assembly Hall which is shown on the said plan hereto annexed and is thereon coloured blue and which said portion of the said premises contains by admeasurement from the rere of the said Mission or Assembly Hall twenty feet and in width ten and a half feet or thereabouts

In Witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first herein written

Signed by the said John Whitfield Junior In presence of
Thos Aitken Clerk Belfast

John Whitfield

Signed by the said Thomas Henry White In presence of
Jacob M'Finch. mercantile Clerk Tandragee
Wm Ferguson Miller Tandragee

Thos H White

Signed by the said Henry Bancroft In presence of
Ellis Jones Solicitor Belfast

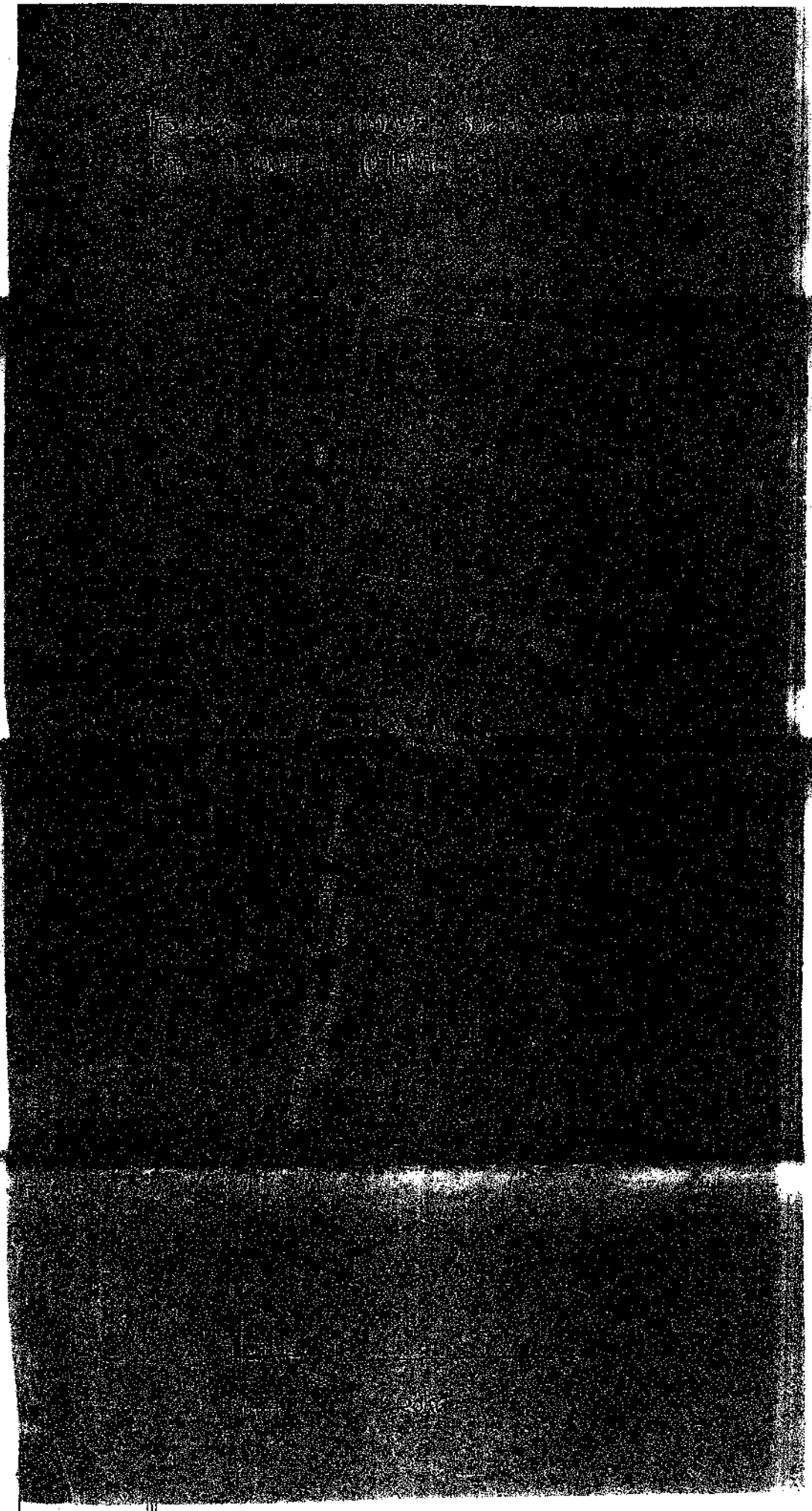
Henry Bancroft

Signed by the said Arthur Pim In presence of
Thomas Lamb 47 Rosemary St Belfast Stockbroker Clerk
John M'Cracken 47 Rosemary St Belfast Law Clerk

Signed by the said John Nicholson In presence of
H L Nicholson Manager Loughgall Merchant
G R Nicholson Manager Loughgall Merchant

John G Greeves

Signed by the said John G Greeves In presence of
Thomas Ramsey Personal Assistant Clerk
Henry Haydock Draper Dungannon





THIS INDENTURE made the 8 day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety ~~Two~~ Three and made between THE ULSTER FRIENDS TRUSTEES LIMITED having its registered office at 32 ~~Arthur Street~~ Lamont Building Drumnaveil Enniskillen in the City of Belfast (hereinafter called " the Vendor") of the One Part and AUSTIN ADAMS AND NOELENE ADAMS both of Market Street, Cootehill in the County of Cavan (hereinafter referred to as " the Purchasers") of the Other Part

WHEREAS

The Vendor is seized and possessed inter alia of the hereditaments and premises hereinafter more particularly described and intended to be hereby assured for an estate of inheritance in fee simple subject to and with the benefit of a certain Indenture of Lease made the 11th day of May, 1903 and made between Thomas Henry White and Others of the One Part and John Whitfield of the Other Part for the term of 999 years from the 11th day of May, 1903 subject to the yearly rent of One Pound (£1.00) and to the covenants and conditions on the Lessees part therein contained (hereinafter referred to as "the Lease")

The Purchasers have represented to the Vendor that they are the persons now entitled to the Lessees interest under the Lease.

The Vendor has agreed with the Purchasers for the sale to them for the price of Ten Pounds (£10.00) of the Freehold interest in the property hereinafter more particularly described and intended to be hereby assured subject to and with the benefit of the Lease but otherwise free from encumbrances.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Ten Pounds (£ 10.00) now paid by the Purchasers to the Vendor (the receipt whereof the Vendor doth hereby acknowledge) the Vendor as beneficial owner doth hereby grant and convey unto the Purchasers ALL THAT AND THOSE the messueage or tenement situate on the east of Church Street in the Town of Cootehill known as " the Mission or Assembly Hall" together with the dwelling house, stables, yards and out buildings thereto belonging which said premises are situate in the Townland of Drumnaveil North, Parish of Drumgoon, Diocese of Kilmore and County of Cavan TO HOLD same unto and to the use of the Purchasers as joint tenants in fee simple subject to and with the benefit of the Lease but otherwise free from encumbrances.

The Purchasers being the persons entitled to the Lessees interest under the Lease hereby declare that the Lease shall in so far as same is capable at law of so doing forthwith merge with and be extinguished in the Freehold reversion expectant thereon.

129

REGISTRY OF DEEDS DUBLIN
54 MINUTES AFTER 4 O'CLOCK ON THE 18 DAY OF
March 1993
BOOK 37 NO. 184

4878

The Vendor hereby acknowledges the right of the Purchasers to production of the documents specified in the Schedule hereto and to take copies thereof and undertakes with the Purchasers for the safe custody of same.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED for the purposes of the stamping of this instrument that this is an instrument to which Section 112 of the Finance Act, 1990 does not apply by virtue of being an assurance of an existing property only.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £ 5,000.00.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the property hereby assured is entirely situate within the town of Cootehill.

IN WITNESS whereof the Vendor has caused his common seal to be affixed and the Purchasers have set their hands and affixed their seals hereto the day and year first herein written.

The Seal of ULSTER FRIENDS
TRUSTEES LIMITED was hereto
affixed in the presence of:-

Donnad G. Neill (Director Co Secretary)
42A Cadogan Pk
Belfast BT9 6HH

J. H. Glass (Director)
15 Malborough Park North,
Belfast BT9 6HJ.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
by the PURCHASERS
in the presence of:-

Noelene Adams.

SCHEDULE

1: Original Conveyance made the 24th day of November, 1891 and made between Thomas Henry White of the First Part , Thomas Henry White and Others of the second part and Thomas Henry White of the Third Part , Thomas Henry White of the fourth part, John Frederick Harris and Others of the 5th part, Benjamin Frankland Haughton and Others of the 6th part, James Nicholson Richardson of the 7th part, Thomas Henry White & Others of the 8th part.

2: Original Deed appointing new Trustees dated the 12th of January, 1943 and made between R.H. S. Richardson & Others of the One Part and Ulster Friend Trustees Limited of the Other part.

EXCERPTS FROM A NOTE BOOK KEPT BY JAMES THOMPSON, COOTEHILL CONTAINING A LIST OF VISITS TO FRIENDS MEETING COOTEHILL, BY TRAVELLING FRIENDS 1788-1827.

A photocopy of this notebook is in Friends Strong Room, Lisburn.

Followed by copies of pages of Journals of Travelling Friends :

John Gratton, England 1696
Thomas Story, England 1716
Sarah Grubb, Clonmel 1785
Mary Dudley, Clonmel 1791
Job Scott, America 1793
William Forster, England 1813
Joseph John Gurney, &
Elizabeth Fry, England
(brother & sister) 1827

10 Mo 27 Ruth Antrum & Sarah Harrison & her companion Sarah Berry visited & guided by Rly Thos Murphy & Isaac Haddock Ken They held a Public Meet in Bremans large Ball Room, where the Meet was much disturbed by a drunken Officer & by a Priest

---

1799
4 Mo 18 David Sands accompanied & Gotchile by Abraham Jackson & Joseph Boardman

---

3 Mo 4 Friend Thomas Tavernor accompanied by Joseph Phelps of Hoyalen and had a Public Meeting with the Town's People in the Presbyterian Meet House

---

10 Mo 14 Sarah Stephenson & Mary Jeffreys from England accompanied her by Joseph Barns & Thos Jackson Edenderry They Later Returned home & left They Friends who stayed from the 11th to the 14th went North thence to Cookstown

---

12 Mo 25 Hannah Barnard from New York & Elizh Rogers hall from Rhode Island accompanied by Wm Hogg & Bro Courtney Ken

his Wife & Sons
Honeychurch from England
with Joseph Nicholson
Sen.r & his Son Junr came hither
had a Meeting at our Meetinghouse
visited fr.ds Families had a
Publick Meeting at the
Presbyterian Meetinghouse

---

12 Mo.th 22 Richard Jorden
came to this Place from North
America accompanied
here by Wm Wedherald Rathbone

1807
12 Mo.th 2d Elizabeth Wigham
& her daughter in law Barbara
Wigham came here from Dublin
accompanied by Wm Berkett
& Sam.l Gurney Staid here two
days Two Meetings & Return.d

Thomas & Chaise Sarah Watson
her companion Vincent Pallet
Guible from Athlone had a
Publick Meeting in our Meetinghouse
& a Publick Meeting for the Towns
People at 6 o Clock in the
Evening in Bowmans Ball
Room where She Spoke much
on the paying for preaching the
hireling Clergy declared if they
People if they would but stop
paying their Clergy there
not be a total Silence
among them
She left five Guineas
with one to give away
to the poor & the distressed
Inhabitants of Coothill
which I did & so

10th Mo 26th Mary Watson
from Waterford & Sam.
Stott from Dublin
had a Meeting with Castlehill
Friends at my house
where they Lodged and
had a Publick Meeting next
day for the towns People
&c. in our New Meeting
House at the Fort for the
first time that Town
was held in our New
Meeting House it was a very
good Meeting Peopel
in general will Geard
thereunto, Joseph Gough &
Ben Allen was then Guides
from thence Rode to

11th Mo 1st 4th day

Deborah Darby and
Rebecca Byrd
from England accompanied
from Dublin by William Allen
of said Place held a Publick
Meeting at our new Meeting house
at the Fort wherein we had
nearly the full of the Town
of Towns People this Meeting
was seemingly very Satisfactory to
every Person present
Stay'd at this next
day for Co. Tyrone

They held a Meeting at
our Meeting House at the Fort
Four Friends Sarah Tuckett
had a concern to hold a Publick
Meeting for the Towns People as
they Moravians & Methodists at the
Methodists Meeting House at 6 O'Clock
same Evening to general Satisfaction
Cootehill 19 of 8th Month 1818

Our dear Friends Benjamin
White from America Province
Pensylvania & Abel Pim London
in the course of their Religious Labo
& Travels through this Nation came
to Cootehill 12 of 3d Month 1819
held a Meeting with us at Seven Clock
same Evening & next day proceeded on to
Moat accompanied by Wm Nicholson
[illegible]

Our dear Friends John Pirtcha
from Essex England came here in
the Course of a Religious Travels, accom
by Henry Penrose Jun. from Waterford
& Thos Wakefield Jun. near Moyallon
had a Meeting on 2d they first here
Who generally attend & held a Meet
Publick for others at 6 O'Clock in
Meeting they staid two or three
Worthies & proceeded on to Grange
Co. Tyron

Cootehill 26 of 8th Month 1819

Our dear Friends Elizbath Robson
from Durarn England & Rebecca
Ridgway from Waterford Ireland
in the Course of their Religious Travels
through this Nation accompanied
from Grange Co. Tyron by Wm Jones
& his wife came to Cootehill 1st of
Seventh Month 1820 on 2d
held, or attended [illegible]

& in the Evening of same day
held a Public Meeting for Worship
in the Presbyterian Meeting house
wherein it was said that there
was near Seven hundred persons
Elizabeth Robson stood up for
two hours & half & was favoured to
in Public Testimony in a
wonderful manner & to general
Satisfaction Also in Supplication
at the close distributed a Quantity
of Small books to the Gathering
or People, they left us on Seventh
day morning for Ballymurry
Thomas Greer accompanied them
as Guides Thos Greer & his wife
Returned home

Coothill 5th of Seventh
M. 1820

Our dear Friends from England
Charles Parker & Daniel Oliver
the latter from Newcastle upon Tine
the former from Lancaster England
in course of their Religious travels
a young Lad named Joseph
Hunter near Antrim or Belfast
as Guide, came to Coothill
early on Sunday held a Meeting
with the few friends here &
from thence went to Ballymurry
next day & staid one night
with us

N.B. The above mentioned
Friend from England
Charles Parker departed
this life a few weeks since
from this date 27th of 7th Month 1822
by an obstruction in his bowels
in the Penn Mathew Vessel

Our valuable friends John Stapley
& his Companion Benj.a Seebohm
the latter from Germany & the former
from England came here in course
of their Religious visit to this nation
held a Meeting in our meeting-house
Coothehill 5th day morning with
our Society & many others attended
it was to general Satisfaction
they had for guides Samuel Dudley
of Rosgrea & Henry Perry, Dublin
they all lodged with us, & next day
from this to Armagh, next day
had a Meeting appointed at
12 O Clock at Richhill & thence
to Grange Co. Tyrone to our
Quarterly Meeting there

Our valuable friend [illegible]
of London, now visiting [illegible]
in this Nation in the course of
his religious visit came to
Coothill at the above date
held a Meeting for Worship
with us in our Meeting house
on first day

1827

Came our valuable Friends from
London in the course of their religious
travels through this nation
Coothill also [illegible] John Gurney
and Elizabeth Fry & others
in their Chaise (in their own
Coach & horses held a
with us in our Meeting
wherein there was a large
gathering of different persons

1695. And after some time it came upon me to go and visit Friends in *Ireland*; there had divers of them been in *England* sundry times, and a Love lived in me to them, wherefore I gave up to go, and went to *Westchester* in order to it, but found there was an Imbargo laid upon Ships that they must not go out, so that when we could not go for *Ireland*, we went to *Shrewsbury*, and so down into *Herefordshire*, R. *Needham* being with me, and to the Yearly Meeting in *Wales*, at 1696. *Ponty Moyle* in *Monmouthshire*, a fine Meeting it was, and after at the *Plant*, and so over the Passage into *Glouceſterſhire*, and to *Briſtol*, and into *Somerſetſhire* to *Richard Vickris*'s at *Chew*, *John Whiting*'s at *Wrington*, and *William Lawrence*'s at *Uxbridge*, and back to *Briſtol* to the Yearly Meeting there, and from thence to the Yearly Meeting at *London*, and after that returned home with my Wife, and ſtaid at home about ſeven Days, and then ſet forward again for *Ireland* with *Godfrey Newhall* a Friend of *Yorkſhire*, and went to *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland* for *George Rook*'s Company, and ſo to Sea; the Winds were ſomewhat contrary, and we were in ſome Danger of our Lives, but we put into the *Iſle of Man*, and at laſt arrived ſafe at *Dublin* in the Fifth Month.

