De
Annatis
Hiberniæ
1400-1535.

Very Rev. Michael A. Costello, O.P., S.T.M.
De Annatis Hiberniæ

A CALENDAR OF THE

FIRST FRUITS' FEES

LEVIED ON PAPAL APPOINTMENTS

TO BENEFICES IN IRELAND

A.D. 1400 TO 1535

EXTRACTED FROM

THE VATICAN AND OTHER ROMAN ARCHIVES

WITH COPIOUS TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES

TOGETHER WITH

SUMMARIES OF PAPAL RESCRIPS RELATING TO BENEFICES

IN IRELAND AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF

THE BISHOPS OF IRISH SEES DURING THE SAME PERIOD

By the late Rev. M. A. Costello, O.P., S.T.M.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY REV. AMBROSE COLEMAN, O.P., S.T.L.

AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

BY W. H. GRATTRAN FLOOD, Mus. D., R.U.I.

Volume I: Ulster

DUNDALK

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After numerous delays and difficulties, the first part of the late Father Costello's long expected work on the Annates now sees the light. Opinions may differ as to the value, from the historical point of view, of the records now placed before us, but it will be generally agreed that this compilation, the work of half a lifetime, is a monument of scholarship, rare in modern times. As it was truly a labour of love to the compiler, and kept him alive for several years, though weighed down with infirmities, it is deeply to be regretted that he did not live to publish the present volume, which forms the first part of the work, though he had seen almost the whole of it through the Press before his death.

The manuscripts from which Father Costello compiled the text are kept in the Archivio di Stato Romano, which, since the occupation of Rome by the Piedmontese troops in 1870, has come into the hands of the Italian Government. They are in the curial handwriting of the various periods to which they belong, and are fairly legible to experts, though written in a very contracted form. These records are official summaries of the Annates issued by the Curia, and are entered in chronological order in books, known as the Registri delle Annate. As the entries embrace all the countries of Europe which acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Holy See, it was, indeed, a lengthy task to discover those relating to Ireland, copy them faithfully, and expand the contracted words.

It was principally in the archives of the Vatican and those of St. John Lateran's that Father Costello found the Bulls relating to benefices in Ireland, which form the appendices to the various dioceses
in the present volume. For several years the difficulties of research in this department were much enhanced by the restrictions placed upon scholars, which lasted until Pope Leo XIII, with far seeing wisdom, abolished them and threw open the Papal archives to the world. It is difficult to fully appreciate the labour spent by Father Costello in this department of his work. It was no mere copying; the thousands of Bulls which he took in hands, many of them filling twenty pages of vellum and transcribed in contracted Latin, were reduced by him to the short summaries in plain English we have before us. The present volume, of course, contains those only relating to the Ulster dioceses.

In the identification of names and places, and the origin and meaning of place-names, Father Costello was placed at a disadvantage by his long residence in Rome and his imperfect acquaintance with the Irish language. However, he received valuable assistance in this department from the late Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, the accomplished antiquary, Anglican Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, and President of the Royal Irish Academy. While the sheets were going through the Press, numerous additions were made to the topographical notes by Mr. John Ribton Garstin and the Rev. Dr. Bartholomew MacCarthy. The work of the former was confined principally to the diocese of Armagh, while Dr. MacCarthy's hand may be discerned in the notes on the dioceses of Clogher and Meath, in which appear some of the results of his great erudition.

In seeing the great bulk of the work through the Press, Father Costello worked alone. It was the privilege of the present writer to afford some help at the beginning, and again, after Father Costello's death, to bring out the two last dioceses, and write the historical Introduction.

The writer considered it better not to burden this Introduction with notes. In the description of Ecclesiastical Ireland in the Fifteenth Century, he has endeavoured to prove his conclusions mainly from the text of the present volume, which, it must be admitted by all, throws an entirely new light on that century. He has also utilised the Statutes of the Provincial Synod of Cashel issued in the middle of that century, together with much information, published and unpublished, of the Religious Orders in Ireland, with the history of which he claims a fair acquaintance. For the Nature, History and
Management of the Annates, he has relied almost entirely on Thomassinus, whose treatise in his *Vetus et Nova Ecclesiae Disciplina*, (Tom. III. Liber 2, c. 58), may be considered the standard work on the subject. Brady's *Episcopal Succession* has afforded valuable data for the episcopal Annates in Ireland; Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta* has given the only information available about the Collectors of the Papal taxes; while Maitland's *Canon Law in the Church of England* has been of great service in the explanation of mediæval procedure in cases of ecclesiastical litigation.

The Editor's best thanks are due to Mr. John Ribton Garstin, Vice-President R.I.A., and Past President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; to Dr. Grattan Flood, for reading the proofs of the Introduction, and making very important corrections and suggestions; to Dr. Grattan Flood also for his valuable *Corrigenda et Addenda*, for which he was peculiarly fitted by his scholarly work on the Calendars of Papal Registers; and to Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., for the careful compilation of the Index of Names and Places. The gratitude of the public is due to Mr. William Tempest, of Dundalk, the publisher, who without hope of pecuniary reward, but animated by nobler motives, undertook much of the risk of publication of the work, and pursued it under most difficult and disheartening circumstances.

It is to be hoped that the issue of this volume will be followed before long by the publication of the Annates and Bulls of the other three ecclesiastical provinces of Ireland. All further publication will depend naturally on the reception accorded to the present volume.

AMBROSE COLEMAN, O.P., S.T.L.

St. Saviour's Priory,
Nihil Obstat.
FR. REGINALDUS WALSH, O.P., S.T.M.
Censor Deputatus.

Imprimatur

† MICHAEL CARDINALIS LOGUE.
Archiep. Armacanus.
Totius Hiberniae Primas.

FR. MICHAEL M. O’KANE, O.P.
Prior Provincialis Hiberniae
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INTRODUCTION.

By the Rev. Ambrose Coleman, O.P.

Part I.

Ecclesiastical Ireland in the Fifteenth Century.

An examination of the text of this volume will prove a revelation to all those whose ideas about the Ireland of the fifteenth century and early portion of the sixteenth have been derived either from Irish annalists or from English historians. It must be acknowledged that this particular period of Irish history is beset with perplexing difficulties to the earnest and fair-minded inquirer. He is conscious, even after a casual acquaintance with the documentary evidence hitherto available, that there is much which does not appear on the surface—invisible, underlying forces preserving learning and piety in the midst of what looks like universal anarchy. Yet confusing and misleading impressions are made on him at every turn. If he consults the Irish annals, that period, like the preceding centuries, presents to him little else than a long record of petty tribal wars and reprisals, robberies and murders among the Irish themselves, interspersed with similar conflicts with the English colonists. When he turns for light to the Anglo-Irish and English historians and the State Papers he will find that the rivalries and dissensions of the Butlers and Desmond's, the succession of unfit and powerless governors, the futile laws passed in petty Parliaments against the Irish, and the comedy of the crowning of Lambert Simnel in Christ Church as Edward VI. fill all the space on the canvas, baffling his endeavours to get at the real condition of the Irish people. It would be a loss of time for him to turn over the pages of such deeply prejudiced Irish Church historians as Mant and King, for they labour to depict the Irish of that and the preceding centuries as sunk in barbarism, illiteracy and irreligion.

The fifteenth century in Ireland is not, indeed, an interesting period. It contains nothing striking enough to forcibly arrest the attention. It is without great landmarks, such as a memorable and decisive battle, a famous siege or a remarkable king or ruler able to leave the impress of his personality on the pages of history. Moreover, there seems to be no progress, no well-ordered advancing civilization; nothing but a confused and chaotic picture is left on the mind even after a prolonged and honest inquiry.

Yet there are indications in the Annals that Ireland enjoyed in the fifteenth century that very fair measure of temporal prosperity which is so essential to civilised life. Though owing to her geographical position she did not possess such great marts of commerce as were to be found on the Continent at that date, the regular export
from her harbours of wheat, salted fish, woollen cloth and linen to
France, Spain and Italy brought in exchange to her shores much money
as well as the products of foreign countries, and stimulated her arti-
ficers and husbandmen. Food and clothing were abundant, and
lavish hospitality was provided for the poor man and the wayfarer.
The keeping of a "house of hospitality" is often made by the
Annalists a man's principal title to the notice of posterity. The
great revival of Church architecture in that century, is a sure indication
that times on the whole were prosperous, and this is confirmed by the
fact that these abbey churches were built by the voluntary alms of the
people, as is shown by the spiritual favours accorded by the Popes,
especially by Martin V, to all the faithful who should lend a helping
hand to their erection. The present volume shows us that each parish
had a regular income for the support of the priests. The petition (p. 150)
of the prior of St. Mary's of Gallen, in which he states that the yearly
income being only twelve marks, the convent was barely able to afford
a decent sustenance to himself and three canons, is so exceptional,
that we may infer that generally throughout the country, the clergy,
regular and secular, were in no want. Incidentally we may gather
from this petition that five or six marks would be sufficient for the
support of a priest, an inference confirmed by an ordinance of the
Archbishop of Canterbury in 1378 that chaplains were to receive
a salary of five marks a year. With this standard of value as a guide,
it is interesting to turn over the records of the various parishes, as
shown in this volume. An examination of the estimated income
of each will make it abundantly clear that the annat tax was not by
any means an oppressive burden on the Irish Church.

It is a more difficult task to appreciate the state of learning
and literature in Ireland at this period, as standards vary so consider-
ably in men's minds. The native learning, consisting of an exact
grammatical knowledge of the complicated and fully-developed Irish
language including the ancient poetry and sagas, as well as a thorough
acquaintance with the history, actual and legendary, of the nation
and the genealogies of the great families, undoubtedly held the place
of honour, to the detriment of the classical literature of Greece and
Rome, and therefore placed Ireland apart from the rest of Europe,
when the revival of classical literature which took place in Italy had
spread thence to France and Germany and England. The "literati,"
referred to so often by the Annalists, were generally professors of the
native language, and were nearly always laymen. Literary culture
of this kind was very widely diffused in the country, as was also a
love of old folk music and minstrelsy. We read of a great feast
given to the literati at which 2,700 were present. There was constant
writing of poetry, and the native chieftains vied with one another
in honouring the poets and buying their productions. The obituary
notice of one of them records that he had purchased more poetry
and had a larger collection of poems than any other man of his time
(Four Masters, 1461).

Turning to the study of history, the writing of Annals which
was the form it took in Ireland, is not of course comparable to the
real work of the judicious historian. Nevertheless, a great compila-
tion, containing an accurate record of events great and small for
more than a thousand years, such as that made by Charles Maguire
towards the close of the century, is worthy of admiration, and shows the strength of the historical spirit among the Irish literati. This learned man is recorded to have been versed in law, physic and philosophy and in all the Gaelic sciences, and he was only one of many Irishmen of the time who devoted their lives to the study of science and the pursuit of literature. The healing art may not have made quite so much progress as in continental countries and was conducted on principles not altogether up-to-date, but with all its antiquated methods it contained a principle of progress and made for civilisation. Again, the study of the Brehon law, which regulated minutely the relations of the various classes of society and was a very perfect system of jurisprudence, was as worthy of attention and of hard years of study as was the Roman law on the Continent, and equally produced civilising effects.

The absorbing pursuit of the native literature and the cultivation of native law and traditional science had the drawback of throwing into the shade the ordinary studies as pursued in continental and English schools and universities. Not many of the clergy seem to have been eminent either in theology or in canon law. During the period we are considering, Maurice de Portu, the Franciscan, whose family name was O'Fihely, is the only Irishman whose name is handed down as a great theologian, and he received all his education on the Continent. There must have been many schools in Ireland for the ecclesiastical training of the clergy, such as those of the Dominicans and the Franciscans, referred to by Archbishop Bicknor in the code of laws he drew up for the new university in 1320, and that of Armagh, but there was no such stimulus to eminence as that afforded in the atmosphere of foreign universities. That canon law was studied we have evidence in the present volume: e.g., "Studied for ten years in utroque jure" (p. 178); "Studied canon and civil law" (p. 17); "Studied canon law for four years" (p. 135); "had studied canon law for five years in Ireland" (p. 16); "studied civil and canon law in Ireland and also at Oxford" (p. 84), etc. The licence accorded to Richard Petir (p. 83) of studying for five years at any foreign university or of residing in Rome, and of having meanwhile the revenues of his parish secured to him for his support, will be read with interest. The reference to Oxford brings the sad fact before us that the English Government neglected to found a university in Ireland with power to confer degrees, so that Irish clerics had to go to study in Oxford to obtain them. A large number of Irish students had been always in residence there since the thirteenth century, but in the early part of the fifteenth they were no longer allowed to study there, with the exception of members of the mendicant orders, who had always kept a certain number of their Irish subjects at study in their Oxford abbeys. As regards literary culture of an ordinary kind, it should be kept in mind that the knowledge of the Latin language, in Ireland as elsewhere, was essential to promotion to orders. Bene legit, bene constuit et bene cantat, ac congrue loquitur latinis verbis (p. 150). Considering the great number of clerics in Ireland in medieval times and the fact that numbers of the laity were able to read and write Latin and used it in their intercourse with English governors, it is small wonder that English travellers reported with surprise in the following century that the Irish used Latin as a vulgar tongue.
Introduction.

With all this regard for learning and devotion to literature, we must admit that Ireland was outside the general current of European thought. She was practically untouched by the Renaissance. The "New Learning" which gradually spread from Italy to other countries under the fostering care of powerful kings and rich nobles, did not affect her or divert her from the old paths. The reasons for this aloofness may be summed up as follows: first, the geographical position of Ireland, so much in her favour when in the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries she was the centre of learning for the northern countries, resorted to as a peaceful haven of refuge by thousands of students, was against her at a later period when greater centres of learning, richly endowed, provided with substantial buildings, and chartered to give recognised degrees, had grown up in the principal cities on the Continent, and at Oxford and Cambridge. Again, we cannot leave out of consideration the determined policy of the English kings to keep the Irish sees and other ecclesiastical benefices filled with Englishmen—a policy continued well into our own times with regard to the Protestant incumbents. It would have been contrary to that policy to have encouraged theological learning or the study of the canon law amongst the Irish clergy, for they might then lay claims before the Holy See for greater consideration. The university founded in the fourteenth century by Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin, disappeared after a short existence. And we find that the second Dublin university, founded by Bull of Sixtus IV, in 1475, on the petition of the mendicant friars, also came to nought for want of funds. Another reason for backwardness of development according to modern ideas was the preponderance of the native Celtic learning and literature. This ancient native learning was intimately bound up with the social customs of the people, and the chieftains and bishops were bound to support and honour the professors of it. The tribal system gave undue prominence to the study of native genealogies and centered the intellect too much in matters of purely local interest, so that the very perfection of the system must have been a hindrance to the reception of new ideas and to interest being felt in the revived study of the classics. It was the same with the Saracens of Spain, that highly cultured people, who like the medieval Irish devoted themselves, apart from the rest of Europe, to their ancient literature, and had many points in common with them. Like the Irish, they produced grammarians, philologists and annalists, and gave kingly honours to poets. In both literatures, tales intended for recitation in public took the place of dramatic literature, and were handed down for many generations. The result was that the Saracens, like the Irish, paid little heed to the revival of the literature of Greece and Rome.

Very little light, probably for want of evidence, has been thrown by Irish ecclesiastical historians on the status of the Irish clergy and Church at this period. Fortunately, the lore gathered together in this volume at the cost of so much labour enables us to see and judge much more clearly than was possible heretofore. The annate entries give us the name of each parish priest appointed, the date on which he was collated, the name of his predecessor and the income of the parish. The Bulls, which form the appendices to the various dioceses, throw many varied sidelights on ecclesiastical affairs. Though taken by themselves
the cases of litigation are not generally of much interest, they incidentally afford knowledge which is of great value to the historian.

With regard to the support of the secular clergy, it is hardly necessary to remark that at this period it was arranged by obligatory tithes. Peasants were obliged to give one-tenth of all agricultural produce; there were also tithes from butter, cheese, fowl and cattle. Workers in gold and other artificers as well as medical practitioners were warned by the Provincial Synod of Cashel (1453) that they also were obliged to give one-tenth of their income. The value of each parochial benefice was computed by the value of the tithes, and the paying of tithes to the clergy was considered at the time to be of divine positive precept. In the extracts taken from the "Inquisitions of Ulster," which appear in the Appendix to Armagh Diocese, we also find that a few acres of glebe land were generally attached to the priest's house as a help to his support, and it may be inferred that this was common all over the country. Two-thirds of the tithes went to the parish priest and one-third to the curate, or, as they are called in the Inquisitions, "parson" and "vicar." The parishioners were to bear two-thirds of the cost of keeping the parish church in repair, while the other third was to be borne by the parish priest and curate conjointly. In some instances, the Érenach, or lay farmer of the Church lands, was to bear two-thirds of the repairs to the sacred edifice (p. 19). We learn from the same extract that there were chapels of ease, with glebe lands attached and in care of a curate, when the parish was unusually large. Out of the funds of certain parishes choristers had to be maintained in Armagh Cathedral (p. 25). The priests had to pay their proxies to the bishop in coin, though they themselves received their tithes in kind (p. 52). The bishop had the right of coshery (quartering) on his priests and érenachs at visitation. If he remained three nights, he stayed the first night with the érenach, the second with the curate and the third with the parish priest, and if he stayed only one night all three were bound to contribute in equal shares to his entertainment (p. 286). To the episcopal sees were attached large tracts of termon lands, farmed by érenachs, who were obliged to give certain sums as rent to the bishops and also coshery or reflections at the time of visitation, such as beef, wine, aqua vitae, oat-bread, etc. (p. 53). The old canonical custom of daily distributions to those choristers who were present at Mass and the Divine Office is referred to in a Bull regarding the archdeaconry of Kells, in Meath (p. 88), and we may presume it existed in the other dioceses. So the finances of the Irish Church seem to have been placed on a sound basis and to have been carefully managed.

The people attended Divine Worship on Sundays and Holidays (p. 93) and, as we learn from the Statutes of the Synod of Cashel, they were expected to be present not only at Mass but at the public recitation of Matins. The deprivation of a priest of Derry (p. 223), who besides other delinquencies, had "to the peril of his soul and the scandal of many, let one of his parishioners die without the sacraments, although the latter had very earnestly sought for them," stands out as an extraordinary exception. So we are led to infer that the administration of the sacraments was well attended to. The deposition of another priest with the English name of John Byrde,
because he "does not understand the language commonly spoken by the parishioners and is unable to make himself understood by them" (p. 135), is a proof among many that the Statute of Kilkenny was not allowed by the Holy See to operate to the injury of Irish parishioners, as it would have done if allowed to be carried out. It is interesting to find the erection of a new parish (p. 89) on the petition of the people that their parish church "being six miles away from them, and the country at times much disturbed, they have found it very difficult to go there for divine service, for the reception of the sacraments, the baptism of their children, and the burial of their dead, especially in the cold and rainy seasons of the year." From their next statement that the revenues of certain chapels of the parish would be sufficient for the support of a rector and vicar for the proposed new parish, we may infer that two priests were considered the minimum number requisite for the charge of a parish. Sometimes a parish had several chapels dependent on it, which were served by vicars and curates, not removable save on cause shown (p. 214). We come across, in one instance, the erection of a parish church into a Cathedral—that of Kilmore, with thirteen canons attached (p. 252).

Regarding the churches themselves, we have very little light thrown on them by history. We find that in many instances, they were not called after any saint, but were simply known by the name of the place in which they were situated (p. 57). The entry from which we have extracted this information refers to the Cathedral Church of Clogher, which was small but ornate; it possessed three wooden altars, three silver chalices and a few other things requisite for divine worship. Besides the bishop, there was a dean, an archdeacon and twelve canons.

The Provincial Synod of Cashel, held in 1453, ordered that three images or statues should be in every church, one of the Blessed Virgin Mary, another of the Crucifixion and another of the patron saint of the place. The priests were to look after the repairs of the chancel; the laity after those required in the body of the church. The cemeteries were to be kept in decent order and walled in at the expense of the parishioners. No threshing was to be allowed inside the church. The clergy were to publicly denounce, every Sunday and Holiday, those guilty of incestuous and clandestine marriages and all those who had incurred excommunication, and as the penalty at that time was attached to many crimes, the list of excommunicates must have been occasionally very formidable. No questors were to be allowed, without express licence of the bishop, except those from the primatial see—Nuntius Beati Patricii, and this law applied specially to members of the mendicant orders, who in no case were to be allowed to beg within the church. The clergy were to wear a decent dress, quite distinct from that of the laity—viz., a gascomarcon, (which may, mean a soutane), and a bireta. They were not to continue the practice of bringing up in their houses the sons of nobles, without special permission. In carrying the Blessed Sacrament to the sick, they were to wear an alb, and a bell was to be rung before them. In a later Provincial Synod, held in Dublin in 1512, the clergy were forbidden to wear long hair or allow it to conceal their ears, and the penalty for clerics playing football (ludendum ad pilam pedalem) was a fine of forty pence to the bishop and twenty more to be given to the church.
of the place in which they took that exercise (ubi talis ludus exercetur).

Every parish priest was to provide at his own expense a missal, a silver or silver-gilt chalice, a white amice, a cincture, an alb, a maniple, a stole, a chasuble, a surplice, a wooden baptistry and the holy oils. All hermits who had left the world and were dwelling in sacred places were to be registered in the books of the church, were to be of approved life, to erect a high cross in front of their habitations and present a pound of wax every year for the use of the church. In cities and other places where the chanting of the Divine Office was in use, no cleric was to obtain a position who was not able to take part in the singing. On all Sundays and Holidays the Divine Office was to be recited in the church in an orderly manner, and, if possible, on three other days in the week. It is curious that though these Synods lay down regulations for the clergy so minutely, they do not say a word about preaching, except in reference to the members of the mendicant orders. Was preaching almost entirely confined to the latter?

In the present volume we come across several notices of the monasteries which are not greatly to their credit. In fact, the conclusion is forced upon us from this and other contemporary evidence that the old monastic orders were generally in a state of stagnation and decay. We find (p. 49) that in that of Lough Derg, there was neither rector, prior nor community and that divine worship was not celebrated there, the revenues being in possession of some powerful clerics. Several instances come under our notice of secular priests, having charged abbots of monasteries with various delinquencies, being appointed by the Holy See to take their place, on sole condition of their receiving the habit of the order and making profession, all the monks being passed over for promotion. In one instance (p. 23) the abbot was an excommunicate; in another (p. 99) the charges were perjury, simony and waste and dilapidation of the goods of the monastery. What is remarkable is that no new monasteries were founded during the whole century, though nearly sixty new foundations were made during the same period by the four mendicant orders. There were cases, too, of monasteries passing over from the monks to the friars. We learn from a letter of the Abbot of Mellifont to the Holy See that there was great decay of discipline and that many monasteries refused to receive superiors on visitation. He goes on to say that the large revenues of the monasteries had excited the cupidity of laymen. These seized on the lands and the monks wandered about in search of sustenance and laid aside the religious habit. Some of them lived amongst the nobility. In consequence of all this, the abbot states that the divine service was very much neglected.

In fact, it appears that temporal prosperity had produced adverse effects on other than laymen. The author of the tract Salus Populi,* who styles himself "Pandarus," bewailing the times, says: "Persons of ye Church covet more to live by ye plough rusticall than by ye law of ye plough apostill." Attached to the monasteries as sources of revenue were outlying parishes, which the monks were obliged to provide with divine service and spiritual ministrations, and over which monks were sometimes placed in charge (p. 276). The

priory of Muckamore, for instance (p. 138), had the tithes and advow-
sions of fourteen churches. Now we learn from an ordinance of the
Provincial Synod of Cashel that it was notorious that the churches
of these dependent parishes were generally allowed to fall into ruin
and be unfit for divine service. As to preaching, the author of the
Salus Populi bewails that "Some sayeth that the prelates of the
Church and the clergy is much the cause of all the disorder of
the land; for there is no archbishop, ne bishop, abbot, ne prior, parson,
ne vicar, nor any other person of the Church, high or low, great or
small, English or Irish, that useth to preach the Word of God, saving
the poor friars beggars; and when the Word of God do cease, there
can be no grace, and without the special grace of God this land may
never be reformed."

This complaint is probably an exaggeration of the truth, never-
theless, that preaching was relegated almost entirely to the friars
may be inferred from the Statutes of the Provincial Council of Cashel.
We have already remarked that no mention is given on this matter
to the clergy, except as regards the preaching of the friars. It was
laid down, for instance, that permission given to the friars to preach
in churches did not carry with it the right of questing. A law was
also made forbidding the faithful, under pain of mortal sin, to attend
the sermons of any friar who had not received the permission of the
bishop to preach in the diocese. During the middle of the century
there was doubtless a good deal of jealousy excited against the
mendicant orders, through the preaching of Philip Norris, a secular
priest of Armagh,* who closely followed in the footsteps of Ralph Fitz-
ralph, archbishop of Armagh, a century previous. The situation became
so intolerable to the friars that they cited him before the Holy See,
and (in 1444, and again, in 1448), as he would not submit, his teaching
was solemnly condemned. His invectives, which appear in the form
of condemned propositions, are so outlandish as to provoke a smile.
The mendicant friars were "worse than heretics," they were "thieves
and robbers, ravening wolves," they were "worse than the traitor
Judas, anti-Christ and disciples of Mahomet." "All who confessed
their sins to them were obliged to repeat them to their own priest."
He had "doubts if they were priests at all." "No priest, secular
or regular, ought to beg in any way." Norris pursued the friars for
years both in his sermons and by his writings, but submitted in
the end. Another example may be cited in the person of a Cistercian
monk of Baltinglass, Henry Crumpe, Regent of Theology at Oxford
in 1380, whose career of invective was, however, cut short by a speedy
condemnation (1401).

The friars, in spite of the unworthy opposition of men actuated
by feelings of jealousy, continued to make great progress in this
century and must have wielded enormous influence among all classes.
The Franciscan Order received a great accession of strength from
the introduction early in the century of a great reform, those accepting
it being known as the Observantines. Towards the end of the century
a reform was introduced among the Dominicans, and some of their
houses accepted it and were placed under special jurisdiction.

* Philip Norris was perpetual Vicar of Dundalk, and in 1433 was collated by
Pope Eugenius IV to the Canonry of Mulhuddart in Dublin. He was made Dean
of Dublin in 1457.
Most of the abbeys we revere to-day belong to this period, either as new foundations or as reconstructions. Five new foundations were made by the Carmelites; seven by the Augustinians; eight by the Dominicans; and twenty-two by the Franciscans. The abbeys of Sligo, Moyné, Athenry, Muckross, Adare and many others are a testimony to the healthy activity of the mendicant orders. Moreover, the towers which are such a prominent feature of abbeys, even of older construction, were generally additions made at this time. In contrast with this, the absence of all traces of the numerous parochial churches, except buildings of the seventh and eighth centuries, leads us to form the opinion that in the great majority of cases, they were, like the houses of the chieftains, built of wood. This, of course, does not apply to town churches, but in country parts it is impossible to discover the sites of the thousands of parochial church buildings of mediæval times. The Popes, especially Martin V, greatly encouraged the friars to build or restore their churches and abbeys by granting spiritual favours to all the faithful who should help the good work by giving alms. Several of the Bulls are still extant. Nevertheless, fine stone buildings did not mean much wealth or broad acres. The friars at the Dissolution could not show very much property, except in the five Anglo-Irish towns where they had been in regular receipt of alms from the Royal Exchequer. It is curious to note how in those very towns where they had been practically supported by Government, the Dissolution seems to have effected its purpose, whereas, in the Irish parts of the country, they held grimly on, keeping the faith alive in the people all through the reign of Elizabeth, and, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, began peopling again from these parts the towns in which their Anglo-Irish brethren had melted away before the storm. There are no data for computing the number of friars in the country before the Dissolution, such as we have from the annates of the number of the secular clergy, but it must have been very great. From the Bulls issued for the restoration of the abbeys of Sligo and Athenry, we learn that there were generally twenty friars in the former and thirty in the latter. "The Register of the Friars Preachers of Athenry" informs us that the Provincial Chapter, held there in 1482, 280 friars were present, and at another, held in 1491, 360 were gathered together. These figures may not appear incredible when we call to mind the desire for great gatherings in that century and the feast of the 2,700 literati. With such numbers of friars, wholly devoted to preaching and subsisting almost wholly by the exercise of this ministry, there can have been no lack of the Word of God. It is due to the Franciscans (who must have almost outnumbered the three other mendicant orders taken together) to say that to their strenuous preaching and opposition to heresy during the sixteenth century, to which there are several references in the State Papers, is mainly due under God the preservation of the Catholic Faith in Ireland.

We must now turn to the darker side of the picture. It is painful to come across in the present volume several disastrous instances of the ruin and desolation which befel various churches and districts as the effect of rapacity, lawlessness and petty warfare. In spite of much that was good there was a great deal to be deplored. It is necessary to bear in mind that Ireland was in a very peculiar position
that lent itself to outbreaks of lawlessness. All over Europe the preceding centuries had seen the strong central power of the monarch established on the ruins of the once independent power of lawless barons and nobles, who, like the Irish chieftains had made war on one another on the slightest pretext; and the beneficent result of the change was that learning, confined formerly to peaceful monasteries, had spread her branches far and wide and the arts of peace were pursued without let or hindrance in large towns and cities. Under the strong rule of kings, most of the countries of Europe had assumed the aspect which we associate with modern civilization. The great cause of disorder in Ireland was the absence of this ruling power of the monarchy. Since the Anglo-Norman invasion she had had no Ard-Righ, no High-King to whom the provincial kings and other chieftains were subject. Though in pre-English times, the Ard-Righ was not able to hinder continual warfare among the provincial kings, it is safe to assume that in Ireland as in other countries great progress would have been made in consolidating the power of the monarch. But with the English kings claiming the lordship over Ireland and not able to make good their power, with the Anglo-Norman nobles making war without restraint, not only on the Irish but on one another, and the Irish chieftains living in absolute independence and acknowledging no higher power, how was any real progress possible? Add to this the continual conflict of the two civilizations, each with an elaborate code of law and custom expounded by expert professors, the Brehon law obeyed by the Irish and detested by the English, the feudal law and customs forced on the country by the English and misunderstood and repudiated by the Irish, and it will be acknowledged that the energies of the people must have been cramped for advance in the arts of peace till one or other system should gain the complete mastery.

The see of Derry appears to have suffered greatly during the whole century. In 1400, we find (p. 227) that its possessions were in the hands of lay people. In 1423, the Abbey of St. Columba (p. 219) "was going to ruin and desolation owing to the continued warfare and deadly enmities that prevailed in those parts." In 1469, we get a sad picture (p. 222) of the desolation of the Cathedral, which owing to the "misfortunes that had afflicted the district for a long time was all but roofless, and the bishop has not a house in which he can fittingly dwell." Turning to Down and Conuor, we find (p. 137) that in 1420, lay people had deprived the Abbot of Muckamore Priory of the property belonging to it. In 1450 we witness (p. 116) the parish of Kilkeel depopulated by reason of wars prevailing between English and Irish, and three years later Thomas Knyght, bishop of the see, complains (p. 123) of the poverty of his see, being "situated in a part of the country where wars continually prevail," and shortly afterwards describes his diocese as ubi homines indomiti et quodam modo silvestres commorantur. In Ardagh we come across a parish (p. 177) without a church in 1418, "owing to wars and other calamities," and in 1487, we have a parish priest, laying aside the clerical garb and "assisting in acts of warfare" (p. 182). The Bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1449 (p. 154) had no episcopal dwelling "owing to wars which had desolated and were still desolating his diocese," and in 1512 evidence is given (p. 156) of the ruin of the cathedral which was
roofless. As to Dromore, no one could be induced to go there as bishop of that see, which Primate Octavian described in 1508, as “beynge in my prouyncy of Ardmagh amonges Wilde Irysh men.” Three years later Bishop Thady O’Reilly begs for the revenues of the Abbey of Assaroe (p. 284) as those of his see were insufficient for his maintenance. The English respected churches much less than the Irish in their warfare, and we read in the Annals of the Four Masters, how in 1432, the clergy and students of Armagh had to give presents to the English soldiers to restrain them from burning the churches of the primatial city.

Although there are many instances of spoliation due to some of the Irish chieftains, evidence seems to point to still greater rapacity and oppression on the part of the Anglo-Irish nobles. It is moreover remarkable how during this period the new religious foundations were in most cases due to the good will and generosity of purely Irish families, those made by the Anglo-Irish families being much fewer in number and of secondary importance. It was in reference to the great Anglo-Irish noblemen that the author of the Salus Populi complained that “The noble folk of Ireland oppresseth, spoileth the prelates of the Church of Christ of their possessions and liberties; and therefore they have no fortune, ne grace, ne prosperity of body ne soul. Who supporteth the Church of Christ in Ireland save the poor commons? There is no land in this world of so long continual war within himself, ne of so great shedding of Christian blood, ne of so great robbing, spoiling, preying and burning, ne of so great wrong-ful extortio continually as Ireland.”

The Pagan spirit of the Renaissance, which permeated at the time the richer and more powerful classes in Germany, France, England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, exciting lawless cupidity for the goods of the Church, was not without effect on the Anglo-Irish nobles. When the Dissolution of the abbeys and monasteries took place early in the following century, these great families accepted them without scruple from Henry VIII. In fact, the Protestant Reformation owed its rapid success, especially in Germany and the northern countries, to the opportunities it gave to profligate and irreligious princes and nobles to enrich themselves at the expense of religion, amidst a carnival of pillage and destruction of everything hitherto held sacred.

Constant correspondence was maintained between the Irish Church and Rome during the whole period we are considering, and minute particulars relating to the various dioceses and parishes were continually brought under the notice of the Holy See. This fact is patent on merely glancing through the present volume. By this time most of the appointments to episcopal sees, by virtue of one reservation or another made by successive Popes, had lapsed to the Apostolic See, and nearly all the Irish bishops were appointed by provision. Occasionally, however, we come across an electus (by the Diocesan Chapter), and there is one curious entry (p. 141) showing that almost up to the end of the fourteenth century the whole body of the clergy of Connors, as they had no chapter, exercised the right of electing their bishop de antiqua et approbata et hactenus pacifice observata consuetudine. In another case we witness (p. 180) a Chapter postulating for a bishop, and Martin V not admitting even the right of
postulation. The reason of the ever increasing practice of papal appointments may be sought in the undue interference which kings had been exercising in the elective Chapters, in favour of their own nominees. It made for the general independence of the Church as against the interference of the State in spiritual concerns. The Statute against Provisors shows how the English kings resented the practice, to which, nevertheless, they were obliged to submit, saving their face by penalising with a fine each successive papal nominee, and making him declare that it was not by virtue of the Papal Bull that he came into possession of the temporalities of the see.

Not only were bishops appointed direct by papal provision, but as we see all through the present volume, the Popes appointed directly to numbers of small benefices, by virtue of one reservation or another. If a benefice remained long vacant, for instance, its collation legitimately lapsed, according to the Statutes of the Lateran Council, to the Apostolic See. This law was made to hinder lay or ecclesiastical patrons from keeping benefices vacant for the purpose of enjoying their revenues without providing for the care of souls. The same defence cannot be made of the enormous increase of papal provisions to minor benefices, conferred under one pretext or another, which was witnessed in the fifteenth century. A man was either provided with a benefice actually vacant by mandata de providendo, or he was provided with the expectation of a benefice, whenever it should fall vacant, by litterae expectivae. As might be expected, the authority of the bishops was often set at nought, and many of those so provided were unworthy of holding any position in the Church, men who by persistent solicitations and importunate canvassing, had managed to get themselves nominated to offices which they could only fill to the detriment of religion. The advantage taken of provisions by unworthy aspirants finally brought the whole system into contempt and it received its deathblow at the Council of Trent where it was severely reprobated and abolished.

The papal provisions, however, were of great advantage to Ireland as a counterpoise to the Black Statute of Kilkenny, which decreed that no Irishman was to be raised to a benefice in the English parts of the country. How thoroughly the Holy See disregarded futile and unjust legislation of the kind may be judged from an inspection of the names in the index to the present volume. The fitness of a priest for his duties, as far as it could be ascertained, was the only reason that weighed. We have already noticed how a parish priest in the north, presumably English, was deposed from his position for not being acquainted with the language of his parishioners. The English parts of Ireland were shrinking all during the century and the Irish influence and power extending in religious as well as civil affairs. A cursory examination of the diocese of Meath, once so English, will show that the bulk of the benefices were possessed by Irishmen, and we find one (p. 94) ruling the once so thoroughly English Abbey of Bective. The curious case is cited (p. 174) of Adam Macgatyre, an Irish monk of Bective Abbey obtaining a papal transfer in 1401 to St. Mary's Abbey, Granard, "notwithstanding any statutes and usages of said monastery and order to the contrary, those especially by which it is said that no one can or ought to be received in said monastery, unless he be de nazione Anglicorum." In the begin-
ning of the sixteenth century, Irish priests were holding parishes even in the Diocese of Dublin, and a decree of Archbishop Rokeby's Provincial Synod in 1516, to the effect that clerics from Connacht and Ulster should not be received into the diocese unless they were suitable men, shows how times were changed.

We come across very few provisions to Italians of Irish sees. Ugolini, the parish priest of St. Mary de Villanano, in the diocese of Nepi, was provided (p. 126) to Ardagh in 1483. Octavian Spinelli, usually known as Octavian de Palatio, who was appointed to Armagh in 1478, proved an eminent success. Tiberius Ugolino was provided to Down and Connor in 1489 and ruled till 1519. As to the provisions of minor benefices to Italian clerics, which became such a great abuse in England, there is no trace of them in Ireland. Probably the Irish prebends were not so lucrative as the English, and, moreover, the Italians may have feared to live in a strange country constantly disturbed by civil wars.

In the cases of litigation, which comprehend by far the greater portion of the Bulls forming the appendices, it will come as a surprise to find the Pope exercising so constantly in small affairs the function of universal ordinary, i.e. of acting as bishop in every diocese. It was the papal reservation of so many parishes and other benefices that brought so much litigation to the Roman Curia as to a court of first instance. In some of the dioceses of Ireland very little patronage indeed was left in the hands of the bishop. Archbishop Allen complained that in his diocese of Dublin, out of 400 parishes and prebends he had the right to present to only four in Dublin city and to forty outside it, the rest being either in the presentation of the Pope or of lay patronage. It is interesting to know in this connection the usual procedure followed in a case of appeal to the Holy See. The aggrieved ecclesiastic first sent a petition to Rome for a papal rescript appointing judges delegate to hear his cause, and it appears that he could suggest the names of the judges in his petition. Having received the rescript in due course, he handed copies of it to the judges who were named in it and was thus able to sue his opponent, in the language of the time, *per breve Domini Papae*. As we see in the summaries of Bulls before us, the judges received careful instructions as to procedure, the bare question of fact only being left to their decision. Sometimes bishops, but oftener archdeacons, canons and heads of religious houses were the judges appointed. From them there was no appeal, as they were a delegated court of the Holy See. Very little account was taken in the formation of these courts of the various grades of dignity in the hierarchy of the Church, and sometimes a cause which concerned a bishop was left to the decision of officials of another diocese, as, for instance (p. 88), the official of Armagh is ordered to cite before him the bishop of Meath. Sometimes, too, archbishops were cited before their suffragans. Unfortunately, though many thousands of these papal rescripts are preserved in Rome, none of the findings of the delegated courts have come down to us. After all, there was no reason for preserving the records of courts which had no permanent existence and were dissolved as soon as the case was decided. This procedure was followed all over Christendom for several centuries, and the position of the Pope was so assured that it does not appear to have excited any animosity among clergy or people and only a fitful opposition at intervals from the civil power.
INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

THE ANNATES: NATURE, HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT.

We shall now give a brief explanation and historical sketch of the Annates,* about which this present work is mainly concerned. The word is used in general to designate any of the taxes levied by the Popes at various times on ecclesiastics appointed to benefices, including episcopal sees, consistorial and other abbeys, parishes, canonries, and other minor ecclesiastical offices, to which they exercised the power of collating directly. They are divided broadly into two classes: first, those levied on bishops on taking possession of their sees, and secondly, those levied on parish priests and the like on entering on the duties of their parishes, or other minor benefices. The latter are the annates properly so-called. The taxes on episcopal sees go back to a very early period, and took their origin from the gifts, made to the Pope and officials of the Roman Court, by bishops consecrated in Rome. The tax gradually affected all bishops appointed by the Holy See whether they happened to be consecrated in Rome or elsewhere. It consisted of what was known as the Communia Servitiae, so called from being shared equally by the Pope and the College of Cardinals, and this was fixed, in the thirteenth century, generally at one-third of the first year's revenue of the see. It also included a tax called the Minuta Servitiae, which consisted of five small payments made, in proportion to the former tax, to minor officials of the Roman Court. Instances of these payments will be found in the notices of the bishops of the various dioceses represented in the present volume.

What concerns us most, however, is the annates proper—that is, the tax levied on those provided by the Holy See to minor benefices, such as parishes, canons, non-consistorial abbeys and other ecclesiastical offices. It is the entries of these taxes relating to the dioceses of the ecclesiastical province of Armagh that form the text of the present volume. This tax was first levied by John XXII (1316-34) and for the greater part of the fourteenth century consisted of all the revenue of the first year, to be paid in three annual instalments. The tax was stated expressly to be for supplying the needs of the Holy See in the government of the Church, and especially for organizing crusades against the Turks, who were threatening to overrun Europe. Ireland, as we see from the entries in the present volume, was not affected by this tax for more than a century, though collations to parishes and other minor benefices were made in Ireland by the Popes from 1320 onwards. Boniface IX (1389-1404) reduced the tax by one half, but decreed at the same time that no person collated should receive his Bull till he had paid it. The tax was ever afterwards known as the "Annate Bonifaciani." As in order to avoid all appearance of simony, the Council of Pisa (1409) decreed that the tax was not to be exacted before the person collated took possession, but was to be collected during his term of office, the Pope contented himself with receiving the solemn promise of payment to be made

*The form "Annates" was at first used by English writers, and in later times the term "First Fruits" was substituted. The derivation seems to be from Annum, as representing a payment based on the income of one year. The form "Annates" is found in the Statutes of Henry VIII. It is a dissyllabic word with a silent e, and should be pronounced an-nətis or an-nə-tis.
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within a reasonable time. We notice in most of the entries in the present volume "obligavit se" or "obligavit se Camere"—i.e., "he bound himself," or "he bound himself to the Treasury" (Papal).

Poor benefices with an annual revenue not exceeding twenty-four gold florins, equal to six English marks or so, were altogether exempted from the tax. So we notice that in these cases, the Bull of Collation was handed at once to the person collated. These entries begin with the words "Dicta die, una bulla pro N., etc.," and end with "fuit restituta sine obligacione"—i.e., "a Bull was given to so and so without any obligation." In the Diocese of Kilmore, for example (p. 230-241), out of fifty-one papal collations made during a period of 107 years, sixteen were given gratis, as their revenue did not in any case exceed six marks. In some cases benefices of the value of seven or even eight marks got exemption.

The annates, though it was acknowledged that the Popes were within their rights in levying them, were a source of much dissatisfaction throughout the Church. This showed itself very strongly in the General Councils of Pisa (1409), Constance (1414-18) and Basle (1431-43), in all of which the annates came up for discussion by the Fathers. Though ostensibly levied for a good purpose, some of the Popes, as was well known, had abused their power; John XXII, for instance, who was the first to levy the annates proper, had acquired a name, justly or unjustly, for avarice, and had left enormous resources behind him in the papal treasury, and Boniface IX had carried on a systematic traffic in benefices. As a step towards removing abuses, it was decreed at the Council of Pisa that the tax was not to be exacted before the beneficiary took possession, as that procedure would savour of simony, but afterwards within a reasonable time. But reform seemed hopeless, for John XXIII, who ascended the Pontifical throne the year after became so notorious in money matters by exacting the tithes of all benefices, the revenues of vacant sees and the property of deceased ecclesiastics, that the Sorbonne and the Parliament of France felt themselves compelled to make a public protest. At the Council of Constance, which deposed John, it was resolved that the Fathers should come to a clear understanding with the new Pope about to be elected, as to the amount of the levy to be made for the needs of the Church and the proper adjustment of the taxation. Their hopes were largely fulfilled when the Conclave elected Otho Colonna, who took the name of Martin V. He had been distinguished as a Cardinal for great learning, purity of life and gentleness of disposition. As Pope he now agreed not to exact for the papal treasury the revenues of vacant sees and other benefices, a practice which had been pursued with lamentable results by some of his predecessors. But although the Fathers were anxious that the annates should be discontinued, he made no change in this tax. In fact, we see from the present volume, that with the exception of seven instances of the annates proper being levied by John XXIII in the Dioceses of Ulster, Martin V was the first Pope to levy them regularly, and there are considerably over a hundred to his credit. Later in the century, the Council of Basle took up the question of the annates, and in order that they might be abolished, promised to draw up a plan of ecclesiastical taxation for the needs of the Supreme Pontiff which would be less distasteful to the Church. But owing
to the disruption of the Council, the plan was never brought to light and the annates continued as before.

Without doubt a good deal could be urged with reason on both sides of the question. The Fathers had before their eyes the grave scandals connected for many years with the annates, especially during the Western Schism, and they evidently desired reformation. Their fears that the old abuses would be renewed received ample confirmation afterwards during the pontificates of Paul II (1464-71), Sixtus IV (1471-84) and Innocent VIII (1484-92). Accusations of extortion only too well founded have been made by Catholic ecclesiastical historians against all these Pontiffs, Sixtus IV in particular having left a name for avaricious traffic in benefices. On the other hand, the abuse of a right does not make that right indefensible. The Popes at this period required large pecuniary resources for their defence. Their position, at all times critical, as history shows, was not less so in the fifteenth century, when they found themselves confronted by powerful Catholic monarchs and princes whose pretensions were unbearable, and when the temporal rights of the Holy See, so necessary for its spiritual influence over Europe, had often to be defended by force of arms. Then again, the Popes required large resources for prosecuting the Crusades against the Turks. The middle of the century saw the city of Constantinople fall to their victorious arms. They successively overran and conquered Bosnia, Servia and other Eastern states and principalities, and were advancing nearer to the West. The Popes, in answer to piteous appeals for help, sent constant supplies to the Christian warriors in Eastern Europe who were battling with the forces of Islam. In one year alone Pius II disbursed more than a hundred thousand ducats for the Crusade. However, though the Turkish power was threatening to crush all Europe, the kings and princes of the West, distracted by petty jealousies and engaged in internecine strife, seemed perfectly indifferent to the danger looming over them and remained deaf to the calls made by the Popes to unite for the defence of Christendom. They would do practically nothing and it only remained to the Popes to send out material help for the equipment of troops in answer to the numerous appeals which came from the East. In this way they spent far more money than any other European power, and it was owing to timely aid sent by them that more than one important victory was gained over the armies of the Prophet.