Weſtchester. Shrewsbury. Herefordſhire. 1696. Wales. Ponty Moyle. Plant. Glouceſterſhire. Somerſetſhire. Vickris. Yorkſhire. Cumberland. Rook's.

An Account of the Places and Meetings I was at, and Friends where I Lodged.

Week.	Days.	Places.	Counties.	Friends.
5th Month	24 25	5		
	26 27 28	6 5	Dublin City and County	Ab. Strettles
	29 30	4 & 5	Tredarth Town	an Inn
	31	6	Dundalk Louth County	an Inn
		7	Newry	

Week.	Days.	Places.	Counties.	Friends.	1694.
	1	7	Newry	County of Down	an Inn	6th Month
	2	1	Day Lurgan	Ditto of Ardmagh,	R. Hoopes	
	3	2	Tantacarubet	Ditto	John Robſon's	
	4	3	Manullen	Ditto	Alex. Chriſty's	
	5	4	Lurgan again	Ditto	Rob. Hoopes	
	6	5	Ballenderry	County of Antrain	R. Boy's	
	7	6	Rillabofough	County of Down	R. Mercer's	
	8	7	Antrain	Count. of Antram	J. Fletcher's	
	9	1	Liſnegarvey	Ditto	Eliz. Steer's	
	10	2	Belfaſt	Ditto	John Tay's	
	11	3	Carreckfergus	Ditto	Tho. Calvert's	
	12	4	Antrain Town	Ditto	W. Wilkinſon's	
	13	5	Grange	Ditto	J. Greenwood's	
	14	6	Ballanacree	Ditto	James Moor's	
	15	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	16	1	Day Colrain	County of Derry	A. Melvin's	
	17	2	Dunclady	Ditto	Will. Henderſon's	
	18	3	Mawarongl	Ditto	James Starrat's	
			Toberhead	Ditto	Tho. Gregg's	
	19	4	Dawſon Bridge	Ditto	Francis Scerſon's	
	20	5	Belly Ioman	Antram	James Hamerſly's	
	21	6	Belleke	Ditto	Hugh Wilkinſon's	
	22	7	Ballandrum	Ditto	Tho. Erwins	
	23	1	Day Lurgan	Count of Ardm.	R. Hoopes	
	24	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	25	3	Tallybridge	Ditto	Will. Nicholſon's	
	26	4	Grange near	Charl. ditto	John Whiteſide's	
			Tyrone Town and County		W. Williamſon's	
	27	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	28	6	Ulſter Province Meeting,	In the County		
	29	7		of Ardmagh	Will. Gray's	
	30	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	31	2	Bellyhagan	Ditto	Matt. Dale's	
		1	Thorough part of Monagham		Ditto	
		2	Coathill	Caven County	R. Davenport's	7th Month
		4	Druincain	Ditto	John Bells	
		5	Old Caſtle	County of Meath	Mer. King's	

d = Drogheda

Mawarongl = Magheva

ANNO 1716. fully and kindly entertained: The next Day, after he had ſhewed us his Deer-park, and ſome of his Fields, with ſome other Entertainments, the two Friends went back to *Limerick*, but I ſtaid till the 1ſt of the Seventh Month; and, being the Seventh Day Morning, my Brother and Couſin went with me, about five Miles, to the Houſe of ------ *Waller*; where the ſame Friends and ſome others met me from *Limerick*: That Evening we went to *John Aſhton*'s, within five Miles of *Birr*.

HERE we had a large Meeting next Day, but not very open: In the Evening I went to *Birr*, with *Thomas Winſloe*; where I was kindly entertained by him and his.

Birr. ON the 3d we had a Meeting there; where came many People, and ſome Officers and Soldiers: All behaved civilly, and Truth was over all, and it was a good Meeting.

Greenogue. ON the 4th we ſet forwards, accompanied by *Thomas Winſloe*, and ſome others: That Night we lodged with *Joſhua Cliburn*, at the Mote of *Greenogue*; where we had a large Meeting next Day, but not very open; there being many young People in it, not yet arrived at a ſufficient Senſe of Truth; and, tho' under a Profeſſion of it, many of them have little Deſire after it, but think themſelves ſafe; having had their Education in the Form, think all is well, and want nothing: and ſo it is in many other Places. That Night we ſtaid there again, and the next Day went near to *Oldcaſtle*, to *John Freeman*'s; where we lodged.

Oldcaſtle. ON the 7th, being the Sixth of the Week, we had a ſmall, but open and tender Meeting at *Oldcaſtle*: That Night I returned to *John Freeman*'s; where I was freely entertained.

Cout hill. ON the 8th I went to *Cout-hill*, and lodged at *Iſaac Davenport*'s.

ON the 9th, being the Firſt of the Week, we had two large Meetings, which were filled, eſpecially in the Afternoon, with many Strangers, there being great Openneſs among the People thereaway; and Things were very well.

Monaghan. ON the 10th, in the Morning, we went forward to *Monaghan*; where there were three or four Friends: and, as there had been ſome Times before, we got a Meeting at the *Bull-Inn*, in a large upper Room. To this Meeting came a Crowd of Papiſts, Epiſcopalians, and ſome Presbyterians; and ſome of the younger ſort, eſpecially Papiſts, were a little wanton and airy at firſt; but Truth ariſing, they were generally tamed by the Power and Wiſdom of it, though they did not know what did it; and the Meeting continued ſober to the End, though ſome two or three Papiſts withdrew, when I had expoſed the Inſignificancy of their Doctrine of Tranſubſtantion: but the Meeting ended well, to the Honour of our great LORD; of whom is the Power and Wiſdom.

THAT Night we lodged at the ſame Inn, where *John Barecroft* and his Wife had come to us from the North, in the Time of the Meeting; and the next Day I went on near to *Charlemont*, to our Friend *William Whiteſide*'s, jun. who made me very welcome.

Charlemont.

Park again to lodge, and in the morning ſat with the family and others then preſent, and ſome profitable counſel opened. From thence we went to Edenderry; and next day, being the firſt of the week, we ſtaid, and were at their own meeting, their preparative meeting, a public meeting in the afternoon, and in the evening ſat with their miniſters and elders; at all which, merciful help was near in the needful time, and enabled to diſcharge our ſeveral duties in ſimplicity, for which the reward of peace and quietude was not withheld. On ſecond day the 8th of 8th month, we came to Oldcaſtle, and were at their meeting next day, where many people not of our ſociety attended; amongſt whom there was openneſs to labour. After meeting we ſtaid with thoſe few in profeſſion with us, when their low eſtate was felt, ſympathized with, and counſel flowed thereto.

On 4th day we went to Cootehill, where are very few friends; they are in a poor ſhattered ſituation as to the life of religion, and ſcarce able to keep up their meetings. Many of the town's people came to the meeting, and it was a ſolid favoured opportunity; and a comfortable belief attended our minds, that there is a precious ſeed in that place; but the profeſſors of truth are ſtumbling blocks. We ſat down with them ſelect at the concluſion of the meeting, and found it exerciſing work to viſit the ſeed in them, but were enabled honeſtly to diſcharge our ſeveral duties *. From thence we went to

* In a letter dated the next day, ſhe writes: "Through divine ſupport, mercifully vouchſafed from day to day,

Caſtleſhane, a place very like Cootehill; and in the evening after the meeting there, reached Grange, near Charlemount, and lodged at the houſe of —— a viſited young man, who, with two others in his family, afford a comfortable proſpect of a revival of ancient ſimplicity, and right zeal in that place. Our ſpirits were nearly united to them, and the ſtreams of encouraging counſel flowed freely for their refreſhment and ſtrength. We were at their meeting next day, being the firſt of the week, which was a ſuffering time; and in the evening, had a very large and ſatisfactory meeting of the country people not in profeſſion with us, who behaved well, and in many of whom the witneſs of truth was raiſed. Next day we proceeded to go round Lough-Neagh, by taking Toberhead, Colerain, Ballynacree, Ballimena, Grange, and Antrim; at all which places, we had deeply to lament the low declined ſtate of the profeſſors of truth, not only as to numbers, but in a departure from the precious, preſerving, principle of light and life; whereby the living members of the church are kept in their lots, and enabled to ſtand with firmneſs, as a city ſet on a hill,

we have been enabled to diſcharge the miſſions committed, ſo as to leave each place with a good degree of peace. Indeed it is a relieving conſideration, under the diſcouragements that poor travellers often meet with, that the work is not ours, and that an inſtrument has only to be paſſive in the hand of him that uſeth it, leaving its proſperity, and the honour of the cauſe, to the all ſufficiency of the divine arm, which can work with us or without us."

"Yesterday was the Three Weeks' Meeting here, which we attended, visiting our brethren also, hope no harm was done, I am afraid of no one but myself, and I desire always to suspect that enemy *self*, lest, on any occasion, it should take the *lead*, but under heavy pressures here I have a degree of hope, that not going this warfare at my own cost, I may yet be helped to the end of it, which now draws nigh, having gone through about eighty-five families, and only a few remaining."

The next religious service of which there is any account, was a visit to some parts of Leinster Province, early in the year 1790, wherein her former companion Richard Shackleton, was her kind attendant and helper, and her dear friend Elizabeth Pim united in a part of the work. During this engagement she visited the families comprising the Monthly Meetings of Moate, Edenderry, and Carlow, which she describes as a 'service closely trying,' yet, productive of solid peace, and near the winding up of this labour writes as follows.

———"Many are my fears and doubtings before willingness is wrought in me to leave such endeared connexions, and many my tossings and conflicts, in seasons of separation; but may I, with increasing devotedness, trust in the arm of never failing help. Through unmerited mercy the Lord has not only given a degree of resignation to leave all, when the call has been clearly distinguished, but sustained under various laborious exercises, so that the promise is indeed fulfilled 'as thy days so shall thy strength be;' and there is cause to trust with the whole heart, for future direction and support."

Towards the close of the year she had a long and suffering illness, as well as considerable anxiety through indisposition in her family, her eight children being in the hooping cough at the same time; and the death of her beloved friend and companion, S. R. Grubb, in the 12th month, was a heavy and unexpected affliction, which for a season sunk her very low. But in the spring of 1791, she believed it required of her again to leave her own habitation, and pay a religious visit to Friends of Ulster.

After attending the National Meeting in Dublin she accordingly proceeded, with her companion Sarah Shackleton, and having sat a Meeting with the few Friends belonging to Timahoe, went on to Castle Freeman, whence her first letter is dated.

"5th month, 13th. We reached this place very agreeably, being favoured in weather and roads; I felt in passing through part of Old-Castle (where Friends Meeting House is, though I did not know it) a spring of love towards the '*sheep not of this fold*,' but said nothing about it till we got here, when I found that some inclined to be visited by having a Meeting held in one of their houses, but it seemed best to attend to the previous intimation, and I ventured to have one appointed for nine o'clock to morrow morning, with notice that it will be open to such as are disposed to sit with us. Thou knowest me

142

well enough to be aware that this prospect tries my little stock of faith, which is indeed low, but it can be graciously renewed, and I trust will, from season to season, as singleness of heart and eye is kept to."

"Ballybay—Monaghan, 5th mo. 15th, 1791. Respecting the Meeting at Old-Castle, it may in commemoration of holy help be recorded that those who *trust* are not *confounded*, but experience strength proportioned to the day of trial; I do not remember many assemblies of this sort more owned with the covering of good, and the solidity of the people during the whole Meeting exceeded what is to be often met with; at the close of the public sitting I felt a wish that Friends might keep their seats, and that season was also one of relief to my mind. We took a little refreshment in the Meeting-house, and then pursued our journey, arriving at Cootehill, twenty-five miles, in the evening, tired and poorly, but humbly thankful for the assistance every way afforded.

"As there are no Friends in circumstances to accommodate travellers, we lodged at an inn, and attended Meeting at the usual hour this morning, to which many came who are not in profession with us, and I trust nothing was said to discourage the honest enquirers after truth. There was a little stop afterwards with the members of our own Society, perhaps not exceeding eleven or twelve, among *them* a widow and her daughter, who have joined Friends by convincement, and appear in a solid

frame of mind; we spent a little time with these, and had a season of retirement with a young physician who was at our Meeting, and to whom my mind was particularly drawn; he was invited to drink tea at this widow's, and in the prevalence of gospel love I freely communicated what I felt to arise towards him, which I believe was well received, and we parted under feelings which were precious, and caused humble thankfulness of soul. We came on to this place to lodge, had a Meeting appointed for eleven o'clock yesterday morning at Castle-Shane, with a small company of Friends, amongst whom very little life was to be felt, which they were (I trust honestly) told, and went on afterwards, through wind and rain, sixteen miles to our friend Thomas Greer's, where we were kindly received, and concluded to stay a day my poor body requiring rest."

Her getting to such a resting place seemed critical, for she was almost immediately taken alarmingly ill, having been for several days affected with a heavy cold, and symptoms of inflammation which required medical care. The judicious prescription of a physician, and kind attention of the family at Rhonehill, proved the means of seasonable relief, and on the 21st of 5th mo. she writes as follows:

———"I am, through continued loving kindness, considerably better, which I ought thankfully to acknowledge, as my situation for some days past, rendered so speedy an amendment very doubtful.

"Lurgan, 5th month, 24th. Although my dear

143

purpose. They appeared greatly grieved at the behaviour of some of their neighbours, and much disappointed at hearing so little of Truth's living testimony declared. My bowels yearned towards them, but we could not see a way open in the light to appoint another meeting. Indeed what little was uttered among them was so much in the life, that they greatly hungered for more; and I thought it much better to leave them hungering, than to fill them until they might even loath the honeycomb. So in much love we left them, and rode to Ballynacree.

19th, we had good open meetings at Ballynacree and Colerane. My openness and service was as usual mostly towards people not of our society; and next day at Toberhead, which appeared to be a feeble one; and the day following I had good satisfaction in the Monthly meeting at Grange, near Charlemont, both in the public, and in the more select part. There is a little living remnant of valuable friends belonging to that Monthly meeting. 22nd, we had a good meeting among Friends and others, at Ballihagan; next day a relieving one at Moy; and 25th, the fore and afternoon meetings at Grange were large and highly favoured: as was that held next day at the Presbyterian meeting-house in Dungannon. The doctrines of the everlasting gospel, in most of these meetings in the North, flowed like oil upon the spirits of the people; but this last meeting was hurt by an unskilful and unseasonable appearance, after the people were risen to go out.

27th, we had a meeting at a place called Cabragh, among a few Friends and a pretty many Presbyterians. In this meeting gospel truths flowed somewhat largely, in a gentle current of life to the people; but there was too little of a door of entrance into their hearts, to admit of any great dominion of the life Divine among them. Even Jesus wrought not many mighty works in some places, because of the people's unbelief. They shut up the kingdom of heaven against themselves; which is often the case in our day.

Next day I attended at Grange; and from the 31st of the Eighth month to the 3rd of the Ninth, was held the Quarterly meeting there; in the course of which Truth reigned over all, both in public testimony and, at times, in solemn silence; though some spirits seemed opposed thereto. 4th, attended again the meeting at Grange, and next day rode to Lurgan, and had a painful meeting there. Notice was given to the town's people, and many attended; but it seemed as though they knew scarcely any thing about the life of religion. I got little relief among them. Friends there, as well as others, are in a low state.

After this I was at two meetings at Moyallon; one silent, and the other nearly so. One at Ballihagan, long silent and suffering, but ended triumphantly; one at Richhill, dull and painful; one at Castleshane, silent until near the close, when I opened to the people the impossibility of man's preaching the gospel without immediate Divine help; one at Coothill, wherein the joy of the Lord was our strength; and

144

in true gospel authority the people were instructed in the gospel mysteries of Christ in man, his hope of glory. At Coothill there was a great fair and a fight, which was in some degree bloody considering the occasion, between the soldiers with swords and country people with clubs, about a lad just enlisted, who attempting to make his escape, the soldiers endeavoured to secure him, at which the country people were enraged, and aiming to support his escape, the quarrel ran so high that the street was in an uproar from end to end. Being crowded full of country people, town's people, and soldiers, to the amount I suppose of several thousands, the scene was truly affecting; and though I believe there were no lives lost, yet as there was considerable bloodshed, and divers wounded, it afforded a very horrid spectacle of the depravity of human nature. I thought it not amiss to give a hint of it here, as it led me to mourn over the benighted and dreadful state of poor mankind.

What dreadful wars have raged, through almost all ages and nations! What rivers of blood have human beings drawn from human beings; and what havock are men still making of human lives, who say they are Christians! At this very day (Oh! sad to mention) are France and England, and divers other European nations embroiled in cruel wars. Will the state of mankind never be meliorated? Will the sword devour for ever, and the glorious and benign influence of the gospel, for ever be defeated by the wrath of men? Forbid it, gracious heaven! Indeed, I firmly believe, the time will yet come when

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."* Oh, blessed day! Oh! precious state of peace, harmony, and happiness! My spirit breathes unto God, that he may arise and hasten this great work of reformation on the earth; that the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of God, and of his Christ. Amen, saith my soul!

After this, from the 15th to the 21st, we had meetings at Old Castle, Edenderry, Timmahoe, Rathangan, Athy, and Ballinakill. The first of these was open and edifying, the next very eminently overshadowed and owned of the Shepherd of Israel, notwithstanding there were some strong opposers present. Blessed be the name of the Lord God Omnipotent, who reigneth and will reign over all; convincing his enemies, that they are but as dust beneath his feet, and all their opposition to his spiritual reign and government, as a cloud which the sun dispelleth!

The rest of these meetings were mostly dull painful seasons, several almost silent, and the others laborious and but little relieving. At Rathangan a young man sat and behaved very irreverently during much of the meeting: at the close I reproved him; he retorted, was angry, and denied the charge, and complained of ill treatment. I felt the power of Truth increasing over the meeting, and when he had vented himself and spent his venomous shafts, I

* Isai. ii. 4.

145

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM FORSTER

I can scarcely suppose that there is any part of the three kingdoms in which the lower class of the people, in really prosperous times, and where their rents are not over-rated, are placed in a situation of greater independence, and in the enjoyment of a larger portion of the necessary comforts of life. But they are sadly deficient in cleanliness, and in some places there is a great want of industry. Schools are common; and, from the inquiry I have made in several parts, I should suppose there are not many of the poor children deprived of the benefits of education, except in remote situations. The Catholics, mixing more with the Presbyterians and other Protestants, seem to be more aware of the advantages of learning than in Munster and Leinster. In some instances they avail themselves of public schools, and in others they have schools among themselves. I have generally found the poor intelligent, sensible and communicative, and, like the Scotch, inquisitive.

We parted very affectionately from our friends, and came through Armagh and Monaghan. Had I been more watchful I believe I might have found strength to have held a meeting at the latter place; but I admitted discouragement, and have been frequently led to look back with regret. We came to Cootehill, about thirty Irish miles. On First-day we were at meeting in the morning: the number very small. A meeting was appointed for the evening. It was large—all was quiet within. I thought I was afresh favoured with the precious influence of divine love, by which I was assisted to labour in the Gospel of Christ.

From Cootehill we rode through rather a wild country to Castle Blaney, the country mostly inhabited by Catholics. On the way we came near to a funeral; it was the first time I had heard the "Irish cry,"—dismal beyond all description. At Castle Blaney we had a large, satisfactory meeting in a public room over the Market-house. At Dundalk general notice was given, but very few attended; but some were serious, particularly two or three soldiers; it was a trying time to us, but we had a hope that we were in the way of our duty. We had a meeting in the Court-house at Newry—a

place of great dissipation; we were sad, but endeavoured to bear up under all.

In allusion to some disturbances, which had taken place between opposing political and religious parties, he adds:—

Since the late affray at Belfast, there has been another between the Orange party and the Catholics in the county of Derry. It is said that some lives were lost. I hope my dear relations will not indulge too much anxiety on our account. The prospect is undoubtedly gloomy; but at times I am brought into a very favoured state of resignation, and confidence is raised in that power which can preserve through all.

Amidst all that "came upon him daily," the liveliness of his Christian interest in everything relating to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom everywhere, is depicted in an extract from a letter written about this time:—

I am pleased with the hope of obtaining some further intelligence respecting Dr. Naudi's exertions, at Malta, and in parts of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Everything relating to the progress of religion among any people is becoming increasingly interesting to me. My little labours in the same cause, although attended with sufferings and discouragements, are scarcely worthy to be compared to the exertions of such men. The reports of the Bible Society have afforded many an agreeable repast as we have ridden along, and Dr. Steinkopff's tour in Germany, &c., no less valuable. I shall hope to receive more intelligence respecting dear Stephen Grellet. The fund raised in London for the blacks in Antigua affected me with gratitude. Please to send a few of the reports on the Gaelic schools.

After having been engaged for more than three months in the province of Ulster, both among Friends

146

JOURNAL OF JOSEPH J. GURNEY
BROTHER OF ELIZABETH FRY

prevailing to see the stranger guests. Dear E—— read Matt. xxv, and we had a remarkably interesting meeting afterwards, a little like that at Lord Derby's, in days of old. Much love towards us was manifested by all the party, especially the servants, who seemed full of zeal in helping us. We spent an hour or two with Lady B—— at Kells, their neighbouring town, in inspecting her public charities, and a wretched little prison, happily not often used; and we then drove off to a desolate place called Ballyborough, on our way to the next meeting of Friends. The people seemed anxious for tracts, of which we distributed a large quantity; and there being no horses to be had in the place fit to use, we were happy enough to meet with two pairs on their return home, which we kept for two days' service. It is a desolate country and the roads very bad; and very tired we were when we arrived at Cootehill, a little town in the county of Cavan, where we were most hospitably entertained by J. C—— and his two sisters. The change from the vast chateau to their humble abode, was far from unpleasant; there was so much cleanliness and comfort in the accommodation provided.

There are only a few scattered families of Friends in this place, which is one of some importance, being a principal linen mart for the north of Ireland. The domestic manufacture of linen is the staple of this part of the country, and every poor man is his own flax grower, weaver, and merchant. As we advance towards the north, the peasantry assume a more respectable appearance. The children may like to know that we met on our road, a day or two since, a vast body of peasants, neatly dressed, attending the corpse of a young woman to its burial, and the attendants round about the coffin were chaunting the funeral cry, very improperly called "the Irish howl." It was a touching sound. This is a fine harvest for the priest, who levies a handsome subscription on the people present at the burial. We held a meeting at Cootehill on fourth day morning. It was largely attended by a mixed company of Friends, Protestant church-people, and Roman Catholics. It was a time in which the truth was, I trust, exalted, and many,

especially of the Roman Catholics, have since been applying to our host for tracts. He tells me his whole stock has been exhausted, by the sudden demand our meeting occasioned. The inquisitive state of the public mind, where education has at all prevailed, is deeply interesting. From Cootehill, our four horses, which we had met with the day before, brought us through some fine nobleman's domains, and afterwards through a dull country to Monaghan; where we spent an hour in visiting a new and very tolerable county jail, full of prisoners; and in sowing the seeds of a ladies' committee. We dined at the inn, and reached the hotel at Armagh in the evening. The travelling in these parts is uncommonly tedious, the Irish stages swelling to an unreasonable length; and no mile stones. It is difficult to get on without four horses. Fifth day morning at Armagh, was highly interesting. It is a fine inland town. We first visited the county jail, and found a peculiarly open door for intercourse with the prisoners; the first time this has happened to us in Ireland. Popery has, in general, appeared to block up the way in the minds of the prisoners. From the prison we proceeded to the lunatic asylum for five counties, admirably managed, none under restraint, and a considerable number of both men and women employed. We then went to Lady Lifford's, at the deanery. She knew dear Priscilla, and is a close ally of Lady Gosford's. Here we met several ladies, and laid the foundation of a visiting association. Lady Lifford is a charming, elderly lady; an humble, solid, practical Christian, abounding in good works. On separating one from another we were favoured with a true solemnity. Thence to Richill, where a large meeting of Friends and others were assembled at two o'clock; I believe to a good purpose, as the gospel was fully preached and gladly received. That night we reached Rhoane Hill, near Grange, where we were kindly entertained by an interesting family of Friends, and on sixth day morning we held a large meeting at Grange. It was to me a time of deep exercise of mind. These were the parts in which Friends were once so led away by infidelity, and their present state reminded me of the condition of the Jews after they came from Babylon; returned indeed from

found. Should this prove the case, it will be a strong confirmation of our being in our right place; as I find, that those, who can help in these things, are willing to listen to us.

We dined at the house of the temporary Secretary of State. We met there, the Archbishop of Tuam, and many connected with him; Lady Ann Gregory is his sister. Highly valuable and agreeable people, indeed. I think I never, any where, saw so many serious people: surely, the true leaven, more or less, is affecting the whole lump.

Yesterday was the week-day meeting; crowds attended, and very solemn it was. I forgot to say, that when visiting the prisoners the day before, the judges were sitting in the court, and sent for us to go to them there. Picture your uncle, myself, and some other Friends, in a crowded court, sitting beside the judges. I could but be reminded of the difference of our situation, to that of Friends formerly, taken into the courts in time of persecution, and so cruelly treated; but my belief is, that their standing their ground as they did, prepared the way for even these services. "They laboured, and we have entered into their labours." May the same power preserve us, in what may appear heights, as it did them in depths.

After writing so far, we went to breakfast at a lady's named Hoare, some relation to your uncle Hoare, very interesting, good people; many met us there. After a religious time with them, we went to the Bridewell, to meet a large number of ladies, to form and arrange their prison committees. This was a very arduous, but a very important business; and, I trust, things are now put in good training, that if we do nothing else, it appears almost worth while to have come here for this day's work.

Almost as soon as we returned from the prison, we had to go to the park, for me to see Lady Wellesley; I paid her a very interesting visit; she is a sweet woman, and, I think, serious. She is a Roman Catholic. We next went to call on the Roman Catholic Archbishop; and, as the Protestant one is now, I believe here, I must stop.

MY DEAREST HUSBAND,

I feel that my journal was cut too short at Dublin, from a press upon me, which appeared unavoidable. I left off, I think, before we visited the House of Industry, almost the most interesting institution I ever saw; but, being accompanied by (I should think) nearly a hundred persons, added to the fatigue, and lessened the pleasure. Afterwards, we had quite an entertainment from the governor, as luncheon. Seeing the lunatics, gave me real pleasure; their order, comfort, and industry, appeared to be great. We then visited the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and part of the great Government Prison. After one of the most crowded meetings I ever attended, and I think, one of the most solemn, we paid another visit to the Government Prison, and then took our departure from our most kind friends, and the highly interesting city of Dublin; with, I believe I may say, thankful and peaceful hearts, under a deep feeling that "hitherto the Lord had helped us," and out of "weakness we had been made strong." We had a dark evening drive of many hours, to James Forbes', at Christianstown, near Rathangan, where we found every comfort. We had two meetings the next day, at Edenderry: nothing but turf-fires, and the aspect of things very different to England. The next evening we travelled again, and were not fully expected; but fires soon burnt up, and after a while, a nice supper refreshed us.

Armagh, *Second Month 28th.*

MY DEAREST CHILDREN,

We are here comfortably settled by a nice fire-side, in a good inn, and in what appears to be, as far as we can judge, rather a fine city. We left Lord Bective's yesterday, about twelve o'clock, and then went with Lady Bective, and others, to see her charities, and a sad little prison. After this, we set forward for Coote-Hill, two stages, each about twelve Irish miles, which, I can assure you, was a fatiguing day's journey; we dared not stop to dine, and were about six hours on the road, or more, which was done with difficulty, with four horses, the roads were so very bad. The boggy country has a peculiar and desolate look; the generally miserable cabins, and appearance of the poor (though most of the

women have cloaks, and the men great-coats), give a very different appearance to England. There is also a general want of order in the manner of cultivating the ground: the hedges half down, and badly kept, excepting near gentlemen's places, where things bear a different aspect. We observed a number of goats; I suppose they use their milk. Pigs abound; I think they have rather a more elegant appearance than ours, their hair often rather curled: perhaps naturalists may attribute this to their intimate association with their betters! The turf-fires, mostly used in the neighbourhood of the bogs, are pleasant. We yesterday, met a true Irish funeral; it was a curious sight, and really surprising to see how neat and clean the people turned out of their dirty cabins: some were really good-looking. The howl (if it was the howl) was like a dirge—melancholy, but rather pleasing. We have not lately had so much begging, as nearer Dublin, or the appearance of so much distress. We had a curious meeting this morning, of Friends, respectable persons, labourers, and the very poor people, many, I believe, Roman Catholics.

We have travelled again to-day, twenty-four miles: more fatiguing, I can assure you, than to travel fifty miles in England; but we have not been on the best roads. We visited a large prison at Monaghan, and to-morrow we hope to visit one here, and a Lunatic Asylum; also, to form a committee at Lady Lifford's, to attend a meeting some miles off, and then to go forward to sleep at Thomas Greer's. Our life is a busy one, certainly. So now, my much-loved family, I bid you farewell for this evening.

Thomas Greer's, Rhone Hill, Sixth-day morning.—Yesterday, we began our morning with some Friends to breakfast at the inn, and after reading, we set off to the prison. It was a fine day, and we had a pleasant walk to it. Several were waiting for us, both gentlemen and ladies. We had, for the first time, a religious opportunity with the prisoners; first, Elizabeth and myself, with the women; then all of us, with the men. The Roman Catholics appear very hard to reach; but with the poor men, I think, the power of truth reigned over all, and their spirits appeared brought down. We then went to the Lunatic Asylum,

which was in delightful order; then to Lady Lifford's, where we found an excellent committee. We had a religious time with this charming lady, and then went forward to a meeting at Rich Hill, a curious place, and as curious a congregation; but we had a good meeting. Afterwards, by some accident, I went into a private house, thinking it was the inn, and gave orders as if at an inn: I ordered tea immediately, and begged to be shown to a bed-room, for my sister to lie down, as she was but poorly; at last I discovered my droll, and at first, disagreeable mistake; but such was Irish hospitality, that the lady of the house made us stay, gave us some tea, comforted us up, and sent us off, not knowing whom she had received, nor do we now know her name. We then had an easy drive here, horses good, roads better; but both my dear companions far from well. I feel we have much cause for thankfulness; we are daily provided for; and may, through unmerited mercy, say with the disciples formerly, to the query, "Lackest thou any thing?" "Nothing, Lord"—except to be better ourselves, and more fit for such a service.