It is principally because in modern times the Church has been supported by the voluntary system that we are inclined to look askance at any obligatory system of taxation. But it must be borne in mind that in the middle ages the obligatory system was in use from highest to lowest. It was a universally recognised right of the clergy to be supported by obligatory tithes from the people; of the bishops to receive obligatory proxies from the clergy; and so it did not seem at all strange or unjust for the Popes to levy obligatory taxes on the bishops and clergy, for the general uses of the Church, if they kept within reasonable limits. And the Popes did keep within certain limits the exercise of this prerogative, especially as regards the taxing of priests, for though in the fifteenth century they exacted the episcopal annates in nearly every diocese, having reserved the appointments of all bishops to themselves. But the priests in most cases escaped the annates proper, for the number of minor ecclesiastical benefices to which the Popes appointed was by no means very great in pro-
portion to those, the appointment to which rested in the hands of bishops or lay patrons. So the burden of the annates proper was felt only here and there. In some of the dioceses of Ireland, for instance, it only affected one parish out of the entire number every fifteen or twenty years. Again, it was arranged that poor benefices in the Pope’s appointment, which could not well bear a tax, were exempt from it. Every effort, too, was made to provide bishops and priests with a modest competence, in proportion to their stations in life. If the revenue of an episcopal see was not sufficient for the bishop, he received an abbey or parish in commendam, or two dioceses were united. If a parish could not support its priest it was united with another parish. Moreover, reductions were made in taxes when deemed necessary. In 1452, for instance, the tax on the See of Cashel was reduced to 400 florins, intellecta paupertate ecclesiae. Delays of payment were constantly granted to Irish bishops. Judging from the notices of Irish bishops in the present volume and from those in Brady’s *Episcopal Succession*, very little money appears to have come from several Irish dioceses during the whole of the century. It would not be a very difficult matter to calculate the full amount of money received by the Papal Treasury from it during the fifteenth century. It is by no means doubtful that the amount of money spent afterwards by various Popes on Irish necessities—namely, on the wars for religious liberty in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, on succour to Irish exiles on the Continent of Europe, both priests and laymen, and on the regular subsidies paid during the penal times to Irish Bishops up to quite a recent period, far exceeded whatever money was extracted from Ireland during previous centuries for the general needs of the Church.

The following Table, made up principally from Brady’s *Episcopal Succession*, though imperfect as regards the revenues of most of the sees, shows the amount in each case of the episcopal annates imposed on the dioceses of Ulster. It will be noticed that the tax on Armagh was one-third of the revenue, according to the general rule, while, Meath, for some unaccountable reason, was taxed at one half. The poorer sees, on the other hand, were taxed to the extent of only one sixth, as Ardagh, or one ninth, as Clonmacnoise. From the taxation of the other dioceses, we may make on this basis, an approximate estimate of their respective episcopal revenues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diocese</th>
<th>Revenue Florins</th>
<th>Tax Florins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clogher</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connor</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down and Connor</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonmacnoise</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>333 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardagh</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>333 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmore</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphoe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dromore</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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It must not be supposed, however, that the tax was paid regularly. As regards Armagh there are only two instances on record during the fifteenth century of the payment of the full amount. Primate Swayne paid small instalments of 80, 30 and 20 florins. Primate Connesburgh had to resign owing to the non-payment of the tax. In Meath there are two records of half-payment of the tax and another of 100 florins. To take a remarkable instance of a poor diocese like Derry, Bishop John, when appointed in 1401, undertook to pay his own tax of 120 florins and the same amount for each of his four predecessors in the see who had never paid anything into the Papal Treasury, in all more than 600 florins. It is ludicrous to find this prelate after eight years, handing in to the papal officials, as the first instalment of the taxes, eight florins, etc., for his Communia Servitia, and five florins, etc., for his Minuta Servitia. It is pretty certain that these accumulative taxes were never paid, as shortly afterwards a papal constitution abolished all arrears of payment. We have, however, two records of Bishops of Derry paying the full tax. The general case with the other dioceses was that the tax was paid in full only on two or three occasions during the century. The difficulty of collecting the episcopal annates was not confined to Ireland; Germany had a poor record in this respect owing to continued wars. So remiss were beneficiaries in general that in 1484, shortly after Primate Connesburgh’s resignation, Innocent VIII issued a Bull, threatening non-paying beneficiaries with deprivation of their benefices.

Turning now to the annates proper, we subjoin a Table in which an analysis is made of those in the present volume. The period represented is practically from 1421 to 1535, as only seven were levied before that date. In the first column we give the number for each diocese levied on parochial benefices; in the second, the number levied on minor ecclesiastical dignities, such as archdeaconsries, deaneries, and canonries; in the third, the number levied on monasteries and abbeys. In the fifth is the number of those given gratis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Dignities</th>
<th>Abbeys</th>
<th>Total Annata</th>
<th>Given Gratis</th>
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<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</table>

By halving the income of each benefice, given in the entries, we learn the amount of the tax and could thus calculate the total sums of moneys received from all the dioceses during the period in which they were levied. What will strike us at once from a perusal of the
above Table is that the burden of the annates proper, or the *Annate Bonifaciani*, as they were called, was not very grievous, especially in the poorer dioceses. For instance, Connor, where it was levied fourteen times, was not called to pay more than 76 marks; Kilmore, where it was levied thirty-four times, not more than 210 marks—very paltry amounts for a whole century. And, moreover, the thought strikes us, that perhaps there was as much remissness about these payments as there was about the episcopal annates. In every entry in the present volume the promise of payment is made, but it is impossible to know how many of the promises were kept. Many of the appointments of collectors of the papal taxes in Ireland and other references to them are to be found in Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta*. The first we have come across is dated 1380, and is an order to judges to compel the bishops of Emly and Sodor to give an account of moneys received. A few days afterwards another Bull directs that the moneys are to be assigned to the firm of Guinisii, merchants of Lucca, resident in London. The following year, Urban VI gives power to Cosmatus Gentilis, the Apostolic Nuncio in England and collector of the papal taxes, to appoint sub-collectors in Ireland and Scotland. The very day after his coronation, in 1389, Boniface IX appointed the first general collector for Ireland, Franciscus de Capponago. He was followed by John Foxe, canon of Dublin in 1397, who was peremptorily called to give an account of his stewardship in 1407. We note the appointment in 1425 by Martin V of Simon de Teramo, of all papal taxes *communibus et minutis exceptis*. In 1431, Eugenius IV issues a Bull confirming the previous appointment of John de Obizis. Four years later, Petrus de Monte, who had been collector in England is appointed to Ireland in addition. In 1457, Calixtus III appoints John Purcell, bishop of Ferns, as apostolic nuncio et collector general. In the present volume (p. 72) there is a reference (*ad annum* 1483) to the collector, John O'Phelan, canon of Ferns. The last notice we have come across in Theiner is that of Adrian Castellensis, clericus Coretanus, appointed collector general for England and Ireland in 1489.

In most of the dioceses in the present volume the last entries of annates belong to the year 1535–6—a memorable year for Ireland, for it was then that George Browne, appointed Archbishop of Dublin by Henry VIII. and other ecclesiastical commissioners, were sent over to get the King acknowledged as Head of the Church in Ireland instead of the Pope. All intercourse with Rome was immediately stopped by the Government. Two years afterwards, in a packed Parliament from which the proctors of the clergy were illegally excluded, Henry VIII was acknowledged as Head of the Church in England and Ireland, and further Acts were passed transferring the payment of the annates from the Holy See to the King. And this was done with an important difference in the King's favour, following the precedent of the English Parliament, which in 1534 had granted to him and his successors forever the annates or first fruits of all benefices, offices, dignities, etc., spiritual, with the exception of parsonages and vicarages not exceeding the yearly value of eight marks. So that whereas formerly the papal annates were confined to those benefices to which the Holy See appointed directly, all benefices, episcopal and parochial, were now subject to payment, and not as formerly, of the half of the first year's income but of the whole of it.
It should be borne in mind that none other than episcopal annates had been hitherto exacted in England. Another Act was passed vesting in him and his successors the annates or first fruits of all abbeys, priories and hospitals without exception. And not content with this robbing of the Church, another Act bound all holders of spiritual benefices in Ireland, bishops and clergy alike, to pay to him and his successors yearly a twentieth part of their income. He had already obtained a tenth part of the yearly income of all benefices in England. These Acts are supposed to have been passed by the free consent of Peers and Commons, but it is too well known that Acts of Parliament were mere formalities towards the carrying out of His Highness' royal will and pleasure. Whatever may be said of the occasional abuse of papal power in the levying of annates, no words could be strong enough to reprobate this legalised robbery of the Church and the patrimony of the poor, to satisfy the greed of a despot. There was not even the excuse of any avowed spiritual end, or of providing for the general needs of Christiandom, as, for instance, by a Crusade. The tax was levied for the next two centuries simply to enable the monarchs of England to live in greater luxury than heretofore. But so many similar instances of Cæsar putting his hands on the things of God have occurred in modern times, that we need not dwell on it.

The spoliation of the Church added great riches to the royal treasury, but in the course of time, the benefit to the Crown became less and less, as money decreased relatively in value and as the benefices were taxed according to the old papal valuation, which continued in force after the Protestant Reformation. So after long negotiations, in which Dean Swift took a prominent part, the first fruits which were then valued at £450 per annum and the twentieth parts which amounted to £500, were remitted by royal letters patent of Queen Anne, in 1711, for the benefit of the Irish Protestant clergy. These were thus placed in the happy position of being able to exact full tithes from the Catholic peasantry and of having no tax put on them by any higher spiritual authority. But though the clergy were exempted, the bishops continued to pay the whole of their first year's income as annates down to the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland in 1869. Since 1715, however, all ecclesiastical persons were allowed a space of four years for the payment of the tax.
EXPLANATION OF SOME TERMS AND PHRASES.

The phrase

1.—*Tanquam principalis et privata persona*, it will be noticed, is used only when one person is binding himself or going security for another beneficiary. In these cases we generally see that he promises to have the agreement ratified by the person for whom he binds himself, within a certain specified time: *Promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra duodecim menses*. The phrase *tanquam principalis* is used in cases where the beneficiary himself makes the promise of payment.

2.—*Et promisit solvere dictam annatam Collectori in partibus.* And he promised to pay the said annate to the Collector of his district.

3.—*Restituta [suii Bulla] quia narratur intrusus et est pro Ibernico.* The Bull [of collation] was delivered to him, as there is an intruder in the parish and [the Bull] is for an Irishman. Sometimes only one or other reason is assigned for the immediate delivery of the Bull. Irish beneficiaries, from the constant repetition of the latter reason, seem to have been specially favoured in this respect.

4.—*Quia privatio in forma juris.* Because of the judicial deprivation [of the former beneficiary]. This is also given as a reason for immediate delivery of a Bull of collation.

5.—*Collatum eidem Romae.* Given to the same at Rome. It will be observed that the personal collation of benefices at Rome and other places where the Pope was staying were far more frequent in the early years of the annates than later on. Probably these matters were in the later period arranged in Ireland by the collectors and apostolic nuncios.

To examine a few instances of the working of the annates let us take up some recorded in the first two pages of the text.

Nemeas O’Hanratty, in 1413, evidently by personal application to the Pope at Florence, gets the parish of Aghaloo, for John O’Hanratty, probably his brother, and makes promise of payment for him. Again, in Rome, in 1421, he gets the parish of Errigal Kerogue for Magonius O’Hanratty, another probable relative of his.

Donat O’Loughren, while in Rome in 1419, promises the Curia, or Papal Treasury officials, that as soon as he gets back to Ireland, he will pay fifteen gold florins, as a composition agreed upon with them, *pro fructibus male percepitis* of the parishes of Aghaloo and Errigal-Keerogue. A Bull of Martin V, dated June 20, 1418 (p. 18), explains his defensive title to the revenues of these parishes. We find Donat O’Loughren again in Rome in 1421, where he obtains for himself the parish of Donaghmore, vacant by the death of John O’Loughren, probably an uncle. In 1427, Patrick O’Loughren has to go bail for Donat, his brother, to get him restored to the same parish, of which he had been deprived *extra curiam*—that is, not by the Roman authorities, but probably by the Collector in Ireland for non-payment. The *Patricii* (p. 2, lines 23 and 27) is clearly a pen-slip of the curial clerk for “*Donatii*.” We may note as curious that the valuation of Donaghmore parish, which was twelve marks sterling, when Donat entered into possession, was reduced to seven marks after an interval of six years.
Introduction.

Part III.

Memoir of the Compiler.

The Rev. Michael Costello, O.P., S.T.M., the compiler of the present monumental work, was born in the town of Galway in 1824. He entered the Dominican Order about the age of eighteen, and, as was then the custom, went abroad at once to make his novitiate and ecclesiastical studies. It fell to his lot to be sent to Italy, where he made his profession in 1844, and was ordained a few years afterwards. He was living in San Clemente in 1848, when Garibaldi invaded the Papal States, and remained at his post during the regime of the short lived Mazzinian Republic, though it was a time of great danger for priests, several of whom were assassinated in the streets. He preserved vivid recollections of the siege of Rome by the French under General Oudinot the following year, when after four weeks of incessant cannonade, Garibaldi and his followers were forced to evacuate the city. On one occasion he very narrowly escaped being seized by Garibaldian troopers to help in the dangerous task of filling with earth the gabions that were used to close a breach in the walls made by the French guns.

Early in the fifties, Father Costello was sent to Leicester, to help the English Fathers in the restoration of their province of the Dominican Order. After spending two years in England, he returned to his native country, and engaged in the work of the ministry. He was afterwards appointed Rector of the College of Corpo Santo at Lisbon, but remained there only a couple of years. On his return to Ireland he was assigned to St. Saviour’s, Limerick. A malady of the ears, to which he was subject for several years and which gradually brought on almost complete deafness, at last made all ministerial work impossible to him, so he finally left Ireland in 1867 and took up his residence in Rome, where he remained till the end of his life.

Casting about for congenial occupation in the Eternal City, he determined to devote his life to transcribing the numerous documents relating to Ireland which are preserved in the archives. It is probable that for some time he was groping about in the dark before deciding on the class of documents most suitable and the period which would best repay research. Both Theiner and Cardinal Moran had been before him, the former producing a valuable collection of Papal Bulls relating to England, Ireland and Scotland, and the latter, then President of the Irish College, getting together from the Propaganda and other archives, the interesting series of documents, dating from the sixteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, which he afterwards published in three volumes under the title of Spicilegium Ossoriense. Father Costello’s researches, it appears, began with the Episcopal Succession in Ireland in later centuries, a subject which
had not been adequately treated by Irish ecclesiastical historians. However, his researches in this direction were not destined to bear fruit, as W. Maziere Brady, who was also, unknown to him, working on the same lines, published in 1876 his *Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland and Ireland*, thus rendering useless any further prosecution of the work. In the meantime, Father Costello had turned his attention to the Annates—a hitherto untouched field, and also to the Bulls relating to the appointments of beneficiaries in Ireland during the period covered by the Annates. It was a work calling for incessant industry and great singleness of purpose, but he kept at it year after year with unflagging zeal till the day of his death. At the same time he collected a vast amount of material relating to the transactions of the Holy See with England, Scotland and Norway, which he was never able to publish.

While the work was in progress, Father Costello made application to the Master of the Rolls at the English Record Office to have it printed as a portion of the Rolls Series which had been appearing for some years. The reply to his application was that the Record Office was prepared to give it favourable attention if he was willing to compile the same class of records that related to England and Scotland. It may be mentioned here that England was exempt from the Annates proper, viz. those relating to parishes and other minor benefices, her contribution to Peter's Pence being considered an equivalent. As he was not prepared to devote himself to this enormous extension of his work, the project fell through, and he gave up all hope of seeing his work printed during his lifetime. However, in 1900, Mr William Tempest, spontaneously offered to take up the printing and publishing of a work so useful to students of Irish History, and the first portion of the manuscript was sent over to him the same year. The work of printing, with numerous interruptions and delays, has been proceeding ever since. The late Rev. Dr. Bartholomew M'Carthly, P.P., Editor *Annals of Ulster*, and Mr. John Ribton Garstin, V.P.R.I.A., and past President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, gave valuable help for the dioceses of Armagh, Clogher and Meath, which were the first to be completed. The great cause of delay in the prosecution of the work was Father Costello's extreme love of verbal accuracy, amounting to an infirmity. Time was no object to him when there was question of the minutest correction.

His death took place on March 5, 1906. In spite of his deafness and the growing infirmities of age, the venerable priest had always insisted on walking alone through the crowded streets on his way to and from the libraries, and rejected all offers of a companion to preserve him from danger. On crossing a street, about two months before his death, he was knocked down by an electric tram and was carried in an unconscious state to the hospital. His wonderful vitality preserved him from succumbing at once to the shock and after a few weeks he rallied sufficiently to be brought back to San Clemente. However, an attack of pneumonia which supervened carried him off shortly afterwards, and he was laid to his rest in the cemetery of San Lorenzo at the ripe age of eighty-two.
Facsimile of Manuscripts, from which Transcripts and Summaries were made by Father Costello.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS ARMACANÆ.

1413—1535.

Diversorum Johannis XXIII.
MCCCCXIII.

Eadem die (xxvj Augusti.), dictus Nemeas (Ohenrayghtaych), etc.,
Canonius Armacanus, tanquam principalis et privata persona, obligavit
se pro Johanne Oheurayghtaych, pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de
Achalunga Armachan. dioc., cuius fructus xij marcarum argenti sterling-
orum communi extimatione, vacantis per mortem Johannis Ocorre extra
curiam, sibi collate apud S. A(ntonium) extra muros Florent., viij
Kalendas Augostii, anno quarto. Promisit producere mandatum ratifi-
cacionis infra duodecim menses. (1413, fol. 15.)

Diversorum Martini V.
MCCCCXVIII.

Die Lune xvj mensis predicti (Oct.), Donatus Olucran, presbyter
Armacane dioc., sub penis Camere Apostolice iuravit et promisit, statim
quam erit in partibus Ibernie, solvere xv florenas auri de Camera, seu
eorum verum valorem, pro fructibus male perceptis de Arigaldacharog et
Achadlinga [recte Achadlunga] parrochialis ecclesie Armachane
dioc., super quibus in dicta Camera composuit. Actum in Thesauraria,
presentibus Jo. Ermenrod et Simone de Novaria. (1419-25, fol. 34.)

MCCCCXI.

Die nona predicti (Junii) idem Nimeas (Ohenrachytaych), nomine quo
supra, obligavit se Camere nomine Magonii Oenrachtaych super annata
rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Areguldakerog [Errigal Keerogue] Armachane
dioc., cuius fructus octo marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione,
vacantis per obitum Patricii Mackahasayg in curia. Coll. eadem Rome etc. xvij Kalendas Maii, anno quarto. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis ut supra. (1421-23, fol. 17.)

1ACHALUNGA.—Now Aghaloo, a parish in the barony of Dungannon Lower and county of Tyrone.

2ARIGALDACHAROG.—Recte Airecal-Da-
clairog, i.e. the little church or oratory of St. Dachiarog, now Errigal Keerogue, a parish in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone, on the river Blackwater.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

Die xxvij eiusdem (Oct.), Donatus Olucharean, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patricii de Dompnachmor, Armachane dioec., cuius fructus xij marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Johannis Olucharean extra curiam, seu per modum Si neutri. Collate eidem Ro( me) viij Kalendas Marci, anno quarto. (Fol. 54.)

MCCCCXXV.

Die xxij eiusdem (Martii) Malachias Maceadgha, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Tarmucumnin Armachane dioec., cuius fructus xij marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignacionem Malachie predicti. Collat. eidem Rome etc. viij Kalendas Marci, anno octavo. (1424-27, fol. 47.)

MCCCCXXVI.

Die xv eiusdem (Maii) Thomas Barry, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie de Kylingtoul, Armachane dioec., cuius fructus decem marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Davidis Milis in curia. Collat. eidem Rome etc. xiiij Kalendas Mai, anno novo. (Fol. 158.)

Die quinta eiusdem (Nov. mcccxxv) unum par bullarum pro Odone Macgarmlaguyd super parrochiali ecclesia Carinisagail, Armachane dioec., cuius fructus quinque marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restitutum sine obligatione. Ita fuit S. (Fol. 258.)

MCCCCXXVII.

Eadem die (xxiiij Nov.) Patricius Olucheran, rector parrochialis ecclesie de Carnandsegay Armachane dioec., ut principalis et prava persona, obligavit se Camere nomine Patricii (sic) Olucheran, fratris sui, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Dompnachmor, Armachane dioec., cuius fructus septem marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per privacionem dicti Patricii extra curiam factam. Coll. eidem Rome etc. iij Idus Octobris, anno decimo. (1427-28, fol. 89.)

Die xxvij. dicti mensis (Nov.) Guillelmus Haddesors, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Armachane, 3 Dompnachmor, i.e. the great church, It is now called Donaghmore, and is a parish in the barony of Dungannon Middle, county Tyrone.
4 Tarmucumnin.—"Formerly Tearmon Quinnimig. It may derive its name from Caime, sister of St. Columba. The parish derives its present name (Tearmonmaguirk) from the family of MacGuirk, who were formerly herenachs, under the Primate, of the ecclesiastical lands in the parish.
5 Kyllingtoull, now Killinecoole, a parish in the barony and county of Louth, 6 miles S.W. of Dundalk.
6 Carnisegail, in Irish 'Carn-tsialdail, i.e. the Carn of Siadhail, Shell, or Sedulius, a small village, now called Carnteel, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon Lower and county Tyrone, a short distance from Anghmacloy. It is almost unrecognizable in the papal Taxation of 1302-6, where it appears as Karmesegall, and is valued at 1/2 mark yearly.
cuius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione vacantis per obitum Mauricii Suetman extra curiam. Coll. eidem Rome etc. xv Kalendas December, anno decimo. (Fol. 90.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

Eadem die (x Junii) Nellanus Olucheran, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sci. Patricii de Dompnachinor [recte Donaphorm, Donaghmore] Armachane dioc., cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Donati Olucheran extra curiam. Coll. eidem Rome etc. iij Idus Octobris, anno decimo. (Fol. 150.)

Die dicta (vj Nov. mcccxxvij), una bulla pro Patricio Offrargalaych (sic) super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Aregulacacrag [Errigal Keerogue], Armacane dioc., cuius fructus sex marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (Fol. 215.)

Die xxx dicti mensis (Oct. mcccxxvij), una bulla pro Nellano Oconallan super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Cealessiyill, Armacane dioc., cuius fructus quattuor marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione fuit restituta sine obligacione. Ita est. N. de Valle. (Fol. 272.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

Eadem die (v Oct.), Johannes Preen, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Petri de Drocheda, Armacane dioc., cuius fructus quindecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Thome Rosell, Abbreviatoris, in curia. Collat. eidem Rome etc. iij Idus Marcii, anno duodecimo. (1428-30, fol. 84.)

Ex Libro quietantium.

Die 18° Octobris 1429, venerabilis vir dominus Johannes Preen, perpetuus vicarius parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Petri de Drotheda, Armacane dioc., pro annata dicte vicarie cum Camera Apostolica ad summam viginti octo florenorum etc. composit etc., quos etc. die dat. presencium solvit etc. (Fol. 134.)

Diversorum.

Dicta die (xxvii Nov.), Matheus Macassathayd, vicarius perpetue vicarie de Longford Megmachuna, Clochorensis dioc., tanquam princi-

7 CEALESSYILL, in Irish, recte Gille-isel, or Coille-Isel, i.e. low church or wood, called in the Taxation, Ekelisill, and now known as Killeshill, a parish in the barony of Dungannon Lower, county of Tyrone. “The parish of Killeshull, containing sixeeen balliboes; vis. the ten balliboes of Clononys and sixe balliboes of Larga, and there is both a parson and a vicar presentative, and twoe-thirde parts of theethes are paid to the parson and theother third parte to the vicar ther.” —Ul. Ing., app. ii.

8 DROCHEDA, in Irish Droichead-ata, that is the bridge of the ford, pointing clearly to the fact that the first bridge was built over the ford where the northern road along the coast crossed the Boyne.

9 LONGFORD MEGMACHUNA, in Irish Longhorth Meg Matgamna, i.e. the fortress of Mac Mahon. Dr. Reeves says that it was at or near Monaghan. See postea.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

palis obligavit se Camere, nomine Rorici Magagyer, super annata vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Areguldakeroc [Errigal Keerogue], A[r]machane dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Mauricii Ocoreran extra curiam. Coll. eidem Rome etc. Kalendis Novembris, anno duodecimo. (Fol. 94.)

Ex Libro Annatarum.

MCCCCXXX.

Dicta die (xxx Oct.), Carolus Omellan, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata deanatus ecclesie Armachane, qui inibi dignitas maior existit, cuius fructus etc. lx marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per constitucionem Exeorabilis, ex eo quod Dionisius Oculen occupavit et occupat [eum] cum rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Domnachmor [Donaghmore] dicte dioc. Coll. eidem Rome etc. iij Kalendas Octobris anno xiii° [pont. Mart. V]. (1430-31, fol. 46.)

Dicta die (viiiij Dec.) Willialmus Osucherean [recte Olucherean], clericus Armachanus, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Domnachmor (sic) [Donaghmore] dicte Armachanensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per liberam resignacionem Nellani Oluchera, extra curiam factam. Coll. eidem Rome etc. Idibus Novembris anno xiii°. (Fol. 56.)

Dicta die (vij Aug°), una bulla pro Nellano Omulgyru super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patricii de Cilgressa°, Armacane dioc., cuius fructus etc. sex marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, restituta fuit sine obligatione. (Fol. 206.)

Ex Libro Annatarum Eugenii IV.

MCCCCXXXI.

 Dicta die (xviiij Aprilis) Mauricius Olucherean, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata monasterii Sanctorum Petri et Pauli Armachani.° ordinis S. Augustini, cuius fructus etc. xxxiiij° marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Michaelis dicti monasterii Abbatis, extra Ro. curiam defuncti. Coll. eidem Rome etc. anno Incarnacionis Dominie mcccxxxio xii Kalendas Aprilis, anno primo. [Eugenii IV.] (1431-33, fol. 12.)

Dicta die (vi Junii) Willialmus Oluchera, principalis, obligavit se

10 Cilghressa, i.e. the church of the brambles, from the Irish drees or dris, a brier or bramble; it is now called Kildress, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Dungannon Uppe, and county of Tyrone. The ruins of the ancient parish church are about a mile eastward of the Protestant church. Here are also the ruins of Magheraglass priory, founded by Terence O'Hagan, in 1342; it was fortified by the O'Hagans in the war against Queen Elizabeth, from which it is sometimes called Magheraglass Castle.

11 Mon. Sanctorum Petri et Pauli. Armachan.—St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, founded this abbey in the year 445 or 457 for Regular Canons of the Order of St. Augustin, and dedicated it to the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. Its last abbot was James O'Donelly, for an Inquisition, taken the first of Nov., in the first year of Elizabeth, 1557, finds that he has surrendered it, being then seized of the site thereof.
Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Termundecommyn 
[alias Termommagurk], Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim 
marcarum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per privacionem 
Malchie Macedga, extra curiam fiendum. Coll. eodem Rome etc. anno 
Incarnacionis Dominice mcccxxx°, v Idus Marcii, anno primo. (Fol. 38.)

Dicta die (xj Junii) Cristinus Olucherean, principalis, obligavit se 
Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Darrelrdranlan12 (vel 
Daireldranlan), Armachane dioc., cuius fructus septem marcarum steril-
orum communi extimacione, vacantis per liberam resignacionem Donati 
Octuleam [recte Ocuileain] in curia factam. Coll. eodem Rome etc. 
anno Incarnacionis Dominice mcccxxx°, ij Kalendas Junii, anno primo. 
(Fol. 40.)

MCCCXXXIII.

Die xiiij eiusdem (Martii) una bulla pro Patricio Ohindrachtaid, super 
parrochialia eici de Carndsiyegiea [Carnteeel], Armachane dioc., cuius 
fructus etc. quinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, 
restituta fuit sine obligacione.

MCCCXXXIII.

Dicta die (15 Aug. 1434) habuit etc. pro parte annate vicarie par. ecc1 
[? Termomfeckin, see next entry] Armacanen dioc., et etiam Archidia-
conatus eccl Armachanen., a. d. Johanne de Preen, vicario vicarie pre-
dicte, flor. auri de Cam* 40°. (Lib. Introitus et Exitus Cam* Ap* Eug. 
IV. ab an. 1433-34. Cod. Archivii Vaticani.)

Dicta die (1° Sept. 1434) habuit etc. usque in diem 15° mensis 
Augusti, pro residuo annate Vicarie par. ecc de Tremunfegin,13 Armachan.
dioc., ac Archidiaconatus ecca Armachan., a. d. Johanne de Preen, Vicario 
dicte Vicarie, ac Archidiacon°, flor. auri de Cam° 30. (Lib. Int. et Exitus 
Eug. IV. ut supra.)

Diversorum Eugenii IV.

MCCCXXXVII.

Die ultima eiusdem (Jan.) Johannes Oondalarch, principalis, obligavit 
se Camere super annata monasterii Sanetorum Petri et Pauli Armachae-
nensis, ordinis S. Augustini, cuius fructus etc. viginti marcharum 
sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per privacionem cuisdam 
Mathei, dicti monasterii Abbatis, auctoritate ordinaria factam. Coll. 
eidem Bononie anno ut supra [mccceexxvi], vi° Kalendas Februarii anno 
sexto. (1436-39, fol. 56.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

Dicta die (xvj. Junii), Magonius Olergessa [recte Olergussa], rector 
12 Darrelrdulan, recte Daire-Lurain, 
i.e. Luran's or Lorain's Oak Wood, now 
called Derryloran, a parish in the bar-
onyes of Loughinsholin and Dundecon 
Upper, in the counties of Londonderry 
and Tyrone. St. Luran's feast-day is the 
29th of October, according to Clery's 
Irish Calendar.

13 Tremunfegen.—Termomfeckin, a 
parish in the barony of Ferrard, county of 
Louth. This parish has its name 
from St. Fechin of Fore, whose feast is 
kept on the 20th of January.
parrochialis ecclesie Cluanes\textsuperscript{14} Clochorensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Cognosci Ohaeda, super annata parrochialis ecclesie de Achadlunga [Aghaloo] alias plebis Monterlyrenid Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum argenti communi extimatione, vacantis per privacionem Thome Olucharean fiendam. Coll. eadem Ferrarie anno etc. mcccxxxxviiij, ilij Idus Maii anno octavo. (Fol. 206.)

Die xviiiij. eiusdem (Juliij), Donaldus Offearchran, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Tamlachtalyag,\textsuperscript{16} Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per privacionem Henrici Offearchran fiendam. Coll. eadem Ferrarie, anno etc. mcccxxxxviiij, vij Kalendas Julii, anno octavo. (Fol. 213.)

MCCCCXXXVIII.

Dicta die (vii Juliij) Salomon Ochorri, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prebende sacerdotalis parrochialis ecclesie de Cluaynfachna,\textsuperscript{16} in ecclesia Ardmachane, cuius ac canonicatus dictae ecclesie fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promotionem ad sacerdocium. Coll. eadem Florencie anno ut supra (mcccxxxxviiij), Nonis Junii, anno nono. (1438-42, fol. 84.)

Dicta die (x Sept. mcccxxxxviiij) una bulla pro Patricio Odangussa super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Arigaldeo (chiarog) [Errigal Keerogue] Armachanensis (dioc.), cuius fructus quinque marcharum (sterlingorum communi extimatione), restituta sine obligatione quia infra taxam. (Fol. 320.)

MCCCCXLII.

Dicta die (xxiv Sept.), Ysaac Oculean, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Cluainfecla,\textsuperscript{16} [Clonfeacle] Armachanesis dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Mauricii Oculean fiendam. Coll. eadem Florencie anno ut supra (mcccxlxx) xv Kalendas Septembris, anno duodecimo. (1442-44, fol. 43.)

\textsuperscript{14} Cluanes, in Irish Cluain-Eois, i.e. Roe’s Meadow (Joyce), now Clones, a market and post town, and a parish partly in the barony of Clankelly, county of Fermanagh, and partly in the baronies of Monaghan and Dartrey, county of Monaghan.

\textsuperscript{15} Tamlachtaleyag.—A parish in the county of Armagh, called Tamlachtlege in the diocesan Register, Tawnatele in the King’s Books, and Ballymore or Tandragee by modern authorities.—Reeves’ 

\textsuperscript{16} Cluaynfyachna, i.e. Flachna’s lawn or meadow, or bog-island (Four Masters, an. 1362, note 2), now Clonfeacle, a parish partly in the baronies of Armagh and Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh, but chiefly in the barony of邓gamonn Middle, County of Tyrone. In the Taxation it is called Clonfoyna, and its yearly revenue is reckoned to be 3 marks.
MCCCXLIII.

Dicta die (xxvii Feb.) Nellanus Macgellacranche, procurator et nomine procuratorio etc., obligavit se Camere nomine Cristini Olucharan, super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Domnachmor [Donaghmore] Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacantis per modum nove provisionis. Coll. eidem Rome apud S. Petrum anno ut supra (mcccxliii) xv. Kalendas Februarii, anno xiii°. (Fol. 173.)

Dicta die (xx Dec. mcccxliii) una bulla pro Philippo Odaechan super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Killisyll [Killeshil], Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. quatuor marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, restituta sine obligacione, de mandato dominorum de Camera. (Fol. 250.)

MCCCXLVI.

Dicta die (iii Maii) Boricus Omibian, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie de Ardbo, Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. septem marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacature per privacionem Patricii Okemian (vel Okeminan) faciendam. Coll. eidem Rome apud S. Petrum anno etc. ut supra (mcccxlv), octavo Idus [Gratis pro Deo] Aprilis, anno sextodecimo. (1445-47, fol. 11.)

Die dicta (ij Sept.), Patricius Omulgyru, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patricii de Cyldreas [Kildress], Armachane dioc., cuius fructus etc. sex marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacature per assecutionem parrochialis ecclesie de Domnacreadesdra faciendam. Coll. eidem Rome apud S. Petrum, anno etc. mcccxlv° tertio Kalendas Augusti, anno xvi. (Fol. 48.)

Die viii eisdem (Sept.) Thomas Oculean, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Yriathei episcopi de Cluoynecharia [Clonfeacle] Armachane dioc., cuius fructus, etc., quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacature per privationem Solomonis Occorra faciendam. Coll. eidem Rome apud S. Petrum, anno etc. mcccxlv°, Idibus Augusti, anno sextodecimo.—(Fol. 51.)

Die dicta (viiii° Septembris), Thomas Ygoband, ut principalis obligavit se Camere, nomine Johannis Occellachan, super annata rectorie sive

17 Ardbo, i.e. Collisbovia, now Arbo (or Arboe), an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh (Ann. Four Mast., 1103, note e). The parish is partly in the barony of Loughinsholin, but chiefly in the barony of Dungannon Upper, county Tyrone.

18 Domnacreadesdra, called in the Taxation of 1602-6, Donaghheressaca, and the same, I suppose, as Domnach-Riascaigh of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which is identified in Reeves' Down and Connor, p. 294, note b, with Donaghbrisk, a townland in the parish of Desertcreat. Its ancient cemetery was, says Dr. Reeves, the burying-place of the sept of O'Hagan. In the taxation of Armagh diocese, A.D., 1621, Donaghheressaca occurs as the name of an independent church; and in the Regista of the diocese it is called the rectory of Domnaghreasca, Donagh-ryashke.—Reeves: Down and Connor, etc., p. 294, note 3b.
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prebende parochialis ecclesie Sanctarum Brídide et Treo de Artrea\(^{10}\) Armachan. dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione. Coll. idem per modum notae provisionis, Rome apud S. Petrum, anno etc. meceo\(^{xili}\), tertio Nonis Augusti, anno xvi\(^{a}\). (Fol. 52.)

\textit{Diversorum Pii II.}

MOCCLX.

Die viij eiusdem (Augusti) Thadeus Bernardi de Ybernia, clericus Clokarensis dioc., ut principalis etc. obligavit se Camere, nomine Isaac Ocullean, super annata canonicatus et prebende ecclesie Armachane, quorum fructus etc. tredecim marcharum sterlingorum, vacaturorum per privacionem Patricii Machathmayl in forma iuris extra curiam fiendam, et conferendorum idem sub dat. Senis, xj Kalendas Maii, anno 2\(^{o}\). (1459-64, fol. 172.)

Una bulla (xiiij. Apr., 1470), pro Patricio Oomoltan, clericco Armachani dioc., super provisione Celadeor (Colideorum)\(^{20}\) in ecclesia Armachan. precentoria nuncupata, cuius fructus duarum marchar. sterlingor. coli. exti. Restituta de mandato etc.

\textit{Diversorum Sexti IV.}

1476.

Dicta die (ii Maii), una [bulla] pro Cornacho (sic) Omulechan, scolaris (sic) Armachan. dioc., super provisione canonicatus ecclesie Armachane et prebende de blanchyts\(^{21}\) in eadem, quorum fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione. Patet per bullam sub dat. Rome, octavo Idus Marci, anno quinto. Restituta de mandato, etc. (1475-76, fol. 210.)

1477.

Die vj dicti mensis Junii, dominus Thomas Machamayl, canonicus Armachanus, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesie Armachane, cuius fructus quadraginta marcharum argenti communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam. Et mandatur provideri de eodem, vocato intruso etc., sub dat. Rome xii\(^{a}\) Kalendas Junii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatatim dicti decanatus Camere Apostolice aut Collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate ad die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc. etc. Restituta bulla de mandato, quia pro Hibernico, et in bulla constat de intruso etc. (1477-78, fol. 3.)

\textbf{19 Artrea takes its name from St. Treas, who, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, was baptized by that saint. The 3rd of August was her feast-day. There is no mention in the Martyrology of Donegal of St. Bridget as co-patroness with St. Treas of this church. St. Treas's feast-day is the 8th of July. This church is valued at 2 marks as yearly in the Taxation of 1392-6. This parish is partly in the barony of Dungannon Upper, county Tyrone, but chiefly in the barony of Loughinsollin, county Londonderry.}

\textbf{20 Celadeorum Nuncupata Precentoria.—The Church of the Culdees in Armagh. Ceale-Dei, i.e. the Vassal of God, is usually Latinized Celicola or Colicola, and anglicised Culdee (\textit{An. Four Masters}, ad an. 806, note \(w\)). Dr. Reeves, \textit{Vita S. Columba}, says that the earliest mention of the Culdees is in the \textit{Annals of Ulster} at 920.}

\textbf{21 Prebende de Blanchys (? vel blanclugets), possibly a corruption of Baile-an-Chluig, now Ballyclog.}
Die ultima mensis Junii, d. Thomas Machamayl, clericus Clochorestis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata canonicitatus ecclesie Armachane et prebende de Clofuyela [Clonfeacle] in eadem, quorum fructus sedecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantium alias certo modo. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thome de dictis canonicitatu et prebenda sub dat. Rome pridie Idus Maij, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum canonicitatus et prebende Camere Apostolice aut Collectori in partibus infra sex menses proxime et immediate sequentes, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta bulla, de mandato etc. (Fol. 19.)

Die xij dicti mensis Julii, d. Edimundus Ohanrattayd, clericus Clochorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Armachane. Qui de iure patronatus laicorum existit, cuius fructus trigintaquatuo marcharum argenti communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Thome Waring, olim ipsius ecclesie archidiaconi, extra Romanum curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri Edimundo predicto de dicto archidiaconatu sub dat. Rome nono Kalendas Julii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti archidiaconatus Camere Apostolice aut Collectori in partibus infra sex menses proxime sequentes sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. (Fol. 29.)

1478.

Die v eiusdem mensis (Augusti), d. Johannes Olucharian, clericus Armachane dioc., in utroque iure baccalarius, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus Colllediorum (sic) nuncupatorum ecclesie Armachane, cuius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam. Et mandatur sibi provideri sub dat. Rome xij Kalendas Augusti, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus eidem Camere Apostolice, aut Collectori infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia in bulla fit mentio de intruso qui detinuit illum per xxv annos, citra tamen xl annos etc. (1478-79, fol. 75.)

Diversorum Innocentii VIII.

1487.

Die xxvij (Aprilis) Petrus Omulinoy, Decanus ecclesie Armachane, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata dicti decanatus, cuius sexaginta marcarum sterlingorum fructus etc., per obitum Thome Makamuyl, olim ipsius ecclesie Decani, extra Romanam curiam defuncti, et pro annata prioratus Caldeorum [recte, Coldeorum] in dicta ecclesia, de quo alias certo modo vacante, ordinaria fuerat sibi auctoritate provisum, et cuinis [fructus] sex marcharum simillium etc. Et de quo decanatu mandatur provideri dicto Petro, et dictum prioratum uniri dicto decantui ad vitam suam sub dat. septimo Kalendas Aprilis, anno
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tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam infra unum mensem Collectori Camere post habitam possessionem computandam, sub penis Camere, et juravit. (1486-87.)

1489.

Dicta die (xj Aug.), Jacobus Odoirday, presbyter Armachanus, principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata monasterii sanctorum Petri et Pauli Armachan. ordinis S. Augustini, vacatarii per privationem Thome, cuiusque fructus etc. vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt; de quo mandatur provideri dicto Jacobo in forma iuris, sub dat. sexto Kalendas Augusti, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra duos menses post habitam possessionem Collectori in partibus sub penis Camere. Juravit. (1488-89, fol. 195.)

Dicta die (xv Dec.), Cornelius Machamayl, canonicus Derensis (sic; [recte Deriensis], principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata canonicastrum et prebende ecclesie Armachane, quorum fructus xvij marcharum argenti sterlingorum, ac vicarie p. e. de Drurath (vel Dinrath)

22 DRURATH (—DINRATH?) recte Drumrath, i.e., the ridge of the fort, now Drumragh, a parish in the barony of Omagh East, and county of Tyrone: Omagh, the county town, is in the parish. This church appears in the Taxation (according to Sweetman’s reading) as Drurath, with the note (Nothing despoiled) yearly value 5s.

23 Par Ecclesie S. Tigernatis CloCORENSI DIoC. — Clones par. church.

24 BALEHAYGNE (par. eccl.) — Not identified.

25 DOMPINACHMEIR GRIMES. — (Vel

Dompnachmoir etc.), rectius, Domp nach mor inter grunnas, i.e., the great church amid or between the bogs; called in the Annals of the Four Masters, 1507, 1508, Domhnuach maighde-da-Chlaone, i.e. the great church of the plain of the two slopes, now Donagh, a parish in the barony of Trough, and County of Monaghan. The ruins of the old church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough. O’Donovan says (an. Four Masters, 1608, note 9): This is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyn which is called in Irish Domnac maighin.
DIOCESIS ARMACANÆ.

II

Colindeorum Armachan., ouius quattor; neenon decanatus ecclesie Armachane, cuius sexaginta marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc., non excedunt valorem annuum, vacaturorum per privationem in forma iuris quo ad decanatum, et certo modo quo ad prioratum et parrochialium ecclesiæm. Et de quibus provideri mandatur dicto Donaldo sub dat. x Kalendas Feb., anno octavo. Et promiss solvere dictam annatan infra tres menses post habitam possessionem Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere. Juravit. (Fol. 98.)


Diversorum Alexandri VI.

1493.

Die dicta (xj Martii) venerabilis vir dominus Wilyalmus Mathawyl, clericus Clocorensis diœc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Termuncollumchille 28 Armachane diœc., cuius fructus etc., quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt; per privationem fiendam vacanture: et mandatur provideri sub dat. pridie Kalendas Februarii A° primo. Et promiss solvere Collectori in partibus quamprimum ista gratia sortita fuerit effectum, sub penis Camere. Juravit etc. Data (bulla) quia narratur intrusus, de mandato, et eventualis est. (1492-93, fol. 134.)

1494.

Die dicta (xxi Aprilis) dominus Fernandus Sanctii, prior ecclesie Seguntin., ut principalis et privata persona, vice et nomine R. d. Octaviani, Archiepiscopi Ardmacanëi, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata

26 Mon. APOSTOLORUM PETRI ET PAULI, etc.—This monastery of Knocknec Louth was founded and endowed (an. 1148) by Donough O’Carroll, prince of Oriel, and Edan O’Kaely, bishop of Clougher, for Austin Canons; the church was consecrated by St. Malachy Ua Morgair, successor of St. Patrick. No part of the abbey remains, but the ruins of the church are still traceable. See Four Masters, ad an. 1148, 1181.

27 DUNCANEACH.?—Perhaps a corrupt form of Druimonrath, now Drumcondra, in the barony of Slane Lower, county of Meath. The annat obligation tells us that it was dedicated to the Apostle, St. Peter, and that its yearly revenue was twenty-four marks; Cogan says (Hist. Diœcese of Meath) that Drumcondra parish is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul: and in the papal taxation of 1302-6, where it is called Dromcorra its yearly value is stated to be £10.