Lisburn, *Third Month 4th.*

MY DEAREST HUSBAND,

I yesterday had the real comfort of receiving letters, in the evening, from home. I was made quite cheerful by it, and weighty as it is to begin upon a new field of service in these parts, yet I went light-hearted on my way, and, I trust I may say, thankful.

I am sorry to hear of our poor friend William Morley's state, and particularly wish to be affectionately remembered to him, and to have him told how much I desire that, as his flesh and his heart fail, he may know the Lord truly to be the strength of his heart, and eventually, through his unmerited mercy in Christ Jesus, to become his portion for ever; he must cast himself, just such as he is, on Christ his Saviour, the propitiatory sacrifice for our sins, whose mercies are unbounded.

Now for my journal:—after I last wrote, we attended a large meeting of Friends at Grange, where unbelief formerly, had made much devastation; we were enabled to preach Christ, I trust in power; and it appeared a very solemn time. We find the

meeting we had at Coote Hill made a great impression in the place, particularly amongst the Roman Catholics; numbers have been since to the Friend's house where we slept, for tracts; he had given three hundred away. We arrived here, and had a most hearty reception from Jonathan Richardson and his brother; their kindness is very great to us poor travellers. Yesterday, we had Friends very much alone in the morning, and a very crowded meeting for others in the evening, painfully so to me; I was so much afraid the house was not safe, and I believe one of the higher galleries creaked; it was however, well got through. What a day this is in Ireland! something of a shaking in religion, only there is such a field of service open, that it seems as if we hurried a little from the different places; but we desire to do our best. We have met with a delightful old minister here, John Conran, a most able gospel preacher, eighty-eight years old, he has stood through every storm in the time of heresy here; he was desired to quit the gallery, and no longer to preach, but he kept steady to his gift, and his sun is indeed setting in brightness; he is a man of good family, who came into our Society by convincement. I think such an instance of a lively spirit in old age, is a powerful evidence of the truth of religion; and that there is a principle above the natural part in man, which lives and flourishes when the other part declines. I must now go to breakfast, looking to the Quarterly Meeting to-day. May best help be with us, and grace, mercy, and peace with you. Amen.

Third-day Morning.—We had a very satisfactory Quarterly Meeting. We are now returned from a concluding meeting of worship, one of the most solemn, and striking, I ever attended; the good power and anointing, distilled as the dew amongst us, to the great refreshment, I believe, of all present. The ministry of the old Friend was wonderful—his experience of the power of light, life, and salvation striking; he overflowed with love, and the doctrine he preached, a strong proof of the reality of that power which remains after all the rest is shaken. When the reality of these truths are brought home to us, how earnest becomes the desire for all whom we love, to be made partakers of such a benefit. May husband, children, brothers, sisters, and all near and dear to me, partake of this joyous, glorious, full salvation!

We have here delightful quarters at John Bell's. We dined and rested, then called on some of the sick and sorrowful; after which, we proceeded to our Public Meeting, to be held in a large school-room at the top of a high building. Feel for us—upon our arrival, the crowd was so great and the press such, that when we endeavoured to ascend the stair-case, I thought we must give up the attempt; however, after great pressing, we were driven into such an assembly, that my poor heart almost sank; I so extremely feared accident, whether the building or the flooring would not give way under the weight, however, in tender mercy, after a little while quietness reigned; I had a few words to say, which appeared to tranquillize the assembly, and then your uncle was enabled beautifully and powerfully to preach the glad tidings of the gospel of Christ. I did afterwards say something, but in weakness, as my voice nearly failed me. Your aunt spoke powerfully, and I had power given me to offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving and prayer at the end. All dispersed without injury, I trust peaceful and edified; but your dear uncle and myself had had such a shake, that we both passed a very poor night. I felt a little like Peter on the waters, as if fears got too much hold of me, and made me ready to sink; your aunt was sadly crushed. We set off after breakfast to the Bridewell, numbers with us; but we hope that good resulted, and we are to form a committee to visit it. We proceeded to Carrickfergus, a very interesting place, and a most beautiful drive to it; we passed a fine old castle by the sea. We visited a sad prison, and formed a Ladies' Committee; also committees for visiting different charities, and had a large meeting of ladies.

To her Son William Storrs Fry.

Londonderry, *Third Month* 18*th*.

My dearest William,

I have now matter for a very interesting letter, if I can get time to write it. After my last communication, we went to a second Public Meeting, which was very large and satisfactory. We dined at our dear hospitable friend's, and in the evening, thy uncle went to have a Public Meeting, at Carrickfergus; and

150

There are probably no quakers (members of the Religious Society of Friends) in County Cavan any more. But in 1655 they were at the centre of a life and death struggle for the rights of conscience. They asserted the right to worship God in the way that they believed to be ~~right~~ true. The first adherents of the Society arrived in Ireland mainly from the north west of England. Many of them had been Cromwellian soldiers but who gave up the use of the sword or were cashiered out of the army for their belief in the Christian gospel of peace.

Their first spokesman was William Edmundson who kept a shop in Lurgan. He sold this, and with some of his friends took a lease on farms belonging to Colonel Kempston in County Cavan. They wished to challenge the authorities on the question of tithes. Their meetings for worship were based on a simple silent act of adoration. In them they sought God's guidance without reliance on any clergy. For this reason they could not see that it could be right to pay tithes for the upkeep of officials they did not require. For this and other reasons the quakers were persecuted. One day William Edmundson was preaching in the market place at Belturbet and was immediately arrested and put in the stocks. A young man commented that the Provost had put a 'better man than himself' there and was also promptly arrested. The arrests were illegal. But when Edmundson was told he could go free he refused to get out of the stocks until the Provost personally lifted him out. On another occasion he was put in a prison in Cavan town. The room was stinking, filled with turf smoke, thieves and robbers. His visitors went away in tears because they could not endure the stench.

The Friends kept careful records of their losses by tithes. They made sure that the general public and the government were kept informed of their sufferings. A typical entry for Cavan in 1677 reads, 'Richard Faile had taken from him for tithe by Owen Brady, tithemonger for priest Barcroft 35 loads of turf, and by John McNalty, Patrick and Edmund Mac Cabe, ten car loads of hay, 15 stooks of barley, 29 stooks of oats and 16 stooks of wheat, all worth two pounds and eighteen shillings'. In spite of persecutions, however, the quaker community continued to grow with meetings in Cavan town

Quaker preachers circulated from meeting to meeting to stir up their zeal. One interesting visit was made in I678 by Katherine Norton. Her maiden name was McLoughlin. She was a Derry woman who had preached in Irish in Lurgan.

During the Williamite wars I689-90, Cavan Quakers were situated between the lines but insisted on remaining and attending their meetings when the English and Scots ran away. They refused to take part in military activities on any side but tried to ease the suffering and reconcile the opposed. The total losses of Irish Quakers amounted to £I00,000 but their losses in Cavan were not big. They were robbed alternately by Rapparees, Jacobites and Williamites and their houses burned down in Cavan town.

Following the wars the Cavan Quakers formed a 'monthly Meeting' to look after the affairs of their growing community. This included a meeting at Oldcastle in Co Meath and one in Monaghan. A meeting house was built at Cootehill in I692. It was probably situated on the present site of the Episcopalian church and was enlarged in I7I2 at a cost of £40. Among visitors to the meeting were Thomas Story, a friend of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. Another was Dr John Fothergill in I724. He, besides being a quaker preacher,was a famous naturalist with a big collection of rare plants He also had pioneered scientific methods of medicine based on observation instead of theory, in keeping with the quaker emphasis on ~~experimental~~ based on experience. He stopped with the Cootehill quaker Terence Cayle and his wife.

In I738 Sir Charles Coote wished to widen the road to his house and so gave the Cootehill Quakers land for a new meeting house at a site to be known as Quaker's Fort. In I793 Job Scott, an American Quaker preacher arrived, travelling, as he believed,by divine guidance . The quietness of his meeting was disturbed by a bloody battle when soldiers attempted to forcibly enlist one of the towns people who promptly defended him. Scott was afterwards led to think of contemporary war in Europe and looked forward to the day when christian values would prevail.

A notable occasion occured in I827 when Elizabeth Fry and her brother visited Cootehill. This was part of their comprehensive tour of Ireland to inspect prisons, mental hospitals and charitable

besides being a quaker preacher was well known for encouraging a more humane treatment of prisoners.

Cootehill Meeting house was finally deserted around 1900. To imagine its quiet wooded surrounds and avenue of trees, it is hard to see how such peaceful people could have attracted persecution. But yet they prospered and made their enemies their friends.

21a Church Avenue
Roman Street,
Cork.

Richard S. Harrison
4-5, Eustace Street, Dublin 2
6.viii.86
Tel: 77 02 76 (mon. to thurs. 9-13 hrs.)
77 80 88 (nights only)

Note about Coatehill meetings from photograph album in Swanbrook
DUBLIN FRIENDS LIBRARY

A meeting was settled in 1692 and a meeting-house appears to have been obtained at the end of the main street where the Episcopal church now stands. Consequent on increase in the congregation it was in 1712 enlarged to 45 feet x 18 feet at a cost of £40; but consequent on ill-foundations and inferior workmanship one gable and part of one wall fell, the repairs cost £29-9-10.

In 1738 Charles Coote landlord of the town, requiring a corner of the yard to enlarge the road to his residence, generously gave Friends in exchange, a small hill at the country end of Church Street, since known as the Quakers Forth or Fort. The upper portion being circular and about 140 feet diameter is the graveyard with the existing meeting house 30 feet x 20 feet in the middle. Early last century trees were planted by the sides of the avenue 230 feet long leading up from the street and around the graveyard but about 1918 were cut down

The accompanying photograph shows Coatehill meeting house in 1917

PROBABY WRITTEN BY JOHN M. DOUGLAS

SEE ALSO BY PATRICK CASSIDY, COOTEHILL

In the mid-1600s while the Civil War was raging in England, a group of men and women had a vision of primitive Christianity revived; a simple inward way of finding the will of God and putting it into practice. These enthusiasts called themselves 'Children of the Light', but were nicknamed Qaukers; later they took the name of 'Society of Friends'.

By 1654 some had come to Ireland to spread the message. In 1655 several families settled in Co. Cavan on land owned by a Colonel Kempson. There are records of the suffering they sustained 'for not paying tithes, priests maintenance, and toward repairing their worship-houses, for not observing their holy days; they fleeced us in taking our goods and imprisoned some of us'.

Small meetings were set up at Cavan, Mullyclougher near Ballyhaise, Belturbet, Oldcastle and at Cootehill. After 100 years only the latter remained. It had been settled in 1692 and the meeting house was situated at the end of the street where the Church of Ireland now stands. In 1738 Charles Coote, the landlord, wanted the premises so to widen the road to his residence, so he gave in exchange a small hill at the country end of Church Street, since known as 'the Quakers Forth'. The upper portion being circular and about 140 feet in diameter is the graveyard, with the meeting house 30 feet by 20 feet in the middle. The avenue is 230 feet long leading up from the street. In 1807 a new meeting house was built at the Forth.

In the 1700s emigration to Pennsylvania was an attractive choice for many Irish people, especially Quakers. It offered freedom from the landlord and from the established church as well as the chance of living in a larger community of Friends. Certificates of introduction were issued from Cootehill meeting for several emigrants and these helped them to be accepted among Quakers in the New World. Records of these certificates exist in America.

The number of Friends in Co. Cavan was never large, perhaps never more than 50 or so. They were continually encouraged and inspired by men and women who travelled from other parts of Ireland, from England and from America. These itinerant ministers had two objectives - to meet with and strengthen the local Quakers and also to hold meetings for the public. As the Friends have no clergy, these visitors played a big part in keeping isolated groups linked to fellow Quakers over the island of Ireland and farther afield. Comments made at the time of such visits give some hints of life in Cootehill.

> Thomas Story came in 1716 and lodged with an Isaac Davenport and reported "We had two large meetings which were filled with many strangers there being great openness among the people, thereaway."
>
> Job Scott from America in 1793saw a great fair and a bloody fight over a young man who had enlisted in the army and then tried to escape from it. He lamented "Will the state of mankind never be meliorated and the benign influence of the gospel forever be defeated by the wrath of men?"
>
> In 1797 two women visitors met the public in Brennan's large ballroom where the meeting was much disturbed by a drunken officer and by a priest. (Priest means clergyman of the established church).
>
> In 1802 a woman wealthy enough to come in her own chaise, left five guineas for the poor and distressed of the town. Sometimes the Presbyterian or Methodist meeting houses were used and hundreds are said to have been present. It must have been the talk of the country to hear women preaching.
>
> In 1827 the famous prison reformer, Elizabeth Fry, and her brother, J.J.Gurney, arrived in style during their Irish tour in a coach drawn by four horses. A large gathering of different persuasions listened to these influential visitors.

The topics which these various speakers covered included - women being divinely authorised to preach - the value of silent worship - the need to follow the great Teacher who is inwardly revealed - the freedom of the Gospel and that no one should be paid for preaching.

In the Irish Quaker archives in Dublin and Lisburn records are held about Cootehill. One item shown how the locals faced the demands for tithes by the Church of Ireland clergy before dis-establishment:-

1826 James Creeth of Cootehill had taken from him for a demand of 8/4d for Tythe -
16 yards of printed calico at 8d - 10/8d.

1819 Widow Whitfield had taken from her for Tythe for the use of John Young, Priest of the parish of Killeskee - 32 hanks of yarn worth 6d each (16/-).

During the course of the 1800s the colony became more isolated despite improved travel and the education of children at Friends School, Lisburn. Temporary renewal came about 1880 with the building of a large hall on the approach to the meeting house. This hall was chiefly used for telling of the dangers of alcohol and as a Sunday School for children of the town. By 1900 the meeting had been given up and the premises were eventually disposed of to the local Whitfield family.

In the 1990s the nearest Quaker meetings are at Drogheda, at Bessbrook near Newry and at Grange near Dungannon. In the island of Ireland there are about 1500 adherents. The list of those who lie buried in the Quakers Forth is not a complete one and was only kept since 1813. The site of the earlier burial ground is unknown as Friends of that time put up no stones to mark their graves nor was there a belief in consecrated ground. Although extinct, the Quaker element can be viewed as one strand in the history of Cootehill. Maybe the burial ground will become a haven where young and old can quietly reflect, learn from the past and resolve to build a brighter tomorrow.

W. ROSS CHAPMAN
1995



Quaker Meeting House in Coatehill. Painting by Stella Little from an original photograph.

The Quakers of Cootehill

Patrick Cassidy M.A.

The Religious Society of Friends or Quakers as they are more commonly known was one of the earliest religious denominations to worship in Cootehill. They initially settled in the emerging town in the later half of the seventeenth century. After the victory of the Williamite forces at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, Ireland returned to a relatively peaceful state and economic activity began to expand. Subsequently, Cootehill emerged as an important new centre of Ireland's linen industry and as a result of their entrepreneurial skills, their business acumen and the encouragement given them by their landlord, both the townspeople and the linen trade prospered.

The Quakers owe their origin to George Fox (1624-1691), an English lay preacher from Fennydrayton, Leicestershire.[1] The son of a weaver, this deeply religious man became disillusioned with the worldliness of the Church of England and following a religious experience he became convinced that it was unnecessary to have an ordained clergy in order to form a personal relationship with God. He believed that God was working within him and that God's message was available to everyone. He also believed that this was the key to salvation.[2]

George Fox and his followers emerged as a new Protestant sect rejecting certain sacraments in favour of a more holistic approach to life. Since they believed in a personal relationship with the Holy Spirit, which they called the 'Inward Light', they were soon known as 'The Children of the Inner Light'. The term 'Quaker' was first used in 1650 by Gervase Bannett, a Puritan magistrate in Derby after he saw the 'trembling' of Friends under religious fervour. The title 'Friends' was adopted in 1652.[3]

The first Quakers came to Ireland in the early part of the 1650s and they are associated with the land settlement after the Cromwellian wars. Cromwell's army quickly took control of Ireland and many of the Puritan soldiers were attracted to the Quaker message.[4] One of the most influential figures in this early influx of Quakers was William Edmundson (1627-1712). He had fought with Cromwell in England and upon discharge, he travelled to Antrim where his brother's regiment

1 Richard Harrison, *A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Quakers* (Cornwall, 1997) p. 10.
2 Ibid p. 10.
3 *The Religious Society of Friends* Page 1 of 1 http://www.craigavon.gov.uk/leisure/friends.asp
4 Richard Harrison, *A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Quakers* (Cornwall, 1997) p. 11.

was stationed, and he then became a shopkeeper in Antrim. He later returned to England to purchase more stock and there he encountered James Naylor, a dedicated follower of George Fox. He became a Quaker and on his return to Ireland, he moved to Lurgan. The first Quaker meeting in Ireland was established from his Lurgan house in 1654.[5]

He kept a detailed journal and this document is an invaluable source for Irish Quaker history.[6] He decided to abandon shopkeeping in 1656 and together with his brother John and a group of friends he moved to County Cavan where the small group leased farmland in the Killeshandra area from Colonel Nicholas Kempson.[7] Thus, from an early period, the Quakers were associated with County Cavan. Edmundson decided to devote his time to evangelisation and over the next three years, he travelled throughout the surrounding countryside in an attempt to spread the teachings of George Fox.

It must be pointed out at this stage, that due to the major religious differences existing between Quakers and other more traditional Christian denominations, Quakers were regarded with suspicion and hostility by the Established Church, the other Christian churches and the state. Quakers did not believe in ordained clergy, in paying tithes to support such a clergy or in the liturgy at Church services. They sought religious and civil liberty for everyone, were opposed to oath taking and were pacifists. They also believed in leading a simple lifestyle which became apparent in their mode of dress and their use of language. Many of their beliefs were considered highly dangerous by the civil and religious authorities and persecution resulted.

The persecution of Quakers was widespread in the later part of the seventeenth century and in the early decades of the eighteenth century. Indeed, such was the scale of persecution that the Quakers produced a *Book of Suffering* to record the injustices meted out to them. The journal of William Edmundson reveals that he was insulted, fined and imprisoned on numerous occasions. On one such occasion, he found himself incarcerated in Cavan gaol. Isobel Grubb, a Quaker historian, describes his confinement. He was kept:

> 'in an arched dungeon with thieves and robbers with a grating open in the daytime only while at night the other prisoners would make a turf fire, the thick smoke of which overcame him so that he almost died of suffocation. The smell issuing from

5 Muriel Bell, 'Notes on the Quakers of Mid-Ulster', in *Ulster Local Studies*, Vol.16 No. 1, Summer 1994.

6 William Edmundson, *A Journal of the life, travels, sufferings and labour of love in the work of the ministry of William Edmundson* (Dublin, 1715)

7 Olive C. Goodbody, *Irish History and the earliest Irish Friends* (Presidential Address to Friends' Historical Society, 1960) p. 195.

> the dungeon was so bad that his visitors could not endure it and had to go away.'[8]

William Edmundson survived these harsh conditions and upon his release, he continued to preach around the Cavan countryside. He was subsequently arrested in Belturbet where he was imprisoned overnight and then placed in the stocks in the market place.[9] Despite this harsh treatment, Edmundson and his small group of followers continued their mission in Cavan until 1659 when their landlord refused to renew their leases.[10] He and a number of his friends relocated to Rosenallis near Mountmellick in County Laois.

The period between 1656 –1659 sees the first traces of Quaker communities in County Cavan. It is evident from his journal that Edmundson continued to visit Cavan many times after he moved to Rosenallis. The first Quaker meetings in County Cavan were established in Cavan town, Belturbet and at Mullyclougher near Ballyhaise as early as the late 1660s.[11] Later in the seventeenth century, meetings were also established at Cootehill and in Oldcastle, just across the county boundary in Meath. The Cootehill meeting soon superseded those of Cavan and Belturbet. Records show that meetings at Cavan, Belturbet and Ballyhaise were discontinued prior to the end of the seventeenth century.[12] However, the Cootehill meeting became well established and it survived until the beginning of the twentieth century.

The earliest reference to a Cootehill meeting is in 1692 when meetings took place in a private house at the end of Market Street close to the site of the Church of Ireland.[13] It is not known to whom this residence belonged but it does indicate that there were a small number of Quakers living in the new town of Cootehill which was emerging at that time. William Edmundson visited the Quaker community in Cootehill on at least one occasion after this date. In 1707, he attended a meeting at the above Meeting House before continuing his journey to Clones in County Monaghan. His journal contains the following entry:

> The day following we were with Friends at their meeting beyond Ballyhaise and after the meeting we went to Cootehill having sent some Friends before to Clownis to get a place for a meeting and bring us word which they did, so we had a meeting with Friends at Cootehill and the next day went to

8 Isobel Grubb, *Quakers in Ireland 1654-1900* (London, 1927) pp 19-27.

9 Ibid, p.196.

10 There are a number of reasons why this occurred. For a more detailed analysis, see Olive Goodbody's account in *Irish History and the earliest Irish Friends.*

11 Notes on Co Cavan from Dublin Friends Historical Library.

12 *Ulster Quarterly Meeting: Properties of Historic Interest*, Appendix 1, p. 179.

13 Dublin Friends' Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill.*

Clownis where we had a full meeting.[14]

The small Quaker community in Cootehill continued to flourish into the eighteenth century and the Meeting House was enlarged in 1712 to facilitate this expansion. In 1738, the site was acquired by the landlord, Charles Coote, who had taken over the running of the estate from his father, Thomas Coote. Mr Coote had plans to alter the streetscape and the entrance to his demesne. He offered the Quakers an alternative site at the lower end of Church Street in the townland of Drumaveil North which was occupied by an ancient hill fort, a place traditionally left untouched by local people due to their fear of the supernatural.

Despite the fear which most people had of disturbing 'fairy forts', Quakers were unaffected by these traditional beliefs and almost to prove their abhorrence of such superstitions, they accepted the site being offered by Mr Coote.[15] The site soon became known as the 'Quaker Fort.' A new Meeting House was erected in the centre of the fort. The surrounding area, which measures one hundred and forty feet in diameter, became their burial ground since Quakers were denied access to parish graveyards as a result of their attitudes to the Established Church. Quakers also refused to be buried in traditional graveyards because they did not believe in consecrated ground.

The Meeting House was a small structure measuring thirty feet by twenty feet reflecting the size of the local Quaker community which never grew to more than ten to fifteen families at any time.[16] It was approached from lower Church Street by a tree-lined avenue, two hundred and thirty feet in length.[17] This building was replaced in 1807 when a new Meeting House was constructed on the site[18] (Fig. 1). This rather small Meeting House was valued at £3,, 8, 0 in the Griffith Valuation of 1840. In contrast, the Presbyterian Meeting House was valued at £9, 10, 0 while the Roman Catholic Chapel was valued at £18,0,0.[19] The Quakers of Cootehill sometimes used other venues in the town for larger public gatherings. For example, both the Presbyterian and Methodist Meeting Houses were utilised during the nineteenth century when a more tolerant climate existed between certain religious

14 William Edmundson, *Journal* (London, 1774) p. 287.
15 The Quakers appear to have used other hill forts in Ireland as sites for meeting houses and burial grounds including Toberhead and Dunglady near Kilrea in County Derry.
16 These estimates are based on information obtained from the Dublin Friends' Historical Library.
17 Dublin Friends' Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill* by Ross Chapman.
18 Ibid.
19 National Archives, Richard Griffith's Valuation of Cootehill in 1840, Field Books Ref. 4.0234 Drumgoon, part of.

denominations in the town.[20]

The Quakers had a tradition of itinerant preachers who travelled throughout Britain and Ireland as well as the American colonies to support and enrich the small isolated communities of Quakers in different parts of the countryside. These charismatic figures held public meetings on a variety of social and religious issues including; the value of silent worship, the need to follow the great Teacher who is inwardly revealed, and their assumption that women were divinely authorised to preach. Records from both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries show that such encounters occurred in Cootehill. For example, Thomas Story visited Cootehill in 1716 and he stayed with Isaac Davenport, a fellow Quaker[21]. He reported, 'We had two large meetings which were filled with many strangers there being great openness among the people, thereaway.'[22] In 1788, the Quakers of Cootehill received a visit from two English preachers, Deborah Darby and Ann Summerland. Job Scott visited from America in 1793 and in 1797 two other female Quakers arrived in town and addressed a large audience in Brennan's ballroom. These ladies encountered opposition from 'a drunken officer' and from a 'Priest' (Established Church).[23]

The fact that Quakers recognised equality between the genders was another cause for alarm from both the state and other religious denominations which led to further intolerance of them. Visits by female preachers to small towns like Cootehill obviously created quite a news item. The incident referred to above indicates the open hostility that sometimes resulted in such encounters. However, not all such visits by female preachers were marred by intolerance. In 1827 when Elizabeth Fry, the famous prison reformer, arrived in Cootehill during an Irish tour accompanied by her brother J.J. Gurney, she attracted a large gathering of different religious persuasions.[24]

The site of the Quaker Meeting House and burial ground in Cootehill are clearly visible in the first edition of the Ordnance Survey six inch map in 1836. The Meeting House was certified as being a registered place for dissenters to meet together for religious worship at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Cootehill on 28 March, 1848.[25] The Quaker community continued to meet at this site until 1900 when the Meeting House was finally closed and the property was sold to John Whitfield, a former member of the community, in 1924.

20 Dublin Friends' Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill* by Ross Chapman.
21 This house is possibly the site of the earliest Quaker Meeting House in Cootehill.
22 Dublin Friends' Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill* by Ross Chapman.
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid.
25 *Ulster Quarterly Meeting: Properties of Historic Interest*, p. 62.

159

The Quaker community was never very large in Ireland and it has been estimated that Quakers numbered fewer than one hundred in County Cavan. Despite this small number, their presence was felt in the area. As has been stated earlier, meetings had been established at a number of locations in the county including Cavan town, Belturbet, Mullyclougher (near Ballyhaise) and Cootehill (Fig. 2). However, it was only in the thriving market town of Cootehill that Quakers continued to meet and worship for over a century. The strength of the linen industry in Cootehill during the eighteenth century and the early decades of the nineteenth century was, no doubt, a major factor in the retention of a Quaker community in the town. A significant factor in the decline of Quakers in County Cavan was emigration, a reality affecting people of all religious persuasions in Ireland.

Quakers emigrated to Pennsylvania in the United States. The state of Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn[26] and it became the main refuge for Quakers from the United Kingdom and Ireland fleeing persecution. Emigration occurred from the later decades of the seventeenth century to the middle of the eighteenth century. The principal reasons for emigration included religious persecution and economic depression. Quakers were only permitted to travel provided they had a *Certificate of Removal* from the committee of their local Monthly Meeting.[27] This certificate acted as a passport to the New World. It provided information on the holder's past good behaviour, marital status and membership of the Quaker community and it was presented to the committee of the new meeting wherever the person settled.[28]

The records reveal numerous examples of Quakers who left the Cootehill area and settled in Pennsylvania. One such person was Isaiah Mc Nees (Mc Niece) who arrived in Philadelphia on 24 July 1736. He carried with him a Certificate of Removal from Cootehill. The document states that Isaiah Mc Nice was a widower with a large family who had lived 'within the compass of our meeting these twenty years.'[29] The document was dated 2 Mo. 21, 1736 (21 February 1736). Jane Hinkson was another Quaker who emigrated from Cootehill in 1764. Her Certificate of Removal dated 5 Mo. 30, 1764 (30 May 1764) from the Men's Meeting at Cootehill states that she was the wife of John Hinkson. She was described as, 'a woman of easey, mild, modest

26 William Penn's granddaughter Philadelphia Hannah Freame married Thomas Dawson (Lord Cremorne) in 1770. They spent some time at Dawsongrove (Dartrey Castle) beside Cootehill.

27 Quakers held separate monthly meetings for business and more frequent meetings for worship.

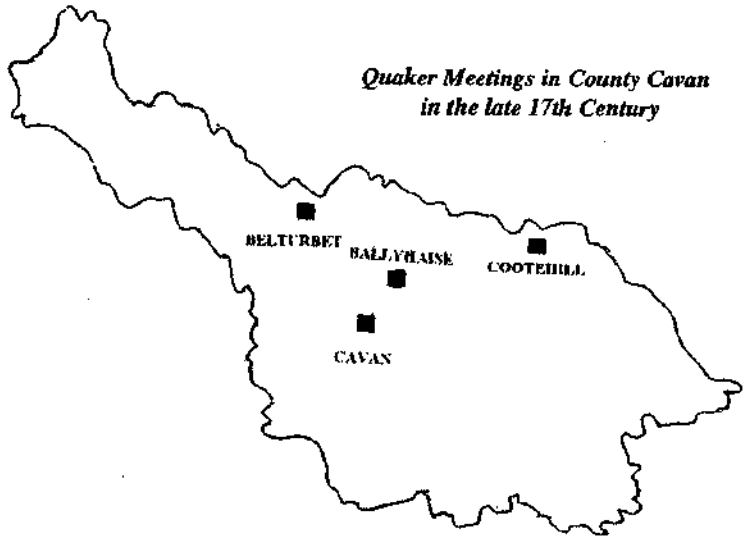
28 Albert Cook Myer's book *Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania 1682-1750* (1902) contains many examples of Certificates of Removal.

29 This reference was found using information from the above text on the following website: *http://members.tripod.com/~Al_Beagan/drumgoon.htm*

behavior, held in esteem by Friends and others; walked orderly during her residing here; was in unity with Friends when she left this (place).'[30] It is evident from these sample documents that they were very important as a means of introduction for these new settlers to the New World. They acted as a testimonial for the immigrants and they also emphasise the strong control which local committees had on their members.[31]

Quakers also settled in other parts of the United States apart from the principal colony of Pennsylvania. Thomas and Robert Thornbury from New Jersey were the sons of Robert Thornbury who had married Sarah Jackson in Cootehill in 1685. Thomas Thornbury was able to produce a Certificate of Transfer from Cootehill to Haddonfield, New Jersey.[32] This is an early example of Quaker emigration from Cootehill to North America. In 1685, Cootehill was in a very early stage of its development and cannot have been much more than a small village.

Emigration had a profound effect upon the Quaker population of Ireland and this is clearly evident in Cootehill. The eighteenth century witnessed numerous waves of emigration of Quakers to the New World. However, this pattern of emigration continued in the nineteenth century. The decline of the linen trade in this area plus the devastation witnessed



30 Ibid.

31 It is interesting to note that these references were located on a genealogy web site and were placed there by descendants of these pioneering Cootehill Quaker settlers in Pennsylvania.