28 TERMUNCOLUMCHILLE, alias TAMONNAMAIRK. It is situated in the county Tyrone, and barony of Omagh East and Strabane Upper, and is the extreme parish of the dioec. on the northwest (Reeves' Colom). Valued at 2 marks yearly in the Taxation, 1302-6, and is called Termeconyn.
OBLIGATIONES et 1508. parish austerity, has the valued Eestitur a sick, Diversorum Oneilland probably It church Juravit dicti Camere a Kilmore, has 84 marks, dicti be Darver, in of 9d. in Lower, baronies of town, Upper, etc. etc. quamprimum lectori anno eidem marcharum obligavit promisit prioratus Coderon [recte Colideorum] eiusdem ecclesie, vacantium per obitum Petri Omoyalmoi extra curiam etc., quorum insimul fructus quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum etc., de quibus mandatur provideri dicto Edimundo, sub dat. xii° Kalendas Junii, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam Collectori in partibus infra sex menses, more hibernicali. Juravit etc. (1494-95, fol. 38.)

Diversorum Julii II.
1505.

Die 9 dicti (Junii) d. Edimundus Mackmayll, clericus Armacanus, obligavit se Camere etc., pro annata decannatus ecclesie Armacane, et prioratus Coderon [recte Colideorum] eiusdem ecclesie, vacantium per obitum Petri Omoyalmoi extra curiam etc., quorum insimul fructus quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum etc., de quibus mandatur provideri dicto Edimundo, sub dat. xii° Kalendas Junii, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam Collectori in partibus infra sex menses post assecutionem possessionis, sub penis Camere. Juravit etc. Restituta quia yibernicalis. (1505-6, fol. 8.)

1508.

Dicta die (xxvi Jan.) d. Henricus Tharran, presbyter Armachane dioc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata parrochialis ecclesie Sci. Corcane de Keluion, et parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Columbe de Druimcuhe dicte dioc., certo modo vacantium et quorum insimul fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum (sic); et mandatur eas uniri ad invicem, et eidem Henrico providetur per bullam sub dat. tercio Kalendas Januarii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam Collectori in partibus quamprimum assecatur possessionem. Juravit etc. Sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. (1507-8, fol. 111.)

Diversorum Leonis X.
1513.

Die 9 dicti (Junii) d. Aloysius de Gibraleon, scriptor Apostolicus, nomine d. Johannis Theoderici, clericus Tallensis, obligavit se Camere etc. pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de Druilber ac de Lonntdloune et S. Johannis prope et extra portam novam prioratus etc., Armachane et Dulinensis dioc. vacantium certo modo etc., quorum fructus etc.

29 FELDA ALIAS HAIESTOWN.—Haynestown, a parish in the barony of Dundalk Upper, and county of Louth.
30 KELUION[?].—Perhaps a corrupt form of Kilmore, which is a parish in the baronies of Oneilland West and Orior Lower, county of Armagh. It is valued in the Taxation, 1302-6, at 2 marks, 3a. 9d. yearly.
31 DRUIMCUHE[?].—Drumgree, a parish in the barony of Oneilland West, county of Armagh.
32 DUELLER—read Duever: probably Darver, County Louth.
33 LONNTDLOUNE.—Called in the Book of Leinster Lann-lleire, or Land-lere, i.e. the church of austerity, which until recently was supposed to be the old church of Lynn on the east side of Lough Ennel in Westmeath. But Dr. Reeves has clearly identified it with Dunleer, co. Louth, the word dun being substituted for tann, while the latter part of the name has been preserved with little change.
34 S. JOHANNIS PROPE ET EXTRA PORTAM NOVAM, ETC. It was an hospital for the sick, situated in St. Thomas-street, without the west or New gate of the city of Dublin.
centum et viginti lib. sterlingorum etc. Et mandatur eidem provideri sub dat. pridie Nonas Aprilis, anno primo. Procurator, cuius procurationis (mandatum) manu Nicolai de Ponte, Cameracensis dioc., notarii, signatur sub anno Domini 1513, die quinta mensis Martii etc. Et promisit dictam annatam solvere in eventum. Juravit etc.

1517.


Dicta die (ut supra) d. Toruletus Ydingale,\(^{37}\) clericus Armachane dio., principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata duarum vicariarum parrochialium ecclesiarum Armachane dio., vacantium certo modo, quorum insimul fructus vigintiniius marcarum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Toruleto sub dat. pridie Nonas Maii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere ut supra. Juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] ut supra. (Fol. 149, 2.)

Annatarum Clementis VII.

1534.

Dicta die (vj Maii) d. Benardus (sic) Oluchron, clericus Armachane dio., principalis etc., obligavit se Camere pro annata unius de Ardtreai [Artrea], et alterius de Thenafigad\(^{38}\) ac alterius de Liasan\(^{39}\) [Lissan], et relique de Donaemaior [Donaghmore] locorum dicte Armacane dio. parrochialium ecclesiarum certo modo vacantium, que in canonicatum et simplicem prebendam eriguntur, et relique p. e. eidem canonicatui et prebende ad vitam dicti Benardi uniuntur, quorum insimul (fructus) decem et otto (sic) marcarum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Bernardo sub dat. Rome, sextodecimo Kalendas Maii, anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam huiusmodi Collectori in partibus, more ibernico, sub penis Camere. Juravit etc. etc. (1533-34, fol. 173.)

35 Tarnea of Tarnea.—Formerly Tyne, now Tyman, a parish in Armagh county, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan. In the Four Masters it is called Tuidhmha. It is mentioned in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at the 28th August, as the Church of St. Vindla. (Ann. Four Masters, ad ann 1072).

36 Toruletus Ydingale (?)—Called Ydongale in the Bull.

37 Thenafigad.—Hibernice, Teach-figelta — Macaire - Teach - figelta, now Magherafelt, a parish in the barony of Loughinisland, county Londonderry.

38 Liasan.—Lios is the Irish for fort, and its diminutive is Liasan; it gives its name to a parish in the baronies of Loughinisland and Dungannon Upper, and the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. It is valued in the Taxation of 1302-6 at 1 mark, 5s. 6d. yearly.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

Diversorum Pauli III.

1535.


1537.

Dicta die (xii Feb.) Edimundus Iconne, clericus dioc. Armachane, principalis, obligavit se pro annata unius in de Hissertlyen ac invicem

39 Cisselebe.—Recte Hibernicé "Cill- stleibe-Cuilinn, i.e. the Church of Slieve- gullion, now Killeavy, an old church in a parish of the same name, situated at the foot of Slievegullion, in the barony of Upper Orior, and county of Armagh. (Ann. Four Masters, ad 513, note y). Some ruins of the church St. Dareroe, alias Moninne, who died July 6, 517, are still to be seen here. The feast-day of Moninne, Virgin, of Sliabh-Cuilinn, is the 6th July. (MartYROLOGy of DONEGAL). 40 Balendirr.—Ballinderry, i.e., the town of the oak-wood, a parish in the baronies of Loughinsholin and Dun- gannon Upper, and counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. 41 Ballecluyg.—That is the town of the bell, now Ballyclog, a parish in the barony of Dungannon Upper, and county of Tyrone. It is a prebend in the catedral of Armagh. 42 Hisserthyen or Hissertlyen.—Bishop Reeves annotated thus: (?) Desertly. I think there can be hardly any doubt that the scribe meant to write Hissettlyen. Desertlyn is in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.
perpetuo unit. prebende nuncupate alias de Donac汾ra\(^{43}\) ac relique de Cluinneo\(^{44}\) reito (? rectoria), et perpetue vicarie de Lissan [Lissan] dicte Armarchane dioec., quarum insimul fructus quattuordecem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur uniri, etc., sub dat. decimo Kalendas Feb., anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam huiusmodi Collectori in partibus, more hibernico. Juravit etc. (1356-37, fol. 185.)

Dicta die (xvij Feb.), Torroletus Idondga\(\text{y}e\), junior, clericus Armachane dioec., principalis, obligavit se pro annata rectoriarum de Drumglas\(^{45}\) et alius (sic) de Tulaenasscan,\(^{46}\) et de Cillaros [Kildress] et de Ard\(\text{t}\)rea, et de Teath\(\text{f}\)ygalt [recte, Teachtsigelta Macaire, hodie Magherafelt] Armachane dioec., parrochialium ecclesiarum, quarum insimul fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum, etc., non excedunt; et prima erigitur in canonicatum, et relique uniuntur ad vitam dicti Torroleti sub dat. decimooctavo Kalendas Februarii, anno tertio; et promisit solvere annatam huiusmodi in partibus Collectori, more Hibernico. Juravit. (Fol. 187.)

43 DONACFINA.—The Tripartite Life says that St. Patrick, whilst he sojourned among the tribe of Hi-Tricetre, founded seven churches in the neighbourhood, one of which is called in the old records Domhnaich-fhainre. The latter part means sloping land, from fan, a slope; and the whole names signifies the church of the slope. In anglicising it, the aspirated / has disappeared, and the church is now called Donaghanry, and has given name to a parish in the east of Tyrone, near Lough Neagh.

44 CLUINNEO.—Cluaindeo, now Clonoe parish in the county of Tyrone and barony of Dungannon Middle. Near the north-western extremity of this parish are the extensive ruins of Mountjoy castle built by earl of Mountjoy when lord-deputy of Ireland, in 1601, to check the earl of Tyrone.

45 DRUMGLAS.—Drumglass, a parish in the barony of Dungannon Middle and county Tyrone. It was valued at 1 mark yearly in the Taxation 1302-6.

46 TULACNASSCAN.—Tulachnescian, now Tullyniskan, a parish in the barony of Dungannon Middle and county of Tyrone. Valued at 10s. yearly in the Taxation.
APPENDIX

1406-1544.

6 Oct., 1406.

Richard, Elect of Cork, held at the time of his promotion to that see by pope Innocent VII., the parish church of St. Columba of Clonmore in the diocese of Armagh. The same pope by bull dated Rome 2nd of the nones of Oct., and 26th reserved it to be conferred on John Losewyk, a Roman clerk of English parentage. This promotion was to be made on account of the merits of said John and in consideration of the prayer of Henry, Bishop of Tuosluin, whose familiar John was. It was to take effect as soon as Clonmore should be vacant by the consecration of the aforesaid Elect, or the lapse of the time fixed by the Canons de episcopis consecrandis, or in any other way save by said Richard’s death.—Reg. Innoc. VII., an° 2, lib. 156, etc.

12 Sept., 1407.

The rectory of Termonmaguirk, valued at 16 marks sterling yearly, and alleged to be vacant by the constitution Exercitis of John XXII., inasmuch as its former rector, Maurice Ocaissidi, having been collated to the rectory of Clusynflathna (Clonfeacle) continued to hold the living of Termonmaguirk, Pope Gregory XII. ordered that should the matter be as alleged, the vacant rectory should be conferred on Malachy Macaedha a clerk of the diocese of Derry, provided that no one else had at the date of his bull (Sienna, 2 14. Sept., an. 1407) any special right therein.—(Reg. Greg. XII., etc.)

31 May, 1410.

The rectory of Errigal [Keerogue] being vacant by the demise of Donatus Macachumayl, Nicholas, Archbishop of Armagh, auctoritate ordinaria, conferred it on Laurence Ofeargalaych, but Laurence being doubtful of the validity of his collation, Pope John XXIII. by bull (Bologna, 2 Kal. June, an. 1410) directed the Archdeacon of Clogher, should he after a diligent examination, find that said Laurence bene legit, bene construct, et bene comitat, ac congrae logitutur Latonis velitis, and is otherwise fit for the office of rector, or should he be unable to sing well, if he makes oath that within twelve months he will learn to do so, to collate him to the rectory, provided that no other had a right therein at the above date.—(Reg. Jo. XXIII.)

30 Nov., 1411.

Carnetel (Garndsegayl).—The rectory of this parish, valued at 7 marks yearly, being void by the non-promotion to the priesthood of Symon Maegrains, John XXIII. ordered (Rome, 2 Kal. Dec., an. 1411) it to be conferred on Patrick Ouchseran, an acolyte of this diocese, provided that at the above date no one else had a right therein.—(Reg. Jo. XXIII.)

14 Dec., 1411.

It was reported to Pope John XXIII. that Maurice Ocaiside, rector of this parish church, having been collated to the rectory of Termonmaguirk, continued, contrary to the canons, to hold both livings together; thereupon he ordered (xviii. Kal. Jan. an. 26) that if, on due enquiry, it should be found to be so, that Derryloran should be conferred on Donald Ocoanallair, a clerk of this dioec., dummodo tempore date presentium, etc. (Reg. Jo. XXIII.)

25 March, 1413.

Termonumagyn (Termonmaguirk).—The perpetual vicarage of this parish (yearly value not more than 5 marks) being vacant by the demise of Patrick Omoloruga, Pope John XXIII., by bull dated Rome, etc., 8th Kal. April, an. 1413, directed that it should be conferred, if vacant in the way alleged, or in any way, provided no other had a special right therein, on Murianus Megilliguil, who asserted that he had studied canon law for five years in Ireland and had been recommended to the Pope fide digno testimone.—(Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 3, lib. 1).

There is another bull of the same Pope, dated Constance, 4 14. Nov., an. 5°, addressed to the Bishop of Auguston, John Ocssilaid and Maurice Machlosaigd, canons of Derry, commanding them to confer the above perpetual vicarage on Dermot Maegrorig, a priest of Armagh diocese, whether it should be, as was asserted, vacant by the demise of Patrick Omailigura, or by the spontaneous resignation of Murianus Meic Gillaguil into the hands of Nicholus, Archbishop of Armagh, extra curiam, or in any other way, provided that at the above date no one else had a special right therein.—(Reg. Jo. XXIII., etc.)

20 June, 1418.

It appears that Donatus Ouchseran,
Appendix.

24 Jul., 1413 (cf. 1413, no. 1.

Achallunga.—John O'Corry [O'Corry], canon of Armagh and rector of Aghallunga (Aghaloo), having died in curia, and not, as the Annat has it, extra curiam, the right of collation to the rectory belonged, according to the canons, to the Holy See. John Ochireachtaugh (or Ochireachtaugh) (O'Hamnatty), a scholar of the diocese of Clogher, who had studied canon and civil law for four years, and was desirous of becoming a clergyman, being highly recommended for his blameless life and conduct by Pope Martin V., he directed the abbot of Mollifont, by bull dated 9 Kal. Aug., an¹ 4⁴, should he find on diligent examination that said John was a fitting person, to collate him to the vacant canonry and rectory, as soon as he should have received the clerical tonsure, provided that the right of appointment had really, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, devolved to the Holy See. — (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 4, lib. 36, f. 244.) The bull states that this rectory was per canonicos eccleste Armachan. regi consueta.

7 Dec., 1417 (cf. 1451, no. 3).

As it was reported to Pope Martin V. that Donald Otoanal [O'Toland; but query Oconalan, O'Conell] had for many years kept possession of the perpetual vicarage of Derryloran without paying any rents, the Dean of Armagh, by bull dated Constance, vii. id. Dec., an. 1⁴, to confer it on William Otoanal, a clerk of this diocese, provided that on strict examination he should find him fit, etc., and that at the above date no other had a special right to the benefice. — (Reg. Mort. V., etc.)

1419-25, f. 34, and 1421-23, f. 54 (cf. 1421, no. 1).

Arigaldacharog.—" The parish of Arigaldacharog, containing three ballibees and three ballibees * where-in is also both a parson and a vicar customary, to whom the tithes thereof are paid, viz., two-third parts to the parson, and other third parts to the vicar." — Ult. Inq., Appendix ii.

* Ballybetagh—4 quarters, or 480 acres. Ballybee=4th of a quarter, or 30 acres.

Thirty ancient Irish ballibeghs made a triocha-ched or 120 quarters (O'Donovan's Hy-Fiacreagh, p. 604, note g). A ballybetagh was thus four quarters—a quarter contained, according to the Indenture made between the lord-deputy, Sir John Perrot, and others, 120 acres—Hardiman's West Connacht, p. 327. A ballibee is one-fourth of a quarter.—Reeves.

1421-3, f. 54.

Domnachmor.—" . . . in this parish is only a vicar, the parsonage thereof is improper and, and belongeth to the prior and vicars choralls of the cathedral church of Armagh; and that two-third parts of the tithes of the said parish belong to the parsonage, and one other third parte to the vicarage of the same. There is a house with a garden, and six acres of glebe land, called Faren-segirt [priest's land], belonging to the vicar there." — Ult. Inq., Appendix ii.)

The archbishop of Armagh is seised in fee "out of the erenagh land of Donoghmore, containing thirteene tullages, (worie tullage containinge one balliboe and one sessilagh, every sessilagh, containinge a thirde parte of a balliboe,) the yerely rent of forty shillings per an., and sixe shillings and eight pence Irish for everie bloodshed; and also, a yerely coshorie in the said lord archbushopp his visitation, ye he come himself in person, and not otherwise." — Ult. Inq.

* Sessilagh=equal to 10 acres.

The old measurements are set forth in the following excerpts: — Seisreach est sex equorum ad aratum juris, quot arando uti solesabant; unde Sesquiquadrigam voco, et 120 jugera confinabant: quantum puta uno aratro celi potest per annum; sicut jugerum tantum agri, quantum parijugo per diem. . . . Sesquiquadriga perinde est ac Carucata, quies ex nominis notione est quarta pars [sestvranahd] pagi. . . . Triochadchedd idem est ac 30 centenorum; centenaria vero hujusmodi mensurae et sexies vicenarum constabat, et Triochadchedd e 30 pagis, omnium consensu; quare define triochariam nominabae. Unde igitur centenarius numerus, quem etymon pro se fert, nisi ex 120 Sesquiquadrigis, quae ex 80 quater emergunt, quorum quilibet alium centenariam 120 jugerum complectitur. . . . Triochariam igitur e 50 pagis, 120 Sesquiquadrigis, et 14400 jugeribus conficitur. Singuli quoque Pagii, prater agrum ad arandum sufficientem, pascua 300 vaccis abunde suppeditant; atque haec novem vaccarum millibus Trichariam depascendis sufficit (Oryggy, authore O'Flaherty, Lond. 1685, Pars. 1, p. 24-5).

1421-3, f. 54 (cf. 1421, no. 2).

pointed atque heredis cathredae eius Ayræ Machæ esse debuit [n.t.]; quia do-
navit illi Deus totam insolam, ut supra (fol. 20d) diximus. (Book of Armagh, fol. 21 b, c.)

Domnach, church, being—dominicumb i.e. Kyppard, Con. Anæcy., a d. 314, Can. 15—Cod. Can. Dion., xxxv., Migne, Patr. Lat. lxvii. col. 51-2; cf. note, ib., col. 107), locus dominicus hardly accords with the angelic source assigned. But the passage disproves the accepted assertion that every church called Domnach was founded by St. Patrick (O'Donovan, IV. MM., vol. v, p. 1295). The reason given (ib.) from Colgan's version of the Tripar-
ist (i.e. that the Saint laid the founda-
tions on Sundays) is not in the original" (Annals of Ulster, ed. Mac Carthy, vol. III., pp. 486-7).

22d March, 1421 (cf. 1439, no. 1).

Chunnaichthu (Glenaclay).—This perpetual vicarage being vacant by the demise of Ymerus Macagoband [Mac Gowan, or Smith], Pope Martin V., by bull dated X. Kal. April, an 2, 4°, directed the Bishop of Augushean., the archdeacon of Armagh, and Nimeas O'Ahinrachtaih [O'Hanratty], a canon of Clonhey, to confer it on Patrick Macagoband, a clerk of the diocese of Armagh, if they should find it vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one especially had an acquired right therein. — Reg. Mart., V., 81.

It appears from a bull of Martin V. (Reg. an. 6 [recte 4, 1421], lib. 54, folio 147) that John O'Chuchaehan (O'Loughren), lately promoted to the see of Connor by him,—“Antequam sibi munus consecr.

It has been reported to Pope John XXIII. that the rectory of St. Patrick's, Donaghmore, was vacant by the constitution Excecrabilis, inasmuch as its late rector, John O'Chucharane (O'Loughren), for a month and more after he had got peaceable possession of the rectory of Aghaloo (Aghaloo), retained the rectory of Donaghmore, he directed by bull (June 9, an. 5°) the Bishop of Augushean., William Maccatnail [Mac Cawell] and Nemens Omenhachtaih [O'Hanratty], respectively canons of Armagh and Clongher, or any two or one of them, per se, vel alium, suo aitio, to confer said rectory (lary value not exceeding 12 marks) on Dyonisius O'Cuilean [O'Cullen], a clerk of this diocese, whether it was vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, provided no other had a special right therein. Notwithstanding that, as said Dyonisius asserted, Pope John had given bulls for the deanery of Armagh, tunc certo modo vacaturo. Provocis quod deconsatus et rectoria S. Patriri debitis propter non fraudem obscussi, et animorum cura in eis nullatenus neglig.

F. 54 (cf. 1425).

It appears from a bull of Martin V. (dated Constance, Dec. 10, an. 1°), that Muriranus [Marrianus — Mael-Muire or Gilla-Muirc] Macgilladubh [MacGillidubh], a priest of the diocese of Armagh, being, as he said, simplex et turitignarus, had given a certain sum of money to Malachy Mac.

dea [Mac Hugh], rector of Termor-

comyn [Termomraghik], to induce him to resign his rectory, so that it might be conferred on him; Malachy resigned the living into the hands of Nicholas [Flem-
ing], archbishop of Armagh, who, perhaps unaware of the simoniacal proceedings of Muriranus and Malachy, accepted it, and conferred the rectory on Muriranus. This having been made known to the Pope (Martin V.), he directed the dean of Armagh to inquire into the matter, and, if he should find it to be as alleged, to declare his collation null and void.

20 June, 1418.

It appears that Donatus Oluchenan (O'Loughren) being of illegitimate birth, got a dispensation from Rome to receive Holy Orders, and take a benefice even with the care of souls, after which he was collated to the rectory of Aghaloo in this diocese. After some time he gave up this living to another who asserted that he had been provided to it by apostolical authority, having received a part of the revenues de facto; then, without a new dispensation super defectu natalium, he was promoted by the Ordinary to the rectory of Errigal-Keerogue, and held it for more than a year without taking priest's orders. Of all this he made humble acknowledgement to Pope Min-

V., who absolved him from the ecclesiastical censures and penalties which he had incurred, by bull dated Geneva, 12 Kal. Jul. an. 1°. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 1°, lib. 1°, f. 151.)

1424-7, f. 47 (cf. 1425).

Tarmacmaein.—"The parishes of
Tormonmguirte, containing foure balli-bets, whereof there is both a parson and a vicar presentative, and twoe-third parts of the tieths of all this parishes (except the tieths of Donagheney), containing twoe tates are paid to (to) the parson, and another third part to the vicare; and that the corbe to bear the twoe third parts of the charge in repairinge and mainteyninge the parish church, and the parson and vicare to bear the other third part; and that in the said parisse there is a hose with a garden, and sessiagh of glebe belonging to the vicare; and that in the said parishe there is also a chappell of ease, called Templemoyaunclogherny, with a sessiagh of land, called Clogherny, belonging thereunto."—Uit. Inq., App. ii.

There was an intruder in this benefice, Murianus Migilladub [mentioned above, Ap., under 1425], who was in possession for about 7 years. The Pope (Mart. V.) by Bull dated as above (8 Kal. Martii, an. 82—22 Feb. 1425) directed the abbot of St. Peter's, Armagh, and others named to cite Murianus et alios vocatos; and, should the benefice be found to be canonically vacant, dummodo, etc., to confer on it the above Malachy Maceadgha [Mac Hugh], a priest of the dioce of Derry.—Reg. Mart. V., an. 82, lib. 102.

F. 258 (cf. 1426, no. 2).

Carinisegail (Carnteel).—"The parishe of Carnetell, wherein is a parson and a vicar presentative, and twoe-third parts of the tiethes are paid to the parson, and the other third part to the vicare; but there is no glebe belonging to either of them in this parisse."—Uit. Inq., App. ii. Carinisegail, conferred on Odo Macgarrlygaid [Aedh Mac Gormley], was vacant by Patrick Olucheran's (O'Loughren) promotion to, and peaceable posses-sion of, the perpetual vicarage of Donaghmore, in this dioce.—Reg. Mart. V.

16 Nov., 1426 (cf. 1427 no. 2),

Wm. Hadesors, being of illegitimate birth, was dispenced by papal authority to take orders and an ecclesiastical benefice, even though it should have the care of souls annexed to it. He got the living of Mitchelstew, diocese of Meath, which, without any further dispensation, he exchanged with John Logan for the parish of Derver (in the barony of Louth), dioce of Armagh, and obtained also a canonry in the cathedral of Armagh. Pope Martin V. though he absolved him from the note of infamy which he incurred by this unauthorized exchange of livings, and rehabilitated him, ordered him to give up at once the rectory of Derver. The apostolical letters are dated 17 Kal. Dec., an. 10.—Reg. Mart. V., etc.

John Stoks had at that time the right of presentation to the benefice of Mitchelstown, and John Babe to that of Derver (Darver).

It appears from the Annat entry that in two days after Hadesors's enforced resignation of the rectory of Darver, the Pope provided him to the archdeaconry of Armagh.

1428-90, f. 84 (cf. 1429, no. 1).

John Pron [afterwards archbishop of Armagh], a Bachelor in Laws, was vicar of Termonefinch, (yearly value did not exceed twenty-four marks) when appointed to Drogheda. He had been previously dispensed by the Pope to hold for two years two incompatible benefices—at the end of which time he had the faculty of exchanging one of these benefices for another compatible with that which he should elect to retain.—Reg. Mart. V., an. 12, lib. 2, f. 263, C. Lat.

F. 94 (cf. 1429, no. 3).

It was represented to Martin V., by Magagyer, or Macgagyr [Maguire], as he is called in the bull, that Patrick Ofeargalaydh [O'Farrelly], calling himself a priest of the dioce of Clogher, was then for two years or more in unlawful possession of the above vicarage of Errigal-Keerogue; as the bulls by which he had been provided to it were null, because he had not made known that at the time of his appointment, Solomon Maccrevyat [Mac Creer, Creer], an alleged intruder, was in possession of this benefice. The Pope therupon directed the dean of Armagh to cite Ofeargalaydh, etc., to his presence, and, if on due inquiry he should find the vicarage vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, he should confer it on Mac-eagyr, if he should prove to be a fitting person.—Reg. Mart. V., an. 12, lib. 169, f. 110.

1431-3, f. 12 (cf. 1431, no. 1).

Maurice Olucheran O'Loughren, a canon of SS. Peter and Paul, Armagh, having challenged the validity of the bulls by which Mathew Magra [th, coar of Tormon-Magrath, died, 1440], as he is called in the Regestum of Eugene IV., held that abbey, on the ground that there was no mention made in them that he (Mathew) was at that time Prior of Lough Derg, in the dioce of Clogher; thereupon Pope Eugene, by bull, dated March 20, an. 12 [1431], ordered an inquiry to be made: recensis Matheo et alios eccumus; and, should Maurice make good his case, he was to be appointed abbot.—Reg. Eug. IV., etc.
F. 40.

"In the said baronie of Loughenisolin there are the parishes ensuing: viz. the parish of Deriloran, containing three ballibes and seven balliboes, wherein is both a parson and a vicar presentative, and two-third parts of the tithes are paid to the parson, and another thirde parte to the vicar; in which parish is a howse, a garden, and half a balliboe of glebe; and the said parson and vicar are to bear one-third parte of the charge in repairinge and mainteyninge the parisse church." The archbishop of Armagh is seised "out of the crenagh land of Deriloran, containinge seavenente balliboes (whereof the herenhag had one balliboe free), the yerele rent of foure marks per ann. and a cosherie yereyle in the lord archbushopp his visitacon, ye he come to lye there one night and not else, and fynes for bloodshed as before; and the herenhag of that land is to beare twoe-third parts of the charge in reparinge and mainteyninge the parisse church of Deriloran."—Ut. Ing., App. ii.

1498-9, f. 56 (cf. 1491, no. 1).

It having been represented to Pope Eugene IV. that Mathew Magra, then a canon of SS. Peter and Paul, Armagh, and formerly its abbot, had freely resigned his office in the presence of certain trustworthy witnesses, and that Maurice Oluceyran, calling himself a canon of that house, was then for about a year and a half in undue possession of its rule and government, the Pope, by a bull dated 7 Kal. Feb., an. Incarnat. Dnc. 1436, directed the Bishop of Clogher [Pierce Maguire] to cite Oluceyran and all others de vire extendos to appear before him; then, should it be duly proved that Magra had resigned, to admit his resignation, in the Pope’s name; and should he find that the abbacy was vacant by Magra’s resignation, or deprivation, or in any other way, provided that at the above-named date it had not a canonically appointed abbot, to appoint John Ocondealich [O’Connell], a canon of that house, if he should on diligent examination prove to be a fit and deserving person. In case Ocondealich should be appointed, the Pope gave him licence to receive the abbatial blessing from any Catholic bishop enjoying the communion and favour of the Holy See.—Reg. Eug. IV., an. 6°, lib. 1°, fol. 265.

Oluceyran asserted that the abbacy was vacant by the deprivation of Magra, by the Ordinary, when he appointed him (Oluceyran).

1438-42, f. 84 (cf. 1432, no. 1).

Salomon Ochorri had a suit at Rome with John Leche alias Mackeallay [Mac Kelly] for the rectory of the parish church of Cluasyynchana [Clonfeacle]. It was decided in favour of Leche. Before the close of the trial John [Prene], archbishop of Armagh, erected the rectory into a prebend of a canony in the cathedral of Armagh, which, ejecto Salomeone, was conferred on Leche by bull of Eugene IV., dated non. Kal. Oct., 1440.—Reg. Eug. IV.

"The parisse of Clonyckle [Clonfeacle], extendinge into the countie of Armagh, and containeth three ballibtees and a half in the countie of Tirone, wherein is a parson and a vicar presentative, twoe-third parts of the tithes are paid to the parson, and thether thirde parte to the vicar, whose have also five acres of glebe land; and that in the said parish is a chorship of house, called the Rowan hawe, and an assesagh of glebe land to the vicar belonginge." . . . The lord archbishop of Armagh is seised in fee . . . "out of the crenagh land of Clonyckle, containinge eight balliboes, the yerele rent of four pounds eight shillings and six pence per ann. and fines for bloodshed as before."—Ut. Ing., App. ii.

F. 320.

"The said lord archbushopp of Armagh, is seised, in right of his said archbushoppirce, of and in the yerele rent of ten shillings, yssuinge out of the herenhag land of Errigol-acheroge, containinge five balliboes, whereof the herenhag had one free; and that the said lord bッシュhop hath fines for bloodshed done by the herenhag, but the herenhag had all fynes for bloodshed done by others; and that the said lord archbushopp of Armagh is likewise to have a cosherie yearely, in his visitation, and not els."—Ut. Ing. (cf. 1439, no. 2.)

Patrick Ondangussa [O’Hennessy], was to be appointed perpetual vicar of Arigal Dascor (Errigal-Kerogue), in case Roricus Mactageart [Rory Mac Tagart], who was accused of various misdeeds, should be deprived by the dean of Armagh, David Macdun [Mac Doyne, Doyne], canon of Armagh, and the Official of Armagh, whom Eugene IV. had commissioned by bull (3 Id. Aug., 1488) to try his case.—Reg. Eug. IV.

24 Mar., 1441 (cf. 1434, nos. 1, 2).

The archdeaconsry of Armagh, valued at thirty marks yearly, being vacant by the promotion [Apr. 6, 1439] of John [Prene] to the archbishopric of Armagh
by Eugene IV., and his consecration extra curiam, the Pope, by bull of the 9 Kal. April., 1441, directed the abbot of S. Thomas, Dublin, the Official of Meath, and Thomas Barby, a canon of Dublin, to cite to their presence John Whyte, calling himself a clerk of Armagh diocese, a bachelor in Laws, who, it was alleged, was in possession of the archdeaconry for more than two years without any canonical title, and if they should find that the archdeaconry was vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one especially had an acquired right therein, to confer it on John River rector of the parish church of Notlemgra, diocese of London, a bachelor in Laws and Abbreviator litterarum apostolicarum. River says in his petition that he had been collated to the archdeaconry by royal authority; but the Pope asserts very plainly that, as the appointment had been previously reserved to the Holy See, no one but the Roman pontiff could confer to it.—Reg. Evg. IV., an. 12°, lib. 155, fol. 306.

1442-4, f. 178 (cf. 1444, no. 1).
Dionisius Oculcan [O'Callen] was Cristinus' predecessor in this rectory.—(Bull).

F. 250 (cf. 1428, no. 3).
And also the Abp. of Armagh is seised in fee “out of the ereanagh land of Kyllishal [Killeeshill, Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone], containing two small balliboes; the yearly rent of three shillings and four pence per ann. and one mutton, thirtie cabdall meadors of oates, and a coshrie yerely, if the said lord archboshopp come himself in visitation, and not else, together with fines for blodshed as before” (i.e. 6s. 6d. Irish for each one).—Ult. Inq.

1445-7, f. 11 (cf. 1446, no. 1).
Ardbo [in Loughlinshin and Dungannon baronies, co. Tyrone].—“The parish of Ardbo alias Balliliegh, and that in this parish there is both (a person) and a vicar presentative, and two third parts of the tiethes are paid to the said parson, and another third part to the vicar; here is also a howse, a garden, and fewer acres of glebe land, called Farransaggard [Priest's-land], belonging to the said vicar.”

“The Abp. of Armagh is seised in fee . . . out of the ereanagh land of Ardbo, alias Balliliegh, containing thirtene tullaghes (whereof one tullagh was free to the ereanagh), of the yerely rent of fourer markes per ann. and one coshrie yerely in his visitation, as before, and not otherwise; and that the herenagh of this land was to beare two third parts of the chardge in repairning and maintaining the parish church.”—Ult. Inq., App. ii.

St. Colman, son of Aidh, founded a noble and celebrated monastery here; where his relics were long preserved. It was burnt down, according to the Annulae of Ulster, in 1166 by Rory Mac Cann, the son of Gilmurry O'Morna, and the sept of Carey barony, co. Antrim; after which, says Archdall, it fell to decay, so that in Coogan's time there were scarcely any remains of it visible.

F. 52 (cf. 1446, no. 4).
Artroes.—“The parise of Artra, containing three ballibes and foure balliboes extending into the barony of Loghenisholin, in which parise is both a parson and a vicar presentative, and that two-third parts of the tiethes are paid to the parson, and one third part to the vicar.”

“Allsoe the Abp. of Armagh is seised in fee . . . out of the ereanagh land of Artra, containinge twelve tullaghes (whereof the ereanagh had one tullagh freed from exactions); the yearely rent of foure marks per ann. and a coshrie for one night yerely, in his visitation, and not otherwise.”—Ult. Inq., App. ii.

1445—28 Feb (cf. 1517, note 35).
It was reported to Pope Eugene IV. that the perpetual vicarage of Tuygene (Tynan) was then vacant, and was so for such a length of time that the right of collation had, according to the statutes of the Council of Lateran, lapsed to the Holy See. Donald Ocellachan [O'Callaghan], its former perpetual vicar, retained possession of it after he had been collated to the prioryship of the Culdees of Armagh, for more than twelve years, and still continues to retain it. Thereupon the Pope, by bull dated pridie Kal. Mar., an. Incar. 1443, directed the dean of Armagh, and Arthur and John Macamyll [Mac Cawell], canons of Armagh, to summon Ocellachan and all others, etc., to appear before them, and, should they find the vicarage vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, provided no one else had a special claim to it, to confer it on Donald Mageathassayd [Mac Casey], a clerk of the diocese of Clogher.—Reg. Evg. IV., an. 13°, lib. 1°, f. 142.

1445-7, f. 48 (cf. 1430, no. 3).
“The Abp. of Armagh is seised in fee . . . out of the balliboe of Ball Mc. Calla, in the parise of Kildressa; the yearly rent of sixe shillings and eight pence per ann., which ballibe Rowrie Mc. Arte [Mac Guinness] and his au-
cestors have, tytme out mynde, posses-sed and inherited, in course of tanistrie, and could not lawfullie be removed att the said lord archbushopp of Armagh his pleasure; and alsoe, out of the chapel of Magheringlehusse, [Magheraglass, in Kildresse par., Dun-gamon bar., co. Tyrone] and a ballbee of land thereunto belonging, in the said parishe of Kildresse; the yereely rest of three shillinges and foure pence per ann., which hath bene, tytme out of mynde, inherited by the seft of M. Cawells, in course of tanistrie.'"—Ut. Inq., App. ii.

10 Sept., 1454 (cf. 1431, no. 1).

Thomas Macravyn, rector of Tidavnet, joined the community of SS. Peter and Paul, Armagh, made his religious profession, and was appointed abbot there by order of Pope Nicholas V., as appears from a bull (4 thd. Sept., 1454) of the same Pope, conferring this rectory on James Ohamraedich [O'Hanratty], a clerk of the diocese of Clogher.—Reg. Nic. V., an. 8, etc.

Willelmus Macravyn, who had been appointed by Roger [Ros Maguire], bp. of Clogher, in ignorance perhaps, that the right of collation to the rectory had been reserved to the Holy See.

20 Dec. 1457 (cf. 1476, note 21; 1585, no. 3, note 41).

A complaint was made by John Omulcham or Omulchane [O'Mulqueen] to Pope Calixtus III. that Magunius Ocone, a canon of Armagh and prebendary of Balnuclug (Ballymog), was notoriously unchaste, and that having laid violent hands on one Patrick, a clerk of this diocese, he had incurred excommunication, yet still continued to say Mass, and to take part in ecclesiastical functions, in contemptum oclavium. Thereupon the Pope, by bull dated Rome, 1457[-8], 13 Kal. Jan., ans 3°, ordered the priors of Desert (Kells) and Muckamore in the diocese of Connor, and the archdeacon of Connor, should John renew in due form of law, in their presence, or in that of any one or two of them, the above charges, to summon to appear before them Magunius [Magnunus] and all others who of right should be cited, and if on due enquiry they should find the above charges, or any of them deserving deprivation true, to deprive Magonius, and confer his canony and prebend on the aforesaid John, provided that at the date of these presents no one especially had an acquired right therein. —Reg. Calixti III., an. 2° (recte 3°), lib 18°, f. 98.

23 Jan., 1469.

A canony, with the annexed prebend of Balecluig [in Irish Baile an cluig, i.e. town of the bell, now Ballycluig], in the cathedral of Armagh, being vacant by the promotion by Paul II. of Nicholas [Weston] to the see of Derry, and his consecration extra curiam by order of the same Pope, it was conferred by bull dated an. Inc. 1468, 5 Kal. Feb., an. 5°, on Patrick Omulchathayn [O'Mulqueen?], a priest of this diocese, provided its collation, as was supposed, belonged to him at that time.

9 Mar., 1469 (cf. 1460, no. 2).

It appears from the bull of provision of Patrick Outomolton [O'Tomalty], dated 7th of the Ides of March, an. Inc. D. 1469, that this priory, or preceptorship, of the Cudsees was then vacant by the demise of Donald Occalacan [O'Callaghan], and that its collation had lapsed to the Holy See.—Reg. Pauli II., an. 6, lib. 1, f. 187. C. Lat.

1472-9, f. 75 (cf. 1475, 1457).

It appears from the "Regestum of Sixtus IV. (an. 1°, lib. 7°, fol. 363), that the Cudsees of Armagh presented a petition to him stating that John [Foxall], archbishop of Armagh, prudently taking into account how poor and meagre was their income, and also for the increase of divine worship in his cathedral, had some time before, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, united, annexed and incorporated with the College of the Cudsees of Armagh the rectory of Donaghmore in this diocese, with all its rights and per- sonages, then vacant by the resignation of John O'Luacharain. They further represented that Thady Odongale [O'Donnell] calling himself a clerk, unjustly opposing the above union, etc., and falsely asserting that he had been appointed to the vacant rectory by apostolic authority, had, in virtue of letters which he had obtained, compelled them to appear before certain judges named in those letters, who, in cadem causa perperam procedentes, gave sentence in favour of Odongale; thereupon they appealed to the Holy See. Odongale named no one to represent him in this appeal, and confessed before trustworthy witnesses that he had no right in or to said rectory, and that, if he had any such right, he freely and willingly renounced it. The petitioners further added that, as some persons are doubtful about the validity of the aforesaid union, annexation and incorporation, and as the reasons for which said union, annexation, etc., were effected still subsist, they humbly pray the Pope ut unioni, annexionis et incorporations prefatus, pro earam subsistencia firmiori, robur aequae confirmationis adiur, et for aeternae security (pro poteri caule) to unite, annex and incorporate.
de novo the said rectory eiusdem collegii (Culdeorum), aliasque in premissis op- portune providere de benignitate apostolica.

The Pope, thereupon, addressed a bull, dated July 4, 1472, to the Chancellor of Armagh, directing him, vocatis dico Thadeo et aliis quorum interest, should he have legitimate cognizance of the aforesaid cession, union, annexation, and incorporation and all and singular the premissa aforesaid, to admit by apostolic authority, for this time only, said cession, and then, by the Pope's authority to approve and confirm the before-mentioned union, annexation and incorporation, and to supply the defects all and singular, if any, which might have occurred in them.

20 July, 1478 (cf. 1479).

The Pope, having heard that, although the right of collation to the prioryship of the Colidei in the cathedral of Armagh had lapsed to the Holy See, the Colidei vicars had for more than 25 years, but less than 40, nullo titulo eis suffragante etc., kept possession of its revenues, commissioned Niall Macuorta, [Mac Cuarty, or Cuarty] Maghoufin Ochnau-chuyll [O'Twohill] and Patrick O'keenan (or O'Keenan) [O'Keenan], canons of Derry, if, vocatis predictis vicariis et aliis etc., they should find the priorship vacant, to confer it auctoritate apostolica on John Olcharian, provided that at the date of these presents no one especially had an acquired right therein. — Reg. Stell. VII., an. 7ο, lib. 7ο, fol. 245. C. Lat.

4 Feb., 1485 (cf. 1477, no. 2).

Benedict O'neanl [O'Cullen] was canon of the cathedral of Armagh and prebendary of Cluainnifianga (Clonfackle) in the same (val. 15 marks). He was afterwards appointed to a canonry with the prebend of Balchulvy in the same cathedral by the Ordinary [Octavian de Spinellis], and Pope Innocent VII., by bull dated Rome, etc., 2 Nov. Feb., an. 1ο, ordered the vacant canonry and prebend to be conferred on Philip Mackegoyan [Mac Owen], a clerk of the diocese of Armagh, provided that at the date of these presents no one especially had an acquired right therein. — Reg. Innoc. VII., an. 1ο, lib. viο, fol. 191.

1486-9, f. 195 (cf. 1489, no. 1).

It was reported to the Holy See by James Odondayll [O'Donnelly], a priest of Armagh, that Thomas, abbot of SS. Peter and Paul, Armagh, had alienated and dilapidated some of its precious movables, had committed perjury, and, though an excommunicate and publicly denounced as such, continued to say Mass and take part in ecclesiastical functions.

The Pope directed Cormac Maccon-
mige [Mac Numoc], a canon of Derry, if Odondayll should renew these charges in due canonical form before him, to summon to his presence the abbot and others who of jure should be cited, and if on diligent inquiry he should find him guilty as charged, to deprive him formally of the abbacy. Then, as Odondayll desired to become a canon of this monastery, the Pope empowered Macconmige to clothe him with the religious habit, should he be found fit, and that no canonical impediment barred the way, and, if he so desired, to receive his religious profession, and then, should he be on diligent inquiry, find him apt for the rule and government of this house, to set him over it as Abbot, and licence him by the Pope's authority to receive from any Catholic bishop the abbatial benediction. — Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 5ο, lib. 5ο, f. 206. Cod. Lateran.

1491-2, f. 98 (cf. 1487, 1505).

The Dean of Armagh, Peter Omael-
muayd [O'Molloy], held at this time, without canonical title, the priorship of the Culidees of Armagh. — Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 8ο, lib. 4ο, f. 259.

F. 151 (cf. 1492, no. 3).

I find in a MS. codex of the Camera Apostolica, entitled Liber Tavaran, under the date 16th May, 1492, the following entry: — "Una bulla pro Jacobo Ybruy, super perpetua vicaria p. ecclesie de Cluayn [Clones] et monasterio apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Cnco [Knock] Armachan. dioe." This date, 16 May, 1492 [Ann. VIII., an. 5ο], is that of the time when the above-named bull was brought to the Camera Apostolica to be taxed.

1492-3, f. 134 (cf. 1498).

The lord archbishop of Armagh is lawfully seised, as of fee, in right of his archbishopric, of and in the yearly rent of thirthy-four shillings, ten pence, and ten meathers of butter per annum, ysuminge out of the base land of Termonmaguerie, als Termoneouyn, containinge sixteen balliboes in the baronie of Omaigh, together with fines for bloodshed as before. — Ult. Inv.

It appears from the Regestum of Innocent VIII. (an. 8ο, lib. 2ο, f. 226) that, though the right of collation to the perpetual vicarage "sancte Columbe de Termimmegores" [Termomanquirk] had lapsed to the Holy See, Nellanus Ochenellan [Niall O'Connellan], calling himself a priest of this diocese, held possession of it. The Pope, by bull of the 8th of Nov. an. 8ο [1491] directed the abbot of Clogher, the dean of Clogher and Cornelius Mackamail [Mac Cawell],
canon of Derry, to cite Ochenollan to their prece, and if they should find that this benefice was canonically vacant to confer it on the parson Ochenollan (lege Oehinanian, i.e. O'Keman), a clerk of the diocese of Clogher.

1507-8, f. 111 (cf. 1508).

_Drumcree (Drumcree)._—"The said jurors doe, upon their oaths, say and present that the deans of the cathedral church of Armagh for the tymne being there, in right of his deannery, parson of the several parish churches of Loghagally (Loughgilly), Killmore, Drumkreo (Drumcree), and Legloryse, in the said barony of Queylan (O'Callaghan) . . . "—Ult. Inq., App. i.

1683-4, f. 173 (cf. 1534).

_Lioson_ means in Irish large fort, being a compound of _les_, a fort or circular mound, or circumsphere, generally of earth, and _an_, large. Mention is made of it in the _Annals of Ulster_, ad an. 744, "Colman, bishop of Lessan, died." "The parish of Lessan, containing two ballibets and two ballibooes and a half; in which parish there is both a parson and a vicar presentative; two-third parts of the tiches are paid to the parson, and another third to the vicar; and that they are [at] one-third part of the chardge in repairinge and maynteyninge the parisse church; and that there is alsoe one howse with a garden, and two acres of glebe."—_Ult. Inq._, App. ii.

1534-5, f. 194 (cf. 1535, no. 3).

"The parish of Ballincoligo [Ballyclog, as above], whereof there is both a parson and a vicar presentative, and two-third parts of the tiches are paid to the parson, and another third to the vicar; and that there is one house, one garden, and three acres of glebe land belo the parisse church." The lord Abp. of Armagh is seized in fee . . . "out of the seanagh land of Dromfadda, containing two ballibooes in the parisse of Bellincoligo; the yearly rent of five shillings and ten pence, and thritte cabelllic mensores of seed oats per ann._"—_Ult. Inq._, App. ii.

F. 160 (3) (cf. 1556, no. 9).

"The parish of Balliderry, containing seaven townes and a half, wherein there is onle a parson presentative, whose reveveth the whole tithes to himself, and is to bear one-third parte of the chardge in repairinge and maynteyninge the parisse church, and hath one acre of glebe land belonninge unto him._"—_Ult. Inq._, App. ii.

F. 162 (1) (cf. 1535, no. 1).

It was asserted that the presentation to the rectories above-mentioned (Kildress and Arboe) had lapsed to the Holy See, and were respectively held without a canonical title by Thomas Ocsalan (or Ocsaval) [O'Connellan] and Malachi Odongayle [O'Donnell], styling themselves respectively a priest and clerk. Arthur Yhagan [Art O'Hagen], rector of Derryloran, made a petition to the Holy See that the rectory of Kildress might not fall into the hand of a rector of Armagh cathedral and that the other rectories should be united to it. On this the Pope ordered Eugene Magnaysia [Mac Guinness] and Chas. Macmomy [Mac Namee], canons of Dromore, and Odo Orecbalan [O'Cearlan], a canon of Derry, that any one or two or all of them, having cited to appear before them Thos. and Malachi, and for the matter of the erection of the prebend, the Archbp. and Chapter of Armagh, if they should find these rectories canonically vacant, to grant the prayer of Yhagan. This union was to last only so long as he should hold the prebend._—_Reg. P.auli III._., an. 1 [1584-5], lib. 23, f. 438. Cod. Arch. Lat.

F. 169 (3) (cf. 1535, no. 2).

_Cill-Sleibe [now Killyevy]._—The patron saint was the virgin Daroca (called also Monicite—or Moniwana, for the origin of which see _Annals of Ulster_, vol. II., p. 17), who died in 517 or 519. Ussher quotes an unhistorical _Life_ as an authority for attributing to her the foundation of no less than seven churches in Scotland. (Brit. Eccl. Antiq., Wks. vi., 249.)

It was asserted that though the rectory of Gillslebe [Killyevy] and the perpetual vicaries of Tania [Tyman] Ar-derea [Artrea] and Mintiriagni had lapsed to the collation of the Holy See, Susanna Nicomichi [Mac Namee; _O'Conellan?_ the abbreviation of _Inghen_, daughter, used with surname in denoting a woman], calling herself a nun of the Order of St. Augustine, held the rectory, and the other benefices were held respectively by Thos. Odanaia [O'Hennessy] Thadeus Ocomol-an [O'Conellan] and Thos. Ofrechman, [O'Longhren?] stating themselves to be priests. Felmus Inell [Felim O'Neill], perpetual vicar of Derryloran, petitioned the Pope that the rectory should be made a simple prebend of the cathedral of Armagh for his lifetime, and the vicaries should be united to it. A commis-sion was siped by the Holy See to Philip Macrevair, Cornelius and Bernard Mag-misimian [MacGilshenane], canons of Clogher, to cite the reputed intruders to appear before them, and, if they should find these benefices to be canonically vacant, having consulted the Afp. and Chapter of Armagh, to erect the rectory into a simple prebend as above, to confer it and a can-
ory of the church of Armagh on Felim and the to unite the vacant vicarages to it as long as Felim should hold this prebend.—Reg. Pauli III., an. 1, lib. 28, fol. 485. Cod. Arch. Lat.

Fol. 162 (3) (cf. 1535, no. 3).
Eugene Yeullem (or Yeullem—O'Cullen), a clerk of the diocese of Armagh, presented a petition to Pope Paul III., in which he stated that the rectory of Balleidire [Ballinderry, alias Ballyderry], the perpetual vicarage of Balleclug (Ballydog) and the benefice of Clonfeclae [Clonfeacle], all in the diocese of Armagh, were respectively unduly held by John Mac Muegyan, [Mac Gowen or Mac Mahon] John Ocullem, and John Ocorro, as the right of collation to them had legitimately lapsed to the Holy See; whereas it is prayed that they might be erected for his lifetime into a simple prebend in the cathedral of Armagh, and he be conferred upon him. The Pope, in consideration of his merits, etc., commissioned Philip Macenair (or Macreneair?), Cornelius Macardagil, [Mac Ardell] canons of Clogher, and Charles Macommmuy (or Macommany) [Mac Namee] a canon of Dromore, to cite to their presence the said Macmucgajm, Ocullem and Ocorro, and, for the matter of the erection of the aforesaid prebend, the archbishop [George Cromer] and chapter of Armagh, and, if on due inquiry, they should find the said benefices legitimately vacant, to unite them, and erect them into a prebend and confer it on the said Eugene, as prayed for.—Reg. Pauli III., an. 18, lib. 19, fol. 112. Cod. Lateran. 1536-7, f. 185 (cf. 1537, note 44).

Clitiane.—"And that in this barony (of Dungannon) there is also the parish of Cloyne, containing twenty and nynie halibboes, wherein is both a parson and a vicar presentative; the parson or rector of Donogh-Henrie aforesaid, for the tymes beinge, is alwayes parson here, and that upon these two parsonages, he is to kepe one chorister or singing man in the cathedral church of Armagh, and that twoe-third parts of the tiethes are paid to the parson, and thother third parte to the vicar; there belonge to the said vicar one house, one garden, and five acres of glebe, and that the parson is to have twoe third parts of the chardge in repairinge the parishe churche, and the vicar to havee thother thirde part. The Lord Abp. of Armagh is seised in fee of . . . (out of the ecreagh land of Cloyne, containinge fower halibboes); the yerely rent of thirteene shillings and foure pence per ann. and a coheasie as before, and not otherwise, and bloodshed as before."—Ult. Ing., App. ii.

(Cf. 1537, note 42).

Hisensorouen [Dissertlin, alias Monymore, co. Derry].—"The parish of Dissertlin conteyneth twenty six halibboes and a half, wherein is a parson and vicar presentative; and that twoe-third parts of the tiethes are paid to the parson, and thother third parte to the vicar, who are also to havee a thirde parte of the chardge in repairinge and mainteyninge the parishe churche; here is likewise one howse with a garden, and two acres of glebe. . . . The said jurors doe upon their oaths find and present, that the said lord archuchshopp of Armagh, is seised in fee, in right of the said archuchshopprick of Armagh, of and in the severall yerely rents . . . viz. out of the ecreagh land of Dissertlin, contayninge four halibboes, the yerely rent of thirteene shillings per annum, and a coheasie, with fines for all bloodshed as the first; and the herenagh of the said land to havee twoe-third parts of the chardge in repairinge and mainteyninge the parishe churche of Dissertlin.—Ult. Ing., App. ii.

F. 185 (cf. 1537, note 46).

"That in the said baronie alsoe is the parishe of Tullaghmisikis (sic) [Tullyniskin, co. Tyrone], whereof there is onlie a parson presentative to whom the tiethes are payed, and hath one howse, one garden with twoe acres of glebe land thereunto belonginge, and that the parson paith unto the lord archuchshopp of Armagh, twoe shillings and sixe pence proxis yerely."—Ult. Ing., App. ii. 1506-7 (cf. 1537, note 43).

It appears from the bull that the above canonry (Donaghenry), being vacant, it was conferred by the bishop [De Spinellis] of the diocese on Torruletus [Tolough], although he was of illegitimate birth. This collation being invalid from want of a dispensation, the Pope gave a new collation of it to him by bull dated as above.—Buller. Julii II., an. 4 [1506-7], lib. 8, f. 56.

The execution of the bull was committed to Cormac Macornin, [Mac Names] John Obigill [O'Boyle] and Thos. Ocerwian [O'Carolan], canons of Derry. Held before by John Macornin [Mac Cormack].

"There is also the parishe of Donogh-Henrie, conteynyng twoe and fortie halibboes and an half, wherein there is both a parson and a vicar presentative, and that twoe-third parts of the tiethes are paid to the parson and thother thirde part to the vicar; and that there is a howse and a garden, with a croght [croft] and five acres of glebe land thereunto be-
longinge; and that the lord archbushopp of Ardmath is seised in fee . . . of and in the severall yerely rents . . . and alsoe out of the crenagh-land of Donogh-Henrie, conteyninge sixe tullaghes (whereof half a tullagh is free to the herenagh) the yerely rent of twoe markes, and a cosherie yerely in his visitation, as before, and not else, together with fines for bloodshed; and the herenagh of this place was likewise to beare twoe thirde parts in repayringe and maintayning (the) parishe church."—Ult. Inq., App. ii.

F. 187 (cf. 1537, note 45).

"And that in this barony alsoe is the parish of Dromglasie [Drumglass, alias Dungannon, co. Tyrone], wherein is onlie a parson endowed, presentative, to whome the tiethes are paid, and hath alsoe a howse, a garden, aud a sessiagh of gleabe land thereunto belonginge." . . . The Abp. of Armagh is seised in fee . . . "out of the crenagh lands of Dromglasie, conteyninge eight halliboes (whereof one tullagh was free to the herenagh), the yerely rent of twoe markes per ann. and a cosherie as before, and fines for bloodshed, as above."—Ult. Inq., App. ii.

Dec. 22 and 25, 1544 (cf. 1442, note 16).

The prebend of Clonfeaole in the diocese of Armagh, and the vicarage of Kilmore, in Armagh diocese, in possession of John O'Coyllan were presented to Wm. Moore, clerk, by king Henry VIII., who said that they were in his gift, pro hac vice jure devolucionis, by reason that O'Coyllan occupied them on the presentation (recte provision) of the Bishops of Rome."—Irish Chancery Rolls, Dec. 22 and 25, 35° (1544).
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS CLOCORENSIS.

1413—1532.

Diversorum Johannis XXIII.
MCCCCXIII.


Diversorum Martini V.
MCCCCXXI.

1. Eadem die (nona Junii), Nemesias Ohenrachtaich, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Meldocii de Muenam, Clocorensis dioc., cuius fructus octo marcarum sterlimgorum

1419.


2. Ohenraychtaych.—Reta, Ua hInm-rechtaiq, O’Hanratty. The O’Hanrattys were the ancient chiefs of Ui Mhith Maacha (or Monaghan barony), in the county Monaghan, before they were dispossessed by the Mac Mahons. An Imar of the name, heronagh of Muckno and (late) king of Ui-Melth, died in 1161.

3. Cluayneys.—In Irish Cluain-ansiu and (a later form) Cluain-eits, now Clones; a parish partly in the barony of Clan-kelly, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the baronies of Dartrey and Monaghan, co. of Monaghan. For its "ancient" importance, see Index of Annals of Ulster, v. Cluain-ansiu; cf. 1438, no. 14, note.

In the Taxation of Boniface VIII., the church of Cluoneys, in deanery of same, is valued at 6 marks. (Calendar of Docu-

ments relating to Ireland, 1902-6, p. 219.)

4. Macconullag.—Reta, Mac Con-ndad—son of Cu-Uladh Mac Mahon. Mac Conndad is most probably used here as a surname, Mac Anulla. Cu-Uladh, the eponymous head of this branch of the Mahons, died in 1375.

1421.

1. S. Meldocii.—St. Maeloid, the patron of Mukno, was of the same stock as the O’Hanrattys. His feast day was the 13th of May, according to the Tullaght (Hieronymus) Martyrology in the Book of Leinster (p. 360d).

2. Mukno.—Called in the Annals of Ulster Mu[n]cha. It appears in the Papal Taxation, where it is valued at 2 marks yearly, as Mutyns, and is now known as Mukno, a parish, comprising the little town of Castleblayney, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

communi extimatione; vacantis per obitum Philipii Mygylakeanan 3 extra curiam. Coll. eodem Rome, apud S. P., iiiij. Idus Maii, anno quarto. (1421-3, f. 17 a.)

2. Eadem die (ut immediate supra), prefatus Nemeas, tanquam principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Mauricii Macmagnissae, 4 super annata plebanie rectorie communiter nuncupate parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Tigernachi 5 de Daeremaylan, 6 Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus xxiiij. marcarum sterl cognitum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Petri Obanan 7 extra curiam. Coll. eodem Rome, apud S. Petrum, iij. Idus Aprilis, anno quarto. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificationis infra xij. mensas. (F. 17 b.)


5. Die xvij. eiusdem (Oct., mecoxix.), una bulla pro Johanne Machearbaill 14 super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Ros, 15 Clocho-

3 Mygylakeanan.—Rexte, Mac Gilla-
Clanain—Magillakeanan, a name not now used.
4 Mauricii Macmagnissae.—Mulierca-
tach Mac Mannus, archdeacon of Clogher, and parson of Derryvullan, died in 1441. He resigned in 1427, the bull for his successor, Nicholas O'Flanagan, being dated Dec. 10, 1427 (cf. 1428, no. 1).
5 Tigernachi.—St. Tigernach, founder of Clones, died in 549.
6 Daeremaylan.—Called in the Annals of Ulster Dero-Maclain, "Maclain's oak-
grove," and Airoch-Maelain; now Derry-
vullan, a parish partly in the barony of Tirkennyed, but chiefly in that of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

Doriamelan (in deanery of Loughermy, Lough Erne) is valued in the Taxation at 3 marks.
7 Obanan.—O'Banan, Banan.
8 Bricius.—Represents Maed Brighte, 
devote of [St.] Brigit.
9 Omeanaych.—O'Mara; a sept in Iffa and Offa bar., co. Tipperary. This clerics of Lismore diocese was at the Curia when appointed; whilst, to judge from his death in Rome (before Oct. 14, 1426), the duty was discharged by deputy.
10 Domnahmagean.—Called in the Papal Taxation Domnachoyagen, and valued there at 20s. yearly. Its correct Irish name is Domnach-maighbin, i.e. church of the little plain; now Donagh-
myone, in the barony of Parney, co. of Monaghan. Lewis (Topog. Dict.) says that in the townland of Cabragh, in this parish, there was formerly an abbey dependant on the abbey of Mellifont.
11 Clannocarbhayll.—The Ulster Clan-Cardwell, or O'Carrolls of Oriel; have, by metonymy and in a restricted sense, their territory of Farney bar, co. Monaghan.
12 Macagobhan.—Literally, son of the Smith; whence present name Smith.
13 Crichmuard.—Rexte Cricch-
Mugdorn, i.e. district or country of the people called Maghdoin; it is now known as the barony of Cremorne in the county of Monaghan. In the Taxation, the plebs (cf. plebs of the Annat—the native Minuut') of Crich muffordur (laga-
rud), in Donaghmuone (rural) deanery, is valued at 3 marks.
14 Machearbaill.—Mac Carvill.
15 Ros.—"Now Magheroos, a parish in the county of Monaghan, better known by the name of its town Carrickmacross, which derives its name from the same
DIOCESIS CLOCORENSIS.

29

rensis dioc., cuius fructus sex marcarum sterligerorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione, quia fructus non ascendebant summam xxiiij. floren. auri de Camera.

MCCCXXXII.


2. Die diota (xvij. Maii mcccxxxiiij.), una bulla pro Donato Ocheenan super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Teachdannada, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus quinque marcarum sterligerorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione, de mandato domini Vicecamerarii. (F. 298.)

MCCCXXXVI.


2. Infra, mcccxxxviii., no. 5. source—the former being Macaire Rois, "Campus Rossiorum": the latter, Carrac Macaire Rois, "Rupes Campi Rossiorum." The surrounding territory was formerly called Ros or Crich Rois, and the inhabitants, Fir Rois—Reeves' Adamnan's, p. 81, note e.

In the Taxation, the church of Ros, deanery of Donaghmoyne, is valued at 20s.

1422.

1 OCHEENAN.—O'Keenan. The family were Maguire's allies in poetry, and gave dignitaries to Cleenish and Lisgool.

2 PHILIPI OMOLWOYR.—Recte, Gillipadraig Ua Maeluider, who died, abbot of Clogher, in 1441. "The portion of the dean of Clogher" is valued at 3 marks in the Taxation.

3 MACREUYE—Most probably Macin-sair—Carpenter, the name of one of the bishops of Clogher.

4 OSUMAN. — Perhaps Ochianain; Adam was an O'Keenan name.

5 OLUBAN.—Lamb.

6 TEACHDANNADA.—Recte, Teachedannada, (religious) house of Dammat; called Dammat of Sillove-Beagh, in the Martyrology of Tallaght, at June 13 (Kelly: Calendar of Irish Saints, Dublin, 1857, p. xxvii.); now Tedavnet, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan. In the Taxation, Techedannada, in Clones deanery, is valued at 2 marks.

7 TEACHDANNADA.—A variant of Teachdarnada (note 6).

1426.

1 MAC MOLYND.—Mac Mullen.
MCCCCXXVII.


2. Infra, mocccxxviii., no. 4.

MCCCCXXVIII.


2. Eadem die (xvi. Junii), Tathes Ogband, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesia Sancti Comani de Drummaelchi, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus septem
die

1427.

1 OBRUYN.—Probably O'Brien, a family of Brawney barony, Westmeath.

2 GAULYN.—Called in the Papal Taxation Galaygan, and there valued at 4 marks yearly; now known as Galloon, a parish partly in the baronies of Knockniny and Clarkelny, but chiefly in that of Coole, co. Fermanagh, 54 miles from Lisnaskea, on Lough Erne (Lewis' Topog. Dict.). The Annals of Ulster call it Gabail-Liuin (Fork of Pool). O'Clery's Calendar has anent it: "Cemgal of Galloon in Dartry-Colinsl at the extremity of Lough Erne."

3 FEARNGTY.—Fernagh barony, co. Monaghan.

1428.

1 NICOLAUS OFLANAGAN.—He and the chief of the name, Muircertach of Tooram, died at Rome (whither they went as pilgrims), in the Jubilee Year, 1450. See 8th entry of this year.

2 DAMYNYS.—Recte, Damkhis, i.e., Ox-Island, now Devenish, an island in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the co. of Fermanagh. Duwnyns is valued at 2 marks in the Taxation. The parish is in Magherasboy, co. Fermanagh. St. Molaise, or Laisre, the son of Nad-
maracharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Donati Ogoband extra curiam. Coll. eadem Rome, etc., iiiij. Idus Maii, anno undecimo. (F. 158.)


5. Die dicta (xxx. Dec., meccexxvij.) [vide medxxvii., supra], una bulla pro Johanne Olaigyn super perpetua vicaria parochialis ecclesie de Muenam, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus quinque mararum sterilorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (F. 232.)

• Should be mecexxvii. as the year begins a Nativit Domini. But in that case the correct date is 1426.

6. Die dicta (xxvij. Jan., meccexxvij.[j]), una bulla pro Patricio Odublityr super perpetua vicaria parochialis ecclesie de Keallmor, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus quinque mararum sterilorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (F. 226.)

7. Die dicta (xiv. Nov., meccexxvij.[j]), una bulla pro Bartholomeo

8 Oschidi. — O’Sheehy.
9 Jacobi Macmahuna. — James Mac Mahon, who died, abbot, of Clougher, aged 90, in 1501. This accords with the statement of the Bull of Martin V. (vide Appendix, Rectory of Galloon), that he was in his 17th year when he got the recoly of Galloon, in commendam. He was accordingly benefited for no less than 74 years.
10 Dartragi. — More correctly, Dart. raighi, in 1440, no. 2; Dartray of Coninis (to distinguish it from Dartray of Mac Clancy, Rosclogher bar., co. Leitrim), Dartry bar., co. Monaghan, in which Galloon parish was situated.
11 Mac Adami. — Mac Adam.
12 Maccathassaych. — Mac Casey; the alias O’Kinaha is most probably intended for O’Casey. Conor, of that name, was herenagh of Muinter-Casey in Devenish (ob. 1411); and Nicholas, vicar of the church (ob. 1489).

13 Longfort Meemachona (i.e. fort of Mac Mahon, alias Lochtagh. This alias is mentioned in the Annals of Ulsat at 1478, 1496-7, 1501-4. Literally, folk of house; i.e. bound to contribute to maintenance of chief’s household, thence, by metonymy, denoting the territory occupied on this condition. Loughty in Monaghan barony and county.
14 Olaigyn. — O’Leyne, — a family powerful in Farney and Oriel in the 12th century, but not known at present.
15 Odublityr. — Not known.
16 Keallmor. — Recte Cell-mor, now Kilmore, a parish, in the barony and county of Monaghan, 24 miles S. by W. from Monaghan. In the Taxation it is called “Celmar with the chapel of Droymaneta [Drumsnat]”; both are there valued at 2 marks yearly. According to a Bull of Eugene IV. the parish church was dedicated to St. Iganus. — [i.e. Aedhan, Nov. 2, Kelly, Col. of Ir. SS., p. 83.]
Obligationes Pro Annatis

Ofllmannagan,37 super prioratu Beate Marie de Damynys, ordinis S. Augustini, Clochoensis dioec., cuius fructus quinque marcharum sterlingorum communii extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. (P. 274.)

8. Die xij. dicti mensis (Jan.), una bulla abilitionis pro Nicolao Ofllmannagan, quoad prioratum secularis et collegiate ecclesie Sancti Lassirani de Damynys, Clochorensis dioec., et rectoriam sive plebaniam, Conormaniam nuncupatam, eiusdem secularis ecclesie, que eiam parrochialis ecclesia existit, dicte dioec., quos insimul detinuit, fructus perciplens ex eisdem de facto, fuit restituta sine obligatione quoad annatam; et pro fructibus male perceptis obligavit se coram Jo. de Gallesio ad solvendum quinque florenos de Camera bis in curia Romana. Ita est. Alfonsum. (P. 128.)

9. Die dicta (xvii. Marcii), una bulla pro Mauritio Olergassa,39 [O'Larissy], super perpetuo beneficio vicaria Castris,40 sive de Lochdayge nuncupato, Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communii extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. (P. 292.)

10. Die dicta (xiv. Aprilis), una bulla pro Mauritio Olergassa super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Teachtalan,41 Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communii extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. Ita est. B. Robrin. (P. 298.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (xxix. Aprilis), Thomasohanractaich, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Mellldotii de Mucnam1 [Muckno], Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communii extimatione; vacantis per obtitum Mathei Odamann extra curiam, et per devolutionem, cum de iure patronatus laicorum existat. Coll. eodem Rome, etc., xvij. Kalendas Aprilis, anno duodecimo. Gratias pro Deo, pro meditate. (1428-30, f. 49.)

2. Eadem die (xxv. Maii), Adam Miegilleargna,2 principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patriitii de Tulachcarboid,4 Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus quinque marcharum

17 Bartholomew Ofllagnan.—Died, prior of Devenish, in 1462. See no. 5 of 1409 and the first entry of 1462. For Nicholas, see first entry of this year.

18 Ofllgassa.—His Bull was dated Kal. Martii, an. xiv.—Reg. Mart. V., an. xi, lib. 1, f.

19 Vickery-Lochdayke.—This perpetual benefice had care of souls, and was vacant by the death of Maurice Macachassayd (Mac Casey).

20 Teachtalan.—(Religious) house of Collina (c assimilated to the initial t) : now Tichalain, a parish partly in the barony of Orme, and chiefly in that of Monaghan, county of Monaghan. It is 25 miles E. N. E. from Monaghan. Tishcalain, in the Kloss deane, is valued at 20s. in the Taxation. "St. Kilian was bishop of Teghtalan or Teachtally in Orgilla and his festival is held on the 27th of May."—Archdall’s Monastic, p. 586. The Mart. Tal. was bishop Gillinn from Tech-Talain (Kelly: Cal. of Ir. SS., p. xxv., but the accuracy of the transcript from the (lost) MS. (part of the Mart. Tal. in Book of Leinster) cannot be guaranteed.

1429.

1 S. Mellidotii de Mucnam.—St. Mad- doid, the patron of Muckno, was of the same stock as the O’Hanrattys. His feast day was the 18th of May, according to the Tallaght (Hieronyman) Martyrology in the Book of Leinster (p. 300).

2 Odamann.—Not known.

3 Miegilleargna.—Son of the devotee of Eryna or Aryna (a saint not known; perhaps Erna, Aug. 6). Mac Gillerney, Mac Aireny.

4 Tulachcarboid.—I.e. the hill of the
sterlingorum communi extimatione; vacantis per non promotionem sui ipsius. Coll. eidem Rome, etc., Idibus Martii, anno duodecimo. Item pro fructibus male perceptis per annum et aliquamdiu ultra. (F. 59).

3. Eadem die (vj. Junii), Gilbertus Obanan, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Ronani de Achadh-lurchare Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; vacantis per devotionem etc. de iure patronatus, per obitum Odonis Mageadmanic (?) in curia. Coll. eidem Rome, apud Sanctos Apostolos, vij. Idus Maii, anno duodecimo. Gratis pro Deo. (F. 64.)

4. Dicta die (xxijij. Dec.), Mathenus Machassayd, alias Oskinatha, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata monasterii Sanctorum Petri et Pauli de Cloeaineyos [Clones], ordinis Sancti Augustini, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. xxijij. marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum cuiusdam Nicolai in curia. Coll. eidem Rome, etc., iiiij. Idus Octobris, anno xij. (F. 102.)


6. Die dicta (xxvjij. Junii, mcccxxxvijij.), una bulla pro Nicolao Ofannagan super sacristia Coledeoorum ecclesie secularis et collegiate Sancti Lasratin vel Lasrutin [recte Lasertain] de Damynys [Devenish], Clocho-

chariot. Now Tullycorbet, a parish partly in the barony of Cremorne, but chiefly in that of Monaghan, county of Monaghan. The Mart. Tal. has, at Jan. 26: Bishop Calb of [lit. from] Tulach-carpat in Memna-tiri, in Hi-Meith (B. L., 356d). The omission of the name from the Taxation was owing to the church being included in the Plebs of Oichmudnor. 1 Obanan.—O’Banann, Banann. Gelasius (Gilla-na-naem) was bishop of Cloghor (ob. 1319); Maelpatrach, bishop of Down and Connor (ob. 1174); Matthew, parson and herenagh of Derryvullen (ob. 1410); Nicholas, vicar and herenagh of third of Derryvullen (ob. 1500). 2 Ronani.—Probably Ronan, son of Fergus, whose feast is April 8. (Mart. Tal., B. L., 358d.)

3 ACHADLURCHARE.—Called Achadh-lurchaire and Achadh-uirchaire in the Annals of Ulster, which have twelve references to it of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Now Aghalurcher, a parish partly in the barony of Clogher, county of Tyrone, but chiefly in that of Magherastephana, county of Fermanagh. Aghalurch, in the deanery of Lough Erne, is valued at 2 marks in the Taxation. The patron was Feldismidh (Felim), whose feast was Dec. 23. (Kelly: Cal. of Ir. SS., p. xxix.) Within in two miles of Lismakese are the ruins of the old church of Aghalurcher, said to have been built towards the close of the ninth century.—Lewis’ Top. Dict.

4 Mön. SS. PETRI ET PAULI DE CLOEAINOYS.—Recte Cluain-eois, now Clones. An abbey was founded here, Ware says, by St. Tigernach early in the sixth century; being made bishop of Clogher he removed that see to Clones, where he died in the year 549. The abbey of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul of Cloonans (in same deanery) is valued at 2 marks in the Taxation. Lewis (Topog. Dict.) says that the abbot of Clones was Primus Abbas of Ireland. At the Dissolution, this house with all its property passed into lay hands. In the Cal. of State Papers, Ireland, 1606-1608, under the heading, Crown Lands, etc., now in lease from the King in Ireland, is the following: Co. Monaghan. Sir Francis Ruseh, the abbey of Clones, in the Dartry, in M Mahowne’s country.

5 YNYS MAGYSSANIB.—Recte Ins- maigis samh. i.e. the island of the sorrel

8. Die xxvij. dicti mensis (Nov., mccccxxviiij.), una bulla pro Gelacio Oronochan* super perpetua vicaria plebis sive ecclesie de Crydmurna [Cremorne] Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus sex marcharum sterligrorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (f. 203.)


1. Die xiiiij. dicti mensis Januarii (mcccxix.),1 una bulla pro Matheo Macleuridh* super perpetua vicaria parochialis ecclesie de Cluayntibeat4 alias plebis de Teallachgelagayn4 Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus quinque marcharum sterligrorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (F. 218.)

2. Die dicta (xviiij. Martii, mcccxxix.), una bulla pro Eugenio Ocanna-
DIOCESIS CLOCORENSIS.

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layd (vel Occamraylayd ?) super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Teachdamnada (Todavnet), Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus sex mar-
charum sterlingorum communi estimatione, fuit restituta sine obli-

3. Die dicta (vj. Aprilis, mccccexix.), una bulla pro Eugenio Ocomralayd
super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Drummaelchi [Dummully]
Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communi
estimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. Ita est. Alfonsus. (F. 231.)

MCCCCXXX.

4. Dicta die (xxix. Julii), Eugenius Ocondualaychd, principalis, obligavit
se Camere super annata monasterii sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et
Pauli de Cluaneys [Clones], ordinis S. Augustini, Clochorensis dioc.,
cuius fructus etc. vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis per
obitum Nicolai Oluban, in curia defuncti. Coll. eodem Rome, etc., vj. Idus Juni, anno terciodecimo. (1430-1, f. 15.)

Diversorum Eugenii IV.

MCCCCXXXII.

Dicta die (xxx. Maii), Magonius Oleargassa, principalis, obligavit se
Camere super annata perpetua vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti
Tygernacii de Cluayneyis, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. sex mar-
charum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacantis per obitum Johannis
Macmolead in loco Castri Cannarum [Rocca Cannuccia] Penestrin. dioc.,
defuncti. Coll. eodem Rome, etc., anno Incarnacionis Dominice
IV., 1431-3, f. 131.)

MCCCCXXXIII.

1. Dicta die (xviiij. Martii), Malachias Ogband, principalis obligavit se
Camere super annata perpetua vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti
Comani de Drumulchy [Dummully] Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus,
etc. septem marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacature per
privationem fiendam. Coll. eodem Rome, etc., anno Incarnacionis
Dominice mccccxxxij., x° Kalendas Novembris, anno secundo. (F.
205.)

2. Die vi° eiusdem (Julii mccccxx., recte mccccxxii.), una bulla Perinde
valere pro Nenea Ohenrattaich super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie Sancti
Tygernacii [Clones], Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus etc xxx. marcharum
sterlingorum communi estimatione, restituta fuit sine obligatione, quia
non providetur sibi de novo. Ita est. Guill. de Prato. (F. 278.)

MCCCCXXXVIII.

1. Dicta die (xviiij. Julii), Tyrencius Magmachunna, principalis, obligavit

1432. 1 Macmolead.—See entry of 1426.

1433. 2 Comani.—See second entry of 1428.
se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Comgalli de Gabalyyn [Gallow], alias de Dartragy [Dartry], nunepate, Clochorensis dioec., cuini fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Ade, extra curiam defuncti. Coll. eidem Ferrarie, anno ut supra (mcccxxxvii.), quinto Idus Junii, anno octavo. (1436-8, f. 213.)

2. Die xᵃ eiusdem (Sept. mcccxxxvii.), una bulla pro Patricio Odubh-thayd¹ super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Dachalmog² de Olayantribut [Ciontibret], Clochorensis dioec., cuini fructus etc. quinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, restituta [fuit] sine obligacione, quia infra taxam. (1438-42, f. 320.)

MCCCXL.

1. Dicta die (ij. Maii), Malachiach Machmacuna, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Theach-Dampnada [Tedavnet], Clochorensis dioec., cuini fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Bartholomei Cluaneys Olubh fiendam. Coll. eidem Florencie, anno etc. mcccxxxl., xij. Kalendas Maii, anno decimo. (1438-42, f. 148.)


3. Dicta die (ut supra), Tigernaeus Maccan [a]egheanaid,¹ principalis obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie S. Tigernaei de Cluaneoys [Clones], Clochorensis dioec., cuini fructus etc. sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Magonii Olergassa fiendam. Coll. eidem Florencie, anno etc., ut supra (mcccxxxl.), vijᵃ Kalendas Julii, anno decimo. (F. 168.)

MCCCCXLI.

4. Dicta die (xxxj. Julii), Magoninis Olergassa, canonicus ecclesie Clochorensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Rogerii Maguyr, principalis, super annata parrochialis ecclesie de Achadlurcayr [Aghalurcher], dicte dioec., cuini fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum, secundum communem extimationem, vacature per privacionem Guilberti Obanan fiendam. Coll. eidem Florencie, anno quo supra (mcccxxili.), tercio nonas Julii, anno undecimo. (F. 258.)

1438.

1 ODUBHTHAYD.—O'Duffy.
2 DACHALMOG.—Thy dear (lit. young Column). Of the 19 of the name in the Homenymous List (Bk. Leinster, p. 366 f.), he is, most likely, the Column who is given at Oct. 14 as a priest of Inishkenn (Donaghmoyne deanery) in the Tailgght

Martyrology (ib. p. 308 h).

1440.

1 MACCANEUGHANAIID.—Mac-in-fhan—aidh (son of the soldier): Mac Aneny, Mo Neny; or, perhaps more probably, Mac-in-decanauig (son of the dean): Mac Digan, Deane.
MCCCXLII.

Die xxij. eiusdem (Sept.), Magnonius Oconnalaid, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis eclesie Sci Comgallii de Gabaluyn [Galloon], Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. viginti marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Johannis fiendam. Coll. eidem Florencie, anno ut supra (meccxlii.) v. Idus Septemberis, anno undecimo. (F. 271.)

MCCCXLIII.

1. Dicta die (iiiij. Sept.), Cornelius Osighyi, procurator, et nomine procuratorio etc., obligavit se Camere, nomine Mauricii Olergussa, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis eclesie de Domnatinmagen (?) [recte Domhnach-Maighin, sodie Donaghmoyne], Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vac. per privacionem Mauricii Olergussen. Coll. eidem Senis, x. Kalendras Septemberis, anno xiiij. (1442-4, f. 132.)

2. Die v. eiusdem (Sept.), una bulla pro Cornello Osighyi super perpetua vicaria parrochialis eclesi Sancti Mulua de Cluayn, Clochorensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. quinque marcharum sterilorum, restituta [fuit sine obligatione], quia infra taxam. (F. 246.)

Diversorum Pii II.

MCCCCXLIII.1

1. Dicta die (xxvi. Martii), Laurencius Offlamagan2 [sic], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii per priorem soliti gubernari beate Marie de Damynys [Devenish], or. S. Augustini, cuius fructus etc. sex marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, restituta [fuit sine obligatione], quia infra taxam. (F. 252.)

1441.

1 Johnannis. — The John O'Sheehy [Osighyi] mentioned in the second entry of 1440.

1443.

1 Sancti Mulua de Cluayn. — Now Magheradoone, a parish in the barony of Farney, county of Monaghan. The Church of Cluayn is valued in the Taxation at 10s. Of the 37 Mulas in the Homonymous List in the Book of Leinster (p. 367-9) we have no means of identifying the patron of Cluain.

1444.

1 Mon. B. Marie Clochorensis. — "Here we find an abbey of Regular Canons under the invocation of the Virgin Mary," (Arcoill's Monasticon). St. Aid, usually called St. Maccarthen, by permission of St. Patrick, erected this monastery. "And Patrick afterwards left bishop [Aid] Mac Cairthinn [i.e. son of Cairthn] in Clogher." (Tripartite Life, part III.) In the Taxation, the abbey of the House of St. Mary of Clogher is valued at 6 marks. During the episcopate of George Montgomery, King James I. annexed this abbey and its revenues to the Protestant see of Clogher.

1463.

1 Pope Pius II. was residing in Sienna (Senis) during the greater part of the second year of his pontificate. He arrived there on his return from Constance, in January, and remained till the 10th September, when he left for Rome, where he arrived on the 6th October next following. (See Ciasconius Vita Pontificium).

2 Offlanagan. — Laurence, son of his predecessor, Bartholomew; he died, prior
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

MCCCCLXIII.

Die xiiij. eiusdem (Maii), Donaldus Macaneanyd, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Ciuanes [Clones], Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum ster- lingorum, vacature per privacionem Philippi Macmahunu in forma iuris fiendi, et conferende eidem, Rome, xv. Kalendas Mareii, anno quinto. (F. 102.)

MCCCCLXIII.

Dicta die (xx. Aprilis), Malachias Macmachuna, clericus Clochorensis dioec., ut principalis etc. obligavit se Camere, nomine Nellani Macmathuna, alias Maguyr, supra annata parrochialis ecclesie Sci. Fergassii de Iniscayn Lathahun, Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum argentii, vacantis alias certo modo; et collate eidem Piacie, xvj. Kalendas Mareii, anno sexto. (1464, f. 30.)

Obligat. Annator. Pauli II.

MCCCCLXX.

Dicta die (v. Aprilis), R3ae pater dominus Thomas, Abbas monasterii Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Armachan, ordinis S. Augustini, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus Purga- torii Sancti Petri, dicti ordinis, Clochorensis dioec., cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; vacantis certo modo. Et mandatur commendari dictus prioratus dicto d. Thome, Abbatii, sub dat. Rome, Idibus Decembris, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus eidem Camere infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta de mandato domini Mensarii, quia pro Hibernico, etc. (1469-70, f. 92.)

of Devenish, in 1505. Bartholomew, the father, who was to reign, died the previous year. Cf. 1428, no. 7; 1429, no. 5. 1463.

1 MACANEANYD.—Mac Aeney.

2 MAC MAHUNA.—Philip, canon choral of Clogher, coarb of Tigernach in Clonet, parson of Dartree, farmer of Fourths of Clogher bishopric and of the tithes of the priors of Louth and Farney [1], died in 1486. Threatened benefices were often held long, and Mac Mahon's was no exception. See 1471, no. 2, 1477, infra.

1464.

1 MAC MATHUNA = MAC MAGUYR.—Niall [son of Mac Orlath] son of Mohan Maguire, Official [of Lough Erne deanery], 1488; parson of Inishkeen, died, 1467.

2 FERGASII.—The Tollaught Martyr- ology has the feast of saint Fergus on March 30 (Bk. Leinster, p. 385a.)

3 INISCAYN LATHAHUN.—Recte Inis-caen Locha-hErne i.e. Inishkeen of Lough Erne. "In the Taxation of Boniface VIII. (Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1302-6, p. 212), the deanery of Loughermy [sic] consists of twelve parishes,—the Donegal and Fermanagh portions of Clogher dioce. Owing perhaps to being in the parish of Cleenish (Clo- eynis of the Cal., recte Cloeynis), Inishkeen does not appear in the return. It is to be distinguished from Inishkeen (Deypisdega of the Cal.; recte Cenniusega —fair isle of Duig; [S.t.] cf. Index, v. Inis-Cain-Dega) in the deanery of Donaghoyme (Donmachnymoyshe in the Cal., p. x., recte Donmachymoagher) of the same dioce." (Annals of Ulster, IV., p. viii.)

1470.

1 THOMAR.—This is manifestly the curial alias of Tordehacus. "Thomas" was Torlogh, who died prior of Lough Derg, canon choral of Clogher and parson of Derryvullen, in 1504.

2 PRIORATUS PURGATORII S. PATRICI.—In Lough Derg there are several islands, the largest of which has its name from
Diversorum Sexti IV.

MCCCCLXXI.

1. Die iiiij. mensis Decembris, Niallanus Machurtas, presbyter, rector parrochialis ecclesie de Kebbad [Cappagh], Derensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, nomine Philippi Magmathu[n]a, 3 clericis Clochorensis dioc., pro annata canonieatus et prebende ecclesie Clochorensis noviter in eadem ecclesia errectorum, quorum fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantium alias certis modis; et quos canonicatum et prebendum dictus Philippus alias de facto assecutus fuit, illosque ex tune per septem et ultra, ac perpetuam vicariam parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Tigri [recte, Tighernaci] de Clunos [Clones], dicte dioc., per duodecem annos et ultra detinuit, prout detinet de presenti, fructus perciipients ex eisdem. Et mandatur provideri dicto Philippo de dictis canonieatus et prebenda, cum absolitione et rehabilitatione, sub dat. Rome, septimo Idus Octobris, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum canonieatus et prebendae, et etiam omnes fructus male percepitos Camere Apostolice eodem Camere infra sex menses a die habite possessionis, vigore dictae bulle, computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato D. Mensarii, et de consensu D. Datarii etc., quia pro Hibernico. (1471-2, f. 55.)

2. Die xvij. eiusdem mensis (Dec.), una bulla pro Malachia Macmauna, clericis Clochorensis dioc., super provisione perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Cluenoys, alias plebis Clounchellayth 3 Micmalrhunaich, dicte Clochorensis dioc., eius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis certo modo. Et mandatur sibi provideri sub dat. Rome, octavo Kalendis Novembris, anno primo. Restituta [fuit bulla sine obligacione] de mandato, quia dictae octo marchae non ascendunt summam etc. (F. 174.)

St. Dabheog, or as he is also called Mobheog. He was a son of Brachan, king of Britain, and flourished at the close of the 6th century. In this island there was a priory of Regular Canons following the rule of St. Austin. Some say that it was founded by St. Patrick, but others give St. Dabheog as its founder. A famous place of pilgrimage called St. Patrick’s Purgatory was attached to this house. According to the Annals of Munster it owed its origin to Patrick who was abbot here about the year 850. It continued, says Archdall (Monasticon), in high repute for a long time both at home and abroad. According to the Annals of Ulster the Cave was destroyed by papal authorisation in 1497. (For the circumstances thereof and references to the sources of the history of the Purgatory, see Rolls’ Edition, vol. III. of these Annals, p. 416-17.) That the demolition was not known abroad is shown by the pilgrimage of the French knight detailed in the same Annals at 1516. Later, in the same century, it shared the fate reserved by English laws to such like institutions. In the Catholic Directory (1901) it is stated that the “Station for Pilgrims opens on the 1st June, and closes on the 15th Aug., and that for the Pilgrims a large Hospice is provided.”

1471.

1 MACMAUNA.—See 1463, no. 2, Infra.
2 Clounchellayth, etc., recte Clann Ceallagh-mic-Maelruanaidh. O’Donovan (Irish Topogr. Poems, n. 130) says:—

“Clann Ceallagh, i.e. race of Ceallach, now Clonkelly, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.” This clan had the surname of Ua Maelruanaigh (O’Mulroney) and is to be distinguished from the Muintir-Maelruanaigh, or Mac Dermottis. For the O’Mulroneys, see Index of Annals of Ulster, v. Ua Maelruanaigh.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

1477.

Die xxx. dicti mensis (Augusti), venerabilis vir, d. Edmundus Ohan
raceayd (sic), clericus Clochorensis dio., procurator legittime constitutus
a duo. Philippo Magmachuna,¹ canonico Clochorensi, ut constat publico
instrumento, acto in civitate Clochorensi, die prima mensis Aprilis 1477
proxime preteriti, et subscripsi per dominum Thomaam Varing, clericum
Clochorensis dio., imperiali auctoritate publicum notarium, vigore
dicti procurationis instrumenti, in Camera dimissi, obligavit dictum
Philippum constituentem et omnia eorum bona etc. et fructus benefici-
orum suorum Camere Apostolice pro annata rectoriae parochialis ecclesie
de Clocnayneas [Clones], Clochorensis dio., cuius fructus triginta mar-
charum sterlingorum communii extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem
ad curiam, uniendo canoniciatu et prebende dicte ecclesie ad vitam
dicti Philippus, quos dictus Philippus in eadem ecclesia obtinet. Et pro-
missit dicto procuratorio nomine solevere annatam dicte rectoriae Camere
Apostolice hic in curia, infra sex menses a die qua dicta unio sortietur
effectum computandos, sub penis Camere, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla]
de mandato quia unio Ibernicalis. (1477-8, f. 55.)

1479.

Dicta die (ij. Oct.), D. Thomas² Magwyr [e], prior secularis et collegiate
ecclesie Sancti Lasriani de Damynys, Clochorensis dio., principalis,
obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata canoniciatus et sacerdotalis
prechende de Damynys, Clochorensis, ac prioratus secularis et collegiate
Sancti Lasriani de Damynys, Clochorensis dio. ecclesiaram, quorum
omnia fructus quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum communii exti-
matione, vacantium per obitum quondam Ochathassy,³ dictarum eccles-
iarum canonici, apud sedem Apostolicam defuncti. Et providetur dicte
Thome de dictis beneficiis sub dat. Rome, tertio Nonas Septembris, anno
nono. Et promissit solevere annatam dictorum beneficiorum Camere
Apostolice hic in curia, aut collectori in partibus [Hibernie] infra sex
menses immediata die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis
Camere etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato domini
Mensarri, quia pro Hibernico, etc. (1479-80, f. 91.)

1483.

Die predicta (xxx. Aug.), domini Laurentius³ Oflanegan, rector par-
rochialis ecclesie de Culmene⁴ Clocorensis dio., et Wilhelmus de Dach-
tallan [recte Teachtallan, hodie Tehallan], perpetuus vicarius parochialis
ecclesie etiam de Dachtallan [Tehallan], dicte Clochorensis dio., ut
principales et private persone obligarunt se Camere Apostolice nomine d.
Donaldi⁵ Magoyr, canonicii monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de

1477.
1 MAGMACHUNA.—See 1471, no. 1.

1479.
1 THOMAS.—See 1488, note.
2 OCAHASAN.—Another O'Casey, Nich-
olas, died, vicar of Devenish, in 1489.

1483.
1 LAURENTIUS.—See first entry of 1463.
2 CULMENA.—This, I believe, to be
the plain of the peaty angle. A parish
in the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.
3 DONALD.—Domnall Maguire, who
died, abbot of Clones, in 1497.
DIOCESIS CLOCORENSIS.


1483.


Diversorum Innocentii VIII.

1485.