32 This information was taken from a website which included items on the Thornbury (Thornborough) family.

160

as a result of the Great Famine impacted greatly on the Cootehill area. Rev Randall Mc Collum paints a description of a Quaker community in decline in Cootehill in the aftermath of Great Famine. While describing the numerous religious denominations in the town, he comments as follows:

> 'and what strikes the eye as a curiosity, on the side of a hill to the south of the town, is a deserted-looking Quaker meeting-house, the very look of which chills the soul. It is the only Quaker place of worship in the County Cavan. The Quakers of Cootehill are but few and far between; and as they are a 'passive' kind of people, who neglect the ordinary means of perpetuating the peculiarities of their system, it is no wonder they do not thrive in County Cavan where their 'crochets' meet little sympathy with the native Irish or the Protestants. Their peculiarities of dress, manner and speech are giving way and the objectionable portions of their system will yield in the course of time and what is really valuable, their honesty, love of peace and business habits will survive and be respected by all impartial men.'[33]

This description helps to explain how Quakers were perceived by other citizens. Rev Mc Collum as a Presbyterian minister in the neighbouring town of Shercock was naturally suspicious of the Quaker community. The references to unusual dress habits, body language and speech styles indicate a community which to a large extent lived apart from the rest of society. A modern day visit to the Amish community in Pennsylvania might create similar impressions. Quakers did conform to a particular dress style, wearing simple, plain clothing. They also addressed each other in a certain manner using 'plain language'.[34]

Quakers lived in a tightly regulated community with meetings for worship and meetings for administration.[35] They were not permitted to marry anybody who was not a Quaker and they generally looked out for each other, the wealthier and more prosperous members helping out those in financial need. Quakers were forced to leave the fold, a process known as 'disownment', for a number of reasons including moral lapse, indebtedness and the payment of tithes. A dramatic incident appears in John Gamble's recollections of Cootehill in 1818. Mr Gamble visited Cootehill on a number of occasions and he describes how a Mr Simpson attacked and fatally shot a local land agent:

33 R. Mc Collum, *Sketches of the Highlands of Cavan* (Belfast,1856) p. 258.
34 Richard Harrison, *A biographical Dictionary of Irish Quakers* (Cornwall, 1997) See Glossary.
35 For a more detailed analysis of Friends meetings see Muriel Bell, 'Notes on the Quakers of Mid-Ulster' in *Ulster Local Studies, Vol. 16, No. 1, Summer 1994.*

> 'A man of the name of Mayne, the acting agent to several estates, proceeded to eject from his lands another of the name of Simpson, who lived a few miles from the town. This man, it is said, is, or at least had been a Quaker; but the Quakers deny this and assert that he never did belong to their communion.'[36]

The story reveals that Simpson shot Mayne, who died a few days later from his wounds. The killer escaped and a manhunt was launched to find him. An interesting point about this story is that Mr Simpson was alleged to have been a Quaker. The fact that he hadn't paid his rent and that he had then proceeded to kill the land agent would automatically have earned him 'disownment' by the Quakers. Another interesting observation about this report is that the Quakers denied that Simpson was a member of their community. The list of Quakers buried in the Quaker Fort in Cootehill contains a Joseph Simpson who died in 1830 aged 70.[37] He had resided in the townland of Crosslea in County Monaghan, which is situated along the Monaghan-Cavan border close to Cootehill. The farm was located off the old road between Cootehill and Drum and it formed part of the Dartrey estate whose agent was one of the Mayne family.

A number of sources reinforce the idea that Friends lived a rather isolated lifestyle. There was a Quaker school on the Dartrey estate in the later part of the eighteenth century. It was erected by Lady Dartrey, Philadelphia Hannah Freame, grand-daughter of William Penn. She became the second wife of Thomas Dawson, Lord Cremorne in 1770 shortly after the death of his first wife. Rev. J. Burrows, tutor to Lord Cremorne's son, who visited Dawsongrove in 1773, wrote in his diary that Lady Dartrey had her own 'peculiar' school and that she examined the children who attended it once a week in the castle.[38] Lord Cremorne had also built a 'large handsome brick house for a school' on his estate and the children of his tenants received a free education there.[39] It is interesting to note that Lady Dartrey came to live in the vicinity of Cootehill at a time when some Quakers were emigrating to the state her grandfather had founded.

Later on, in the nineteenth century, the children of local Quaker families were educated at the Friends school in Lisburn.[40] Thus, from an

36 John Gamble, *Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland in a series of letters written in the year 1818* (London, 1819) p.110.
37 Dublin Friends Historical Library, list entitled *Burials in Cootehill since 1813* compiled by Ross Chapman.
38 National Library of Ireland, MS. 23,561, Diary of Rev. J. Burrows at Dawsongrove, 1773, p.55.
39 Ibid.
40 Dublin Friends Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill* by Ross Chapman.

early age they only interacted with children of the same faith. Another document reveals that the children of Friends attended a Sunday school in Aughnacloy, County Tyrone prior to the erection of a Sunday school in Cootehill in 1876.[41] The fact that Quakers refused to be buried in graveyards belonging to other Christian churches would also have reinforced a sense of isolation in the local community. They lived their lives apart from the general population and when they died, they were also buried apart from the other townspeople.

A rare glimpse into the lifestyle of Friends can be gleaned from an account written by Ms Jane Tolerton in 1913 on her eightieth birthday. Ms Tolerton, who lived in Dublin, was the only child of Mary Creeth from Cootehill, the second wife of John Tolerton, a thread and tape manufacturer.[42] She recorded a visit taken to Cootehill to see her relatives and to Grange in 1846 when she was only eleven years old. Despite the lack of detail on Cootehill itself, the account provides the reader with interesting insights into the social live of Friends in Ireland in the middle of the nineteenth century. It lists the route taken by the little group on 'an outside car' as they made their way north 'down Bridge Street' Cootehill and 'over the new bridge' to Grange Quarterly Meeting.[43] Ms Tolerton describes the relations and acquaintances she met and she also describes the atmosphere at the 'crowded' Meeting House.[44] It is easy to see from this document how these important social occasions enabled small isolated groups of Quakers to survive in various locations around the country.

Appendix 1 contains a list of Quaker surnames associated with Cootehill. Cootehill is the only location in either County Cavan or County Monaghan with a Quaker burial ground and it is possible to identify quite a significant list of families using burial records and other sources available in the Friends Libraries in Dublin and Lisburn. The author has identified over forty Quaker families with Cootehill associations dating from the late seventeenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. The earliest settlers in the Cootehill area were involved in farming, trading and in linen production.[45] Cootehill became one of the most successful brown linen markets in Ulster in the eighteenth century and a major part of this success was due to the linen workers who migrated from other parts of the province where the

41 Dublin Friends Historical Library, notes entitled *Cootehill Meeting Co. Cavan - Rough Notes.*

42 Richard Harrison, *A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Quakers* (Cornwall, 1997) p. 97.

43 Cootehill united with Grange (near Charlemont) Co. Tyrone in 1796 for Monthly Meetings.

44 Dublin Friends Historical Library, typed document entitled *A Quakers Quarterly Meeting* (Sept., 1913) by Jane Tolerton.

45 William Carter, *A Short History of the Linen Trade* 2 Vols. (Belfast, 1952) i, p.3.

industry was already in progress. Historical records show that some of the earliest settlers in Cootehill were Quakers.

Religious intolerance was widespread in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The *Book of Suffering* contains an entry from Cootehill dated 1683 which reveals that the following people were fined for non payment of tithes; William Fayle paid with hay, corn and furze. Robert Unthank paid with corn and hay worth 81 shillings. Anthony Jackson had a cow worth 15 shillings taken from him along with hay, corn and flax and hemp to the value of 17 shillings and 4 pence. The list also includes Robert Wilton, Thomas Hutchinson, William Parker and Richard Fayle.[46] The resistance to tithe payment was widespread among the Quaker population. James Sympson became a Quaker in 1711 after listening to some visiting Quaker preachers in Cootehill. He was imprisoned in Cavan gaol along with a fellow Quaker, Joshua Dale, for his testimony against tithes. The prisoners remained confined to gaol, 'through the severity of Hugh Reilly a popish tithe-taker under Witnel-Sneyd, Vicar-General of Kilmore and continued prisoner above a year'.[47] Once again, in 1717, a record reveals the, 'release of Quaker prisoners at Cootehill who had been imprisoned for non-payment of tithes. They were released through the effort of Friends. Both Sheriff and gaoler were civil and easy.'[48]

Refusal to pay tithes continued until the Church of Ireland was disestablished in 1871. In 1819, the widow Whitfield had thirty-two hanks of yarn valued at 16 shillings confiscated from her in lieu of tithes to Rev. John Young, minister of Kill parish. Another entry shows that in 1826, James Creeth of Cootehill had confiscated from him sixteen yards of printed calico worth 10 shillings and 8 pence for a tithe demand of 8 shillings and 4 pence.[49]

The fines imposed on some of the aforementioned help to throw light on their occupations. It is evident that at least one of the above Quakers was involved in the linen trade. A further connection between Quakers and the linen trade in Cootehill is Thomas Turner (b.1662), a Lurgan man who was employed by the 'Board of Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufacturers of Ireland' which had been established in 1711. Mr Turner's role was to visit and instruct bleachers from Antrim to Cootehill and Monaghan.[50] He was described as 'an itinerant hemp and flax man' and he wrote a pamphlet in 1715 entitled *New Methods of improving Flax and Flax seed and bleaching cloth.* He undoubtedly

46 Dublin Friends' Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill.*

47 T. Wight and J. Rutty, *A History of the rise and progress of the people called Quakers in Ireland 1653-1700 and later continued to 1751 (London, 1811) p. 312.*

48 PRONI, T1062/47.

49 Dublin Friends Historical Library, notes entitled *Quakers in Cootehill.*

50 Richard S. Harrison, *A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Quakers* (Cornwall, 1997) p. 98.

made contact with other Quakers in the Cootehill area on his visits to the town.

The Whitfields were a prominent Quaker family in Cootehill from an early date. The records show that William Whitfield was in this area in 1675. The Whitfield family was involved in farming in Cootehill from the later decades of the seventeenth century until the early decades of the twentieth century. The *Ulster Quarterly Meeting List of Members* for the later part of the nineteenth century reveal that there were still a number of Whitfield families in the Cootehill Meeting. They resided on farms in the townlands of Knockatain, Killatee and Dounge. None of these families now survive in the Cootehill area. However, the farmstead of the Whitfield family of Knockatain is familiar to the author.[51] The house is long since demolished but it was a well-constructed dwelling with a slate roof, numerous out buildings and a large fruit and vegetable garden indicating that the inhabitants were relatively prosperous. The property also possessed a 'flax hole' in a meadow adjacent to the house. The later is still evident and is proof that the family had been engaged in the production of flax and linen like most of their neighbours.

A number of Quaker families were also townspeople and were thus involved in trade and commercial activity. *Pigot's Directory* of 1824 includes several entries of such family names including Jebb, Creeth, Dawson and Tully. It is not possible to say with certainty that all these people were Quakers. However, certain family names such as Creeth and Jebb were probably Quakers as these names appear later on among the list of those buried in the burial ground and in other local Quaker records. The occupations of these people varied from Inn/hotel keeper to linen, muslin and calico warehouse owner to haberdasher to grocer and baker. *Slater's Directory* of 1846 includes the name Tully as a baker and another of the same name as a grocer, Mitten as an earthenware dealer and another of the same name as a grocer, Bouchier as a grocer, Creeth as a haberdasher and Jebb as an Inn keeper. This indicates continuity in certain occupations during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Further sources may be used to identify the presence of Quakers in the Cootehill area throughout the nineteenth century. These include *Griffith's Valuation* 1856 and later editions of the Commercial Directories such as *Slater's Directory* and the *Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory*. For example, *Slater's Directory* of 1881 lists Isaac Chapman as an earthenware dealer and grocer and Ann Dawson as a haberdasher. The *Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory* of 1899 contains an entry for W. J. Dawson of Eveline Terrace (no occupation

51 My great grandfather purchased this farm early in the twentieth century and my mother was born there. The farm was known as the 'Quaker Whitfields.'

given) and Isaac Chapman also of Eveline Terrace as an earthenware dealer. It also includes a Ms. Smith who was also an earthenware dealer. She may possibly have been a Quaker as the name appears in the *List of Members* books around the end of the nineteenth century. The above mentioned gentlemen were Quakers.

Eveline Terrace was demolished in the early decades of the twentieth century. This row of houses was located at the lower end of Church Street, next to the entrance to the 'Quaker Fort'. It is possible that these houses were originally constructed for members of the Quaker community in Cootehill. However, by the end of the nineteenth century, the Quaker population had declined to such an extent that only two of these houses were still occupied by Quaker families. The *Census of 1901* reveals that both Isaac Chapman and William Dawson and his daughter Augusta still lived in Eveline Terrace. However, the *Census of 1911* shows no trace of either family, indicating that they had vacated their homes at that stage. There is no record of the aforementioned in the list of those buried in the 'Quaker Fort', so it must be assumed that they relocated to another Quaker community.

William J. Dawson was a native of Cabragh, Aughnacloy, County Tyrone.[52] Perhaps he returned to his birthplace after leaving Cootehill. The census material for 1901 reveals that he was a house agent in Cootehill. He was largely responsible for the construction of a Mission Hall and Caretaker's dwelling at the entrance to the avenue leading to the Meeting House. The front of the building contained a plaque with an inscription bearing Mr Dawson's name.[53] The hall was built in 1876 by subscriptions along with a sum of money from the sale of Antrim Meeting House.[54] The Mission Hall was built to provide a venue for lectures and to preach against the evils of alcohol and it also functioned as a Sunday school for the children of the town (Fig. 3).

The Quaker Mission Hall reflected the new ideology of evangelisation which was becoming more acceptable to Quakers in general in the later half of the nineteenth century.[55] The construction of the Mission Hall and caretaker's dwelling and the expenditure it entailed is evidence of the spirit of renewal of Cootehill's Quaker community. This is in stark contrast to Rev Mc Collum's bleak description of the community in the 1850s as described above. However, the new premises were only utilised by the Quakers for approximately twenty years. Quaker meetings in Cootehill came to an abrupt end in 1900. A group of visiting Quakers were unimpressed by

52 *Ulster Quarterly Meeting- List of Members 1871* in Dublin Friends Historical Library.

53 Unfortunately, this building was demolished c. 1992 as it had become unsafe.

54 *Ulster Quarterly Meeting- Trusts, Properties etc.* pp 62-3.

55 Richard Harrison, *A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Quakers* (Cornwall, 1997) p. 14.

163

the way in which the society was being conducted and they instructed that the meeting must cease. In a dramatic gesture, they took the key to the Meeting House with them when they left Cootehill. The Mission Hall and Caretaker's dwelling were sold to John Whitfield in 1903 for £100 and a rent of £1 per annum.[56] The remainder of the property was acquired by Mr Whitfield in 1924.

Photographic evidence from 1929 shows the Meeting House in a state of dereliction with the windows partially boarded up and the roof in need of repair. The building was demolished soon after these photographs were taken.[57] (Fig. 4) The Mission Hall was acquired by the Orange Order for a period of time and was then sold once again. It was ultimately purchased by Cavan County Council. The Drury family lived in the caretaker's residence for many years and after they vacated it, the entire structure was abandoned. It was demolished in 1992 to make way for dwelling houses for senior citizens along the approach to the housing estate in Drumaveil North.

The burial ground continued in use during the first half of the twentieth century. The last recorded burial there was of Mr David Evans, in the 1950s.[58] The burial ground is now closed and has sadly been neglected for over half a century. All that remains of this once important and historic site is part of the approach-avenue and the fort itself, which contains the ruins of the Meeting House and some grave stones. Sadly, the ravages of time and local neglect have transformed what was once the only Quaker Meeting House and burial ground in counties Cavan and Monaghan into an overgrown wasteland.

56 *Ulster Quarterly Meetings- Trusts, Properties etc.* pp 62-63.
57 These photographs were obtained from Mr Ross Chapman.
58 Information obtained from local residents. A funeral service was conducted at the home of the deceased and the burial then took place in the Quaker Fort.

Appendix 1

Quaker surnames associated with Cootehill

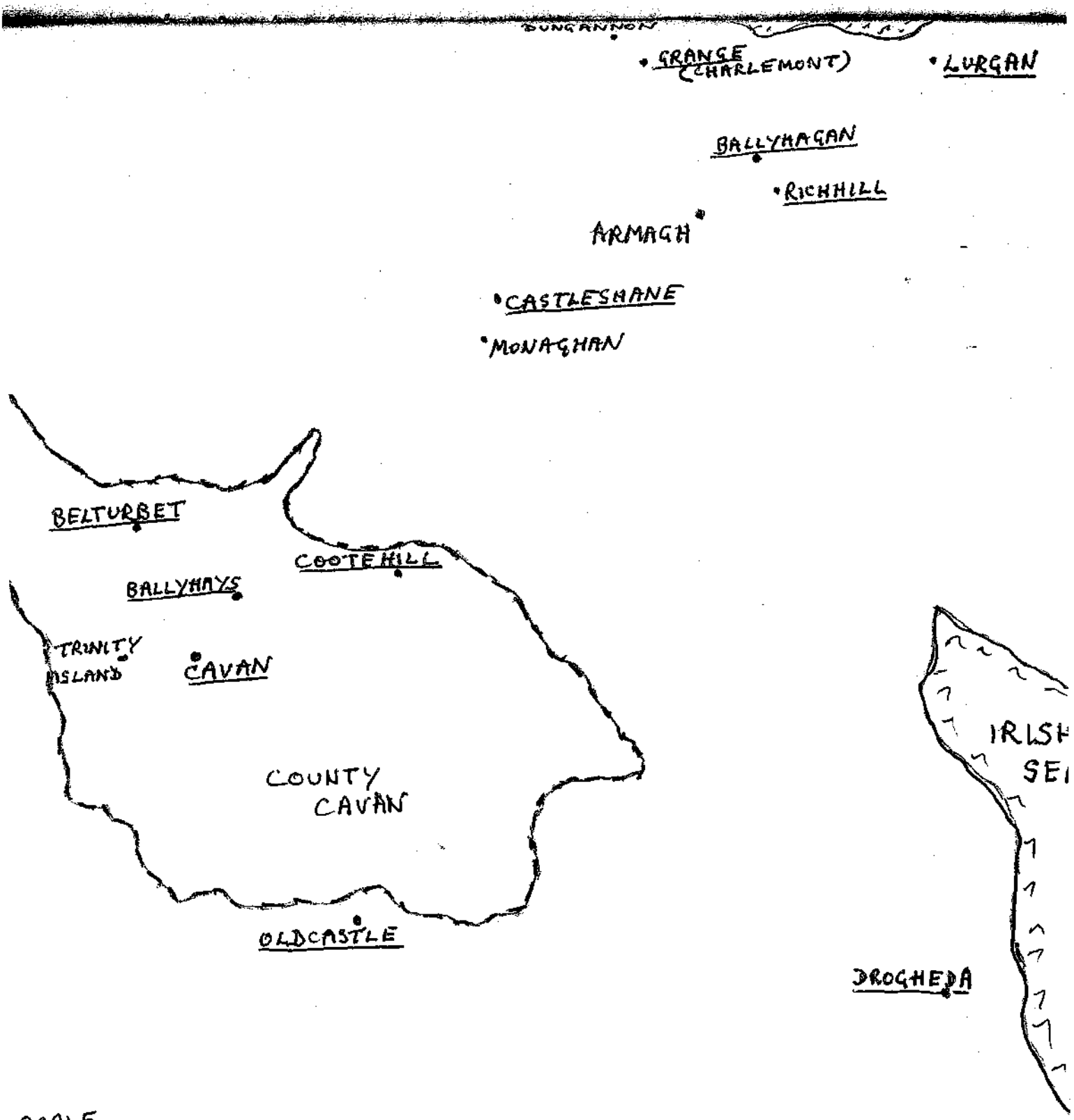
Abell
Adair
Beevan
Bouchier
Brown
Burn
Chapman
Cooke
Creeth
Dale
Dawson
Edmundson
Evans
Fayle
Greene
Hall
Hewitt
Hinkson
Hobson
Hutchinson
Hutton
Jebb
Mc Niece (Mc Nice)
Mitten
Murray
Parker
Pearson
Pepper
Sawyer
Simpson
Smith
Thacker
Thornbury
Tully
Unthank
Wallace
Walpole
Welsh (Walsh)
Whitfield
Wilton
Wilson
Jackson

PRINTED SOURCES

ANNUAL MONITOR Annual List of deaths of Friends 1820-1920 approx
CASSIDY, PATRICK Breifne Historical Journal 2002
DUDLEY, MARY Life 1825
EDMUNDSON, WILLIAM Journal 1714
FORSTER, WILLIAM Memoirs 1865
FRY, ELIZABETH Memoir 1847
FULLER, ABRAHAM & HOLME, THOMAS Sufferings of Quakers in Ireland 1721
GOODBODY, OLIVE Friends Historical Society Journal, Vol. 49.4 1961
GRATTON, JOHN Journal 1720
GRUBB, SARAH Life 1792
GURNEY, JOSEPH JOHN Journal 1854
MYERS, ALBERT COOK Immigration of Irish Friends into Pennsylvania 1902
SCOTT, JOB Journal 1815
STOCKDALE, WILLIAM A Great Cry of Oppression 1683
STORY, THOMAS Life 1747
ULSTER QUARTERLY MEETING, List of Members various years after 1871
WIGHT, THOMAS & RUTTY, JOHN History of rise & progress of Quakers in Ireland 1751

****

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES	ARCHIVE	REFERENCE
ULSTER PROVINCE MINUTES	Lisburn	Q1/1A, 1/1B,1/2,1/3,1/4
SUFFERINGS OF FRIENDS	Lisburn	Q5/6, 5/7
COOTEHILL MEETING RECORDS	Lisburn	CM1/1,CP1/1,1/2,5/1
GRANGE MONTHLY MEETING	Lisburn	GM1/4,1/5,1/6,1/7,1/8
LURGAN MONTHLY MEETING	Lisburn	LGM1/12,1/13,1/14
ULSTER PROVINCE MARRIAGES	Lisburn	Q5/1, 5/2
GRANGE MARRIAGES,BIRTHS,BURIALS	Lisburn	GM5/8B, 5/4A, 5/6
FRIENDS MARRIAGE RECORDS	Lisburn	RM5/1,LBM5/9
BROOKFIELD PUPILS	Lisburn	BKP5/3
LIST OF VISITING FRIENDS 1788-1827	Lisburn	CP5/1
TITLE DEEDS 1790,1903,1993	Lisburn	
TITLE DEEDS 1712,1718,1754	PRONI	
WHITFIELD-MITTON MARRIAGE 1791	PRONI	
LISBURN SCHOOL PUPILS	School Archive, Lisburn	
LIST OF CO. CAVAN QUAKERS 1680	Dublin	YM G/4
SUFFERINGS IN Co.CAVAN 1688-89	Dublin	Port. 18.8-10
FOUR COOTEHILL LETTERS 1728-9,1737	Dublin	Port. 6.C.33-36



LOATE

EDENDERRY

TIMAHOE

CLARA

DUBLIN

INDEX OF QUAKER NAMES IN COUNTY CAVAN & SURROUNDINGS

ABELL, Jane 104
ABELL, Richard 108
ACTON, Isabel 12
ALLEN, Elizabeth 78
ALLEN, Hannah 104
ALLEN, James 55, 100
ALLEN, Mary Ann 115
ALLEN, Sarah Jane 104
ATTCHISON, Ann 97

BAILLIE, Mary Ann 82
BARNES, Elizabeth 93
BEATTY, James 101
BEATTY, Jane 79, 101, 103
BEATTY, Lettice 78, 101
BEATTY, Mary A. 116
BEAVAN, (BEVIN), Eleanor 107
BEAVAN, Elizabeth 106
BEAVAN, George 106
BEAVAN, Joshua 74
BEAVAN, Mary 106
BEAVAN, Robert 106
BEAVAN, William 69,77,107
BELL, Alice 68
BELL, Hannah 94
BELL, John 40-48, 51,52, 68, 70, 74, 95, 121,139
BELL, Mary 93
BEVIN, Elizabeth 97
BEVIN, Mary 97
BIRNEY, Thomas 95
BOARDMAN, Isaac & Sarah 78
BONNER, Mary Jane 110
BOUCHIER, Anne 107
BOUCHIER, Edward 107
BOUCHIER, Mary 108
BOUCHIER, Thomas 107
BOULTON, Richard 93
BRADDOCK, Thomas 69,70, 74
BROOKES, Mary 93
BROOKS, Thomas 67,93
BROWN, Jane 118
BROWN, Robert 106
BROWN, W. & M. 118
BROWN, William 118
BULLA, Timothy 115
BULLFINCH, Jane 96
BURN, Charles 107
BURN, Mary 107
BUTCHER, Mary 94

CAHY, Philip 68
CARAHER, James 96
CARLETON, Deborah 122
CARLETON, Elizabeth 122
CARLETON, Joshua 122
CARLETON, Rachel 122

CARLTHORP, Robert 100
CHANDLEY, John 12
CHAPMAN, Anne 83,108,115,116,117,119
CHAPMAN, Isaac 86,87,104,115,116,117,119,163
CHAPMAN, Isabella 104
CHAPMAN, Jacob 104
CLAUGHTON, Abraham 63
CLEG, John 100
CLEG, Mary 111
COLLISON, Abigail 100
CONNELL, Charles 101
COONEY, Celia 101
CORLETT, Ruth 78
CORNWELL, Francis 63,92
CORRY, Margaret 101
CORRY, Rebecca 73,95
CORRY, Smith 101
COX, John 33, 114
COYLE, Catherine 96,98, 99
COYLE, Charles 95, 101
COYLE, Elizabeth 97
COYLE, Jane 96,97
COYLE, Joseph 97
COYLE, Mary 95
COYLE, Peter 97
COYLE, Rebekah 97
COYLE, Terence 49, 96
COYLE, Thomas 78,79, 101
CREETH, Ann 111,115
CREETH, Anne 105
CREETH, Celia 105,111,115,116
CREETH, Emily 105,115
CREETH, Francis 105
CREETH, James 59,82,111,115,116,147
CREETH, Jane 105,107, 111,115,116
CREETH, John 105,111,115,116
CREETH, Mary 103,105,111,115
CREETH, Ruth 105,108,111,115,116
CREETH, Samuel 105,111,115,116
CREETH, Sarah Elizabeth 105 ,111,115,116
CROOKE, Rebecca 106

DALE, (DEALL), Ann 97,100
DALE, Eleanor 106
DALE, Eliza Jane 110
DALE, Elizabeth 106,108
DALE, Ellen 110
DALE, Hugh 107,110
DALE, James 106,108,110,117
DALE, John 106
DALE, Joseph 107
DALE, Margaret 106
DALE, Martha 100
DALE, Sarah 97,106
DAVENPORT, Isaac 60,67-70, 74,75,121,139,140
DAVENPORT, Mary 67, 93
DAVENPORT, Thomas 74
DAWSON, Ann 163

DAWSON, Edwina Matilda 87,88,119
DAWSON, Isaac Chapman 87,105,111,119
DAWSON, Jane Eveline 87,105,111,119
DAWSON, Wilhelmina Mary 87,105
DAWSON, William 104
DAWSON, William John 83,84,86,88,89,111,117,119,163
DEALL, (DEALL), Alice 94
DEALL, Elizabeth 97
DEALL, Joshua 54,77,93,100
DEALL, Mary 93,97,98,99
DEALL, Matthew 67,96
DEALL, Ruth 94,100
DEALL, Samuel 55
DUFF, Anne 108
DUNCAN, William 115

EDMUNDSON, John 12,13,26
EDMUNDSON, William 1,5,12,13,26,29,163
ELKINS, Elizabeth 94
ENGLISH, Arabella 100
ENGLISH, Archibald 95
ENGLISH, John 77,95,97
ENGLISH, Thomas 97
EVANS, Ann 93
EVANS, David 109,163
EVANS, James Phillips 103

FAILE, (FAYLE), Elizabeth 114
FAILE, Richard 12,28-31,62,63, 114
FAILE, William 114
FAIRBAIRN, Eliza 104
FAYLE, Ann 92
FAYLE, Hannah 92
FAYLE, Mary 63, 114
FAYLE, Nehemiah 92
FEAREN, John 67
FERGUSON, Phebe 74,95
FISHER, Charles 69
FISHER, Margaret 93
FOLLIOT, John 78
FOORD, Rose 97
FORBUS, John 92
FRANCIS, Ruth 100
FRED, Benjamin 60
FRED, John 37,92
FREEMAN, Elizabeth 97
FREEMAN, John 39,42,44,49,52,57,58,63,74,77,78,93,100,,121,140
FREEMAN, Olivia 78
FREEMAN, William 54,56,57,58,78
FREEMAN, Francis 54,56,77,97
FURNACE, John 62

GEE (JAY), John 30,31,33, 66
GEE, George 73
GEE, Elinor 62,63
GEE, Jane 96
GILL, Joseph 16
GOLFIN, Mary 93

GORDON, William 50, 94
GOUGH, Joseph 81
GRAHAM, Jane 95
GRAY, Miles 29,31, 32, 37, 62, 63, 65, 67,114
GREEN, Abigail B. 87
GREER, Abigail 95
GREER, Alice 97
GREER, John 96
GREER, Rebecca 95
GREER, Robert 52,60, 70, 74, 75, 94, 96
GREER, Sarah 100
GREER, Susan 96
GREER, Thomas 74,80,94,95,97
GREER, William 96
GREGG, Rachel 100
GRIBBELL, Nicholas 38

HALL, Anne 108
HALL, H. 84
HALL, William 84
HANNAH, Sarah 94
HARRIS, Mary 96
HAYDOCK, Isaac 101
HAYDOCK, Susanna 82
HEATON, George 75
HERON, William 78
HETHERINGTON, William 92
HEWITT, Alice 108,117
HINCKSON, Jane 60
HINCKSON, John 100
HINSHAW, John 97
HOBSON, Isabella 107
HOBSON, Lavinia 101
HOBSON, Mary 101,103
HODGSON, John 93
HUTCHINSON, Janet 92
HUTCHINSON, Thomas 28,29,30,33,62,65,114
HUTTON, John 29,32,65
HUTTON, Joseph 60
HUTTON, Nehemiah 60
HUTTON, Thomas 37,66,92

JACKSON, Anthony 12,24,25,28,32,37,65,114
JACKSON, Elinor 92,114
JACKSON, Isaac 61,93
JACKSON, Isabella 62,63,114
JACKSON, John 32
JACKSON, Mary 63,92
JACKSON, Richard 12,13,26,28
JACKSON, Robert 38
JACKSON, Ruth 94
JACKSON, Sarah 92
JACKSON, William 97
JACKSON, Thomas 38,39,41,42,44,46,49,52,60,71,93,94
JAY (see GEE)
JEBB, Ann Jane 107
JEBB, Mary Ann 106

JOHNSON, Alice 59,107
JONES, John 73,96
JONES, William 49,70,71,75,76,77,97,98,121

KING, Abraham 97
KING, Deborah 94
KING, Elizabeth 95
KING, James 78
KING, John 95
KING, Mary 95
KING, Merrick 39,42,44,47,49,52,70,73,74,92,93,121
KING, Richard 40,41, 43-48, 50, 53,55,56,78,95,97
KING, Samuel 100

LANGTREE, Richard 56
LANGTREE, Thomas 39,42,44,47,49,52,63,67,93,114
LATIMER, Charles 110
LODGE, Robert 7
LOE, Thomas 7
LOVE, Alice 94
LOVE, James 61
LOVE, John 40,41,43-48, 51,53,68
LOVE, Margaret 68
LOWNDS, John 97
LUNN, Mary 63
LUNN, Thomas 12,28,30,33,41