Dicta die (xvij. Junii), d. Laurentius 1 Mechgugyr, canonicus monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, nee non Beate Marie de Lysgabayl, 2 ordinis Sancti Augustini, Clochorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prefatii monasterii, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum, secundum communem extimationem, valorem annuum non excedunt; vacantis per obitum quondam Willielmi, eiusdem monasterii dum viveret abbatis, extra Romanam curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri eidem dno. Laurentio de prefato monasterio sub dat. Rome, quartodecimo Kalendas Maii, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra unum annum proxime sequentem, infra quem si non habuerit possessionem, promisit certificare Collectorem in Hibernia a camera prefata deputatum, et solvere annatam eiusdem infra unum mensem post dictum annum immediate sequentem, sub penis Camere, etc. Juravit etc. Data [fuit bulla] quia pro Ibernico. (1484-5, f. 159.)

1483.

1 ENECI.—Atlas of Aenghus, a name in the O'Carbry family.

1485.

1 LAURENTIUS.—This Laurence Ma-

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1 1 ENECI.—Atlas of Aenghus, a name in the O'Carbry family.

2 MON. B. MARIE DE LYSGABAYL.—Recte Liosgabail, i.e. fort of the fork, now Lisgoole. See Appendix.
1492.

1. Die xvij. dicti mensis (Jan.). Donatus Omulchorull, ¹ presbyter Clochorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie S. Conghali de Gabalnuyn, dicte dioc., vacantis per devotionem ad sedem Apostolicam; cuius fructus etc. duodecin marcharum sterlingorum valorem annuum, secundum communem extimationem, non excedunt. Et de qua provideri mandatur dicto Donato sub dat. x. Kalendae Januarii, anno viij. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra quatuor menses postquam fuerit assecutus dictum vicariam, sub penis Camere. Juravit. (1491-2, f. 76.)

2. Dicta die (ix. Feb.), Thomas Magmathuna, canonicus Clochorensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata parrochialis ecclesie S. Comgall de Gabluyn, Clochorensis dioc., vacantis per devotionem ad sedem Apostolicam, cuius fructus etc. viginti marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt, et de qua provideri mandatur dicto Thome sub dat. quarto Nonas Januarii, anno viij. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam, infra tres menses post dicte ecclesie assecutionem, Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere. Juravit. (F. 93.)


4. Die xijj. dicti mensis Maii, dominus Terentius Maggillacossgle, clericus Clochorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata vicarie perpetue parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Tigernacii de Nyremaelen [Derryvullan], et vicarie capelle nuncupate de Machayre Nacrisse ³ infra limites dicte parrochialis ecclesie, quorum (sic) insimul fructus etc. xijj. marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt; vacaturarum per privationem fiendam; et in eventum (sic), ex fructibus etc. predictis (?) [mandatur provideri] uuum canonicatum in eadem ecclesie Clockarensis erigend. etc. sub dat. Rome, Kalendas Maii anno octavo: et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra duos menses post habitam possessionem Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere; et iuravit, quia privatio, et in forma iuris. (F. 148.)


1 Omulchorull.—Mulcarroll, a name now unknown.
2 Magmathuna.—James Mac Mahon died, bishop of Derry, 1519.
3 Machayre Nacroisse.—Recta Machaire-na-Croise, i.e. the plain of the cross, now Magheracross, a parish partly in the barony of Omagh, county of Tyrone, and partly in the barony of Larg, but chiefly in that of Tirkennedy, county of Fermanagh.
1. Die dicta (2 Mar.), venerabilis [vir], Donatus Oculol, clericus Clocorensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii beate Marie de Clochen [recte Clogher], Clocorensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum stellarum hororum (sic) etc. non excedunt; per privationem fiendum etc. vacaturi. Et providetur sub dat. iij. Kalendas Februarii, a° primo: et promisit solvere illam in partibus infra annum etc. Juravit etc. Data [bulla] quia pro privationem eventualem, et sub penis Camere. (1492-3, f. 126.)

2. Die dicta (xxij. Martii), ven⁴ vir, dominus Boritus [recte, Roricus] Macmathuna, presbyter Clocorensis dioec., obligavit se Camere, [ut] principalis, pro annata vicarie p. e. S. Tiernati (sic) de Eluanos [recte Cluianos, Clones], dicte dioec., fruius fructus etc. decem marcharum stellarum non excedunt, certo modo vacantis. Et providetur sub dat. pridie Kalendas Februarii, a° primo. Et promisit solvere in partibus Collectori infra sex menses. Juravit etc. Data [bulla], quia Hibernicus. (Fol. 151.)


1943.

1 Oculol.— Probably a mistake for Cualan, O'Cullivan.
2 Roricus.— Rughraide (pronounced Rury) Mac Mahon, died, vicar of Clones, in 1504.
3 MacGuinessain.—Mac Giolmán, by a not infrequent interchange of n and l shortened into Gilsenan and improved to Gibson.

1501.

4 Omulugyre.— A variant on the Omolwoyr of first entry of 1422.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

Diversorum Julii II.
1506.

1. Die xxiiiij. Martii, Guillelmus Makmayl, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesie Clocorensis, vacan. per resignationem fiendam in partibus; cuius fructus duodecim marcharum argenti non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri eidem Guillelmo sub dat. octavo Kalendas Martii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam in partibus, more Ybernico. (1506, f. 43.)

2. Dicta die (ut supra), Donaldus Odonassr (? vel Odonasst), clericus Clocorensis dioc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii beate Marie Clocorensis, ordinis Sancti Augustini, vacantis per privationem fiendam, de personis Bernardi Maguynusman (?) vel Maguynusman et Petri Omulvir [vel Omuluir]; cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et provideri mandatur in eventum (sic) privationis eidem Donaldo, sub dat. pridie Idus Martii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam in partibus Collectori. (F. 43.)

1510.

Dicta die (xj. Maii), dominus Rogerus Maguydir, clericus Clocorensis dioc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Tigreratii [recte Tigernacii] de Ayrtmaelan [recte Aireach, Maelain, Derryvullan], dicte dioc., vacantis certo modo;* cuius fructus triginta marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et providetur eidem sub dat. pridie Idus Aprilis, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more Ibernico, sub penis etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [fuit bulla], quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (1509-10, f. 167.)

Diversorum Leonis X.
1517.

Dicta die (xxix. Martii), dominus Magonius* Magnmethune (sic), clericus Clocorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata monasterii sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Cluniose [Clones], or S. Augustini, Clocorensis dioc., vacantis certo modo, et quod taxatum in libris Camere non reperitur; cuius fructus vigintiquatuor marcarum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Magonio, sub dat. Idibus Februarii, anno quarto. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more Ibernico, sub penis etc. Juravit, etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato dominii A. . . . , mensarii, quia docuit de intruso, per testes. (1517, f. 67.)

Diversorum Clementis VII.
1530.

(Die xvi. Sept.), D. Thomas Mackaj, clericus Kylymorensis dioc., pas (presens? vel principalis), etc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata de Ros [Magheross alias Carrickmacross] que per Patritii Oseyge, in

1506.

1 Makmayl.—Mac Cawell. A Clogher sept distinguished for learning.
1510.

1 Vacantis Certo modo.—Partially vacant, the duties having been discharged by the vicar, Mac Gilla-coigile (Cosgrove, 1492, no. 3) since the death of Terlogh Maguire in 1504. (cf. 1470 supra.)
1517.

1 Magnontus.—Maghnus (Manus) Mac Mahon, abbot of Clones, died in 1536.
curia defuncti, obitum [vacat], et de Killaind¹ ac de Mauolg² parrochialum ecclesiarum vicariarum et perpetui beneficii Cuanis⁸ nuncupati in parrochiali ecclesia de Innescain⁴ [Inishkeen] Clochorensis et Kylmorensis dioec., certo modo vacantium, quorum insimul fructus viginti marchas sterilorum non excedunt. Et de Mauolg² erigitur in canonicitum et prebendam ecclesie Kylmorensis ad vitam predicti Thomæ; et eōter vicarie et beneficium uniuntur dictis canoniciatu et prebende, sub dat. septimo Kalendas Septembres, anno septimo. Et obligavit se sub penis Cameræ infra sex menses solvere annatam huismodi, aut doere de non habita possessione. Restituta [fuit bulla], quia narrat intrusum; et obligavit se more Hibernorum. (1530-1, f. 67.)

1532.


1530.

1 KILLAIND.—Now Killanny, a parish partly in the barony of Arde, county Louth, but chiefly in the barony of Farney, county Monaghan, diocese of Clogher
2 MAVOLO.—In Irish Magh-bolg, “the plain of the shecks,” now Moyleboke, a parish partly in the barony of Kells Lower, county Meath, and partly in that of Clannk, co. Cavan, diocese of Kilkere.
3 CLUANIS.—Recte, Cluain-is-ins—sloping island: Clonieh, a parish partly in Magherastephana and Tirkenny baronies, but chiefly in Clanawley barony, co. Fermanagh (see note on Inishkeen, under 1634). The feast of the patron saint, Sinnell, was Nov. 13.

The date of the obligation for these three is not given in the annat-text—perhaps it should be the 16th of Sept., 1530.

4 INNESCAIN.—Recte, Inisscain. It is the second of the two Inisheens, mentioned in note 2, 1464,—a parish in Louth and Upper Dundalk baronies, co. Louth, but chiefly in Farney barony, co. Monaghan. The patron saint, Dalg, was fifth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages (Genealogies of Saints, Bk. of Linst., p. 347, top margin), and died in 587 (Annals of Ulster, from which all the dates and personal identifications in the foregoing notes have been taken). According to the Tallaght Martyrology (Bk. of Linst., p. 3616), and the (metrical) Calendar of Aenghus, his feast was Aug. 1532.

1 MACCORDILL.—Mac Ardell.

8 RAMACINALIS, recte Rath-mio-Maluis, i.e. the rath of the son of Malus, “the real parochial name of Monaghan, known two centuries ago as Rathmacalais—and now giving its name to the townland Rockwallace. (Letter of the late Bishop Reeves to the Editor.) Its solitary mention in the native Annals is in connexion with its abbot, Forannan, who became primate of Armagh in 939. (See Annals of Ulster, Index v. Forindan; Historical Memoirs of Armagh ed. A. Coleman, O.P., pp. 34, 42.

3 S. MELLANT DE AREGILL.—This church is called in Irish Airvaccill Triocs and is now known as Errigall Trough. It is partly in the barony of Clogher, county Tyrone, but chiefly in that of Trough, county Monaghan. This barony is called by the Irish annalists Triouca ched on Chlaidagh: it was the country of the MacKéemas, who are still very numerous there.—An. Four Masters, ad an. 1436, note p.

4 MACCURTA.—Macarty, Courtney.
APPENDIX

1413-1582.

1413 f. 158.

Comorbania, a latinized form derived from the Irish Comorba, has in the present case the same meaning as the Latin Plebania, of which Durange says "est majus quam rectoria, habet sub se capellas, et dignitatem esse putant Interpretes." (See Reeves' _Down and Connor_, p. 209.)

It appears from the bull (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 4, lib. 96, f. 257) that Odoe-rathbany, as he is called there, had studied canon law at Oxford, for three years, or thereabouts, and was a canon of the Cathedral of Clogher, _in qua licet certus canonico rum numerus extistat, prebendarum tamen distincto non habe tur_. . . . et pensio unus maroke dicit monot (sterling), loco prebenda ipsius ecclesie, de mensae episcopali Clough rense an omnis sultila et ministranda assignata fuit.

4 Aug., 1414.

Aghalurcher Rectory.—The rectory of Aghalurcher (valued at six marks yearly) being, it was alleged, vacant by the promotion of Maurice Maguery to the archdeaconry of Clogher, Pope John XXIII., by bull dated Bologna, 2 Nov. Aug., an° 5°, directed the Bishop of Kilmore to confer it on John Maggillarmacain, a clerk of this diocese, if on diligent examination he should find him to be fit, and that no other had a right therein. The right of collation had lapsed to the Holy See in virtue of the constitution _Exorabila_, as Maguery continued, after he had got peaceable possession of the archdeaconry, to hold the rectory without a papal dispensation. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 5°, lib. 57, fol. 188.)

1421-3, f. 17.

There is a bull of John XXIII., dated Bologna, 3 Id. Sept., an° 5°, ordering the rectory of Derryvullan, then vacant by the death of Peter Obanon, to be conferred on Eneas Macgillafyndean, a clerk of this diocese, who had been recommended to him as of noble birth and blameless life, etc. He was to be collated to this benefice whether it was vacant in the way above stated, or by the death of Thomas or John Obanan, or by the resignation of Arthur, Bishop of Clogher, at that time a secular clerk of this diocese, or in any other way, provided that at the date of the above bull no one else had therein a special claim. (Reg. John XXIII., a° 5°, lib. 47, f. 74.)

The annat obligation above (9th June, 1421) shows that Pope John's Bull did not take effect.

F. 187.

Bartholomew Oluban when provided to the perpetual vicarage of Teachdomnada (Tydavnet) held the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of panum _Clasynehealaygh_ (Clankelly, in Fermanagh) in this diocese of Clogher. A clause in his bull provided that as soon as he should get peaceable possession of Tydavnet the other benefices should fall vacant _ipsa fato_. Reg. Mart. V., an. 5°, lib. 62, fol. 15. Cod. Lateran.)

1427-8, f. 105.

Nicholas O'Flanagan on the resignation of John Magegy (Maguire) was appointed by Arthur Bishop of Clogher first to the secular collegiate priory of Devenish; and afterwards, on his resignation of the rectory of Innismessaint, to that of Devenish; but these collations were counted invalid, as O'Flanagan, who was of illegitimate birth, had not been dispensed thereto. Subsequently the pope absolved him from the censures, etc., which he had incurred for his undue acceptance of the aforesaid benefices, but insisted that he should resign them _realiter et omino_. Afterwards, however, he commissioned the Bishop of Adurcn, and the Archdeacon and Dean of Clogher, to confer the rectory on said Nicholas, provided he had really given it up, and that at the date of these presents no other had a special right therein. (Reg. Mart. V., an. XI°, lib. 1°, fol. 293. Cod. Lateran.)

Archdall (_Monasticon_) says, regarding the priory of the Cuides of Devenish, "In the interpolations of the Ulster Annals, at the year 1130, we read that the monastery of Daminis was founded that year: the author must mean either the repairing of the ancient monastery of St. Laserian, or the founding of this priory of the Cloggild, or secular priests."

It appears from an Inquisition held at Enniskillen, 16 March, 1630, that Sir John Davis, knight, was at the time of his death (circa 1626) seiz'd ut de feed', inter alia, of the monastery or house of the canons of Devenish, worth yearly 12d.; and of the island of Devenish, worth yearly 6d., and that Luc' Hastings, wife of Ferdinand dnl. Hastings, is his daughter and heiress.

Priory of the Cuides, Devenish.—"This abbey," says Archdall (_Monasticon_) "was a large and curious building, and the workmanship remarkably good; to the east of it stands a beautiful round tower 76 feet high. . . . The church,
which is the most easterly building, was
large and beautiful, with a noble carved
window over the high altar; next to this
window, to the right, about 10 feet from
the ground, is the following inscription:

Mathew O'Dubagan, hoc opus fecit.

Bartholomeoe O'Flannagan, priore de
Daminis. A.D. 1449.

Next to the tower is a vaulted building
of hewn stone, . . . called St. Mol-
aise's house (unfortunately no longer
remaining, says Petrie, Round Towers,
p. 457), and near to this is his bed, where
he used to pray."

F. 185.

Rectory of Galloon.—This rectory some
four years or more before this time had
been conferred by bull on one Malachy
Obrayn, a priest of this diocese, but as
he had not stated, as he was bound by a
papal constitution to do, that there was
an intruder in the living at that time,
his title was questioned. The Pope com-
mmissioned the Dean of Clogher to cite
Obrayn, etc., to appear before him and,
if he should find the rectory canonically
vacant, etc., to give it in commendam to
Macmahon, then in his 17th year, and
when he should have attained
his 22nd year, in titulum, provided he
should find, after a diligent examination,
that he was fit for the office. Macmahon
asserted that he was de magnis nobili
familiae, but of illegitimate birth.
He said also that, per ipsius parentem et
amicorum favores ac suffragia ecclesiae ipse
in spiritualibus et temporalibus votivos
successus contingere, ac in suis iuribus et
libertas conservari potest. His bull is
dated 6 Ide Sept., an.XIV. (Reg. Mart.
V., an. XI, f. 171.)

F. 292.

John Olaygyn, a priest of the diocese
of Clogher, reported to Pope Mart. V.
that the above perpetual vicarage of
Muckno being vacant by the death of
Florence Ohamrantlych, John Oculyn,
a priest of this diocese, paid a mark ster-
ling and more to the patron of the living,
Nemeas Ohamrclany, on condition
that he (Nemeas) would present him for
blession to the Ordinary. He was
presented to Arthur, Bishop of Clogher,
and instituted by him, and for now ten
years or more he has held and continues
still to hold the benefice. The Pope, by
bull dated 4th of the Nones of Dec., an.
10, ordered Catholicius Obrayn, Magonius
Ohamrantlych and John Oyesghy, canons
of Clogher, should Olaygyn renew this
accusation in their presence, and oblige
himself in scriptis in form of law, to
summon to their presence Oculyn and all
others who should be cited, and make
diligent inquiry into the charge of
simony, and should they find it true, to
declare Oculyn's presentation and insti-
tution null and void, and of no effect,
and to remove him effectually from the
benefice and confer it on Olaygyn "dum-
modo, etc." (Reg. Mart. V., an. VII.
(recte X.), f. 151. C. Lat.)

F. 296.

Vicarage of Kilmore.—This benefice
being vacant by the demise of Odo Okyna,
it was alleged that Nelianus Okyna, a
priest of this diocese, was in possession
of it for now four years or more without
any canonical title. Thereupon Pope
Mart. V. issued a bull dated the Nones
of January, an. 10, bidding Magonius
Ohamrclany and John Oseyghy, can-
ons of Clogher, and the Dean of Clogher,
to cite to appear before them the said
Okyna and all others who de jure
should be so cited; and if they should find
the aforesaid allegation true, and the benefice
by canonical vacant to confer it on Patrick
Oduhitty, perpetual vicar of Drumsneecas
(Drumsnat), "dummodo" etc. He was
licenced by the Pope to hold both bene-
flies together—their united income being
only two marks yearly. (Reg. Mart. V.,
an. vij (recte vii), fol. 190.)

F. 274.

Devenish.—This priory, a dependency
of Saint Mary's abbey of Clogher, and
usually governed by a canon of that
house, being vacant by the death of Odo
Oflannagan, Pope Martin V., who had
reserved its appointment to himself,
commissioned, by bull, dated 3rd of the
Ides of Oct., an. 10, Nemeas Osbelley,
a canon of Kephin, to confer it on Bar-
tholomew Oflannagan, in priest's orders,
and a confessed canon of Clogher abbey,
if he should find it vacant, and that,
on diligent examination Oflannagan should
be proved to be a fit and proper person
for this office. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 10,
liv, 102, f. 86. C. Lat.) See above.

F. 298.

Teachtallan [Teallan].—This rectory
was vacant by the death of Wm. Ocearyll,
but was held for now more than 2 years
by Comidius Oshaghgy whose bulls were
alleged to be surreptitious. The Dean
of Clogher, Salomon Macredvair and
John Oshygry, canons of Clogher, were
commissioned by bull of Pope Mart. V.,
dated 17 Kal. April, an. 11mo, to cite to
their presence Oschygy etc., and if they
should find this benefice vacant, in the
way alleged, or in any other way, "dum-
modo etc., to confer it on the above
Ogeanghe, who had already obtained bulls
for the vicarage of Castri or Lochtayd
[Lochtajl], and was now dispensed by
the Pope to hold it for 10 years this
rectory of Teallan.

1428-30, f. 102.

Mathew Machassayd, alias Okinatha,
a secular priest of this diocese, being de-
sirous of joining the canons of Clones
abbey, Pope Martin V. directed the Dean
of Clogher, should he judge him to be a fit person, and that no canonical impediment barred the way, to give him the canons' habit there and in due time receive his vows, if he should wish to make them. After this, should the Dean, on diligent inquiry, find Macassayd fit for the government etc. to appoint him its abbot.

The Pope licensed Macassayd, should he be appointed abbot, to receive the abbatial blessing "a quocunque maluerit Catholico antiquite" etc. See below (1490-1, f. 15).

F. 203.

Thomas O'Kareyell, a clerk of Clogher diocese, accused Neillanus Ocinha, perpetual vicar of Cellmore [Killmore], in the same diocese of perjury and of saying Mass etc., whilst under sentence of excommunication. The Pope commissioned John Ofclhygy, a canon of Clogher, (should Okareyly repeat his accusation in due form etc.) to call before him Ocinha, and if on due examination he should find the charges proved, to deprive Ocinha and to appoint in his stead Okareyly, should he find him fit and that no one else had a special right therein. Bull dated 5 Ides Sept., an* xi\(^{2}\) (Reg. Mart. V., an* xi, f. 192. Cod. Lateran.)

F. 209.

The perpetual vicarage of Crydmurna [Cremorne] being vacant by the death of David Meegonaynd, or Meegovaynd (?), Arthur, bishop of Clogher, conferred it on Gelaisius Oronachan, a priest of this diocese, but Gelaisius being doubtful ex certis causa of the validity of this appointment, Pope Mart. V., by bull (6 Non. Oct., an. xi) directed John Oischigi, a canon of Clogher, should he find on diligent examination that Gelaisius was fit, to collate him to this living.

(Reg. Mart. V., an. xi, f. 289.)

F. 218.

This benefice (Clonbitret) was vacant by the death of Phillip Odubnaydy (sic). Patrick Ouban was in possession at this time for five years or more, on the pretext of a collation made to him, when the right of collation had already lapsed to the Holy See. Maceleridh's bull was dated 3 Ides Nov., an. xi\(^{2}\) (Reg. Mart. V., an. xi, lib. 150, f. 1480-1, f. 15.

Eugene Oondualaychd was rector of the parish church of Tedarnet, diocese of Clogher; his appointment to the abbacy of Clones was conditional inter alia, on his taking the habit, and professing the rule of that house, etc. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 13.)

F. 205.

The perpetual vicarage of Drummulchy [Drummully] vacant by the religious profession of Eugene Oondualaychd in the monastery of Clones, was ordered to be conferred on Malachy Ogodand, perpetual vicar of the parish church of Botha [Boha] in the same diocese, vocatus Tadhg Ogodan and aliis etc. There was a clause in the bull that as soon as Malachy should obtain peaceable possession of Drummulchy he must resign the living of Botha. (Reg. Eng. IV., an. 2, iv Kal. Nov.)

1436-9, f. 213.

The perpetual vicarage of St. Comgall, (sic) de Gabalwyn alias de Drartryg, d. of Clogher, vac. per obitum Ade Omulchamagyi, and per lapsum temporum, had devolved to the collation of the Holy See, i.e.et Maccleridh's special vows, v., and perpetua diocese, or permanent habit, of the senatorship etc. The pope had resolved to vacate it for the benefit of the diocese, and to call before the Pope's legate, who was to examine the petition of the diocese, and if he should find it to be as represented, vocatis Malachia, Patricio et Matheo et aliis qui fuerint vocandi, to confer the vicarage on Tyreniatus Magmathuna, a clerk of Clogher diocese. The bull was dated a* Inc, p. 1438, 5 Id. June, anno 8\(^{0}\). (Eng. IV. Bulla C. A. Lat.)

1438-42, f. 320.

Mathew Maceleridh, perpetual vicar of the parish church of St. Dachalmog [recte Dacholmog alias Colman] of Cluainfibrut [Clontibret] alias Tleachlagelan, in the diocese of Clogher, was accused of various offences by Patrick Odmuhthiad; the Archdeacon of Clogher and Salomen Macrausair and Maurice Oleargassa, canons of the same church, were commissioned by Pope Eugene IV., by bull dated the year of the Incarnation 1498, 4 Nones of August, should said Patrick be willing to renew the above charges before them, et se inscribere in forma juris, should they find said charges or any one of them of sufficient gravity, proved, to deprive the accused of his benefice, and confer it on said Patrick, provided that at the date of these presents no one else has a special right therein. (Cod. Archivi Lateran. Reg. Eng. IV.)

1442-4, f. 252.

Pope Eugene IV. understanding that Patrick Ondangussa, then vicar of Errigulkeoreghue, in the diocese of Armagh, was desirous of joining the community of St. Mary's Abbey, Clogher, commissioned the Bishop of Clogher to receive him as a canon of that house, provided no canonical impediment barred the way, and that he was a fitting person, and to re-
Clogher.

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seive his vows, should he spone e libere wish to make them. The abbey being vacant by the death of Patrick Omljnger, Cornelius Oconnalyd, calling himself a priest and a professed Canon Regular, having been postulated for as Abbot, intruded himself into the government of the house without obtaining a dispensation, needful on account of his being a bastard, and was then for about two years in possession. Onganussa being highly recommended to the Pope "de religiosis zelo, litterarum scientia, vite ac morum honestate etc." he, by bull dated an. Inc. dcese 1443, pridie Non. Jan., directed the Bishop to cite Oconnalyd and all others do juris estandas to his presence, and if he should find the abbacy vacant in the manner alleged, or in any other way, and that, on diligent inquiry, he was satisfied that Onganussa was fit for the rule and administration of this house, to appoint him abbot, after he had received the habit of the Order and made profession of its rule, and give him the abbatial benediction, or licence him to receive it from any Catholic Bishop, etc. Furthermore, as the yearly revenue of the abbot's mensal was not more than six marks, the Pope gave Onganussa permission to retain in commendam the vicarage of Errigal-Keerogue, worth five marks yearly, as long as he should be Abbot of Clogher, provided the care of souls there was in no way neglected, etc. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 19\(^2\), lib. 6, f. 217.

Mon. B. Marie Clochorens.—Archdall (Monasticon) quoting the Act SS., p. 713, says: "Here we find an ancient abbey of which St. Moeldidius, the son of Aedh, was abbot." According to the Four Masters, "a monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muireachan (Monaghan) while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardalga Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel." Archdall says that this house for the Franciscans was founded on the site of the abbey; that at the suppression it was granted to Edward Wiche, and that a castle has since been built on the site by Edward Lord Blayney.

1451, 15 Kal. June.

A bull of Nic. V. orders the Priory of St. Lasan, Devenish, vacant by the death of John Megugry, the right of collation having lapsed to the Holy See, to be conferred, vocato Petro Oflannagan, an alleged intruder, on Cornelius Ocathisad, perpetual vicar of the same church. There was a proviso in the bull that as soon as Ocathisad got peaceable possession of the priory he should be bound to relinquish the perpetual vicarage—the value of those benefices was respectively four marks. (Reg. Nic. V., an\(^2\) 5, lib. 1\(^\circ\), f. 149.)

Oflannagan was between one and two years in possession of this priory at the date of the above bull.
abbot to surrender his title to it, and let him provide another Order for it that should keep it in due repair, and maintain divine service there. But as the desired transfer could not be made without the approval of the Holy See, Maguire and the bishop of the diocese, Cornelius Mac Ardel (appointed bishop in the Consistory of May 29th, 1560), sought, and obtained this necessary sanction. Meehan (Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries, fifth edition, p. 98) gives us the articles of agreement between Maguire and the abbot, taken from King's Collections.

"These are the articles between Cuchoannah Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, of one part, and my lord abbot of Liosgowl, viz., Cahal Mc Brian Magwyer, of the other part, about the abbey of the said Liosgowl, which heretofore was possessed of the monks of St. Augustine, now gone to ruin and base decay, for want of reparation and divine service. Magwyer, being grieved at his own and the chiefest of his country's selected sepulchre to be so ruined, intreated the prior of Moneymore to provide my Lord abbot to surrender his titles and right in the abbey, and suffer himself to provide for it another Order, that should maintain and keep the abbey in due reparation and continual divine service. My lord abbot, being moved by the entreaty of Maguire, by the consent of the then lord bishop and chapter, this mutual consent of the abbot, bishop and chapter was sent to the pope. The pope, agreeing to the mind of the bishop, sent letters and straite commanding charge to expel the order of St. Augustine, in whose possession the abbey decayed, and there establish the order of St. Francis, which should keep the abbey in all dutifull offices thereunto belonging. The bishop, receiving the pope's letters, incontinent did put them in execution, and ratified the abbey unto ye order of St. Francis. Magwyer, having enjoyed the assent of the abbott, bishop, and pope, built and re-edified anew, night the place where it was formerly built, being better and far more commodious a place for sundry respects; to the honour of God and St. Francis, to the utility and profit, both of his own soul, his father's, and all his name in general. Maguire, in obtaining the abbot's voluntary assent in the premises, rewarded him by a temporal recompence—kept it, in dry cows yearly, and every year, for ever, for himself, and all other Magwyers him succeeding, to be paid unto the abbot and his heirs after him. . . .

"Turlogh O'Neill is lord of Tiron, Manus O'Donnell lord of Tirconnell, Cuchoannah Magwyer lord of Fermanagh, Brian Mac Brian O'Roik lord of Breffny, and Daniel Mc Taig O'Connor lord of lower Connaught. At the perfecting of the deed being present God before all, the bishop of Clogher, viz., Cornelius Mc Carrell, the dean, and official of Clogher, Cahal Maguire, the dean of Lough Erne, the same abbot that was in Lisgowl, the dean of and his clergy, Owyn O'Duffe, minister provincials, Walter Mc Cuard, the guardian of Armath, William Mc Cormack, the guardian of Lisgowl, and his fryers, Mc Guire, Mc Caffrie, Mc Manus, with many others. Anno Dni 1572."

"Cornelius, Epus. Clogh."

"Hugo, Decanus Clogh."

"Donaldus, Officialis Clogh."

"Engiuenus O'Duffe, Minister Provincialis."

"Magwyer."

"Cathal Magwyer, the Abbot."

As Meehan observes, it is hard to determine the precise time when the Franciscans succeeded the Canons Regular; if they did not take possession till after the execution of the foregoing deed, their entry into Lisgoul could not have been before the 29th of May, 1560, the date of Mac Ardel's appointment to the see of Clogher. The new building raised by Maguire, though not completed, was occupied by the Franciscans till 1588, when they were obliged to seek refuge in the adjoining mountains. See Meehan (ut supra) for other very interesting details regarding this house.

It appears from an Inquisition held at Enniskillen, 16th March, 1630, that Sir John Davis was seized ut de foed' inter alia of the monastery or house of the Canons of Lisgoole with 6 quarters of land belonging to it, of the yearly value of 6s., and of the monastery of St. Francis, situated near the abbey of Lisgoole, worth yearly 6s. Sir John died about four years before the date of the above Inquisition, his daughter Luc' Hastings, the wife of Ferdinand and Lord Hastings, was his heir. (Ut. Inq., No. 26, Car. I.)

1492-3, f. 126.

St. Mary's Abbey, Clogher.—Donatus Ocellus (sic), a clerk of the diocese of Clogher, accused Peter, Abbot of St. Mary's, of Clogher, of dilapidation and incontinency, and that, though publicly excommunicated, he, in continuam clavium, took part in church services. The Dean of Clogher was appointed by the Pope to make inquiry regarding these charges, should Ocellus renew them in due form in his presence, and, if he should find them true, to deprive Peter of his office, and confer it, with the perpetual vicarage of Errigal Keerogue, united to perpetuum to the abbey of Clogher, on Donatus, after he had taken the vows of a monk of this abbey, should the Dean judge him fit to be abbot.

F. 152.

Sancti Aedhann, recte S. Aedhann.—This is the church mentioned in the
to examine the case, and after hearing the bishop and chapter of Clogher, to give such a decision as justice called for. (Reg. Clem. VII.)

An. 1551.

St. Mary's Abbey, Clogher.—Bernard Mackam (or Mackain), a priest of the diocese of Clogher, being desirous of melioris viti frugem of joining the community of St. Mary's Abbey, Clogher, Pope Julius III. sent a mandate to John Maguyr, Odo Makabaird and William O cassalaye, canons of Clogher, to see that he was received there, if he were fit, and that no canonical impediment barred the way. The Pope anxious to save the abbey, then vacant by the death of Donaldus O dangussa, from the inconvenience of a prolonged vacancy, and also to provide one after his own heart, useful and fit for the wise rule and government of this house named said Bernard abbot, after he should have received the habit worn in that house, and made the religious profession. wont to be made by the canons of the same, zv. nunc prout ez tume, et e contra, given at Rome, etc., the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1551, 17 Kal. Julii, an. 2°. (Reg. Julii III., No. 1792, f. 294. Cod. Arch. Vat.)

The yearly revenue did not exceed 12 marks stg. See. com. extimationem.

7 July, 1603.

Abbey of Lisgoole.—"The monastery or abbey of Canons at Lisgoole, whereunto belongeth in the same barony (of Clynawly) 20 tathes of Land and certain meders of barley with the apurtenances of butter, arising as a chief rent out of Ballymagsagar. This is entirely possessed by Shane Mac an abbot for ten years past, as prior from the Pope. "The abbey of St. Francis in Lysgoole, whereunto belongeth no lands or lving, save only the gardens and crofts about yt. It is possessed by the said Shane, notwithstanding wee find the king's maiā to be justly intitled to all the lands and possessions of these 2 abbeys by act of pilami enacted within this realme in the 83rd yere of king Henry ye eight of famous memory, and so actually possessed thereof." (Ut. Ing., Jury's Survey of the barony of Clynawley, in the county of Fermangh, p. xxxiv. The report of the above survey is dated 7 July, 1603.

18 Sept., James I., an. 7°.—Agitatuercher.

The bishopp of Clogher is seised in fee, of and in the yorelie rent of one mark per an. making as before, and a cosherlie in his visitation, as in Maghericoolmanny aforesaid, and not else, and thirtie srogans of breade, and half a beofe or tenn groats in lieu of the said beofe, and five shillings in lieu of the said bread at ahalontide yereile, all
issuinge and cominge out of the herenagh land of Aghalurgh conteynynge two quarters and a fourth parte of a tate of the newe measure (whereof Sift Mc Enaspick Mc Guire is the herenagh), and hath three acres in the townye of Aghalurgh and a quarter of a tate in Clanconnely free to himself in the barony of Clancallie; and they also seye upper their oats that the parson of Aghalurgh extented into the barony of Magherestafannagh and contains siche ballibetages and eight tates of the newe measure, viz. . . . and that in the said parish of Aghalurgh there is both a parson and a viccar collative; and that the tithes of the whole parisaie are paid in kinde, two-third partes of all the tithes (except the tithes of the said two quarters of land of Castlekeagh, and the rest of the parcells of land next after the said two quarters named, amounting in all to two ballibetages and two tates) are paid to the said parson, and another parte to the said viccar; and that thone fourth partes of the tithes before excepted is paid to the busynesse of Clogher, an other fourth parte to the said parson of Aghalurgh, whoe hath the cure of soules within the said two ballibetages and two tates last-above mentioned, one other fourth parte to the late abbeye of Clomls, and another fourth parte to the corbe of Clomys, and that the parisha therein is repaired and maintained as before." (UL. Ing., App. vi.)

Prioratus de Loughdarge, Donegall, 26 Nov., 1603.

"In partibus Ultonia prope territorium vocatum O'Donell's Countrie, sunt muri et monumenta cujusdam monasterii sive prioratus nuper domus fratrum canonici corum munciputus prioratus de Loughdarge, alias communiter vocatus "St. Patrick's purgatory," qui quidem prioratus modo est valde in desecum et multis annis preteritis totaliter reliictus et dissolutos fuit. Predictus prioratus positus et situatus est et in quaedam parva insula in medio cujusdam lacii vocatus Loghdarge circa 15 millia a villa de Donagal predicta. Prior monasterii predicti, tempore dissolucionis et reliccionis pred' seissatus fuit, ut de foedo, in jure prioratus predicti, de selctu, circuit' ambit' et precipit' dict' nuper domus, cum pertinentiis, in qu' sunt una vetus ecclesia valde ruinosa, et quemad parietes lapid' modo prostrat' cum parv' peculis ter: circumjuncta' conting' 1/2 acr' ter: est de tot' insul' pred', contin' circa 10 acr' et de quibusdam ter' et heredit' dict' domus et insul' adjacen', vocat' Termon Magrath et Termon Mc.Graff et Termon Mc.Moughan, contin' 4 quarter' ter' magn' mensur', qu' limitantur per met' et bund' sequen', viz. . . . omnia ter', ten' et al' hered' de et in Termon Magrat et Termon-I-moughan scituat' sunt, jacent et consistunt in confinibus co' Donagal, Tirone et Fer-

managh; et racione quorundam statut' in hoc regno edit', confirmat' et ordinat' scit', circuit' et precipit' priorat' predict', cum partinon' insul' in Lough-darge pred., et omnia predict' ter' et heredit' de Termon-Magrath & Termon-I-moughan ad Regem nunc de jurie spectanti, predict' scit' & circuit' dict' prioratus cum insul' ibidem val per annum ultra repris' tbd. monet' Hiberniae; et dict' 1 quarter' ter' de Termon-Magrath et Termon-I-moughan val per an' ultra repris', 2s. dict' monet'." (Inq. Ul., Donegal.)

The parisaie of Dirrimoyllan, lately annexed to the halle barony of Tircanada [Tirkeneddy], conteynynge in this eight ballibetages, and one quarter and an halfe of the newe measure in the said com., . . . and that in the said parisaie is both a parson and viccar collative, and the whole tithes of the said parish (except the tithes of Farrenarioght and Ballivarrall) are paid in kinde, and the church thereof repaired in such manner as the tithes are paid, and the church repaired in the said parisaie of Maghericoolemonay; and that the said parson and viccar pary everydaye proxys to the said busshopp of Clogher, viz. the parson eight shillinges, and the viccar lower shillinges: and the said jurors also say upon their oaths, that there is in the said parisaie of Derrimoyllan, one chapple called Maghericinerosse [Magheracrosse] in Farrenarioght, with two smale tates of land, the duoghasa whereof payinge thereout everydaye unto the said busshopp of Clogher three shillinges lower pence per ann. and that there is a viccar endowed with cure of soules; and that those four partes of the tithes of Ballivarrall and Farrenarioght aforesaid are paid to the said viccar, an other fourth parte to the said busshopp of Clogher, and tother two-fourth partes to the parson of Derri moyllan aforesaid; and that the busshopp's proxys out of the said chapple is two shillinges per ann." (UL. Ing., App. vi.)

18th Sept., 7th James I.

Gallone.—The said jurors do upon their oaths sayse and presente that in the said barony of Cuynanar are the several parishes ensuinge, viz. the parish of Goaloane [Gallone] conteynynge two quarters of land within the said countie of Fernmagh, the rest of the said parisaie extented into the countie of Monaghan, the parisaie church of which parisaie standeth in the isle of Goaloane; and that there is both a parson and a viccar collative; and that the tithes are all paid in kinde, one fourth part to the bushopp, an other fourth part to the viccar, and tother two fourth partes to the parson; and that the said parisaie church is to be repaired as before; and they (the jurors) also say that the said parson paith unto the said bushopp
yeerie eight shillinges proxies, and the vicoar four shillinges proxies, and that there is one tate of gleabo land belonginge to the vicoarage of the said parishe." (Ibid.)

18th Sept., James I., an. 7.

Devenish Parish.—"In the said barony of Magheraboy and Twora is the parish of Devenish, the parish church whereof standeth within the Iland (sic) of Devenish; and that in the said parishe is both a parson and a vicoar, collative; and that the tithes are paid in kinde, one fourth part to the bishopp of Clogher, an other fourth part to the vicoar, and thother two fourth partes to the parson of the said parish, and the charge of repairinge and maintainge the parishe church to be borne as before: and they (the jurors) alsoe say that the said parson paieeth yerely for proxies, unto the said bishopp of Clogher eight shillinges, and the said vicoar lower shillinges per annum, and they alsoe sale, that in the said parish is a chappell of ease called Moynaghagh, and both a tate of herenagh land therunto belonginge, whereof Clamme Ieggart was the herenagh, and paid thereunto to the corbe or herenagh of Devenish twelve pence ann. but nothinge to the bushopp; and that the said parishe of Devenish is alsoe bounded as followeth, viz. on the north uppon the boppe of Alghane, on the south by the river of Conroe, on the east by the hill of Moyglasse, and on the west by the hill of Tullagmore, and that on the south it extendeth into the countie of Leitrim, as far as the river of Beaghlaghymallragh." (Ibid.)

Ibid.

Minniscainnt Parish.—"The parishe of Ennismissaque, wherein is both a parson and a vicoar, collative; and that the parson paieeth yerely to the said bishopp of Clogher, eight shillinges, and the vicoar, lower shillinges, proxies, per annum; and that the tithes of the said parish are paid in kinde, one fourth parte thereof to the said bishopp of Clogher; an other fourth parte to the said vicoar, and thother two fourth partes to the parson; and that the said parson and vicoar are equallie to beare one third parte of the charge in repairinge and maintainge the parish church, and the herenagh to beare thother two third partes of the charge(e); and they alsoe sale, upon their oaths, that in the said parish is a chappell of ease, called Fenmoare in Magginy unto which said chappell the vicoar of the said parish is to send a curate to saie divine service; and that in the said parish alsoe is another chappell called Ballihanny with a quarter of herenagh land of the said measure belonginge thereto, whereof McGaacksquin is the herenagh, and paies thereunto yerely to the lord bushopp of Clogher, three shillinges and lower pence per annum. . . . The said bishop of Clogher is seised in fee . . . out of the herenagh land of Ennismissaque, conteynyinge a quarter of land of the newe measure (wherof O'Flanagan is the herenagh), one marke maninge as before, and two night's refecions in his visitation, and not else." (Ibid.)

Ibid.

Parish of Magheraucinmanny.—"Inq. 18th Sept., James I. The lord bushopp of Clogher is seised in fee, in right of his bishopr prick of Clogher, of and in the rent, refecions and duties folowinge, issuinge out of the herenagh land of Maghericoolmanny, containinge two quarters and three acres of the newe measure, makinge four quarters one acre and an half of the cold measure, whereof Phelim O'Muldowne is the herenagh, and hath three acres of the same free, viz. of and in the yearly rent of two markes per ann., every marke beinge but twentie and six greates sterlingle, and two white groates, and alsoe fower night's refecions in the said bushoppes; and the said jurors further saie, that in the said halfe barony of Large [Lurg], is the parishe of Maghericoolmanny, whereof there is both a parson and vicoar collative, and that the tithes of the said parish are paid in kinde, one forth (sic) parte to the said bushopp of Clogher, an other fourth parte to the vicoar, and thother two fourth partes to the parson; and that the said parson and vicoar are to beare one third parte of the charge in repairinge and maintainge the parish church, and the said herenagh there, is to beare thother two third partes, and that there is one acre of gleabo land belonginge to the vicoarage of the said parishe, and that the said parson paieeth unto the said bishopp of Clogher eight shillinges proxies, and that the said vicoar paies alsoe fower shillinges proxies; and they alsoe say, that the said parishe of Maghericoolemanny is bounded on the north by . . . and the said jurors further saie, that in the said parish is a chappell called Baillieconnell, with one tate of herenagh land of the newe measure therento belonginge, whereof O'Connely is the herenagh, payinge yearly unto the said bishopp of Clogher for the time beinge, two shillinges and eight pence per annum: and further, the said jurors doe uppon their oaths saie, that the granges of Maghericoolmanny containinge halfe a quarter of land of the newe measure, within the said halfe barony of Lurgeon, is parcell of the late dissolved abbey of Ashrowe." (Ibid.)
Appendix

Ibid.

Drumelly Parish.—"And that in the said half baronic alsoe is the parish of Drumlehy, containing in toto sixe ballibetages and two tates of the newe measure, viz.

...; and that the parsonage of the said parish is impropriated to the corn of Cloneys [Clones], and that there is a vicar collative; and that the tithes are paid and the parish church repaired in like manner as in the parish of Magheriecolmanny aforesaid; and they also say, that in the said parish of Drumlechy is a chapple of ease called Donoghmacline, with halfe a tate of land belonging to the same, whereof O'Dowman is the duoghassa, and paich thereof yeeldie to the said bishopp of Clogher tenn white groats per ann.—and further... that the lord bishopp of Clogher is seised in fee... out of the herenagh land of Drumlechy, containinge two tates of newe measure (whereof Margaretone is the herenagh) twenty groates per ann. making as before, but what other dutties the said jurors know not." (Ibid.)

1428-30, and 19 Jan., 1629.

Mon. SS. Petri et Pauli de Clocaeneys, recte Cluoineois, now Clones.—Archdall (Monasticon) says that an abbey dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was founded here for Regular Austin Canons, by St. Tigernach, who died in 548. This abbey and its manor were granted at the Dissolution to Sir Henry Duke, knt. (King, p. 341), one of whose daughters married Sir Francis Ruxhe. In an inquisition held at Monaghan, 19th Jan., 1629, it was found that Thomas Ruxhe was seized, ut de food', of the manor, castle and town of Clowsnishe, in the co. of Monaghan, and of the dissolved abbey or monastery of Clomsnishe and perteneuces, of the right of holding a market in the town every Thursday in perpetuum, of two fairs yearly, together with all privileges, proffits, etc. The aforesaid Thomas Ruxhe was also seized ut de food' of 24 tates of land, and of certain other small parcels or particles of land belonging to the said church.

He was also seized of two parts of the great tythes of the parsonage of Drum snotts [Drumsnat] appropriated to said abbey from time immemorial. ... He died the 17 Nov., 1629, seized of the above. Ellinor Ruxhe (married to Robert Loftus, knt.), Mar' Ruxhe (married to Charles Coote, junier), and Ann' Ruxhe, are his daughters and co-heiresses—the aforesaid are held of the king in free and common sockage. Mar' Ruxhe, late wife of Francis Ruxhe, knt., deceased, still lives, et dotabilis est de omnibus premissis. (Ut. Inq., No. 37, Car.)

BISHOPS OF CLOGHER.