MACKIE, Benjamin 104
MACKIE, Mary 97
MACKIE, William 100
MAGUIRE, Margaret 108
MAINE, Robert 97
MARSHALL, John 96
MARSHALL, Mary 78
MARSHALL, William 96,97
MARTIN, Alexander 40,42-48, 51,53
MARTIN, James 70,77,84
MARTIN, Joseph 61,94
MARTIN, Sarah 68,93
MARTIN, Thomas 94
MARTIN, Wilson 84
MASON, George 51
MAYNE, Elizabeth 27
McCLALLAN, Alexander 63,64
McDONNELL, James 73,93
McFADDEN, Jane 108
McFADDEN, Sarah Jane 105
McFARLAND, Robert 96
McLAUGHLIN, Katherine 14
McMAHON, Anna 84
McMAHON, Maggie 84
McNABB, William 61
McNEESE, James 72,73
McNEICE, Isaiah 61
MERCER, Mary Ann 82,116
MIDDLETON, Ruby (Whitfield) Preface
MILLER, Alexander 94
MITTEN, (MITTON), Abigail 103,112

MITTEN, Alexander 78, 101,103
MITTEN, Ann 79, 101, 103, 104,110,112,115
MITTEN, Catherine 110
MITTEN, Charlotte 117,119
MITTEN, Elizabeth 112
MITTEN, James 107,110,112
MITTEN, Jane 104,105,106,112,115
MITTEN, John 67,95,100,112,121
MITTEN, Joseph 78,95, 96,103,107,112
MITTEN, Margaret 112
MITTEN, Mary 79,93,101,106,107,115
MITTEN, Phoebe 112
MITTEN, Ruth 100,112
MITTEN, Samuel 79,101,106
MITTEN, Sarah 79, 101, 103,110
MOON, William 12,13
MOORE, James 122
MOORE, Thomas 29
MORRIS, Thomas 12,32, 65,114
MORRIS, William 4,5
MORROW, Jane 100
MORTON, Sarah 97
MURRAY, Catherine 117
MURRAY, John 94

NEALE, William 12
NEVILLE, Francis 73
NICHOLSON, Elizabeth 103
NICHOLSON, John 97
NICHOLSON, Joseph 121
NORTON, Katherine 14

OUTON, Isabella 29

PARKER, Margaret 63,114
PARKER, William 4,12,26,28-30,32,62,65,114
PARVIN, Marjorie 93
PEARSON, Benjamin Mackie 112
PEARSON, Elizabeth 112,115
PEARSON, Isabella 112,115,116
PEARSON, Jacob 104,108,112,116
PEARSON, Joseph 115,116
PEARSON, Mary Jane 112
PENROSE, Daniel 80,81,121
PEPPER, Mary 109
PEPPER, Thomas 109
PHILLIPS, Thomas 35,38,114
PIDGEON, William 45,53,69
PILLAR, Jane 100
PIM, John 12,13
POTTS, Emma L. 87,88

RANSOM, Sarah 93
RANSOM, Rebecca 68
REDMOND, D. & M. 118
REDMOND, Mary J. 118
REED, Loughlin 73, 95
REED, Patrick 50, 93,94,95

REYNOLDS, Edward 114
REYNOLDS, Patience 114
RICH, Stephen 20
RICHARDSON, George 46,49,68,69,70,71,74,93,121
RICHARDSON, Isaac 97
ROBERTS, Mary 95
ROBINSON, Joseph 92
RUSSELL, Joseph 96

SAFTLAW, Elizabeth 92
SAVAGE, John 12
SCOTT, May Harvey 105
SHEPHERD, Benjamin 96
SHEPHERD, John 57,97,122
SIMMONS, William. 92
SIMPSON, Ann 95
SIMPSON, Benjamin 78,122
SIMPSON, Catherine 108
SIMPSON, Ellen 108
SIMPSON, James 16,73, 77,78
SIMPSON, Joseph 78,106,161
SIMPSON, Joseph (Sydney) 87
SIMPSON, Robert 106,109
SIMPSON, William 78
SMITH, Eleanor 106
SMITH, John 94,107,108
SMITH, Margaret 106
SMITH, Martha 108
SMITH, Mary 106,107,163
SMITH, Rachel 107
SMITH, Robert 97
SMITH, Samuel 108
SMITH, Thomas E. 108
SMITH, William 106
SMYTH, Alexander 106
SMYTH, Elizabeth 107
SMYTH, James 106,107
SMYTH, John 107
SMYTH, Margaret 108
SMYTH, Mary 108
SMYTH, Rachel 108
SMYTH, Samuel 108,109
SMYTH, William 106,108,109
SMYTH, William Henry 109
STARKEY, Catherine 62,92
STARKEY, Nicholas 2,28,30,33,37, 62,63, 65,66,114
STARKEY, Rachel 92
STARKEY, Sarah 92
STARKEY, Susanna 92
STARR, Elizabeth 93
STARR, Isaac 61
STARR, James 40,41,61
STARR, Jeremiah 61
STARR, John 40,41,43,44,45,48,50,53,93
STARR, John Jun. 41,42,43,44,45,48,50,53,61,68
STARR, Mary 93
STARR, Moses 61,94
STARR, Susanna 94

STEVENSON, John 92
STEVENSON, Mary 103
STORY, John 57
SUTCLIFF, Abraham 94
SUTCLIFF, Ann 97
SUTCLIFF, John 51,53,
SUTCLIFF, Mary 96

THACKER, Ann 108
THOMPSON, James 59, 79,82,103,132
THOMPSON, Jane 105
THOMPSON, John 12,13
THORNBURGH, Judith 94
THORNBURGH, Robert 41,51, 69, 71,160
THORNBURGH, Thomas 94,160
THORNTON, Robert 92
THORNTON, Sarah 63
TOLERTON, John 103
TREANOR, William 78,121
TREANOR, Catherine 78
TREANOR, James 80, 95, 97, 121, 122
TREANOR, Jane 100
TULLY, Elizabeth 82,108
TURNER, Thomas 162

UNTHANK, Hannah 92
UNTHANK, Margaret 62,64,114
UNTHANK, Robert 28,31,32,62,64,114
UNTHANK, Samuel 92

VINCH, Margaret 71,94
VOGAN, James 118
VOGAN, M. 84
VOGAN, Mary J. 118
VOGAN, W. & M. 118
VOGAN, M. 84

WALLACE, Benjamin 107
WALLACE, Elizabeth 106,107
WALLACE, George 108
WALLACE, Jane 107
WALLACE, John 107
WALPOLE, Elizabeth 107
WALPOLE, John 107
WARDELL, Robert 3,12,29,30
WARREN, Elizabeth 98,99
WARREN, Margaret 95
WARREN, Thomas 122
WATSON, Martha 100
WATSON, Samuel 100
WEBB, Eliza 117
WELCH, Charles 106
WETHERALD, Hannah Jane 115
WETHERALD, William 115
WETHERALL, George 103
WETHERALL, John 100
WETHERALL, Joseph 97,98
WETHERALL, Richard 78,

WETHERALL, William 97
WHITEHEAD, Isabelle 63
WHITESIDE, Susanna 95
WHITFIELD, Ann 113
WHITFIELD, Ann Jane 110
WHITFIELD, Anna 116,117,119
WHITFIELD, Anne 105,107,108,115,120
WHITFIELD, Annie 87
WHITFIELD, Benjamin 110
WHITFIELD, Eleanor 59
WHITFIELD, Eliza 117
WHITFIELD, Elizabeth 108,110,117,118,119
WHITFIELD, George 107
WHITFIELD, Hannah 108,116
WHITFIELD, Helen Priscilla 105,113,117,118,119
WHITFIELD, Isaac 101,107,113,117,118,119
WHITFIELD, Isabella 110
WHITFIELD, Jacob 59,108,117,118,119
WHITFIELD, James 107,110
WHITFIELD, Jane 110
WHITFIELD, John 59,79,82,87,90,101,103-110,113,115-119,121,129
WHITFIELD, John Henry 83,105,113,116,117,119
WHITFIELD, Joseph 110
WHITFIELD, Margaret 110
WHITFIELD, Martha Harriet 109
WHITFIELD, Mary 104,110,117
WHITFIELD, Rebecca 82,105,108,110
WHITFIELD, Rebecca Susan 87,110,113,118,119
WHITFIELD, Ruth 82,117
WHITFIELD, Ruth Emma 108,113
WHITFIELD, S,J, 117
WHITFIELD, Samuel 108,110,117
WHITFIELD, Sarah 107,110
WHITFIELD, Sarah Jane 87,109,110,117,118,119
WHITFIELD, Susan 110,117,118,119
WHITFIELD, Susanna 103,110,113
WHITFIELD, Thomas 103,107
WHITFIELD, Thomas Irwin 109
WHITFIELD, William 108,110
WILLIAMS, Eleanor 101
WILSON, Ann 95,104
WILSON, John 32,33,62,104,114
WILSON, Lettis 114
WILSON, Margaret 107
WILSON, Mary 92
WILSON, Thomas 95
WINSLOW, James 84,118
WINSLOW, M. 118
WINTER, William 62
WOODS, Mary 100
WRIGHT, Catherine 106

INDEX OF NAMES OTHER THAN QUAKERS

ADAMS, Austin & Noelene 91,129
ALEXANDER, Judge 30
ALLEN & HALPIN 90,91
ALLEN, Richard 72
ARVELL, Michael 69
ASH, Dillon 69,72
ATKINSON, Michael 41

BARCROFT, Ambrose, priest 25, 28,33
BARKER, Thomas 48
BARROW, Robert, Colonel 23
BRADY, Bryon 49
BRADY, Owen 33
BRADY, Patrick 32
BRADY, Walter 30
BRYERLY, Daniel 47
BRYON, Daniel 47
BURROWS, J. Rev. 161

CALDWELL, John 33
CASSIDY, Patrick 151
CAUGHEY (KEOGHIE), Farrell 47,49,52
CHARLETON, John 49,53
COLLINS, William 69
CONNELL, Thomas 31
COOT, Charles 71,151,122,159
COOT, Judge 71
COOTE, Thomas 12,122
CORRY, Isaiah 71
COZBY, 7

DARTREY, Lady 161
DAWSON, Thomas 161
DAVIS, John 45, 53
DAVIS, Joseph 42
DILLON, Luke 23
DONOGHOE, James 47
DOVEY, Patrick 46
DOWNES, Dives, priest 54,55,56,57
DUNN, John, Captain 38

ENGIER, John 31

FARE, John 41
FENWICK, Ralph 23
FERGUSON, Annie 88
FLODDY, Charles 55
FREAME, Hannah 161
FRENCH, Matthew, provost Belturbet 30,33
FRENCH, Richard 32

GAMBLE, John 161
GILCHRIST, Daniel 44,49
GILL, Alexander 28
GLANDOONE, Patrick 47
GOUGH, 23

GRAY, Adam 44

HAMMERSLY, Thomas 122
HANWAY, Hugh 32
HARDY, M.D. 101
HAWTHORNE, Isaac 42
HERDMAN, John 45,73
HOLLAND, John, Deputy Soverign 29
HORNER, Roger 49
HOURICAN, James 66

JOHNSTON, Alexander 32
JOLLY, Dr. 54,55

KEMPSTON, Nicholas, Capt. 1,5,7,22,23,25
KENNEDY, Judge 31
KEOGHIE see CAUGHEY
KNOWLES, Jacob 26,28

LATHAM, Gerald 24
LEE, Michael priest 55
LILBURNE, Robert 24
LOWN, Robert 39
LUCAS, Edward 69
LUDLOW, Edmund Major-Gen. 24
LYNSY, James 39,52
LYNSY, John 42

MACMAGHAN, Art 33
MACMAGHAN, Coullough 31
MALLON, Patrick 50,51,53
MARSH, Mary, Bishop's wife 33
MAXWELL, James 39,42
MAXWELL, Robert 40,43
MAXWELL, William 40
MAYNE, land agent 161
McCABE, Ross Moore 45
McCABE, Edmund 33
McCABE, Patrick 32,33
McCOLLUM, Randall, Rev. 161
McCORMECK, Henry 53
McKEE, Eliza 90
McKERNAN, Hugh 39,42
McNACOUGH, Patrick 42
McNOLTY, John 33
MEATHAM, Major 38
MEREDITH, Charles, Col. 31
MITCHELL, John 57
MOOR, Major 28
MOORE, William 6
MULHALLAN, John 33

NEWGENT, Robert 54
NEWGENT, Matthew 47

O'CONNELLY, William 33
O'REILLY, A.B. & DOLAN 91
O'REILLY, Phelimy 46

O'REILLY, Hugh 24

PHILLIPS, Capt 37
PORTROSSE, Thomas 33
POVEY, Judge 30
PRESTON, Nathaniel 57,58

REILLY, Brian 32
REILLY, Denis 56
REILLY, James 55
REILLY, John 32,40,47
REILLY, Owen 55
REILLY, Thomas 39,57
RICHARDSON, John, priest 50,51,52
ROBINSON, priest 28,33
ROLLOUGH, Thomas 33
ROSS, Robert 41,51

SCOTT, Tom 88
SHEERAN, John 48
SHERIDAN, Daniel 40,42
SHERIDAN, Owen 49
SHERWOOD, Thomas 57,58
SINGLETON, priest 74
SMITH, Phelimy 47
SNOOKES, Robert 26
SPICER, George, Judge 28,30

THORNTON, Thomas 58
TUIT, James 39,47
TUIT, Thomas 39
TYRREL, James 47

WADE, Charles 42
WADE, Thomas 39
WALDRUM, Henry 26
WALLWOOD, priest 28
WATSON, John 50
WEARE, Andrew 26
WEAVER, Richard 42
WEST, Richard, Provost 3,29
WESTMEATH, Earl of 39,42,49
WHITTENHALL, Chancellor 69
WILDMAN, Richard 32
WILSON, Philip 45,46
WITNEL-SNEYD, Vicar-General of Kilmore 162

YOUNG, John Rev. 162

INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES IN COUNTY CAVAN & SURROUNDINGS

Spelling is arbitrary

ACHNIMULLIN 46
ANNAHORA 112
ANNALIFFE 25
ASHFIELD 106,107

BALLYHAYS 8-11,17, 61, 68 and others
BALLYNEAB 97
BELTURBET 2-6, 17,23,29,30, and others
BENAGH 106
BILLIS 97
BRONCHLIES 108

CAMPTOWN 100,121
CAPPAGH 106
CARRALIN 121
CASTLEBLANEY 146
CASTLECORR 39,49,54-56
CASTLESHANE 17, 69,143
CAVAN 1,5,6,10-17, 22, 24 and others
CLENISH 122
CLONES 11
COHAW 103,106-108, 112, 115
CONNALLIS 107
COOTHILL 11,16, 17, 45,53, 59 and others
CORABEE 97, 107
CORATOBER 54,97
CORRIHORY 108
CROM 38
CROSSLEA 106, 108

DAWSONGROVE 161
DERNIMOILE 106
DERRIES 27
DREMOHILL 106,107
DRUMAVALE 105,106
DRUMCAIN 67,139
DRUMGOON 45-49, 53, 69,106
DRUMGOORY 100
DRUMLANE 60,92
DRUMSWARD 61
DRUMUCHAL 106
DRUMURRY 23,24,25
DRUMYERKIN 106
DUNG 103,105-108, 112

ENNISKILLEN 38
ERRITIES 106
EVELINE TERRACE 163

FINAGH 2,11
FIVEAVECK 106

GALONE 31,72

CAVAN COUNTY

KEESHANIN 100
KILADUFF 106
KILATEE 104-108, 113,119,120
KILBRIDGE 57,58
KILL 100
KILLEAGH 60,114
KILLESHANDRY 55
KILMORE 23,25
KILLSHANISKEY 122
KILLYORIEL 122
KNOCKATAIN 103-108,113,115,119

LISNASAM 107
LIXTRAN 122
LOUGHCREW 57,58

MENALIN 122
MONAGHAN 11,17,31,57,149
MOUNT NUGENT 26
MULLANCLOGHER 74,95,97,100

OLDCASTLE 8,9,15,17,23,32,39,44-49 and others

POTTLEBOY 106
POTTLEREAGH 106

TEEVANEE 107
TESSAMORE 107
TRINITY ISLAND 23-26
TULLYGARVEY 108, 122

URNEY 25