1389. Arthur Mac Catmaoil [Mac Cawell], archdeacon of Clogher, was provided by Boniface IX. in the first year of his pontificate to this see (Lib. divisionum). It was then vacant by the death of John Occorcan, at one time a monk of St. James'-without, Wurzburg, who had been promoted to this bishoprick by Gregory XI., on the eight of the Ides of April, 1375. On the 16th of Feb., 1390, said Arthur being present in the Camera Apostolica, promised to pay within two years from Easter next ensuing for his tax comm. servitii, etc., the sum of 67 florins aurii de Camera. But it appears that he was unable, as is to be supposed, to fulfill his engagement within the time specified, as his last installment was not paid till the 14th of Dec., 1400, when brother Donald, a monk of the abbeye of Assaroe, acted as his proctor. At the year 1432, the IV. Masters write anent him thus: "Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Cloghey, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord, died after penance."

13 July, 1438. Peter Maguire.

Die lune III. Id. Julii (1438), ad re-

The Four Masters say of him, ad an. 1468: “Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Aghadh-ur-Chair [Aphalurcher], according to his own selection.”

On the 29th of April, 1448, Arthur Maghrá, canon of Clogher, as proctor of the Rev. father in Christ. Iord Roger Maguigir, E lect of Clogher, as appears by a mandate of said Elect with his seal appended, and dated the 6th of Nov. last past, now deposited in the Camera Apostolica, premising as a principal and private person to produce within a year a new adequate mandate, paid to the Camera Apostolica, etc., for the common service of the said Elect 77 florins aurii de Camera, and promised to pay within 16 months the tax for the usual five minutes service. (Lib. Oblig., 1447–56, f. 38.)

E a di detto (26 Mar., 1450) duc (att) quattro di cam- sx. xx. auemmo da mesere Bernardo, iernichio, pro parte del commo servigio* Coeloren (sic), in Inta (recte Ieherna), in persona di messere Rugier. (Lib. Introittus, 1449–50, 126.)

*Commun servigio. A blander of the accountant, as Bishop Roger’s common service tax had been all paid nearly two years before; it should be pro minuti servigi.

20th of Nov., 1475. FLORENCE WOLLEY.

This bishopric being void by the voluntary resignation of Roger (Maguire) into the hands of pope Sixtus IV., who had previously reserved its appointment to himself, he by bull Apostolalos officium, dated Rome at St. Peter’s the 12th of the Kalendas of Dec., in the year 1475 of our Lord’s Incarnation, provided to it Florence Wolley, an expressly professed monk of St. Mary’s Benedictine monastery of Abingdon, in the diocese of Salisbury, who had been declared by trustworthy witnesses to be morum honestæ decorum, in spiritualibus providum, et temporalibus circumspectum, atisque virtutum meritus insigniunt. (Reg. Sixti IV., an. V.2, lib. 8, f. 9.)

On the 27th of Nov. in the year of our Lord’s Nativity 1478, the Rev. father in Christ, Lord Florence, Bishop of Clogher, caused to be paid realiter et cum effectu the sum of 41 florins aurii de Camera, 12 sol. and 6 den., by the honourable men, Bernard de Salutadis, Leonard de . . . nacis and company, in total discharge of his debt pro communi servito et quinque minuti servitiis. (Lib. quit., 1469–79, f. 153.) According to Stubbs (Reg. Sac.) Wolley was Suffragan of Norwich from 1478 to 1486. His appointment to Clogher is not mentioned in the next provision made to that see.

Nillanus aios Nellanus. See below.

14 June, 1484. JOHN EDMUND CURI.

In the bull Deens regundam of Innocent VIII. dated Rome, Inc. Dec. 1484 pridie Id. Sept. an. F. addressed by him to John Edmund Curi, Elect of Clogher, he recites that this see being vacant by the death (sic) of bishop Roger [Maguire] of good memory, Sixtus IV. provided to it Nillanus, who died at the apostolic see, before his bulls were expedited; that said pope Sixtus, thenceupon, after diligently weighing with his brethren (the cardinals) the matter of appointing to the vacant see a useful and profitable person, made choice of him, John Edmund Curi, a member of the order of Friars Minors, professor of theology, of legitimate age, in priests’ orders, and of noble race ex utroque parente, religiousis zelo, et non morum honestate decorum, and provided him to the aforesaid bishoprick on the 18th Kal. July, in the 18th year of his pontificate. But lest there should be any hesitation regarding said provision and appointment, inasmuch as the bulls for the same had not been expedited, owing to the death of pope Sixtus, he, Innocent VIII., decreed by these presents that the said provision of his predecessor Sixtus perinde a diea die 18 Kal. Julii, valeant et suam plenam sortitum effectum ac si super illos ejusdem predecessoris littere sub ejusdem diei dat. confecit prout fuissest, prout superius enaratur. (Reg. Innoc. VILL.)

JAMES . . .

In a MS. of the Consistorial Archives, entitled Lib. debitor. Sac. Collegii, 1471–18151, I find the following entry: Die Vta. Novembris (1494), R. D. Jacobus, Electus Cocloren, comendatarius muni. Beate Marie de Fontevivo [Mauria alias Carigliki], or. Cl. Rossen. dioec. (Tax xlii.) It having been reported to Alexander VI., that the Cistercian monastery de Fonte vivo [Mauria], in the diocese of Ross, was vacant (canonically) but in possession of Donatus Uhualachayn, calling himself a monk of the above-named order, who, it is asserted, holds it absque aliquo titulo seu juris administrationis; desideratur sufragante, he desiring to commit the rule etc., of said abbey to one useful and fit, and, at the same time, provide a subsidy for James, Elect of Clogher, so that he may be able to maintain himself in a manner more befitting the episcopal dignity, sped a bull dated 1st of the Kal. of Nov., 1495 (recte 1495), to Donald Okerdiseconell [O'Driscoll] and Ronaldus Omurrathly.
respectively canons of Ross and Cork, bidding them or either of them, Oulala-
chayn, etc., being cited, whether said
abbey was still void by the death of
Robert, asserted to have been abbot
of the same, or in any other way, or should
be found to be, at the date of these pre-
sents, unprovided with a canonical abbot
or commendator, to confer it with all its
rights and appurtenances, in 
commendam, on said James for his life time, to be held
by him together with the church of
Clogher, over of which it is known that he
presides, even after he has obtained peace-
able possession, vel quasi, of the govern-
ment and administration of the same
church, and after his consecration. Pro-
vided that on account of said grant in 
commendam divine worship, the usual
number of monks and other minsters in
said abbey shall suffer no diminution,
and all its incumbent obligations shall
be duly satisfied. Given at S. Peter's,
Rome, at the date as above. (Reg. Alex.
VI., an°. 3, lib. 4, f. 200.)

According to the Lib. provis., 1492-98,
f. 117, Edmund Courcy was provided to
the see of Ross by bull of Alexander VI.
dated the 6th of the Kalends of Oct., an.
3°—26th of Sept., 1495. Twenty days
after that he sped a bull dated the 17 of
the Kalends of Nov., 1494 [recte, 1495],
an°. 3°., ordering that the abbey de 
Fonte Viro [Maur] should be given in 
commendam, etc., to James Eiect of Clogher,
as he is called in the same. The title of
Eiect of Clogher given to him would
appear quite legitimate were it not, as
the Lib. provis. ecclésiar., of the Con-
sistory Archives states, that on the x.
of June, MD., one Andrew was appointed
coadjutor to Edmund, Bishop of Clogher;
from which it appears that, though long
before provided to the see of Ross, Courcy
still retained Clogher. Hence it would
seem that James aforesaid was not Eiect,
but rather Coadjutor of Clogher. It is
beyond question that the date 1494
assigned to the grant of Maur abbey to
him in commendam should be 1495, as
Alexander VI. was proclaimed Pope on
the 11th Aug.—1492, and so the third
year of his pontificate should begin in
Aug.—1495.

Die 5.° Novembris (1494, recte, 1495),
R.D. Jacobus Electus Clocoregis, com-
memoratius monasterii B. Marie de 
Fonteviro ord. Cisterciensis, Rossensis
flodesci (se obligavit pro) taxa (ejusdem
monini xii°) (flor. auri de Cam)°. Provis.
ecclésiar. Archivi Concist. Privato in 
forma iuris.

Andrew Coadjutor cum jure successionis.

X. Jun., MD., Smus. Dns. Nr., ad re-
lacionem Rmi. Dni. Cardinalis Sanete
Crucis, Reverendo Patri D. Edimundo,
Episcopo Chlochren., dedit coadjutorum
Dominum Andream, its quad cedente vel
decedente prefato Domo Edimundo,
consecutur ex nunc pro ut ex tune edem
ecclesiæ provisum de persona praefati
Domini Andreæ. Lib. provis. ecclésiarum,
etc. Archivi Concist.

2d Jan., 1502. NEHEMIA CLONN.

Die et consistoric predictis (24 Jan.,
1502) predictus Smus. D. N. (Alex. VI.)
ad relationem predicti Dni. Carini (Sen-
cens) providit de persona Dni. Fratris
Nemec, professoris ordinis S. Aug.,
ecclesie Clocoren., vacan. per translat-
lationem Dni. Edimundi ad Ecclesiam
Rossan., dutum factam. He resigned in
August, 1503.

6th of March, 1504.

Patrick [O'Conolly] was provided to
this see by pope Julius 2nd on the day
before the Nones of March, an°. 1°.
On the 23rd of April, 1504, he promised,
by his protonotary Pandulfus de la Casa, to
pay the tax due by him, ratione electionis,
viz. 77 florins. (Obligaciones 1497–1511.)
Anent him the Four Masters say:—"Gilla
Patrick O'Conolly (i.e. the son of Henry),
abbot of Clones, died an. 1504, after hav-
ing obtained the bishoprick of Clogher."

4th April, 1505. EUGENE MAC CAWELL
[MAC CAWELL].

On the voidance of this see by the death
extra curiam of Patrick of good memory,
Julius 2nd, who had reserved its appoint-
ment to himself, by his bull Apostolatus
officium, dated Romani at S. Peter's, an°.
Incarnacions Deae. pridie Nonas Aprils,
an°. 2°., provided to is Eugene, dean of the
same, in priest's orders, and recommended
to him by trustworthy witnesses for his
learning, blameless life and conversation,
foresight and discretion in matters spiri-
tual and temporal, etc. He was dispensed
by his said bull to accept this bishoprick,
notwithstanding the loss of a small por-
tion of the little finger of his left hand,
quam pro defensione ecclésiae predicte
passus fuisse, and was licensed to re-
ceive consecration from any Catholic
bishop, etc., of his choice. (Reg. Juli.
II., an. 6, lib. 4, f. 82.)

The above name Eugene appears in the
Irish version of the Annals of the Four
Masters as Eogain, and is anglicised Owen
by O'Donovan in his translation of the
same. These Annals state, at 1508, that
William Oge MacCawell, who was brother
of bishop Owen, and dean of Clogher,
died in that year; and, at an. 1518, they
note the death of said Owen.

11th Feb., 1516–7. PATRITIUS O'CULAR

An Austin friar, and a celebrated
preacher. He was provided to this see
by pope Leo X. on the 3rd of the Ides of
Feb., anno 4°—11th of Feb., 1516, if we
count from the year of the Incarnation,
or 1517 cere computo. (Vide Garapu,
Schede.)

"Fr. Patritius Cullen, Hibernus, vir
divini humanissique litteris egregie in-
structus, per magnam vitam sanctimo-
niam, et singularem doctrinam multam
sibi in tota Hibernia, famam comparavit.
An. 1515, die 27 Nov., ad Clogherensem Episcopatum præsentatur, quem an. Inse-
quentii a Leone X. accepti1 (Lanteri Edom Sacrae Augustinianae). In 1538
the pope dispensèd him from rectorate on account of the poverty of his see. (Reg.
Cromer.) He died in 1634, and was buried in his cathedral.

Fr. Lanteri (opere citato) says that Gullen was present at the fifth Council of Lateran ; his name, however, does not appear in Labbe's list of bishops who assisted thereat.

6th Aug.—1536. Odo (Hugh) O'ER-
VALLAN.

Rome. Die Veneris vj. Augusti. MD
XXV. fuit consistorium apud Sanctum
Maricum, in quo, etc. ad relationem S. Ps.
Dni. de pisnis ecclesie Clorecan, in
Hibernia, provisio fuit de persona
Odonis Aserbelem, cum retentione om-
nium et singulorum. (Cod. Archivi
Consist.)

In the Register of Paul III., libro 261, f. 341, the entry regarding the above pro-
vision states that Odo, rector in par-
church of Donochmor [recte, Donagh-
more], diocese Derry, was appointed on
the 8th of the Ides of August (=6th of
Aug.), 1536.

6th Jan.—1537, Mandate for the Conso-
ration of Hugh Ocorbellan.
A. Spinola, etc., Camerarius.

R°o. Domino Alfonso, Episcoo Bovin.,
in Romana Curia residenti. De man-
dato, etc. Et auctoritate, etc., tenore
presentium comîttimus et mandamus,
ut aliquo Dominico vel alio festivo die,
et in Ecclesia utius consecere, adhibit
vobisicum duobus vel tribus alius Epis-
copiatum gratiarum et communionem Ap
c. Sedis habentibus, R. P. D. Odoni Ocor-
bellan electo Clorecan, munus consce-
crionis Dominis Electis impendi soli-
tum et consuetum infra missarum solemni
impeditatis. Ipsumque conse-
cratis justa formam, et consuetudinem
S. Re. ecc. in talibus servari solitum
et consuetum. In contradist. etc. In
quo rum fidem, etc.

Dat. Rome, etc., Die xvi Jan.12 1537.
108, f. 1.

In a letter of King Henry VIII. to the
Lord Deputy of Ireland, dated the 18th
of Oct., 1542, he informed him, inter alia,
that "he had accepted the submission of
the Bishop of Clogher, with the sur-
render of his bulls, and re-appointed him
with $40 in money." [Cat. Pat. Rolls,
Ireland, 52-53 Hen. VII.] After this
act of appecy on O'Corvallen's part the
Apostolic See ceased to recognise him as
Bishop of Clogher; hence in the Consis-
torial Act of the 27th of August, 1546,
appointing Raymond Mac Mahon to Clogher,
that see was declared to be void by
the death of Patrick [O'Culayn] of
good memory.

27th Aug.—1546. RAYMOND MAC MAHON.

Die Veneris xxvii. Augusti, M.D.xiv.,
Rome apud Sanctum Maricum, etc., fuit
consistorium secretum, in quo Sanctis-
simus D. N., Ross. D' Ardinghelo, etc.,
referente, providit ecclesie Clochoreum,
suis per cultum partem. Patrium, illius
ultimi episcopii. Ro. cu defuncti, vasis,
de persona D. Raymundi Machamna,
ipsius ecclesie canonici, in presbyteratus
ordine constitut. Ipsiunque illi in epis-
copii et pastorem preÌcevit, etc. Cum
retentione canonicalis et preÌcevit pre-
dict. ad sex mensas a die habite pacifice
possessionis dicte ecclesie computandas.
Nec non cum dispensationibus, derogae-
tionibus et clausulis opportunis et con-
suetis. Absolvens, etc. (Ex Codice
Archivi Consistorialis.)

In a Processus Consistorialis, existing in
the Archives of the College of Cardinals,
we find the following particulars regard-
ing the see of Clogher and its proposed
bishop Raymond Mac Mahonna :—"Sancte
Pater . . .avitias Clochoreinis, sita in
provincia Hiberna (sic), muris non est
cincta, et est parva, et in ea, computatis
viris, mulieribus et puéris, possunt esse
anime trescento vel quadringentas vel
circa, et nomen proprium Domini in
 temporaliibus dicte civitatis est Datagus,
qui nuncupatur princeps Oney (? recte,
Onell). Eclesia sub invocatione ali-
cujus sancti non appellatur, sed tantum
dictur Ecclesie Clochoreisis; et regul.
lariter ecclesie in illis partibus sub in-
vocatione sanctorum non appellantur,
se habent quidam nomen specialis,
quibus una ab alia discerni potest. Ecle-
sia est parva, ora salva tamen; habet tria
altaria lignea, tres calices argenteos,
coterasque res, illet non multas ad
cultum divinum necessarisas. Habet
dioc. juxta dioc. Calmoneum (recte, Kil-
moren), et juxta dioc. Ardaghden.

In ea est decanatus, dignitas major post
pontificiale. Deinde archidiaconatus, etc.
one duodecim sui canonici. Præfectus
ecclesie communi extinzione ascendit
ad saxiginta marcharum steriliorum;
"12 marcos steriliorum illa parte es-
patri. est extinzioneis duorum sanctorum
au i in anro. In libris camere est in
Taxa Fióreæ.] 668. Decanatus dignitas
reddit fructus xii. Marcharum, archidia-
conatus octo marchar., canonicius
quinque inarcharch., steriliorum valoris
et estimationis ut supra.

Promovendus appellatur Raymondus
Macmahun, dioc. Clochoreisis canonical
et archipresbyter dicte ecclesie Clocho-
resis; vir amnon quinquaginta, bonus
et [ex] satis nobilibus parentibus; ad
omnibus in oris matrimonii predictum,
mensis celebrans—bona conscientia, fama et
moribus.

Fuit expedita die 27 Augusti (1546),
cum dispensationibus et clausulis oppor-
tunis et consuetis.

Referente Ross. D. Niceolao, etc., Carle.
Ardinghelo."13

* Needs correction. I take it that the writer means that 12 marks are equivalent to two scudi ari
in auro in illa parte et patria.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS MIDENSIS.

1413-1535.

Diversor. Martini V.
MCCCXXXI.


2. Die xvj. eiusdem (Dec.), Nicolaus Jordane, perpetuus vicarius parrochialis ecclesie de Lercore, Midensis dioec., procuratorio nomine, pront publico constatbat instrumento, obligavit se Camere nomine Roberti Braynok super annata prioratus Domus Dei de Molinger ordinis S. Augustini, dicte dioec., euis fructus xl. marcarum sterl-

1413, f. 160.

1 Oluan fada de Fertullach (recte, Cluan-fada, etc., i.e., the long meadow of Fertullagh, now Clonfad, in the barony of Fertullagh, in the co. of Westmeath. It is called Clonfada in the papal Taxatio of 1302-6, and is valued there at 14s. yearly. The old church (now in ruins) measures 59 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 2 inches. See note No. 38.) In the Bull (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 36, fol. 276), Oluan fada, etc., is written Olumfada de Fertullach, or Cluinfada, etc., and Ikallain, Ocalloon, and Vermitius Okibne is there called Dermicius Oribone.

1421-3, f. 36.

1 Drumrath.—Now Drumraney, i.e. Ferny-ridge, a parish in the barony of Kilkenny West, co. of Westmeath, about 6 miles (east) of Athlone. The church was built at the close of the 12th century, and was liberally endowed by the family of the founder, Sir Henry Dillon. It was pulled down, and a Protestant church built with the materials alongside (Cogan’s Meath). In the year 588, a mon- astery in honour of St. Enan was founded here. The Martyrology of Donegal, mark- ing his feast-day at the 19th of August, says: “Enan of Drum-rathae, in West- meath. He was of the race of Eochaidh Fimbheartait, from whom Bright de- seceded.” In the Taxation of 1302-6, Drumrath is valued at 6 marks yearly. F. 71.

2 Lercore.—Now Laracor, a parish in the barony of Moyfennath Lower, co. Meath. The old parish church was dedi- cated to St. Peter—its site is now occupied by the Protestant parish church (Cogan’s Dioec. of Meath). Dangan castle, the
orurn communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Thomas Bryde extra curiam; collati eodem Rome, etc., Idibus Octobris, anno quarto. (F. 71.)

3. Die xxviiij. predicti (Maii), Donaldus Omolmoyg, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesia Sci. Colmani de Limnela, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, cum capellis sibi annexis, xiiiij. marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis tanto tempore, etc., collate eodem Rome apud S. Petrum, etc. Non. Maii, anno quarto. (F. 310.)

MCCCXXII.

1. Eadem die (viij. Aprilis), Wilhelmus Croys, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus Sanctorum Taurini et Fechini Favrie, ordinis S. Benedicti, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus xix., marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Radulphi de Gometricis extra curiam; collati eodem Rome, etc., xiiiij. Kalendas Aprilis, anno quinto. (F. 107.)

2. Die octava predicti (Aprilis), Thomas Rosellia, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata archidiaconatus de Kenlys in ecclesia Midensi, cui parrochialis ecclesia de Nobyre, Midensis dioc., est annexe, cuis ancient manor house of the Wellesleys, is in this parish—it was the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington, but is now in ruins. Dean Swift was at one time the Protestant Vicar of this parish. It is valued in the Taxation at 37 marks, and the vicarage of the same at 54 marks.

3 Prioratus Domus Dei de Molinger.—The priory of St. Mary of Mullingar, a house of Regular Canons following the rule of St. Austin, was founded in the 1227 by Ralph le Poyt, bishop of Meath. (P. 310.)

4 Linnela.—Called by the Four Masters Lann-Ealla, i.e. The Church of Ealla, which, O'Donovan says, was the name of an ancient forest where St. Colman Ela, a nephew of St. Columba, erected a church in the sixth century. Dr. Reeves says (Vit. S. Columba, p. 124, note e) S. Colman Ela, sometimes called Colmanellus, derived his surname from a stream, which also gave name to his church of Lann-Ela, now Lallynly, near Tullamore in the King's County. He further tells us on the authority of Jocelin, c. 96; Usher, Wks. VI, p. 530, Tighernach, that S. Colman was the founder of the priory of Stuckamore, in the co. of Antrim, and joint patron with St. Mac Nissi, of Connor; that he was born in Glenally, in the co. of Tyrone, in 555, and died in his monastery of Lallynly, in 611, aged 56. The Annalists are not agreed as to when and at what age St. Colman died. (See Appendix.)

5 Prioratus Sanctorum, etc., Favrie.—The Irish name of this place is, says O'Donovan (An. Four Masters, 1176, note s), Baile fobair, i.e. the town of Fore. According to the life of St. Fechin, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhair, i.e. the Glen of the Spring. It is now known as Fore, and is situated in the barony of Fore, co. of Westmeath. St. Fechin founded a monastery here in the first half of the seventh century; he died of the plague, which raged in Ireland, in the year 664. His church, notable for its magnificent Cyclopean doorway, is still extant in marvellous preservation.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, says Cogan (Diocese of Meath), the monastery founded by S. Fechin pined away and its property passed in the possession of Hugh de Lacy. In 1209 Walter de Lacy refounded this abbey under the invocation of SS. Taurin and Fechin for Benefices whom he brought from the abbey of S. Taurin de Evroux in Normandy, of which fore became a cell or dependency. William Nugent was the last prior of this house. A lease under letters, 10 May, ix., was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Christopher Nugent, lord of Delvin, of the site of the priory or manor of Fowre, the lands of Fowre, etc. (Frians, Elizabeth, 1689.)

1422, f. 108.

1 Kenlys.—It was one of those minor sees existing in early times in the territory of Meath, which later on being united went to form one diocese known since then as Meath. This diocese has neither Dean nor Chapter. The archdeaconry of Kelis, or Meath, as it is frequently styled in the papal Registers, is the only dignity besides the pontifical dignitas prima post pontificalem, as said Registers call it.

2 Nobyre.—Now Nobber, a parish partly
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

fructus c. marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per cessionem Symonis Northew in curia; collati eidem Rome, etc., iiiij. Idus Aprilis, anno quarto. (F. 108.)

MCCCXXXIII.


2. Eadem die (xxviiiij. Jan.), Johannes Ykynanean, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Lochseundy,3 Midensis dioec., cuius fructus x1. marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Johannis Ykchasayd extra curiam. Expeditur unum Perinde valeure sub dat. Rome apud S. Petrum, Kalendis Januarii, anno sexto. Item pro fructibus male percepitis ex in the barony of Kells Lower, but chiefly in that of Morgallion, co. of Meath. It appears among the churches of the deanery of Slane, in the Taxation of 1302-6, and is valued there at 20 marks yearly. It is the birth-place of the celebrated bard Turlough O'Carolan. The Irish name of this place would be an-obair, i.e. the obair or work, a name given to the English fortress; there, the article an coming before a vowel is contracted to n and is incorporated with its noun obair, which so becomes Nobair. (Joyce's Irish Place-Names.)


1 Mon. B. Marie de Trym.—Trim was called in Irish, Ath-truin, i.e., the ford of the elder trees, from the trees of this name which grew near the oldford across the Boyne. The Four Masters write (ad ann. 1396): "Ath-Truin was founded by Patrick, it having been granted by Fedlim, son of Laeghaire, son of Niall, to God and to him, Loman and Portchern." It was rebuilt in the 13th century by the De Lacys for Canons Regular of St. Austin. On the 6th Sept., 1400, Henry IV. granted letters patent to this house, taking into his protection all persons, whether Irish rebels or liege subjects, coming to it on pilgrimage, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, thereby confirming an ancient privilege of immunity of such pilgrims from all suits of the king, of the lords of Meath, or of any other person whatsoever. These letters were confirmed on an inspeccimus, 10 March, 1485. (Rot. Pat. 2 Henry V. 193.)

2 Kydalk.—Called in an Irish charter, in the Book of Kells, Cill-Delga, i.e. Delga's church, now Kildalkey. This parish is in the co. of Meath, and barony of Lune, 3 miles (e.s.w.) from Athboy. In the Taxation (1302-6) it is valued at 20l yearly. Cogan (Dioc. of Meath) says that the patron saint of this parish is S. Dymphna—the virgin martyr. Her feast is kept on the 15th May, which is the anniversary of the translation of her relics. There is a holy well, now almost dried up, near the old church, which is called, he says, Tober Dambhnat, or Dymphna. Is Dymphna identical with Damhnat? A monastery was founded here called Cill-Dealga, at a very early period, of which S. Trena (Acta SS., p. 720), the friend of St. Mochta of Louth, was abbot in the fifth century. The Martyrology of Donegal, at the 22 March, says: Trian, son of Deit, of Cill Ealga.

F. 213.

3 Marie de Lochseundy.—In Irish, Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhidhde, "now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the co. of Westmeath, midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name is now corruptly called, in Irish, loe Sendile, and in English Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map" (An. Four Masters, 1450, note p). This church appears in the Taxation (1382-6) as Loxuedi; it is valued there at 40 marks yearly.
dicta rectoria. *Fuit restituta [bull.a], sine obligacione, de mandato domini Vicenatarii. Ita est. N. de Valle. (F. 213.)*


\[\text{Ardakadensis dioc., tanquam principales, et private persone, obligarunt se Camere, nomine Andrei Okachassayl, super annata parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Lochseidi [Ballymore], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus xlv. marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per amacionem Johannes Okachassayl, etc.; collate eadem Rome, etc., iij. Idus Junii, anno quarto. Item promiserunt producere mandatum ratificacionis infra x. menses. (F. 254.)}\]

MCCCCXV.


MCCCCXVII.

1. *Eadem die (iiij. Aprilis), Richardus Smyche, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Cnockmarke,\(1\) Midensis dioc., cuius fructus sexdecim marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Philippi Bonham in curia; collate eadem Rome, etc., xv. Kal Aprilis, anno decimo. (1427-28, f. 17.)*

2. *Die quinta dicti mensis Maii, Nicolaus Okynga [Hibernice ua Cinga], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie sive plebanie parrochialis ecclesie de Athnurchyvr,\(2\) Midensis dioc., cuius fructus octuaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Nicolai Wattenhul extra curiam; collate eadem Rome, etc., iij. Idus Marcii, anno decimo. (F. 27.)*

MCCCCXVIII.

1. *Eadem die (xxj. Aprilis), Johannes Omolon, perpetuus vicarius de Muylahe,\(3\) Tuamensis dioc., ut principalis, et privata persona, obligavit*

1423, f. 254.  
1 *Tirfaylan.—Not identified.*

1427-8, f. 17.  
1 *Cnockmarke.—Knockmark, a parish in the barony of Deece Lower, co. of Meath, 24 miles from Dunshaughlin. It is valued in the Taxation of 1302-6 at 10l yearly; and in that of 31 Henry VIII. the vicarage of the same is set down at £1 17s. 0d. per annum.*

2 *Athinurchayr.—Called by the Four Masters *Ath-an-urchair*, and still by the natives, says Joyce, *Baile-athe-an-urchair* pronounced Błaanurcher, which means the town of the ford of the throw or cast; it is now known as Ardurcher or Horse Leap. The local tradition regarding this last name, says Coogan (*Dioc. of Meath*), is that it comes from Sir Hugh de Lacy’s having on horseback leaped over the drawbridge. This parish is partly in the barony of Kilcoursey, King’s county, but chiefly in that of Moyscahill in Westmeath. In the Taxation (1302-6) it is valued at 26 marks yearly. The site of the old church is occupied by the Protestant parish church.*

F. 139.  
1 *Muylahe.—Moyleough, a parish partly*
se Camere, nomine Oddonis Oheghyn, super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Laynicala [Lynally], Midensis dio., cui nonnullae capelle unite existant; cuius fructus quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promotionem Donaldi Omaelinhuaigh,\(^3\) collate eidem Rome, etc., viij. Kalendas Aprilis, anno undecimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra octo menses. (F. 133.)

2. Eadem die (xvij. Dec.), Thomas Rosellis, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patricii de Trym, Midensis dio., cuius fructus centum et quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignacionem domini Johannis Preen, domini nostri Pape capellani, extra curiam; collate eidem Rome, etc., ij. Kalendas Julii, anno undecimo. Item pro fructibus male perceptis nichil solvit, quia nichil percepit; et sic determinatum fuit per dominos Camere. (1428–30, f. 8.)

MCCCXXXVIII.


2. Dicta die (xviiij. Nov.), Dermicius Macruaric, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Noveville\(^1\) Fearaibtula Midensis (dio.), cuius fructus, etc., viij. mar. sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Johannis Omyesig alias Odubragilla, extra curiam; collate eidem Ferentini, xiiij. Kal. Septembris, anno duodecimo. (F. 91.)

3. Dicta die (secunda Dec.), Williamus Okachassaygh, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Enani de Drymaula, alias Drymaurachne [Drumraney], Midensis dio., cuius fructus, etc., xij. marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promotionem Symonis Okachassaygh; collate eidem Ferentini, Idibus Julii, anno duodecimo. (F. 95.)

4. Dicta die (x. Nov.), una bulla pro Dermicius (sic) Macruaric super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie Noveville de Fearaibtulaich [Newtown], Midensis dio., cuius fructus, etc., viij. marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, restituta [fuit] sine obligacione. (F. 261.)

Lib. Annatar: Mart. V.

MCCCXXX.

1. Dicta die (viiij. Aug.), Mauricius Osnay,\(^1\) principalis, obligavit se in the barony of Killian, co. Galway, but chiefly in that of Tiaqulin, in the same county. 1428–30, f. 91.

2. Omaelinhuaigh, or O'Mael-mhuaidh, now anglicized O'Mullory. The O'Mullory's were the chieftains of the district (Feara-Cail) in which Lynally parish was situated. 1 Noveville, etc.—Newtown, a parish partly in Partullagh barony, co. of Westmeath, but chiefly in the barony of Moycashel in the same county. 1430–31, f. 21.

1 Osnay.—This appears in the Regestum as Osoray.
Camere super annata monasterii Ste. Marie de Flumine Dei. Cisterciensis ordinis, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., xx. marcharum sterlEngorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Gilberti Macmulchallan, extra Romanam curiam defuncti (sic); collati eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos, vij. Idus Julii, anno Xmo. (1430-31, f. 21.)

Lib. Annatar. Eug. IV.
MCCCCXXXI.
1. Dicta die (vij. Aug.), Philippus Walche, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Lyne, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., sexdecim marcharum sterlEngorum communi extimatione; et que de iure patronatus layeorum, ut idem asserit (existit), vacantis per obitum Cornelli alias Cuchaigri Machoreathaiaich extra curiam. Collate eidem Rome, etc., anno ut supra (Incarnacionis Dominice meccccxxxij.) iij. Nonas Julii, anno primo. (1431–33, f. 58.)

MCCCCXXXII.
1. Dicta die (xvij. Julii), Roricanus Macmureheartaich [Mac Murtagh], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Lochside [Ballymore] alias de Villamagna, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., quadraginta marcharum sterlEngorum communi extimatione, vacanture (sic) per privationem Andree Okasayeb, fiendam. Collate eidem Rome, etc., anno etc. (Incarnacionis Dominice meccccxxxij.), viij. Idus Junii, anno secundo. (F. 147.)

Diversor. Eug. IV.
MCCCCXXXVIII.

2. Dicta die (xxvijij. Julii), prefatus Johannes [Ocany], ut principalis, et prefata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Huathne Omailmuayd [O'Molloy], super annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Colmani de 2. Mon. Ste. Marie, etc.—An abbey was founded here (Kilbeggan, in the barony of Moycashel, co. of Westmeath) by St. Beanc, son of Murchade, of the blood royal of Munster; he was a contemporary of St. Columb, and his festival is held on the 5th of April. In the year 1200 a monastery for Cistercians, brought from Mellifont in Louth, was founded here, probably on the site of St. Beanc's abbey, by the Daltons (Archdall's Monasticum). It was, according to Cistercian usage, dedicated to our Lady, and was known as St. Mary's De Flumine Dei.

3. Anno Xmo.—In the papal Register the date is marked an. XIII. 1431-33, f. 58.

1. Lyne.—In the dioc. of Meath, there are two parish churches, one now called Leny in the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath; the other named Lymi, in the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath; now, which of them is identical with the par. of Lyne in the annat entry, I cannot say. In the papal Taxation (1362-6) of this dioc., the benefice of Lene is valued at 6 marks yearly, and that of Lene at 9 marks yearly; in another Taxation of the same date and dioc., I find: "Deanery of Mullingar, the church de Lyn, valued at 6 marks, Lene rectory 40s. yearly, & Lene, value 9 marks yearly.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

Layandeala [Lynally], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., triginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Donaldi fiendam. Collate eidem Farrarie, anno ut supra (mccccxxvij.), Id. Julii, anno octavo. (F. 216.)

MCCCCXXXVIII.

1. Dicta die (xvij. Aprilis), Mauricius Oconayng, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie villa Castelli de Vastina,¹ Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Maurii Macreafa (?) [vel Macreasa] fiendam. Coll. eidem Florencie anno etc., mcccxxxvij., vj. Idus Aprilis, anno nono. (1438-42, f. 56.)

MCCCCXL.


2. Dicta die (ut immediate supra) Roricus Macmurchertaidh, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Lochssyddi (sic) alias de Villamagn[a] Ballymore, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., sexaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per modum nove provisionis. Coll. eidem Florencie, anno ut supra (mcccl.), viii. Idus Julii, anno decimo. (F. 169.)


MCCCCXLI.

1. Dicta die (xv. (Martii), Mauricius Bremighan, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii Sancte Trinitatis de Lauda Dei [recte de Laude Dei]¹ sive Baly, ordinis Sancti Augustini, Midensis

1438-42, f. 56.

1 Villa castelli de Vastina.—Now called Castletownkindalen, and also Castletown-Geoghegan from its ancient proprietors, the Magoghegans, chiefs of Moycashel, is a parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. of Westmeath. "The old church is all but gone, as most of the walls have been torn down for building purposes." It measured about ninety-four feet in length. (Cogan's Meath.) From an Inquest held at Mullingar, 4th Oct., 1609, it appears that Thomas Hopp, Constable of Mullingar, was then seized of the rectory of Vastina, with the chapel of Churchton. (Lenvister Inq., Westmeath, No. 3, Jac. I.) Vastina, as it is called in the Taxation, is valued there at 20 marks yearly.

F. 224.

2 Prioratus Mon. Sce. Trinitatis, etc. — A priory for Austin Canons, under the
dio, cuius fructus, etc., quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; vacature per privacionem Remundi fiendam. Coll. eodem Florencie anno ut supra (meccexl.), iiiij. Nonas Marei, anno decimo. (F. 224.)

2. Dicta die (v. Maii), Jacobus Dalton, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata monasterii Sanctorum Johannis et Petri de Cluvanarde,\(^9\) ordinis S. Augustini, Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacant per obitum Raynaldi extra curiam. Coll. eodem Florencie, anno ut supra (meccexli.), x\(^{c}\) Kal. Maii, anno decimo [recte undecimo]. (F. 236.)

3. Die xvij. eiusdem (Maii) Geraldus Odaly, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllucone,\(^8\) Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Richardi fiendam. Coll. eodem Florencie, anno ut supra (meccexliij.), pridie Nonas Maii, anno undecimo. (F. 240.)

MCCCCXLIII.

Dicta die (xxxj. Aug.), Williamus Stok, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Fyniani de Cluoynard [Clonard], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Henrici fiendam. Coll. eodem Senis, anno ut supra (meccexliij.), viij. idus Augusti, anno xiiij\(^{a}\) (1442–44, f. 131.)

MCCCCXLIII.

1. Dicta die (x. Mart.), Donaldus Oemulmoyd [O’Molloy], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Colmani de Layndela [Lynally], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., trigintaquator marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promocienon ad saeerdocium.\(^1\) Coll. eodem Rome (ut supra) [apud S. Petrum, anno etc., meccexliij.], xv. kal. Mareii, anno xiiij.

Invocation of The Holy Trinity, which was founded at Balte-Ui-Bhogain, i.e. the town of O’Bogan, now Ballybogan, in the barony of Moyfenrath Upper, co. Meath, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin. On the 15th of October, 1537, Thomas Birmengham, Prior, and the convent of this house were compelled to surrender it and all its property to the King.

F. 236.

3. Mon. SS. Johannis et Petri de Cluvanarde.—Called in Irish Claisin Erard and Clusain Iraicid, i.e. Erard’s Meadow, and anglicised Clonard. It is situated in the barony of Moyfenrath Upper, co. of Meath, and is now but a poor village of a few houses, but as early as the sixth century it was a bishop’s see, and the seat of the famous school founded in 520 by S. Finnian, and of his no less renowned monastery. Of both school and monastery some further information, taken from the Bishop of Clonfert’s able and charming work on Ireland’s Ancient Schools and Scholars, will be found in the appendix notes of this diocese. About the year 1175 Walter de Lacy erected, probably on the ruins of the ancient abbey, a monastery under the invocation of S. Peter, for Canons Regular of S. Austin.

F. 240.

4 Kyllucone.—In Irish Cill-Lochain, now Killucan, a parish in the baronies of Delvin and Parball. Richard’s family name is given in the Regestum of Pope Eugene IV, as Whytehatre [Whyteaker?]; the complaint made against him was that he did not know the language of his parishioners, and that he was guilty of dilapidation (Bull).

1442–44, f. 176.

1 Per non promocienon, etc.—The bull in the Register adds the name wanting
OBLIGATIONES

Kyllhulagh.—

[Text not legible]

(1445-47,
the apud produoere decimoseptimo Dronrath or principalis, supra Midensis super Taxation dicte Augustini,
early believe. Camere, Die parish super a.
Camere, (F. in Dicta Diversor. Dicta appears Die Johannes Nov.)
it the case, *Vathne Interamnensi, signare Bpiscopo marcharum ordinis de privacionem Septembris, gavit the per Gaufrido sextodecimo. Eome duodeeim Bnani Aprilis, Petrum per viij.
parrochialis Donaldi Item super (sic), Bermingham [Bermingham]
_reete,
1661
This papal damp privacionem [I can't give the precise day when Porcel promised to pay the above annat, as the damp has injured the entry in the Official Codex.]

2. Die ultima eiusdem (Nov.), Donatus Magruaire, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie S. Enani de Dronrath [Drumraney], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privationem Thome Nungunt [recte, Nugent?] faciendam. Coll. eodem Rome apud S. Petrum anno, etc., ut supra (mcccxxlv.), decimoseptimo Kalendas Aprilis, anno xv°. or xvj. (1445-47, f. 2.)

Diversor. Pii. II.

MCCCCLVIII.


MCCCCLXII.

1. Die v eiusdem (Nov.), Eugenius Maconaghri, clericus Ardakaden. dioc., ut principalis, etc., obligavit se Camere, nomine Willyalmi (sic)
in the Annat entry, viz., Eugenii alias "Vathne Oumulmoyd [O'Molloy].
*This letter I believe to be, in this case, U in its old form.

1445-47, f. 2.
1 Kyllulagh.—This place is called in the papal Registers Killwelach; in the Taxation (1302-6), Killolach, where its yearly value is given at 100s.; it is now known as Killulagh, and is a parish in the barony of Delvin, co. of Westmeath. In the Martyrology of Donegal, where it appears as Gill-Vailleach, S. Lonan (12 Nov.) is given as its patron-saint.
Omulkearayn, super annata perpetue vicarie de Muleandegari,\textsuperscript{2} Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., triginta librarum sterlingorum, vacanture per privacionem Comarci [\textit{recte}, Cormaci] Magruoirk, in forma iuris fiendum, et conferende eidem, Piacie, nono Kal. Octobris, anno quinto. (1462–64, \textit{f. 4}.)

\textbf{MCCCCLXIII.}

1. Die vj. eiusdem (Juli), Johannes Mackarmiky, presbyter Ardakadensis dioc., ut principalis, etc., obligavit se Camere, nomine Johannis Oseygale [O'Sheil?], super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Drumrahne [Drumraney], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., viginti-quatru marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis ex eo quod quidam Thomas Macgruor ilium per annum et ultra, absque eo quod se facet ad presbyteratus ordinem promoveri, detinuit, prout detinet; et collate eidem Petreoli Senenis dioc., octavo Idu Novembris, anno quinto. (\textit{F. 148}.)

\textbf{MCCCCLXIII.}

1. Dicta die (xxj. Mar.), Tadeus Olongan, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie, plebanie nuncupate, de Annurhir [Ardnurcher], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., centum marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis alias per privacionem Henrici King, in forma iuris; et nune collate eidem per modum \textit{Pernde valere}, Rome quinto Kalendas Februrii, anno sexto. Restituta [fuit bulla], de mandato domini Thesaurarii. (1464, \textit{f. 11}.)

2. Dicta die (vj. Maii), Rogerus Ofargayl, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie de Lochsdyne alias de Lochsendelle [Ballymore], Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum, vacature per privacionem Rorici Macmurchertyng [Mac Murtagh], in forma iuris fiendum; et conferende eidem Rome xj. Kalendas Marcii, anno quinto. (\textit{F. 42}.)

\textbf{Diversor. Pauli II.}

\textbf{MCCCCLXVI.}

1. Dicta die (iiij. Feb.), Eugenius Mackarmaic [Mac Cormac], canonicus Ardakadensis, ut principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, nomine Maurii Omulkeraun, clerici Midensis dioc., super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Mulenger [Mullingar], dicte Midensis dioc., cuius fructus, etc., viginti-quatru marcharum sterlingorum commune extimatione, vacature per privacionem Cormachi Magruoke, eiusdem ecclesie perpetui vicarii in forma iuris, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur sibi provideri de eadem, sub dat. Rome, tertio Nonas

1462–64, \textit{f. 4}.  
1 Per. \textit{vicarage de Muleandegari.}—Mullingar. O'Donovan (\textit{Four Masters, ad an. 1306}) says: "According to tradition this place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna." The parish church was Impropricate, Cogan (\textit{Hist. of Meath}) says, to the priory of Duleek, and was governed by a vicar. In the \textit{Taxation} (1302-6) the church of Mullingar, with the chapel of Kennegh is valued at 40 marks yearly, the Tenth comes to 53s. 4d. The yearly value of the vicarage is fixed at 12 marks, and the tenth of the same is 16s. In a \textit{Taxation} (31 Henry VIII.), the vicarage of Mullingar is valued at 5l. 15s. 0d.

The above bull did not take effect, as appears from the \textit{obligation} entered into by Maurice Omulkearayn later on.
Januarii, anno secundo. Et promisit dicto nomine solvere annatam dicte vicarie infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis dicte Camere, etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] quia privatio in forma iuris. (1465-66, f. 52.

2. Dicta die (xxiv. Maii), Eugenius Carmuch, canonicus ecclesie Ardacadensis, ut principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, nomine Emudi [Edmundi] Tryell [recte, Tyrell ?], presbyteri Midensis dioec., super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Prothomayn, dicte dioec., cuinis fructus, etc., sexdecem marcharum sterlilgorum communi extimatione; that vacat ad presens, et taindo tempore vacavit quod de eius verno vacationis modo certa noticia non habetur. Et mandatur sibi provideri sub dat. Rome sexto Idus Maii, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte parrochialis ecclesie infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos sub penis dicte Camere, in meliori forma, etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato dominorum de Camera, quia detinetur per certos laicos, etc., d. Falcone refferente. (F. 106.)

3. Dicta die (xj. Julii), Patricius Oluoneym, clericus Midensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Lyimelia [Lynnally] dicte dioec., cuinis et annexarum suarum fructus decemceto marcharum sterlilgorum commune extimatione, vacantis per non promotionem Tathie Omaluaid, olim ipsius ecclesie perpetue vicarii, ad sacerdotium non factam; et etiam tanto tempore vacavit quod eius collatio est ad sedem Apostolicam devoluta. Et mandatur provideri sibi de cadem, sub dat. Rome sexto Nonas Julii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte vicarie, hic in curia infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato dominorum [Camere Apostolice], quia pro Hibernico, etc. (F. 136.)


1465-66, t. 106.

1 Prothomayn.—Recte, Portloman, i.e. the port, bank, or fort of St. Lomman, whose feast day is, according to the Calendar of O'Clerly, the 7th February. This parish is in the barony of Corkaree, co. of Westmeath. The old church, in ruins, is situated on the shore of Lough Owe; its dimensions, as given in Cogar's Meath, are seventy-seven feet in length by twenty feet four inches wide. In the Thachrov it is valued at 4l. 3s. 4d. yearly. "Lomman, of Loch b Uair, in Ui-Mac-Uais, in Midhe." (O'Clerly's Calendar.)

F. 137.

2 Mon. B. Marie de Connall.—Greatconnell in the barony of Connall, co. and dioec. of Kildare. A priory for Regular Canons of St. Austin was founded here in 1202, or, according to Clyn's Annals, in 1211, by Meyler Fitz Henry, whose father was a natural son of king Henry I. He brought canons here from the priory of Lanthony in Monmouthshire, and dying in 1220, was buried in the chapter house of this priory. Walter Wellesly was prior of this house when he was promoted to the see of Kildare, in 1529—he died in 1539, and is buried here.
Et mandatur uniri per modum confirmationis unionis, sub dat. Rome quarto Kalendas Julii, anno secundo. Et promiserunt solvere annatam dicte parochialis [ecclesia] infra sex menses immediate post habitum possessionem computandos, sub penis Camere, etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato dominorum de Camera, quia pro Hibernico, et est vocatis quorum interest, etc. (F. 137.)

Lib. Annatar. Pauli II.
MCCCCLXVIII.

MCCCCLXX.
1. Dicta die (xxv. Junii), una bulla pro Donaldo Okyngha, clerico Midensis dio., super provisione rectorie parochialis ecclesie de Colm-fadafuarayn1 dicte Midensis dio., cuius fructus octo marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione; vacantis per non promotionem Dermitii Ma Cea gayn, olim ipsius ecclesie rectoris, non (sic) factam Et mandatur provideri de dicta ecclesie sub dat. Rome, octavo Idus Februarii, anno sexto. Restituta [fuit bulla] sine obligatione, de mandato, quia dicte octo marche non ascendunt sumnam, etc. (F. 241.)

Diversor. Sexti IV.

1474.
1. Dicta die (vj. Aprilis), una bulla pro Ricardo Whyte, monacho ordinis Cisterciensis, super commenda rectorie parochialis ecclesie de Discert,1 Midensis dio., cuius fructus octo marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione; que vacat ad presens, eidem Ricardo facienda.

1469-70, f. 241.
1 Colm-fadafuarayn.—Recte, Cituain-fada-Fuarayn, i.e. the long meadow of the spring, now Clonfad, a parish in the bar of Partiullagh, co. of Westmeath. It is, I believe, identical with Cluain-fada Libran, i.e. St. Libran's long meadow, of which note v, ad an. 835, of the Four Masters, says, "now Clonfad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, in a parish of the same name, about 2 miles to the north of Tyrrell's Pass." In a note in the copy of the Pelire Aengus, preserved in the Lesbhar Breac, at 21st August, it is stated that Cluain-foda Píne, in Fera Túlach, was otherwise called Cluain-foda Libren. The 5th of the Ides of March (=11th March) is St. Libren's feast-day

1474, f. 205.
1 Discert.—Now Dysart, a parish
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

Patet per bullam sub dat. Rome xv. Kalendas Aprilis, anno tertio. Restituta de mandato, quia non ascedit summam, etc. (1474, F. 208.)

1476.
1. Die xxiiij. Februarii, dominus Eugenius Omuleych (? lege Omuleych), presbyter Midensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Loymak, midensis dioec., cuius fructus vigintiquatuor marcharum sterligerorum communi extimatione, vacature per privationem Patritii Olueych (? lege Olveych), dicte ecclesie perpetui vicarii, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam factiendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Eugenio de dicta perpetua vicaria sub dat. Rome pridie Nonas Februarii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte perpetue vicarie Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla], de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris, etc. (1475-76, f. 90.)

1478.

1478.
1. Die predicta (iiij. Aprilis), dominus Thomas Odulyn, clericus Midensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Armagar [Ardnurcher], dicte Midensis dioec., cuinr fructus sexdecim librarum sterligerorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignationem Concofini Oduly, nuper ipsius in the baronies of Moysheal and Rathconrath, co. of Westmeath, but chiefly in those of Moysheal and Magheradernon, in the same county. The feast of St. Maclilmile, whose wilderness or hermitage (Hibernian, Disert) gave its name to this parish, was kept on the 30th of July. "The old church of Dysart was beautifully situated on the western bank of Lough Ennell. It measures seventy-three feet by twenty feet three inches. There is a holy well near the churchyard, called Tobor-Multilly. It used to be frequented on the 29th of May. (Cogan’s Dic. of Meath.) In the (1502-6) Taxation Dissard, as it is called there, is valued at 8 marks yearly. In that of 31 Henry VIII. the rectory of Dysartale is valued at £2 2s. 6d. 1475-76, f. 90. 

1 Loymak—Likely a corruption of Moylagh, which is a parish in the barony of Fore, co. Meath. Of the old church nothing now remains save the bell-tower, and some of the foundation walls. Cogan (Dic. of Meath) says that this church was appropriate to Fore abbey. In the Taxation (1603-6) where it is called Molich, it is valued at 10 marks yearly, and in a Taxation (31 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Moylaghe, in the deanery of of Foure, is valued at 7½ 5s. Od. 1477-78, f. 235.

1 Monstrum de Beatitudine.—Bective, in Meath, founded from Mellifont, xiv. day of Januarii, 1146, and called in Irish, Leictride, in Latin de Beatitudine, and commonly Bective. (Ussher’s Syn-logy Vet. Epist. Hib., p. 149.) Ware says that it was founded by Murchard O’Meighlin, king of Meath, between 1146 and 1151. According to a MS. in Trinity College Library, Dublin (E. 3, 8, p. 65), its foundation dates from 1146.
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eclesie perpetui vicarii, apud sedem Apostolicam factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thome de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub dat. Rome octavo Kalendas Marci, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetue vicarie Camere Apostolice, vel Collectori infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato, quia pro Hibernico, etc. (1478–79, f. 1.)

1479.

1. Dicta die (xv. Feb.), dominus David Ocasy, presbyter Midensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis eclesie Beate Marie de Lochseudi [Ballymore], dictae Midensis dioec., cujus fructus, etc., sexaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis alias certo modo. Et mandatur provideri dicto David de dicta eclesia, sub dat. Rome quarto Nonas Februarii, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae rectorie eadem Camere aut Collectori infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis pacifice (sic) computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla], de mandato, quia pro Hibernico. (F. 156.)

2. Die predicta (x.) dicti mensis (Martii) dominus Cornelius Ykayssy, fratris [recte, frater] Sancti Johannis Jerlimitani Hospitalis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus Beate Marie de Lochseudi, ordinis S. Augustini, Midensis dioec.; de monasterio monialium desolato in prioratum conventualem ordinis S. Augustini reduci; cujus fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis alias certo modo. Et mandatur provideri dicto Cornelio de dicto prioratu, cum receptione habitus, sub dat. Rome quinto Kal. Marci, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus eadem Camere Apostolice, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla], de mandato, quia pro Hibernico paupere, etc.; et est in eventum, etc. (F. 169.)

1481.


1480-81, f. 153.

1 Kennealarga.—This is the territory in Ely-O'Carroll, called in Irish Omael-Forga, and in English Kinelarga, which is nearly, if not exactly, co-extensive with the present barony of Ballybrit, in the King's county. See Irish Topog. Poems, note 760; also, Leobhar na gCeart, pp. 78, 79, note 4.
in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc, Restituta [fuit bulla], de mandato, quia pro Hibernico. (1480-81, f. 153.)

1483.

1. Die vij. eisdem (Juliij), dominus Maurus Yconeuyr, ordinis Fratrum Minorum professor, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii S. Petri de Cluyenaaridt [Clonard], ordinis S. Augustini, Midensis dioc., eius fructus, etc., duodecim marcharum sterlingorum secundem communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, quod vacat ad presens, et tanto tempore vacavit quod eius collatio est devoluta ad sedem Apostolicam. Et mandatur provideri eodem monasterio de persona prefati Mauri sub dat. Rome pride Nonas Maii, anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii in partibus Collectori, infra sex menses a die habite possessionis compandos, sub penis Camere, etc., etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] sub prefata obligatione, quia in litteris apostolicis constat alium tenere de facto dictum monasterium et quia pro Yberneo, etc. Juravit, etc. (1483, f. 99.)

2. Die xij. eisdem (Juliij), dominus Willelms Ofaelain, clerious Lismorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus monasterii Beate Marie de Tristyynach\(^1\) alias de Kylbisky, per priorem solitii gubernari, ordinis S. Augustini, Midensis dioc., eius fructus, etc., septuagintaquinque marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantis per obitum quondam Simonis Nugent, ipsius monasterii dum viveret prioris, apud Sedem Apostolicam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Willelmo de dicto prioratu sub dat. Rome Kal. Julii, anno duodecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus infra octo menses proxime sequentes, sub penis et in forma Camere, etc. Et postmodum die xij. eisdem, dominus Johannes Ofalean (sic), canonicus Fernenis, fructuum Camere Apostolice debitorum in Ibernia Collector, sponte accessit predicta obligationi, et obligavit se in similum forma et solvendum dictam annatam dicti prioratus, infra octo menses predictos, etc. Juravit, etc. (F. 101.)

1484.

1. Dicta die (xvij. Maii), Johannes Ogoban [Ogowan, alias Smith], decanus Kelmoren, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, nomine domini Cristoferi Fuyssimnd [Fitzsimon], monachi monasterii Sanctorum Taurini et Fesini [recte, Fechini] de Fauor [Fore], per priorem soliti gubernari, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Midensis dioc., pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii, eius fructus, etc., octuaginta marcharum argenti secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum

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1483, f. 101.

\(^1\) *Mon. B. Marie de Tristyynach.* — Now Tristernach; it is in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath. Geoffry de Constantine, one of the earliest English emigrants, founded a house here for Regular Canons of S. Austin. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and was also known as the priory of Kibix, because it was situated in the parish of that name, which is so called from its patron, the virgin St. Bishops, whose feast-day is the 28th of June.
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non excedunt; vacantis per obitum quondam Edimundi Fuysymn, ipsius monasterii dum viveret prioris, extra Romanam curiam defuncti. Et mandatur conferri dictus prioratus prefato dno Christofero, sub dat. Rome quarto Idus Aprilis anno tertio decimo. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos sub penis Camere, etc. Juravit, etc. Data [fuit bulla] sub prefata obligatione, quia in bulla narratur quendam Rogerium Macregnet, dicti monasterii monachum, detinuisse per quinque menses et ultra, et adhuc detinere, etc., et quia pro Ibernico, etc. (1483–84, f. 106.

Diversor. Innoc. VIII.

1485.


2. Dicta die (xxj. Januarii), dominus Menandus de Garderiis, canonicus Olorensis, ut principalis, et privata persona, obligavit se Camere Apostolice [nomine] domini Galfridi alias Geoffredi Odale, presbyteri Midensis dioc., pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancte Meygneti [sic], Virginis de Raghwyre [Rathwire] alias de Killyhukin [Killucan], 2 dictae dioc., cuius fructus, etc., centum floren. auri de Camera secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantis alias per obitum quondam Mauriti Brown, eiusdem ecclesie dum viveret rectoris, extra Romanam curiam defuncti, licet quidam Johannes Wale alias puperbull, presbyter dictae dioc., de facto et absque aliquo titulo per aliquod tempus detinuit prout detinet indebite occupatam. Et mandatur provideri eodem Galfrido de dicta rectoria sub dat. Rome pridie Nonas Januarii, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam pre-

1484–85, f. 59.

1 Par. ecc. S. Meygnete V. de Raghwsyre (Rathwire) alias de Killyhukin (Killucan).—This parish is in the baronies of Delvin and Farhill in Westmeath. S. Luican built an abbey here—his feast-day is the 27 July. The church of Rathwire is valued in the Taxation at 40 marks yearly. Cogan (Hist. Meath Dioc.) quotes Calendar (Richard II.?) 1, p. 5, as stating that Wm. Cockes was presented to the church of St. Margaret of Rathwire. I suppose that Margaret represents Meygnete. The Irish speaking people always call this place, according to O’Donovan, Rath Guaire.

2 Par. ecc. S. Meygneti, etc.—This second provision of Rathwire was made, I suppose, because the true value of the benefice was not given in the first provision.
dictam infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis, etc., etc. Data [fuit bulla], quia in bulla narratur intrusus, et quia pro Ibernico. (F. 64.)

3. Die iij. eiusdem (Martii), dominus Johannes Obardan, clericus Ardekadensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, nomine domini Donaldi Ofergayll, monachi monasterii Beate Marie de Flumine Dey [recte, Dei, Kilbeggan], Cistertiensis ordinis, Midensis dioc., pro annata dicti monasterii, cuius fructus, etc., vigintiquatuor marcharum sterllorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacatuer per privationem domini Cormaci Macmurcartayg, dicti monasterii abbatiss, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri in eventum (sic) privationis in forma iuris faciende, de dicto monasterio, sub dat. Rome duodecimo Kalendas Februearii, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam Collectorii in partibus, infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere, etc. Juravit, etc. Data [fuit bulla], de mandato, quia pro Ibernico. (F. 91.)


1487.

1. Die xj. Aprilis, d. Eugenius Mackonkagey [recte, Mackonkagry], presbyter Ardakadensis dioc., procurator constitutus ab Oliverio Nugent, vicario parrochialis ecclesie de Raccheoney,1 Midensis dioc., prout de procurationis mandato patet, manu Eugenii Orodokaym, clerici dicti dioec., notarii publici, vigere dicti mandati recogniti et dimissi [in Camera Apostolica], obligavit dictum Oliverium pro annata vicarie parrochialis ecclesie villa Castri de Deluyn,2 dictae dioec., cuius fructus, etc., viginti-

1486-87, f. 111.

1 Raccheoney.—Eubha Chonail, i.e. Conail's rect-land, mentioned by the Four Masters and assumed to be County Down, although its name is commonly anglicised Rathconnell, which sound is still retained by some of the old people; it is corruptly anglicised Rathconnell (Joyce: Irish Names). Rathconnell parish is situated in the baronies of Moyashel and Magheradernou, co. of Westmeath. This church appears in the Papal Taxation of 1303-6, as Rathconnil, and is valued there at 20 marks yearly. The old church, a fine ruin, as Lewis calls it (Topog. Dict.), measures about seventy feet by twenty-two. The tower, a lofty one, stands on the north side of the church: the baptismal font also remains. (See Cogan's Dioc. of Meath.)

In a Taxation [31 Henry VIII.] the perpetual vicarage of this church is valued at £2 6s. 1ld. annually.

2 Village of Delvin, alias Castletown-Delvin, Now Delvin, alias Castletown-Delvin,
quattuor (sic) librarum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem, etc., per privationem Johannis Soli, illius vicarii extra curiam faciendam, vacature. Et de qua mandatur provideri dicto Oliverio sub dat. xv. Kalendas Aprilis, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam infra unum mensem post habitam possessionem computandum, sub penis Camere, et juravit. (1486–87, f. 111).


A parish in the barony of the same name (called in Irish Dáilbín Mor, i.e. Delvin the Great), and co. of Westmeath. This territory of Delvin belonged originally to the O'Finnalains. The last of this family who had possession of it was Ceallach ua Fiandallain, mentioned by the Four Master at the year 1174. They were dispossessed soon after by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who gave their territory to his brother-in-law, Sir Gilbert de Nugent, one of his knights, ancestor of the Earls of Westmeath. In the papal Taxation named above the yearly value of the church of Delvin is set down at xii. marks. In that of Henry VIII. (an. xxxi.) the per. vicarage of the same is valued at £14 18s. 6d. yearly.

F. 118.

3 S. Jo. Bapt. de Kilkenne.—"A monastery was erected here, about the middle of the sixth century, by St. Canice, which was called after him Cell-Chainmigh, and from which the parish and barony of Kilkenny-West derive their name." (Cogan: Dioc. of Meath.) Archdall (Monasticon) quoting Ware and Lodge, says that a priory or hospital, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, for Crossbearers or Crouched Friars, was founded here by Friar Thomas, a priest and grandson of Sir Thomas Dillon, who came into Ireland in 1198.
4. Die dicta (xxvj. Aprilis), Ruoricus Magruoree, frater Hospitalis S. Johannis Baptiste Jerlimitan.\(^1\) Midensis (sic) dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata S. Patritii de Mywurra [Moyvore],\(^5\) cuius octo; et de Baleomoryn, locorum Midensis dioc. parrochialium ecclesiarium rectoriarum, cuius quinque marucharum sterlingorum secundum communem, etc.; per constitutionem Lateranensem vacantium. Et de qua rectoria Sancti Patritii mandatur provideri dicto Patritio [recte, Ruoric], et eidem uniri alia de Baleomoryn\(^5\) [Ballymorin], sub dat. sexto Kalendas Aprilis, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam infra unum mensem postquam habuerit possessionem Collectori Camere in partibus, sub penis Camere, et juravit. (F. 116.)


6. Die dicta (x. Oct.), Reverendus pater dominus Odo Ydugnaech, canonicus monasterii Sancte Trinitatus de Launde Dei alias de Ballybagain [recte, Ballyboggan], ordinis Sancti Augustini, Midensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata monasterii Sanctorum Johannis et Petri de Clonairde [Clonard], ordinis et dioc. predictorum, cuius (fructus) sedecim marucharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem, etc., cuius auctoritate ordinaria prefectus fuerat; et de novo de persona sua eidem monasterio provideri mandatur, sub dat. pridie Nonas Augusti, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori Camere in partibus, infra octo menses proxime sequentes, sub penis Camere, et juravit, etc. (1487–88, f. 16.)

1488.

1. Dicta die (vij. Aug.), dominus Theobaldus Marcharibert, presbyter Medensis (sic) dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Multerfaranan\(^1\) dicte dioc., cuius

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\(^1\) *Hospitalis S. Jo, Bapt., etc.—* The same as that mentioned in the entry immediately preceding, I should say.

\(^2\) *Rectori S. Patritii de Moyvora.—* Moyvore in the barony of Rathconrath, co. of Westmeath. In the Taxation it is valued at 4 marks yearly. Carlisle (Topog. Dict.) gives Templepatrick as an alias for it.

\(^3\) *Ballymorin.—* Now Ballymoran, in the barony of Rathconrath. It does not appear in the Taxation.

\(^4\) *Multerfaranan.—i.e. Faranna’s*
DIOCESIS MIDENSIS

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decim; et que mandatur conferri eidam Theobaldo; necnon pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de Portenasengan dictae dict., cuius trium marcharum sterilorum fructus, etc., non excedunt; et que parrochialis ecclesia mandatur uniri dictae rectorie quamdiu prefatus Theobaldus illam obtinuerit, sub dat. Rome quarto (aut quinto) Nonas Julii, anno quarto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis et in forma Camere, etc. Juravit, etc. Data [fuit bulla] quia pro Ibernico. Et ultra promissa obligavit se in simili forma prefatus Theobaldus pro fructibus male perceptis ex dicta rectoria, et iterum juravit, etc. (F. 157.)

1492.

1. Die xxv. Aprilis, 1492, dominus Mauritius Dalton, clericus Medensis (sic) dict., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patritii Medensis cuius fructus, etc., quatuor; ac prioratus monasterii Sancte Besge de Kyllbesgy [recte, Cill Bigsige, Kilbixy] alias B. Marie de Drishteman [Tristernagh], ordinis S. Augustini, prefate dict., per priorem soliti gubernari; cuius etiam fructus, etc., sexaginta marcharum sterilorum, etc., non excedunt; vacaturorum per privationem in forma iuris Et mandatur provideri dicto Mauritio in eventum de dictis parrochialis et prioratu, sub dat. Rome pridie Kalendas Aprilis, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, ad duos mensas post habitam possessionem, sub penis Camere; et iuravit quia privato in forma iuris. (1491-92, f. 183.)

2. Die xxv. Junii, Geraldus Dalton, clericus Medensis dict., presens et principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de Rathenauait alius Villepagani, dictae dict., que tanto tempore vacavit, etc., et cuius fructus vigintiquatuor marcharum argenti sterilorum communi extimatione, etc., non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Geraldio, pro privationem faciendam in partibus de Motolano Ocuokuan? dictae ecclesie possessoris, per bullas sub dat. Rome

mills, now Multyfarnam, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, in Westmeath. In the Taxation it is called Molifeinan and Moliferman, and is there valued at 100s. yearly; in Henry VIII.'s Taxation the rectory of Molifeinan is valued at £3 10s. 6d. yearly. A house for Conventual Franciscans was founded here by William Delamer, Cogan (Dioc. Meath) says in 1306, Ware, Archdall, etc., say in 1326, and Father Hugh Ward says in 1379. In 1460 the Observant Franciscans succeeded the Conventuals. See Cogan's Dioc. of Meath, where much of the story of that famous house is recounted. F. 157.

2 Portenasengan. — i.e. the port or landing place of the ants, now Portashagan, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, co. of Westmeath. The ancient parish ch., the walls of which have been pulled down, stood on the brink of Lough Ovel; it was forty feet by seventeen. In the papal Taxation the rectory of this parish is valued at 6 marks yearly, and the perpetual vicarage at 1 mark yearly. In a Taxation of the 31 Henry VIII. this vicarage is valued at £2 8s. 6d. yearly — the rectory does not appear in Henry's Taxation. 1491-92, f. 183. 1 Par. ecclesie S. Patritii Medensis.— Not identified. F. 181.

2 Rathenauait alius Villa pagani.— Painestown? a parish in the barony of Duleek Lower, co. of Meath. In the Taxation (1302-6) the church of the villa of Pagam is valued at 8l., and in that of Henry VIII., I find that the rectorie de Payneston, in the deanery of Duleek, taxed as worth £22 2s. 8d. yearly. Rathenauait is called in a Register of the Camera Apostolica, Rathenauarte.
Obligationes pro annatis

octavo Kalendas Junii, anno viij.; et sub penis Camere promisit satisfacere Collectori in partibus, infra sex mensas post habitam possessionem. Restituta [fuit bulla] quia privatio, etc., etc. (F. 181.)

3. Die xxvij. Junii, Eugenius Ycollanat, presbyter Ardakadensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolicæ pro annata monasterii Beate Marie de Kilbengait alias de Benedi[c]tione (Bective), Cisterciensis ordinis, Midensis dioc., vacantis apud sedem [Apostolicam], libera resignatione Dermitii Oschuonet? apud sedem Apostolicam factam; cuius vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum; et pro Balecassen Killa-loir, ac de Ballenag⁴ rectoriarum; neeon de Baleanurechyr [recte, Baile-ath-an-urchair, Ardnurcher alias Horseleap], parrochialium ecclesi-arum perpetuæ vacantis vicariorum dictæ dioc., vacanturam per devolutionem; quœræ insimul fructus septuaginta duarum marcharum simulium; et suprascriptum monasteriæ mandatur prefato Eugenio commendari; de reliquis vero mandatur provideri per bullas sub dat. Rome tertio Nonas Maii, anno viij. Et promisit solvere infrascriptum (sic) annatam infra quatuor mensas Collectori in partibus; et iuravit. Restitute [fuerunt bulle], quia est vocatis qui fuerit (sic) evocandi, et per privationem fiendum in partibus. (F. 182.)

Diversor. Alexandri VI.

1493.

1. Die xxiiiij. eiusdem (Oct.), dominus Ricardus Wyte, monachus monasterii Beate Marie de Kilbengan (? Kilbengait) alias de Benedictione, Cisterciensis ordinis, Midensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolicæ pro annata dicti monasterii, cuius fructus, etc., triginta octo marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimatione valorem annum, etc., non excedunt, vacaturi per subrectionem [recte, subrep-tionem] litterarum (sic) apostolicae impetrations dicti monasterii facte alias in personam domini Eugenii Ychonalta, presbyteri Ardakadensis dioc., prout patet libro viij. annatarum domini Innocentii, folio 179. Et providetur idem dno Ricardo de dicto monasterio sub dat. Rome, tertio Octobris, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra quatuor mensas a die babendo possessius computandos, sub penis Camere, etc. Juriavit, etc. Pro Ibernico qui narravit in bulla alium possidentem. (1493-94, f. 98.)

2. Die xxv. eiusdem (Oct.), dominus Cornelius Ocallan, presbyter Midensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolicæ pro annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Arnurchayr [Ardnurcher] dictæ dioc., cuius fructus, etc., vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum se-cundum communem extimationem valorem annuum, etc., non excedunt; que vacat ad presens, et tanto tempore vaæavit quod eius collatio est ad sedem Apostolicam devoluta, licet quidam Cormacus Okyng, presbyter dictæ dioc., illam detineat indebitè occupatam. Et mandatur provideri

F. 182.

2 Rectoriarum de Balecassen Killaloir, ac de Ballenag.—Not identified.
1497.

1. Dicta die (xij. Julii), Roricus Ykallayn, canonici monasterii Beate Marie de Dirmach [Durrow] ordinis S. Augst, Medensis dioe, pro annata dicti monasterii, cuius vigintisex ac vicaria parochialis ecclesie de Arnurcbair [Ardnurcher], dicte dioe, cuius vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum fructus, etc., non exceedunt; vacantium alias per privationem dominii Magonii Olongayn, alias per ordinarium loci per suam diffiniti- vem sententiam extra Romanam curiam factam. Et mandatur conferri dictus prioratus eidem domino Willelmo, et prefata rectoria uniri eidem monasterio perpetuo, sub dat. Rome septimo Idus Octobris, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra annum et mensem, sub penis Camere, etc. Juravit, etc. Data [fuit bulla], quia in bulla narratur prefatum Magonium adhuc possidere; et cum clausula vocatis [vocandis]. (F. 102.)

2. Dicta die (ut supra) Oddo Oluamin, clericus Mindensis [recte, Mi- densis] dioe, obligavit se Camere pro annata perpetuae vicaria parochialis ecclesie de Linela [Lynally] dicte dioe, vacantis per devolutionem; et cuius fructus, etc., triginta marcharum sterlingorum non exceedunt;

1493-94, f. 102.

1. Mons. E. Marie de Dirmach.—In Irish Dairmagh, i.e., the plain of the oaks. An older name still for it was Ros-grennach, and it was called also Druim-Cain, i.e. the Beautiful Ridge: at present it is known as Durrow. It is in the barony of Ballycowan, King's co., three miles from Tulismore. A far famed abbey was founded here, according to O'Donovan, in 550 or thereabouts. Long afterwards, “in 1186, Hugh de Lacy set about building a castle at Dur- row. For this purpose he seized the abbey-lands, drove out the neighbouring Celtic proprietor, named Fox, and proceeded to build his castle with the stones of Columbia's monastery and churches.” (Bp. Healy's Ireland's Ancient Schools, etc.) Later a house of canons following St. Austin’s rule, succeeded to Columbia’s abbey. Sad to say, the canons in their turn, fell under the lash of a spoiler ruder still than De Lacy. In the 4th year of her reign Queen Elizabeth leased away their house to one Nicholas Her- bert, for 21 years, at a rent of £10 an- nually; later on she gave it to him for his life time—and then to his sons, etc. (Pat. Rolls, etc.)

2 Rectoria par. ecclesie Mayleimach.

—Not identified.


Diversor. Juli. II.

1506.

1. Die dicta (29 Juli), d. Willermus Nucen (recte, Nugent?), presbyter Medensis (sic) dioc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesia de Kuilhac,2 Medensis dioc., vacantis certo modo, etc., cuius fructus, etc., viginti octo marcharum sterlingorum, etc., de qua provideri mandatur eidem G(uillelmo) sub dat. xv. Kalendas Julii, anno 3o. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam quamprimum fuerit assecutus possessionem, etc. Jubavit [recte, Juravit], etc. Restituta [fruit bulla], quia Ibernicus. (1506, f. 220.)

1507.


1497-98, f. 116.
1 Milach.—The same as Moylagh, which is a parish in the barony of Fore, co. of Meath. "The church stood on a hill, in the midst of a wild and beautiful country. The traces of the spoiler are here, for the old temple has been torn down, and almost uprooted. All that remains is the bell-tower, which is of considerable height, and commands an imposing view of the surrounding neighbourhood. The castle of Moylagh, now a heap of ruins, stands a short distance from the church." (Cogan's Dioc. of Meath.) In the papal Taxation, Mailach, in the deanery of Pavoria [Fore] is valued at 10 marks yearly. In a Taxation of the 31 Hen. VIII. the rectory of Moylagh's yearly value is 7l 5s. Od. 1506, f. 220.

1 Kuilhac.—? Killagh, a parish in the barony of Delvin, nearly 3 miles (8.) from Castletown-Delvin. The old church, a ruin, still remains—it measures about 70 feet by 14. Or it is, perhaps, Killagh, in the barony of Fore, co. Meath. Killagh alias Kilwellagh rectory is valued in a Taxation of 31 Hen. VIII. at 13l 1s. 6d. yearly—it appears there in the deanery of Mullingar. In a' hall of Martin V., Kylwellach church is stated to be dedicated to St. Conanus; a blunder, no doubt, of the scribe, for Lomanus or Lonan.
1511.

1. Dicta die (xxv. Martii), dominus Cornelius Mageocagayn, presbyter Midensis diae, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Noue Ville de Fertulac [Newtown], dicte diae, vacantis per obitum Constantini Machaygayan; cuius fructus, etc., duodecim marcarum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri sub dat. xj. Kalendas Martii, anno vii."c Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more hibernico, sub penis, etc. Juravit, etc. Restituta [fuit bulla], quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (1510-11, f. 67.)

Diversor. Leonis X.

1517.

1. Dicta die (iv. Maii), dominus Roricus Fronceur, prior monasterii Beate Marie Virginis de Killele,¹ Darensis diae, obligavit se pro annata prioratus Beate Marie de Birnui?², Midensis diae, certo modo vacantis, cuius fructus vigintiquatuor marcarum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et unitur primodicto prioratus quamdiu, etc., sub dat. septimo Kalendas Junii, anno quarto. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more Ibernico. Juravit. Restituta [fuit bulla] quia narrat intrusum. (1517, f. 124.)

Annate Clem. VII.

1534.

1. Dicta die (xxviiiij. Martii), dominus Thatetus Icorregain, clericus Medensis diae, sponte, etc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata uniis de Aglas moyana,³ et alterius de Droinouleyn,⁴ Medensis diae, parrochialium ecclesiariarum perpetuarum vicariarum, vacantium certo modo; quarum insimul fructus quindecim marcarum sterlingorum, etc., non excedunt. Et prima vicaria erigitur in canoniciatum et prebendam dicte ecclesie; secunda vero unitur dictis canoniciatu et prebende, sub dat. septimo Idus Martii, anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere Collectori in Ybernia, sub penis Camere, etc. Juravit, etc. (1533-34, f. 138.)

1517, f. 124.

1 Mon. D.M.V. de Killele.—In Irish Cill-Achaidh droma fado, i.e. the church of the field of the long druim or ridge. The name, says O'Donovan (note a, Annals Four Masters), is very descriptive of the locality, for a remarkable long low druim or ridge extends south-westward immediately over the village of Killeigh (as this place is now called). The monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's co., was probably founded by St. Sincheall, the elder, who died on the 36th of March, 548. On the 16th May, 1578, this abbey with all its temporal possessions, etc., was granted to Gerald earl of Kildare and his heirs, at the yearly rent of 38s. 4d., be to maintain one able horseman. (Auditor Genl.) 2 Prioratus B. Marie de Birnui?—Not identified.

1533-34, f. 138.

1 Aglas moyana.—Now Egliah, a parish partly in the barony of Ormond Lower, co. Tipperary, but chiefly in that of Egliah in King's county. S. James is the patron saint of this parish.

2 Draineueyln.—In Irish Druin-Cuilinn, i.e. Ridge or long Hill of the Holly, now Drumcullen, a parish in the south of the barony of Egliah, King's county. The old parish church, now in ruins, stands, O'Donovan says (note m, ad ann. 723, Ann. Four Masters), on the boundary between the ancient Meath and Munster. The patron of the parish, since the Anglo-Norman invasion is, according to Cogan's Dioc. of Meath), S. John. The Register of Clem. VII. says it was asserted that the right of presentation to these livings belonged to the prior and convent of Greatconnell, in the diocese of Kildare, but that they are so long vacant, that the right of appointment has lapsed to the Apostle See.
1. Dicta die (1° Julii), d. Carolus Raynaldus, clericus Midensis dioec., archideaconus eiusdem ecclesie Midensis, nomine Richardi Walshe (sic), rectoris parochialis ecclesie de Lochshewdy [Ballimore], dictae dioec., obligavit se pro annata parochialis ecclesie Sancti Patritii eiusdem Mindensis [recte, Midensis] dioec., vacantis certo modo, cuius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum, etc., non excedunt. Et mandatur uniri dicte ecclesie de Lochshewydy ad vitam dicti Richardi, sub dat. tercio Idus Maii, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectam in partibus illis infra annum, aut docere, etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] quia impetranda in forma iuris, etc. (1534-36, f. 134.)

S. Mary's Priory, Mullingar.—The priory (Thomas) and convent of the house of the Austin Canons, Mullingar, appealed to the apostolic see against John (Colton), archbishop of Armagh, inasmuch as he had instituted a perpetual chaplainy in the chapel of Kybride situated within the limits of the parish of Donnboyng (Dunboyne), which as well the present prior and convent as their predecessors, have canonically and entirely held and possessed for their own use, portione carior in eadem ductuaxet excepta a ten- rece cuius contrarior memoriam non existit. He pope sped a mandata de inquirendo to the Bishop of Theleson, dated iii°. al. Apr., an°. 19°., Bonifaci IX.

Jan., 1402.

Union of p.v. of Mullingar.—Pope on 1°. IX., by bull dated Rome, etc., at Ides of Jan., the xii. year of his pontificate united in perpetuity the perpetual carage of Mullingar (income not exceeding 30 marks sterling yearly) to the priory the same place, the yearly value of which does not exceed 60 marks, in relegationem onerum priori et conventui dicto prioratus pro tempore incumbentium, pro- ded the patron, who is the lord (domus) of Mullingar, gives his consent sereto. (Reg. Bon. IX., an. 13, f. 10.)

Jan., 1406.

St. Patrick's, Trim.—Pope Innocent II., by bull dated Viterbo, 13 Kal. Feb., ex. 9°, 2°., at the prayer of Richard Petir,ctor of the par. church of St. Patrick, gave him licence to receive, while residing at any University, or residing cura Romana, or in any of his bene- fits, the revenues, etc., of the above story and of all the other benefices he shall, or should obtain in future, omissione distributionibus ductaex actur. This licence was to hold good for five years. There was, as is usual in the cases, the proviso quod per. ecclesia adieta et alia beneficia suissmodi de- his interim non fraudentur obsequitis, animarum cura in eas quibus illa minet nullatenus negligatur. (Reg. nuc. VII., an°. 9°., lib. 15, fol. 260.)

March, 1411.

St. Mary's Priory of Molyn (Mullin- r).—The above priory, called also manus Dei, has care of souls, is a con- nual dignity, elective, and not depen- t on any other monastery; it has a yearly income not exceeding sixty marks, and is reserved to the pope's collation. It is now vacant by the demise extra curiam of its late prior, Roger Jago. The pope desiring to confer a special favour, on account of his merits, on Robert Braynok, a priest, and canon of this priory, provided him to the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, whether it should be vacant in the way before mentioned, or in any other way, . . . if its disposal belongs to him alone for this time. Decernentes . . . Given at Bologna, 6 Ides of March, an. 1°. (Reg. Jo. 23, an°. 6°. (recte 1°.), lib. 2, f. 296.)

22 Oct., 1411.

Priory of Tristernagh.—The priory of S. Mary, Tristernagh, which is con- nual, a dignity, not dependent on any other monastery or house of Regulars; the yearly income of which, deductis ipsius ac conventus prioratus etiudem oneribus, does not exceed xxx. marks, and is already (jam) reserved to the apostolic see, being vacant by the death of Ricardus Revo extrs Romanam curiun, the pope desiring to confer a special favour, in view of his merits, on Ricar- dus Hill, a canon of said priory, and expressly professed in the order, conferred on him the vacant priory, whether void in the way alleged, or in any other way, provided its disposal for this time belongs to the apostolic see alone. Notwithstanding, etc. Dat. Rome, etc., xl. Kal. Nov., an°. 3°. (Reg. Jo. 23, an°. 2°., lib. 20, f. 101.)

23 Oct., 1411.

Par. Church of S. Brandan, Agher.—The above church, which is of lay patronage, and the yearly revenue of which does not exceed xv. marks sterl., being vacant by the death of Nicholas Walle, pope John XXIII., wishing to grant a special favour to Nicholas Jordan, per- tual vicar of St. Mary's, Laracor, in the same dioe., who is recommended to him on trustworthy evidence, ordered that the said church of St. Brandan, whether vacant as stated above, or in any other way, provided that the patrons give their consent, and that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, shall be conferred on, and assigned to the same Nicholas Jordan. If in virtue of these present letters the church of St. Brandan is conferred on said Jordan, then the pope dispenses him so that he may freely and lawfully
receive, and retain it, together with the said per. vicarage, for three years, genera- 

tis consciitii et quibususcunque altis con- 

stitutionibus, etc., nequaquam obstauitius. 

But so that within said triennium he 
shall be obliged to exchange one or other of those to benefices for another compat-

ible with that which he retains—otherwise 

he shall be bound to resign omnino the 

per. vicarage. It is also provided that 

St. Brendan's and the vicarage must not 

be defranded of their due services, and 

that the cure of souls in them shall by 

no means be neglected. Given at Rome, 

etc., x° Kal. Nov., an. secundo. (Reg. 

Jo. 23, an°. 2°., lib.°. 18°., f. 229.) 

Agher is in the baronies of Lower 

and Upper Deece, co. of Meath. A Protestant 

church now occupies the site of the old 

Catholic church.

14 Dec., 1411.

Rectv. of Killeagh !—The rectory of the 

parish church of St. Conquinf de Kyllagh 

(Kyllagh?), diocese of Meath, which is 

of lay patronage, and the yearly income 

of which does not exceed 10 marks stor- 

ling, is now vacant by the death of John 

Sargeant, and has been vacant so long 

that its collation has lapsed to the apo- 

tolic see, though Robert Dextedar, who 

calls himself a priest of this dioce., holds 

it unduly, as it was conrolled to him 

symphonice intercedente praevate.

The pope, wishing to confer a special favour 

on Henry Sargeant, a clerk of this 

diocese, of illegitimate birth, but of 

whose merits he had received trustworthy 

evidence, ordered that, if vocatus dico 

Roberto et alitis qui fuerint eccrandi, 

the above charge should prove true, said 

rectory, whether vacant in the way al- 

leged, or in any other way, provided that 

at the date of these presents no one has 
a specially acquired right therein, should 

be conferred on said Henry. Notwith- 

standing, etc. Dat. Rome, etc., xviii. 

Kal. Jan., an°. secundo. (Reg. Jo. 23, 
an°. 2°., lib.°. 18°., f. 77.)

Kyllagh is in the barony of Delvin, co. 
of Westmeath, 2½ miles south of Castle-
town Delvin. In a Taxation, 31 Henry 

VIII., I find: Descanatus de Clonard, 

Rectory) de Killagh . . . £4 19s. 8d.

In the Tax. 1302-6, Deanery of Mul- 
lingary-Killylough (Killageh) . . . .

value at 100s.

24 Dec., 1411.

The Rectory of Multyfarannan.—The 

rectory of the parish church of St. 

Andrew of Multyfarannan [Multyfar- 

ham], which is of lay patronage, is 
vacant at present by the death of Robert 

Oocoyngan extra curiam, and so long 

vacant that the right of collation there- 

to has absolutely lapsed to the apostolic 

see. Pope John XXIII. wishing to con- 

fer a special favour on Bernard Macmur- 
kercoidh [Mac Murtagh], a clerk of the 

dioecese of Ardagh, who had been recom- 

mended to him on trustworthy evidence, 

and has, as he says, studied for almost 
a. years civil and canon law (in utroque-

ture) in Ireland and also at Oxford in the 
dioecese of Lincoln, and long since was 

dispensed by apostolic authority super 
defectu natalium, in consideration of his 

merits, ordered that if matters accorded 

represented, the said rectory, the yearly 
income of which does not exceed xxx. 

marks ster., whether it is vacant in the 

way alleged, or in any other way, pro- 

vided that at the date of these presents 

no one had an especially acquired right 

therein, shall be conferred on, and as- 

signed to him. Notwithstanding that 

he had lately provided him to the per- 

petual vicarage of St. Frign (?) of Killa- 
canog in the dioce. of Ardagh, the fruits 
of which do not exceed xii. marks ster., 
promised that the rectory and vicarage 

shall not be defranded of their wonted 

services, and in neither of them shall the 
cure of souls be in any way neglected. 

Given at Rome, etc., 9th Kal. January, 
an°. 2°. (Reg. Jo. 23, an°. 2°., lib.°. 
f. 148.)

In the papal Taxation 1302-6 this 

curch is valued at 100s, yearly. In a 

Taxation (31 Hen. VIII.) the Rectory de 

Moltefaran is valued at £2 16s. 6d.

8th Feb., 1411.

Par. church of Kyllamin or Kyllanyn. 

—Some time ago it was made known to 
pope Alexander V. on the part of Cam- 

dinium Margruetis [recte Magruetis], 

per. vicar of the par. church of Ballib- 

chorye, in the dioce. of Meath, that John 

Ockreyal [or Okervay], rector of the 

par. church of Kyllamin, in the above 
named dioce., having put from him God's 

holy fear, laid violent hands rashly, even 
to the shedding of blood, on Robert 

Omirrcho, clerk of this dioce., thereby 
damnably incurring the sentence of the 

major excommunication, and while so 
banned presumed to say mass publicly 

and celebrate other divine offices, thus 

contracting the stain (macula) of irrego-

larity, to the peril of his soul, and the 

scandal of many. The pope considering 

that if these charges are true said John 

has rendered himself unworthy to hold 

the aforesaid church of Kyllanyn (sic), sent 
mandatory letters to the abbot of St. 

Mary's, Kells, in said dioce., that, if 

said Cornemus is willing to accuse said John 

before him anent the charges aforesaid, 

and to bind himself in scriptis in legal 

form, after he shall have done so, John 

and the others who should be cited being 
summoned, he shall by apostolic autho-

rity decree what is just, appellationes re-

mote, etc., and moreover, if in virtue of the 

aforesaid letters the abbot should sen- 
tenaces said John to the privation of the 

curch of Kyllanyn, and should remove 

him therefrom, he shall by the same 

apostolic authority confer the said church
is vacant on said Comedins and asn it to him. But inasmuch as pope wender and Mathew, abbot of Kells, d before the presentation of the aforesaid apostolic letters to said Mathew, and apostolic see had not ex tunc provided an abbot to the aforesaid monastery, supplication was made to John XIII., on behalf of said Comedins, at he would deign to provide a suitable mony for his case. The pope lending pendentable ear to said Comedins' rest commanded the abbot of Kilbeggan, bull dated Rome, etc., vi. Ides Feb., 23, to put into execution the pro- ions of pope Alexander's letters, as if ct letters had been addressed and pro- nted to him (the abbot of Kilbeggan) ring pope Alexander's life, and that had ex tunc begun to put them into section. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 2, lib. 28, 31.)

Ballylochorye (?) recte Ballylochowair, as Ballylochowel—Loch Owel being modern representative of the old ch Wir. On the margin of Lough el there is a parish called Portloman possibly it may be *alias* for Bally- huair.

March, 1411.

Mon. of Kilbeggan Sacristy.—The office Sacristan of the Giserician monastery Kilbeggan, in this dioc., has been, and at present void by the spontaneous ignation of Patrick Magra into the aed of Gillaibert (sic) abbot of said use, as the reception and admission of the resignation deed autocqua et approbata insuetudine belong to the abbot pro spore of the same alone. The pope siring to grant a special favour to said trick, who is in priest's orders and, as asserts, expressly professed, ordered letters apostolical dated at Rome, etc., Ides of March, an. 23, that said stanship, which is a simple office, in which the holder pro tempore is nt to be removable at the abbot's l, (pro solo nutu abbatis), the yearly s, of which do not exceed three gis sterling, whether it should be cant as said before, or in any other y, provided that at the date of these sents no one had an especially ac- sighted cleric, should be conferred and assigned to the aforesaid Patrick. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 2, lib. 20, f. 188.)

une, 1412.

Rectory of Kylcealagh.—John Nugent, rest of the diocese of Meath, sent a petition in pope John XXIII. stating at the par. church of S. Louan of Ilwellagh [Killyalagh] being vacant of the aforesaid Henry O'Kelly, the prior of the monastery at Lantho- mer [Lanthony] in the dioc. of Wor- ter, who, de antiqua et approbata ac tenuis pacifice observata consuetudine, had the right of presentation to said church, presented him within the legiti- mate time for institution to Robert, bishop of Meath, who instituted him in rectorem of said church, of which, in virtue of said presentation and institution he got possession; but meeting with hindrances, molestations, and dis- turbances from Elias Borlach, calling himself a clerk of the diocese of Dublin, on account of said church, he has ap- pealed to the apostolic see. But as ex certis causis he (John) is doubtful whether his presentation to said rectory, and his obtaining the same hold good, and, as the pope has heard that the said church is known to be as yet vacant, the pope, to whom said John is much recommended, wishing to grant him a gracious favour, sent a mandate to the official of Armagh (Rome 111° Nonas Juvii, an. III.) that if vocatus dicto Enea et alius que fuerint evocandi, he should find the said church vacant in the way before mentioned, or in any other way, and that on examination said John should prove to be fit, to confer on him, and assign to him said church, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed a l. marks sterling, provided that at the date of these presents no one else has a specially acquired right therein. *Non obstantibus.* . . . . (Reg. Jo. 28, anv. 3°, lib. 1°, f. 28 Nov., 1414.

Rectory of Clonfad.—John Omigaid alias alterius nativos, a student of the dioc. of Meath, desiring to become a clerk, pope John XXIII., to whom he had, on trustworthy evidence, been re- commended for, integrity of life and conversation, was thereby induced to act graciously in his regard. Now, as he has heard that the rectory of the parish of Gluainfoda [Clonfad] of said dioc. is vacant at present by the death of Richard Ochallain, wishing to confer a special favour on said John, who says that he has studied canon law for five years, in consideration of his aforesaid merits, commanded the bishop of Concord, the abbot of Portupuro, dioc. of Clonfort, and Cornelius Orodechas, canon of Clonmacnoise, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, to confer on, and assign to said John, after he has received the clerical tonsure, the said rectory, the annual fruits, etc., of which for non-resident rectors do not exceed four marks sterling, whether it should be void as above mentioned, or in any other way, even though, etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein. Notwithstanding that lately said John, as he says, was provided to the rectory of the parish church of Villanova of Fearn- tulach [Newtown, in the baronies of Fartullagh and Moyaessel, co. West- meath], the yearly fruits of which for
non-residents do not exceed six marks sterling. By the authority of these presents he was dispensed to receive and retain ad biennium both these rectories together. Yet so that in the interim he must exchange one of them for another compatible with that which he retains. Otherwise the first of these rectories which he obtained, which est tune is decreed to be void, he must altogether relinquish. It is also provided that said rectories must not be defraded in the interim of their usual services, nor the cure of souls in them be in any way neglected. Given at Constance iv. Kal. Dec., an. 5. (Reg. Jo. 29, an. 5, I. 79, lib. 47.)

The rectory of Newtown, vac. by the death of Odo Ousarrach, was conferred on Omigaid. (Constance, Nones Nov., an. 6; Joh. XXIII.)

Clonfad is in the barony of Fartullagh, and co. of Westmeath.

23 Feb., 1415.

Recly. S. Marie de Lochsauty. — The above rectory of Lochscuddy [Ballymore] being vacant by the death of Nicholas Chaby extra curiam Ronanam, the pope, to whom Mathew Macagostraid, a clerk of the dioc. of Ardaigh, had been highly recommended for his blameless life and conversation, etc., in consideration of his merits desiring to confer a favour on him, sent a mandate, dated Constance, 7 Kal. of March, an. 5°, to the dean of Ardaigh. If after a diligent examination he should find the said Mathew fit, should said rectory, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 30 marks sterl., be vacant in the way mentioned above, or by the death of John Ichashaid extra curiam curiam, or in any other way, . . . provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein, to confer it . . . with all its rights and appurtenances on said Mathew. Instituting per se vel alium seu alios, the said Mathew, or his proctor, in his name, into the corporal possession of the above rectory. . . . Notwithstanding, . . . (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 5, lib. 47, fol. 183.)

Ballymore is in the co. of Westmeath, and bar. of Rathcomrath. In the Taxation (1502-6), where it is called Loocebu, it is valued at 40 marks yearly. The rectory of Lougheasudie is valued at £16 yearly in the Taxation (31 Henry VIII.) —Irish money.

10 Dec., 1417.

Moyvore par. church. — It was made known to-day, on the part of John Okyean, a priest of the dioc. of Meath, to pope Martin V., that some time ago the rectory of the parish church of St. Patrick of Mayoorma [Moyvore alias Templepatrick] was said to be vacant by the death of its rector, the late Donald Macluagitt extra curiam, although Thomas Macluagiti was then rector there, having been appointed by apostolic authority, on the voluntary resignation in curia of the aforesaid Donald, Margaret, the priores, and the convent of the Cistercian monastery of Loughscuddy [alias Ballymore Loughscuddy] to whom in common the right of presentation to said rectory de antiquo et approbato ac hacdomo pactice observata consuetudine pertinet, presented said John, who had been dispensed super defectu natualium, for institution to said rectory, vacant as was pretended par dolum as above, to William Yonge, archdeacon in the church of Meath, then vacant, as during such vacancy the right of institution to said rectory is known to belong de simili consuetudine (as above) to the archdeacon of Meath pro tempore alone. Said William, John having previously on that account made presents (manuscula) to some persons, instituted him as rector of the parish church aforesaid, in virtue, as he said, of his ordinary authority, licit de praestantia. John, by letter, on the pretext of the said presentation and institution, despoiled the before named Thomas of the possession of said rectory which he then held, was on that account brought by him, not ex de legione apostolicae, before Edward, bishop of Meath: subsequently a certain sum of money having been given by said John to Thomas, with that intent (propter suum), he renounced alias freely before a notary public and witnesses in illis partibus [i.e. of Ireland] his lawsuit and cause and every right which he in way had in or to said rectory, John then occupied and detained said rectory, as he denies it now unduly occupied, receiving the funds of the same likewise de facie. In the other letters apostolic the pope removed entirely every stain or note of inability and infamy contracted by said John on account of the premises (premissorum occasione), but willed, however, that he must give up really and entirely ex tunc the said rectory. Since therefore, as the pope has heard, the said rectory became void by the cession of the foreshadowed Thomas, and is void at present, and as John asserts that he does not hope for a fair trial before said bishop, the pope taking this cause into his own hands, admitting by his apostolic authority the above cession, forbidding that a new adversary should be surrogated to said John in this cause, and in consideration of his merits, deeming to confer a special favour on him, sent a mandate to the prior of St. Peter's, Newtown near Trim, to cite all and singular who considered themselves to be concerned in this matter; then to resume this cause from the point to which it had arrived in its last audience before said bishop; to proceed to the hearing of it, and then upon to a due decision, which he shall cause to be firmly observed, under pain of ecclesi-
Meath. 87

ical censure. Moreover, provided it said John was not alias an intruder said rector, the aforesaid prior was iden, on the pope's authority, to surgate him in iure huiusmodi, to confer d'ius on him, and also to provide him recto; to admit him and cause him to admitted to nullius, and to its prosecu tion and defence as they existed in said omas at the time of his cession of the reesaed rectory; and if he (Thomas) s not made said cession, then to ad t said John, and cause him to be mitted, as is usual, to such ius as d Thomas could and ought to have an admitted to. And moreover, said ior was hidden by apostolic authority confer on said John, and assign to n, post quam illam admiserit (? cess rem) as aforesaid, the above rectory, a yearly value of which does not exceed marks sterling, whether it should be cant by said cession, or in any other ry, provided that at the date of these entes no one had an especially ac cired right therein. Given at Con nce, iv. Ides Dec., an. 1274. (Reg. art. V., an. 1°, lib. 2°, f. 173.)

Moyvore alias Templepatrick, is in the rony of Rathconrath, co. of West saeth. In the Taxation of 1302-6 it is lued at 4 marks yearly.

th Dec., 1417.

The archdeaconry of Kells.—Robert acnon (or Sutton), a canon of Dublin, esented a petition to pope Martin V. uting that formerly the archdeaconry Kells, in the church of Meath, being cant by the death of Adam Lenes fra curiam, be, in virtue of certain iters granted to him by Baldassar, merly called in his obedienc. John XIII., got the expectation of one or benefices, even though that one, or e of the two benefices has the care of ile, or should be a dignity, personatus office in a metropolitan or cathedral, collegiate church, in the common or several collation, provision, presentation . . . of the archbishop of Dublin and bishop of Meath, even if the other nce should be a canony and pro nd of said metropolitan or collegiate church. Said Robert accepted within due the said archdeaconry, not (sic) how ever, a major dignity after the pontifical the said church, vacant as above men ned, and in the collation of the afo reid bishop; and having got provision erof, and obtained it in virtue of said letters, and of his acceptance and pro sion aforesaid, he has held and possessed since, and holds and possesses it at esant. But, as said petition states, id Robert fears that ex certis causis, a collation and provision do not hold ed, and as the pope has heard, the said archdeaconry is known to be still vacant alleged. The pope, in view of Robert's merits, desiring to confer on him a special favour, sent a mandate to the bishop of Civitaten and the abbots of Trim and Navan, dated Constance 3 Ides Dec., an. 1°, that they or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alias, should confer said archdeaconry, the yearly value of which does not exceed 100 marks sterling, as said Robert asserts, on him, whether it should be vacant in the way stated above, or in other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein. Inducentes . . . Robert held also the church of Slane, in the dioec. of Meath, and a canonry in the church of Dublin, with the prebend of Howth, valued at cxx. marks sterling. It was provided that the letters of pope John XXIII. licensing said Robert to hold together with the living of Slane another incom patible benefit, should, on his obtaining peaceable possession of the archdeaconry, be quo ad iunum ex huiusmodi beneficis case et sive. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 1°, lib. 8°, fol. 80.)


Kildalk.—In 1418, Edmund Earl of March and Ulster, got a license to grant to the Abbot of St. Mary's, Trim, the advowson of St. Mary's church, in his manor of Kildalk, in pure and perpetual alms. (Kings.)

All that remains of the old church, says Cogan (Dioec. of Meath), is the nave, which measures forty-four feet six inches by twenty-one feet, and a part of the bell tower. There is, he says, a holy well, now almost dried up, called Tobor-Damhnat, near the church.

31 Jan., 1418.

John Randolph, rector of the parish church of Drakestown, dioec. of Meath, states in a petition which he presented not long since to pope Mart. V. that being dispensed by apostolic authority super defectu natalium, he was duly promoted to all holy orders and obtained the perpetual vicarage of Rathco nell; subsequently he was further dispensed to receive and retain two other compatible benefices, even though they should be canonsries and prebends in a cathedral or metropolitan church; afterwards he exchanged the said perpetual vicarage for the rectory of Ballisework (Balsou), and Balsoon for the rectory of Drak estown, which he now holds. After this at said John's prayer, and in consideration of his merits, the pope granted to him yet another grace, dispensing with him so that he might receive and lawfully retain beneficium, equester et equester, et quocunque beneficis eclesiasticis with or without cure of souls, but compatible with each other, even though they should be canonsries and prebends, dignities, personatus or offices in metropolitan or
cathedral churches maiores post pontificia-
cales, or in collegiate churches principales,
if they should be otherwise (altas) canon-
ically conferred on him, or he should be
assumed or chosen thereto. (Given at
Constance, 2 Kal. Feb., an° 19. (Reg.
Mart. V., an° 1°, lib° 3, f. 122.)

8 March, 1418.

The priory of SS. Taurinus and Fechin
of Fore, order of S. Benedict, dioec. of
Meath, which is conventual, and has care
of souls, is dependent on the monastery
at Constance, of Evrecus, and ruled some
times by its own monks, and at other times by
those of Evrecus—its yearly revenue, de
deductis oneribus, does not exceed sixty marks, was
reserved by John XXIII., which reservation
is still in force, is now vacant by the death
of its prior John Croyse, extra curiam,
though it has been and is still held by
Walter Prendergast, calling himself a
monk of the same. The pope (Mart. V.)
in consideration of the merits of William
Anglond, in priest's orders and an ex-
pressly professed monk of said priory,
who, on trustworthy testimony, had
been recommended to him for his zeal
for religion, and blameless life and con-
versation, conferred said priory on him,
whether vacant as asserted above, or in
any other way, provided that its disposal
for this occasion belongs to him alone.
Given at Constance, 8 of the Ies of
March, an° 1°. (Reg. Mart. V., an°.
1°, lib° 1°, f. 41.)

19th June, 1418.

Priory of S. Jo. Bapt., etc. Charles
Macquereye, a clerk of the dioec. of Meath,
who had been recommended to pope
Martin V. as a person zealous for re-
ligion, and of blameless life and conver-
sation, etc., having made known to him
that he desired to join the friars of
the house of St. John the Baptist Kilkenzy
(West), a Hospital of St. John of Jerus-
alem, there sub regulari habitu virtutem
Domino fumulatori, the pope sent a man-
date to the bishop of Clonnaoise, the
prior of S. Peter's de Innoceentia, near
Athlone, dioec. of Elphin, and Cornelius
Orodochian, canon of Clonnaoise, if he be
fit and that no canonical impediment
should bar the way; whether the number
of the conventual brethren should be fixed
or not, to have him received there in
fratres; to see that he shall get the
religious habit, be maintained by the
house, like the rest of the religious, and
be treated with true charity in the Lord,
and should be sponte et libere desire to
make the religious profession, such as is
made by the other brethren of that house,
to receive and admit it. Now, as the
priory of said house was and is still
vacant by the death of Thomas Oacatha-
say at the apostolic see, the pope desiring
to confer a special grace on the aforesaid
Charles, in view of his merits before men-
Julii, anno 1., directed to the said bishop
of Clonnaoise and the others above
mentioned, and ordered that they or any two
or one of them, by themselves, or another,
or others, after said Charles shall have
made his religious profession, should confer
on him this priory, which is con-
ventual, has cure of souls, is elective,
and the income of which does not exceed
xxxii. marks ster. yearly, if it should be
vacant in the way alleged, or in any other
way, provided its disposal belongs at pre-

cent to the pope alone. (Reg. Mart. V.,
an° 1°, lib° , f. 222.)

6 July, 1418.

Kilullagh.—Elias Borlaich, rector of
S. Luan of Kyluclagh [Kilullagh], re-
presented to pope Mart. V. that some
time ago being desirous, for certain good
reasons to exchange his rectory, of which
he was in canonical and peaceable posses-
sion, for the canony and prebend in the
cathedral of Dublin held by Nicholas de
Vallia, he appointed as his proctor John
Horler, a priest of the dioec. of Dublin,
but afterwards, re aedile existente integra,
for good cause he recalled Horler's pro-
torship, and intimated as much to him;
but this notwithstanding, Horler ap-
pointed Robert Notyngham, a priest of
the dioec. of Meath, as his substitute;
then said Notyngham resigned the above
rectory into the hands of Edward, bishop
of Meath, who, on the presentation of
Walter, prior of Duleek, and patron of
this living, conferred it on John Notyn-
gham alias Clerk, calling himself a priest
of the dioec. of Dublin, who is now in
possession of the same. Wherefore said
Elias prays for redress. Thereupon the
pope directed the official of Armagh to
give the bishop, prior, John Notyngham,
John Horler and Robert Notyngham and
all others que fuerunt inveniunt, and inquire
diligently into the case, and if he should
find the matter to be as alleged, to remove
said John from the rectory, indict Elias
therein, and see that all the revenues of
the benefice received since its occupation
by Notyngham shall be restored to the
said Elias. Given at Geneva, 2 Nones
of July, an° 1°. (Reg. Mart. V., an° 1°,
lib° , f. 248.

25 Feb., 1420.

Archidioceasy of Kells.—Robert Sutton
(? roote Sutton) archdeacon of Kells in
the church of Meath, is so worn out with
age, and so broken down in health that
he is no longer able to serve in any
said archdeaconry, to which the care of
souls in the parish of Nobber is canoni-
cally annexed; neither is he able comode
to personally exercise the care and juris-
diction of said office. Wherefore he
proposes to resign it sponte et libere.
Mart. V., thereupon commissioned the
archbishop of Armagh to receive and admit Sutton's resignation, if he, of his own free will, desires to make it, and assign to him a provision that shall enable him *juxta presbyteratus dignitatis decentiam sustenenti*. Then, the pope desiring to confer a gracious favour on John Stanyerse, a clerk of the diocese of Lichfield, who had been highly recommended to him *de vite ac morum habitudine, attaque probitatis et virtutum moribus*, directed the archbishop of Armagh, if on diligent examination he should find Stanyerse fit for the office of archdeacon to provide him thereto, when it is vacant by the aforesaid resignation, even though it should be *actu alias quoque modo void* provided, that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein.

The income of the archdeaconry, including the daily distributions which are given only to those who are present at the mass and divine office, does not exceed 100 marks yearly. Then follows the clause commanding the archbishop to reserve, constitute and assign to the said Robert a suitable portion of said income, such as may reasonably satisfy him, to be paid to him or his proctor yearly by said Stanyerse and his successors in the archdeaconry as long as he lives. Given at Florence, 5 Kal. Mar., an. 3°. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 3°, lib. 41, f. 87.)

7 June, 1420.

*Per vicariance of Diamor.—* John Barynton, of illegitimate birth, *de soluto genitus et soluta*, was dispensed by apostolic authority to receive all orders, *etiam sacros*, and to accept a benefice even with cure of souls. After he had received subdeaconship he obtained peaceable possession of the perpetual vicarage of Demor (*Diamor*), then canonically void. Subsequently, in consideration of his blameless life, etc., said John, who, as he asserted, had studied three or four years at Oxford, was further dispensed at his prayer to accept and retain four additional benefices, with or without cure of souls, compatible with each other, and with the aforesaid vicarage, even though they should be canonicats and prebends, *personatus* or offices in metropolitan, cathedral, or collegiate churches, if they should be *alias* canonically conferred on him, and to resign them, as well as the per vicarage aforesaid, simply, or by exchange, as often as it may please him, and instead of the benefice or benefices thus relinquished to receive and retain another or others *simile vel dissimile, aut similia vel dissimilia* five only, compatible with each other. *Nulli ergo, dc. Sí quis dc.* Given at Florence, 7 Ides June, an. 3. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4 (recte 3), lib. 36, f. 98.)

The parish of Diamor is in the barony of Fore and county of Meath. In the Taxation of 1302–6 its yearly value is set down at four marks. In that of Henry VIII., an 31, the vicarage of the same is valued at 42 ds. 11d. annually.

23 Dec., 1420.

*Kells abbey.—* It appears from the Register of pope Mart. V. (an. 4°, lib. 57, f. 122) that while one Mathew was abbot of the monastery of Kells, O.S.A., dioec. of Meath, Baldassar of good memory, bishop of Tusculum, then called John XXIII. in his "obedience," desiring when the said monastery should be void to set over it by the providence of the apostolic see a useful and fit person, reserved its provision specially for that time. Afterwards the said monastery being vacant by the death of the aforesaid Mathew *extra curiam*, and Baldassar ceasing in *perpetuum* to rule in the said obedience (*in eadem obedientia perpetui recte perpetuo desintem prenderis*), Mart. V., having been under divine favour raised *ad summi apostolatus opicum*, and credibly informed of said vacancy, after taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, turned his attention to John Oragilich, at that time an expressly professed canon in the monastery in Cruozelingen outside the walls of Constance, and in presence of orders of whose religious zeal, literary acquisitions, blameless life and conversation, trustworthy testimony had been received by him. All which having maturely considered, he, by the advice of his aforesaid brethren, provided said John to the above monastery, whether vacant in the before mentioned way, or in any other way, and set him over it as abbot. *Curavit, etc.* Dott. Rome apud S. Petrum x. Kal. Jan., pont. anno quarto.

1421.

The erection of the chapel of Lynally into a parish church by the authority of pope Boniface IX.—and its confirmation by pope Mart. V., 4 May, 1421, are com.

The major and sanior pars of the inhabitants of the district of *Fearalkeall* presented a memorial to pope Boniface IX., representing that their parish church, St. David's of Achanurey (*Ardnurcher*) being six English miles away from them, and the country at times much disturbed, they have found it very difficult to go there for divine service, for the reception of the sacraments, the baptism of their children, and the burial of their dead, especially in the cold and rainy seasons of the year. Therefore they prayed that the chapel of St. Colman of Lyndela [*Lynally*] might be separated from the parish of Ard-nurcher, be erected into a parish church, and the chapel of Rachayn (? in Meath). Kylleacy, Railfen ([Bath] Lliththen ?), Habugs, Drumculynd
Appendix

[Drumoullen] and Egleys [English], all situated in the same district of Fearakyeall, and belonging to Ardnucher parish, be united to it. They further stated that the revenues of the above chapels were amply sufficient for the support of a rector and a vicar of the proposed new parish. Pope Boniface directed the bishop of Termulan, and the priors of Durrow and Seicikieran, or any one of them, to inquire into the matter of this petition, and if they, etc., should find what was alleged by the petitioners to be true, to grant their prayer. The bishop made the inquiry commanded, and finding the allegations true, erected the chapel of Lynally into a parish church, and united to it the aforesaid chapels of Rathany, etc. The confirmation of this matter being afterwards sought for from pope Mart. V., he, by bull dated Rome 4 Nones May, the holy year of [pontificate], directed the prior of Durrow to summon the rector of Ardnucher, and all others who of right should be summoned, and, if he should find what is alleged above to be true, and that a sufficient revenue remains for the support of the rector, and the discharge of his obligations, to approve and confirm in his name the letter of Boniface IX. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4, lib. 48, f. 183.)

The territory of Fearakyeall [recte Feara Crait].—It comprised the modern baronies of Fireall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the King's county. After the establishment of surnames, the dominant family in this territory took the name of O'Mael-mhuadhidh, now anglicised O'Molloy. The celebrated churches of Rathin Mochuda, Lan Elo [Lynally], Drumoullen, Dur-row, Chill Durrow, Chillan Rath Lihthiten, are mentioned by old writers as in this territory. (See note c, pp. 179, 180, in the Book of Rights.)

15th Oct., 1421.

Abbey of S. Mary's, Trim.—In a petition lately presented on the part of William, abbot of S. Mary the Virgin, Trim, order of S. Austin, to pope Mart. V., it was stated that some time ago the said monastery being void by the death of its abbot, Thomas, extra curiam, all who desired, could and ought to be present at the election of the future abbot being summoned thereto, for the election being fixed, the convent of said monastery meeting together, ut moris eat, elected unanimously as their abbot, etc., the above named William, then a canon of said house, expressly professed, and in priest's orders: the decree of his election having been presented for him he assented to it, and obtained its confirmation by his ordinary authority from Edward, bishop of Meath, from whom also he received the abbatial blessing, in

hiiis (sic) omnibus statutis a jure temporibus servatis, and in virtue of said election and confirmation he obtained peaceable possession vel quasi of the government of said monastery, and of the administration of its property, and since then he has ruled and governed it in a praiseworthy manner, as he does still. But, as the said petition subjoins, some persons doubt whether the aforesaid election and confirmation hold good. Thereupon the pope announcing that he had no certain knowledge of the sufficiency and fitness of said William, and of the other matters mentioned above, and desiring to consult for the good estate of said monastery, while lending a gracious ear to the prayer of said William, sent a mandate dated Rome, etc., the Ides of Oct., an. 4°, to the prior of Newtown near Trim, to inform himself diligently regarding the merits of said William, and of his election and confirmation, and if he should find said election to have been of a sufficient and fit person, that it and the aforesaid confirmation have been canonically carried out, and that nothing canonical bars the way, holding the aforesaid election and confirmation, and all and singular touching said government and administration that have been rightly done and performed by said William, and whatever else has followed from the same, as rata and grata, to approve and confirm them by apostolic authority, supplying all defects, if peregration any may have occurred therein. And yet for said William's greater security, the aforesaid prior shall by apostolic authority, for this time only, provide him to the said monastery, the yearly fruits, etc., of which, deductas oneribus, don't exceed xxl marks sterling, and set him over it as abbot, whether it is void in the way asserted or in any other way, even though its provision should be generally or specially reserved to the apostolic see. The pope willed that the above named bishop, or any other prelate enjoying the favour and commendation of the apostolic see, should receive in his name and that of the Roman church, from said William the customary oath of fidelity, according to the formula.

15th Oct., 1421.

Cf. 1421-23, f. 310.

In continuation of the foot-note No. 5, 1, the following notices regarding St. Colman Ealo are here subjoined. The age of Christ, 610. St. Colman Ealo, i.e. Mac Ui Selli, abbot, died, on the 26th of September, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. (An. Four Mast., pp. 235, 237.)

A foot-note of O'Donovan on the above statement of the Four Masters is as follows:—

Colman Ealo.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year (610); but in the Annals of Cionmac-
noise under 609, as follows: "A.D. 610, quies Colmanii Elo. Sic est in libro Cuna- nach." An. Ult.: "A.D. 609, Saint Colman Eala mac Wibella, in the 56th year of his age, died." Ann. Clon...
The festival of this saint is set down in the Feileire-Aengus, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th September; in the latter as follows: "Colman-Eala, Abbot, of Lann Elo, in Fir- Ceall, West Meath. ... Fifty-two was his age when he resigned his spirit to heaven, A.D. 610."

Dr. Reeves (Down and Connor) says that Tigernach places St. Colman's death at 611, and adds that he died in his fifty-sixth year.

15 June, 1422.

Archdeaconry of Kells.—In a bull dated 17 Kal. July, an. 5, addressed to the bishops of Nola and Leighlin, and the abbot of Duleek, dioc. of Meath, by pope Martin V., he states that a petition had been presented to him by Thomas Resellis, archdeacon of Kells, that formerly he entered a suit against Robert Sutton, calling himself a clerk of the dioc. of Meath, regarding the said archdeaconry, to which the parish church of Nobber is canonically united, and to which, when void certo modo, said Thomas had been canonically provided by apostolic authority, but which said Robert had contrary to justice occupied and retained, receiving the fruits of the same. By apostolic commission the matter in controversy was brought before a certain Auditor of Causes of the Apostolic Palace, who, after a prolonged examination of the same, gave sentence by which, inter alia, the archdeaconry was awarded to said Thomas and perpetual silence regarding the same was imposed on the said Robert, who was condemned to refund the fruits of the archdeaconry which he had received since the beginning of the aforesaid lawsuit, and to meet all the expenses legitimately incurred during the continuance of the same. For these matters said Thomas obtained a definitive sentence; and regarding the execution of such sentence, quae nulla provocacione suspensa, in rem transitiv judicatam; and also touching the restitution of the fruits, and satisfaction for the above named expenses, which expenses have been taxed at a certain sum of gold florins, said Thomas has obtained from pope Martin letters sub certa forma addressed to the above named bishops and abbot. But, as the aforesaid petition subjoins, said Thomas fears lest others also in the past should have intruded themselves into the said archdeaconry, or should intrude in the future, he made humble prayer to the pope to provide for such case or cases a fitting remedy. Whereupon pope Mart. sent a mandate to the aforesaid prelates that they, or any two or one of them, per se vel altum seu alias, should proceed to the execution of the sentence also against those in dicto archidioecatoni jam forsana intrusus, vel impostore fum...
Appendix.

The said church of Rathwire. Notwithstanding which, Thomas Donecan [or Devencan?], calling himself a clerk of this dioc. falsely asserting that the said church belongs to him, and opposing unjustly the aforesaid presentation, institution and induction, has hindered and binds, etc., said Nicholas from the peaceable possession of the same, and has in many ways, touching said church of Rathwire, molested, vexed, disturbed and disquieted him, on account of which said N. has appealed to the apostolic see. The pope committed the cause of this appeal and matter first, at the request of said Nicholas, to Master Henry Fledel, and afterwards, for certain reasons, to Master Geminianus de Prato, his chaplains and auditors of the causes of the apostolic palace, for hearing and due termination. Which Geminianus, the Auditor, knowing the merits of said cause, by the counsel and with the assent of his fellow Auditors of the causes of the apostolic palace, to whom he made a faithful report of the same, pronounced, decreed and declared, by his definitive sentence (as all these things had been asked for, in a certain libello presented on the part of said Nicholas in this cause), the presentation, institution and induction aforesaid to have been and to be canonical, and ought to have had and to have its due effect (suumque debuisse et debere sortiri effectum), said church of Rathwire, to have belonged and appertained, and to belong and appertain to him de jure and it, with all its rights and appurtenances, to be adjudged to said Nicholas, and he has adjudged it to him; no right in or to said church to belong to said Thomas Donecan has imposed on him. Hindrances, vexations, disturbances, disquietudes and hindrances aforesaid to have been and to be rash, illicit and unjust, and de facto presumptuous; and in regard to these things and to the church of Rathwire aforesaid perpetual silence to be imposed upon him; and he has so imposed it; and said Thomas Donecan (to be condemned in the legitimate expenses incurred in this case tried before him (the said auditor); and he has so condemned him—the taxation of said expenses being reserved to said auditor. From which sentence appeal to the apostolic see was made on the part of said Thomas Donecan. The hearing of the aforesaid cause was committed by apostolic see to the Elect of Cadiz, then a papal chaplain and an auditor as above, who confirmed in every respect the finding of the aforesaid Geminianus. From this decision of the said Elect, Donecan appealed to the a.p. see. Thereupon the pope committed the cause to Reynald, cardinal of S. Vitus in Maccio, audientiam et jure definitive ejusdem, who cognitum hujusmodi cause meritis de jurisprudentiarum consilii per suum definitivum sententiam, approved and confirmed what had been done by the aforesaid Elect, etc. . . . Subsequently Geminianus, John, the Elect, then an Auditor, and the Cardinal, provida moderationibus taxed the costs to which Donecan had been condemned on account of the appeals tried before them, respectively at 30, 35 and 18 florins aurei de Camera boni et justi ponderis. But as said Nicholas fears lest during the time that this suit has been undecided, etc., any one should have intruded into said church, or may so intrude in the future, said Nicholas made humble prayer to the pope that he would de benignitate apostolica provide an opportunity for such case. Thereupon he sent a mandate to the bishop of Elect., and the abbots of Trim and Duleek, bidding them, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or another or others, when putting into execution the above mentioned matters, and solemnly publishing (when and where they judge it expedient) the aforesaid sentences, to put said Nicholas in the peaceable enjoyment of said church of Rathwire, and cause due satisfaction to be given to him touching the expenses before mentioned, from the sum of florins adjudged as above. Moreover, regarding present and future intruders in said church, as to its possession only, which is to be given to said Nicholas, to proceed against them as if sentence had been already pronounced upon them. And moreover the above named bishop of Elect., and the abbots of Trim and Duleek shall take care in the legitimate processes which they in this matter may institute, to make them more stringent (eos aggravare) as often as it shall be expedient so to do. Contradictors . This be done is sought for, if needful. Notwithstanding .
Given at Genazzano, dio. of Palestrina, 2 Kal. Aug. an. 9°. (Reg. Martini V., an. 9°, lib. 124, f. 211.)

Cf. 1427-28, f. 27.

Rectory of Ardnavoher.—It was alleged that though the appointment to this benefice had lapsed to the Holy see, Thomas Jong, calling himself a priest of this dio. of Meath, was then for more than three years in possession of it, and continues to hold it. The priors of Darrow, Ballybogan and S. John Baptist of Kilkeny, were commanded by pope Mart. V., by bull dated 4th Ides of March, an. 10, to cite Jong and all others citandos to appear before them, and if they should find this benefice void in the manner alleged, or in any other way, damnum, etc., to confer it on Nicholas Okynga, named in the annat text. The date of the bull in Ciochic (3 Ides March) differs by one day from that given in the papal register. (Reg. Mart. V., an. vii. (Fecula 10), f. 114.)

Cf. 1427-28, f. 17.

Smythe was at this time (18th March,
MEATH.

1427) precentor of Ossory (yearly value 20 marks ster.), canon of Ferns (12 marks y. val.), canon of Dublin with the prebend of Dunlawn (Dublavrin, yearly value of which was 25 marks). (Reg. Mart. V., an. vii. (reede an. 10), f. 364. C. Lat.)

23 June, 1427.

Rectory of Killagh.—It was represented to pope Mart. V., on the part of John Offyne, rector of the par. church of S. Conna [sic], of Kilbeggan [lege Kyllowellagh], that Hugh Trahe, styling himself a priest of the dioc. of Dublin, unduly occupied and detained the above named church, to which said John had been appointed by apostolic authority; on which account he entered a suit against him, which having been for a long time discussed in the apostolic palace before a certain Auditor of the causes of the same, he obtained a definitive sentence in his favour, and against said Hugh, by which inter cetera, said church was adjuged to him, and perpetual silence imposed with regard to it on Hugh; and for the execution of said sentence, which, nulla provocacione suspenda, in rem transivit ratio judicatam, he obtained apostolic letters addressed to certain judges sub certa forma; and as said John feared that some others might intrude themselves into the said church, the pope sent other mandatory letters to the same judges to proceed to the execution of the said sentence against such intruders, as to the possession only of said church, to be given to said John, as if said sentence had been already pronounced against them. Besides, in the processes to be made by them regarding these matters, while observing what is legitimate they were to be careful, as often as it might be expedient, cos aggravare (i.e. to make them more stringent?), as is stated in said letters more fully. But Hugh had been lately reported to the pope on the part of said John, that after said Hugh had freely given up said church and its possession, and before its execution John Nugent, who calls himself a priest of the dioc. of Meath, intruded himself into said church, occupied it, and detained it, as he does now, unduly and although, in virtue of certain processes made regarding said execution containing sundry sentences of excommunication, suspension and interdict and other ecclesiastical censures, he was duly warned to give up freely and expeditiously said possession to said John, still he, given up to a reproube sense, has not hitherto cared to do so; neither does he make any account of the excommunication which he has thereby incurred, enduring animo indurato said sentence for a year and more, and caring not to return to the unity of the church, et premisset non contentus, he caused said John to be wounded, captured, cast into prison and there be long detained, to be impiously treated, and despoiled of certain monumenta et jura [deeds or instruments by which rights are defended or maintained] belonging to him, to the peril of his soul's welfare, to the prejudic of his diocese and John, and said John Offyne, to the contemp of the apostolic see and the pernicous scandal of many; wherefore on the part of said John, humble supplication was made to the pope that he would de benignitate apostolica, provide for him a suitable remedy in this matter. Thereupon the pope sent a mandate dated Rome, etc., 10 Kal. July, and 10, to the bishops of Electen and Kilmore and the official of Meath, that they, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, proceeding to the ulterior execution of the said letters and sentence, shall as often as it may be expedient, take care to increase the pressure (aggravare) of the antecedent processes, and of such legitimate ones as they themselves may make regarding said execution. Contradictores per censuram. . . . Invocato ad hoc si opus fuerit. . . .

And if the charges of wounding, capture and spoliation are proved to be true, as often as they may be legitimately required by said John Offyne, they shall on Sundays and holidays, when the number of people assembled for divine worship is greatest, proclaim said John Nugent to be an excommunicate, and shall cause him to be so proclaimed by others, and to be strictly shunned by all, until he gives de premissis, so far as he is concerned, fitting satisfaction to said John Offyne, and shall desire to obtain the benefit of absolution from said sentence of excommunication. Notwithstanding . . . Given at Rome, etc., x. Kal. July, an.°. Pa. Gratia pro Deo. de Cerecatanis.

Cf. 1428-30, f. 8—30th June, 1428.

Rectory of Trim.—It appears from the Register of pope Mart. V., that Edward [Dantsey] bishop of Meath, considering the bull of Patrick Preen for the rectory of Trim to be subreptitious, as it did not state that his predecessor in said rectory, John Preen, was also dean of Dublin; accounted said Patrick's provision to be null. Accordingly, after receiving the reservation of John Preen, said Edward believing that the right of appointment to this rectory belonged to himself, exercised it in favour of Thomas Rossell, a canon of Lincoln; but as said rectory had been reserved to the disposal of the apostolic see, the said bishop had acted ultra vires. The matter having been made known to the pope by Rossell, he ordered him to give the said rectory up forthwith, absolving him from the censures he might have incurred. Subsequently, however, as Rossell, who was an Abbrevator Litterarum Apostolicarum, and a Bachelor of Laws, was highly commended for his learning and piety, the pope commissioned the bishop of Adria, and the abbots of Trim and
Duleek to summon to their presence Patrick Preen, and if they should find the rectory vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, to confer it on 'Rossell, after he had given up possession of it. At that time Rossell held the prebend of Asgarby [Asgarby] in Lincoln, and had bulls for those of Swords and clergethan in Dublin dio., Given at Rome, 12 Kal. Julii, an. xi. (Reg. Mart. J.V., an. 11mas. lib. 140, fol. 257.)

Cf. 1428-30, f. 67—8 March, 1429.

Thomas Barby, Bachelor of Laws, held, when promoted to the archdeaconry of Kells, acanony with the prebend of Maynooth in the cathedral of S. Patrick, Dublin, and the perpetual vicarage of Naas, dio. of Kildare. The canonry and per. vicarage were valued respectively at 60 and 40 marks sterling yearly. In the bull for the archdeaconry there was a clause that as soon as Barby should get peaceable possession of it he should resign the other two prebersons. (Bull.)

Cf. 1421-23, f. 36—13 July, 1429.

It appears that the appointment of Andrew Okachassayd [O'Casey] to the perpetual vicarage of Drumraney, vacant by the non-promotion of Simon Ocahsa-said to priest's orders within 12 months, did not take canonical effect, as there is a bull of Martin V., dated iii. Ides July, an. 13, ordering said perpetual vicarage, vacant as above, to be conferred, vocato certo intruso, etc., on William Okachassayd, a brother of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem of Kilkennny [Kilkenny West], because the revenues of that house are so slender (excelsa qualitatis debae donum) to worthily provide the said archdeaconry and perpetual vicarage of Drumraney. (Bull.)

It is said that a prior who, in an interview with Donatus [? on a matter not expressed], was to be allotted a cause of a benefice, expressed a new view of the matter, and was offered a benefice of which he was not desirous. (Bull.)

That prior claimed a servitute de premisias, and was not willing to take a benefice to which he had not been specifically appointed. (Bull.)

Bective Abbey.—Pope Mart. V. having heard that Donatus Macreasay [or Macreasey], rector of the parish church of Noveville de Feartualach [Newtown of Partullagh] desired to enter the Cistercian monastery de Benedictone Dei [Bective], there, together with the convent of the same, sub regulari habitu virtutum Domino famulari, sent mandatory letters, others than the presents, to the prior of Durrow, if he should hold the said office, in virtue of the bull of the pope, to the effect that there is no canonical obstacle in the way, and whether the number of monks there is limited or not, to have him received in the said monastery as a monk and a brother, by apostolic authority; to see that the religious habit of the order is, according to custom, given to him; that he shall be maintained by the funds of the house as one of the community, and be treated with sincere charity in the Lord; and the said prior shall receive and admit his religious profession, such as is wont to be made by the monks of said monastery, if he sponte et libere desires to make it. The pope wills that as soon as said Donatus is received in the aforesaid monastery and is expressly professed in the order, or the year of his probation has elapsed, or even before, if it appear evidently that he has the will to change his life, or if he should take the habit of the professed monks and wear it knowledgeably for three days, he shall be bound to relinquish altogether the aforesaid church which he now holds, and which the pope has deemed to be vacant ex tune.

Since therefore, as the pope has also heard, the above monastery is now vacant by the death of Ymarus, its former abbot, extra Romanam curiam, though Trinotus Obuochan, a monk of the same, taking on himself its rule and administration in spirituals and temporals, without a canonical title, has unduly held it for ten years, and continues still so to hold it, to save the monastery from the detriment of a longer vacancy, desiring to provide for it a useful and fit person by whom it may be circumspectly ruled, and profitably governed, but not having certain knowledge of the merits and fitness of the aforesaid Donatus, who is in priest's orders, and much recommended to him as of blameless life and conversation, etc., sent letters apostolic (seripta apostolica) to the prior of Durrow, commanding him, Trinotus and all others interested being cited, to inform himself diligently de premisias, and also of the said merits and fitness of Donatus afore said, and if by said information he should find the same to be true, and Donatus sufficient, and apt for the rule and administration of said monastery (yearly income does not exceed 30 marks sterling) to provide him thereto, and set him over it as abbot, etc., whether it should be vacant in the before mentioned or any other way, or by the free-will resignation of said Ymarus, or of any other, in case that at the date of these presents it is not alias canonically provided with an abbot. Should Donatus be provided to said monastery, the aforesaid prior shall have the abbatial benediction conferred on him by a Catholic bishop enjoying the communion, etc., of the apostolic see, who, after having conferred the said office (vocation) on him, shall, in the name of the pope and the Roman church, receive from him the customary oath of fidelity, according to the formula sent enclosed under the pope's seal—and the form of the oath which he shall take shall be de verbo ad verbum by his letters patent bearing his seal, and in charge of his own messenger,
transmitted as soon as may be to the pope. Given at Perentino, second of the Ides of August, an. 12th. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12th, lib. 96, f. 130.)

1428-30, f. 91—19 Aug., 1429.

The rectory of Noveille [Newtown] is vacant by the death of John Oyneal alias Oudragilla, and Donatus Macrefadyll (or Macrefadyll?) calling himself a priest of the dioc. of Meath, is in undue possession of it for more than a year. *The abbote de Benedictione Dei [Bective] and others were commissioned by pope Mart. V. to summon said Donatus et alios vocatos to their presence, and, if they should find the said benefice vacant to confer it on Dermot Macruarrie, amoto exinde dico Donato, dummodo, etc. Given at Perentino, xiii. Kal. Sept., an. xii. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12th, etc.)

* ABBOT OF BECTIVE.—See what is stated in the Appendix Note immediately preceding (p. 94) regarding the vacancy of the abbacy of Bective.

Cf. 1430-31, f. 21—8 July, 1430.

Abbey of Kilbeggan. —The above abbey being vacant by the demise extra curiam Romanam of Gilbert Macmulchallan, Konanus Osagairl [? roco Osagairl, O'Farrell], a monk of the same, without the authority of pope or bishop, sed laicalis tantummodo potencia fretus, took forcible possession of it more than two years ago, and still unduly holds it. Pope Martin V. having been informed of this, desiring to provide for said abbey a useful and fit person, lest it should be exposed to the detriment of a prolonged vacancy, and not having certain knowledge regarding the merits and fitness of Maurice Ossray, a monk of the same, asserted to be expressly professed in said order, who has been much commended to him de religiosis sello, veste de monasterio, habeatur, etc., to grant a mandate, dated 8 Ides July, an. 13th, to the abbote of Mellifont to inform himself diligently touching the merits, etc., of said Maurice, and if he should find him to be fit and useful for the rule and administration of said monastery, and having cited the aforesaid K. and the others citandos, and that it is vacant in the way before mentioned, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents it had no canonical abbot, to set by apostolic authority said Maurice over it as abbote, and commit to him plenary power for its rule and administration in spirituals and temporalis, said K. and any other unlawfully occupier being removed. In the event of said Maurice's appointment by virtue of these presents, the abbote of Mellifont was empowered by the pope to permit him to receive the abbatial benefaction from any bishop of his choice enjoying the favour, etc., of the apostolic see, and said bishop was licensed to receive from him the oath of fidelity wont to be taken in such cases. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 13, lib. 171, f. 120.)

In 1650, Edward VI. ordered that a sufficient lease of the demesnes of the late abbey of Kylbeeghan, in the county of Meath, with all such commodities as thereunto belong, for xxi. years, paying the accustomed yearly rent for the same; provided always that the same be not prejudicial to his Majesty's force there, should be granted to Francis Digby in consideration of his good services. (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, etc., Edward VI.)

Rosse M'Geoghegan, gent., got a lease for twenty-one years, under commission 8 Oct. VII., of the site of this abbey, lands of Kilbeggan, etc., the rectory of Kilbeggan, two 'copies of corn and the altarages reserved for the curate excepted, at a rent of £21 16s. 10d. Maintaining two horsemen; not to levy cown. 12 (Dec.) IX. (Flants Elizabeth, 1666.)

An Inquisition, 30 Sept., 1618, held at Mullingar, finds that Oliver Lord Lambert, died 9th June of the same year seized of the monastery of Kilbeggan, etc., that Charles, Lord Lambert, then 18 years and two months old and unmarried, was of his son and heir. (Ing. Rot. Cal. Hib.)

* Cows of Corn — Seems to be equivalent to the produce of an acre sown. In 1603, in a replication of Langam to Tipper, it is asserted that every couple of corn, by general estimation, contains 12 pecks. In another replication Thos. Gerald to Arnold Usher 7th, in the 15th century, he states that 3 couples of corn mentioned in the pleadings were worth each 14 pecks. (See Berry Reg. Wills, etc., of the dioc. of Dublin, p. 191.)

24 July, 1434.

Dispensation.—John Stanihurst, archdeacon of Kells, of noble race, and in life and conversation blameless, etc., was, in consideration of his merits, dispensed by pope Eugene IV. to hold together with his archdeaconry, which has cure of souls, is a dignity in the church of Meath, *non tamen maior post pontificalem, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed xx. marks sterling, another benefice though incompatible, for five years. Provided, however, that the archdeaconry and the other benefice shall not in the meantime be defrauded of their wonted services, and that the cure of souls in the said benefices, if it is annexed to it, and in the archdeaconry, shall not in any way be neglected before the time above termed of five years has lapsed, either the archdeaconry or the other benefice is to be exchanged for a benefice compatible with that which is retained. Otherwise the archdeaconry which ex tunc is decreed to be void, must be altogether relinquished. Given at Florence, the year of our Lord's Incarnation, 1434, ix. Kal. Aug., an. 4th. (Reg. Eng. IV., an. 4th, lib. 49, f. 202.)

* See the Appendix Note dated 7th Dec., 1448, where on the authority of a bull of N. V. the archdeaconry of Meath, as it is thence called, is stated to be after the episcopal dignity the first in
the church of Meath. Indeed, the truth is that it is the only dignity that the popes held in that church, which has neither chapter nor dean.

20 July, 1434.

Rector of Poyntestan Dulard justa Ardnoithcan.—This benefice of S. Mary’s, Painestown, void by the death of Robert Mey extra curiam Romanam, and so long vacant that its collation has legitimately lapsed, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, to the apostolic see, is unduly held by John Whyt alias Brugan, calling himself a priest of this dioc., who has possession of it these 7 years, and continues still to hold it, on the pretext of his collation to it by the ordinary, though he was then under the sentence of major excommunication, and publicly denounced as an excommunicate. The pope, wishing to confer a gracious favour on John Mey, perpetual vicar of S. Patrick’s of Stamullin in this dioc., a B.C.L., and much commended to him de litterarum scientia, vicet ac morum honestate, . . . commanded by bull dated Florence, an., etc., 1434, 4 Kal. Aug., the prior of S. Mary’s, Mullingar, if having summoned said John Whyt and those others who ought to be summoned, he should find said rector, the yearly value of which does not exceed 84 marks sterling, void in the way mentioned above, or by the spontaneous resignation of John Stylisford, extra curiam, and John Mey, after a diligent examination, fit, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right in the same, to confer it on, and assign it to, said John Mey, with all its rights and appurtenances. Notwithstanding . . . that said Mey holds the above per. vicarage, the yearly value of which does not exceed 20 marks ster. The pope willed that as soon as said John should get peaceable possession of the above rector he must give up his per. vicarage, with all other pacts decrees to be vacant ex truc. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 4°, lib. 52, fol. 195.)

20 Sept., 1434.

P. Vic. Delvin.—William Silk, perpetual vicar of Delvin, having been promoted to the see of Meath, pope Eugene IV., on the 3 Kal. Oct., 1434, reserved that vicarage for John Bolt, rector of Kylweilagh [Kilweilagh], in the dioc. of Meath, to be conferred on him as soon as it became vacant per lapsam temporis de consecracionis episcopis, or in any other way, except by the demise of Silk. Delvin was valued at 30 marks yearly, and Kylweilagh at 20 pounds sterling. A clause in Bolt’s bull provides that, as soon as he obtains peaceable possession of Delvin he shall be bound to resign Kilweilagh. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 4°, lib. 55, f. 156. C. Lateran.)

9th April, 1437.

St. Mary’s Abbey, Trim.—A petition was presented to Eugene IV. on behalf of Edmund Porter, canon of the B.V. Mary’s monastery of Trim, O.S.A. in which it was stated that on the resignation of the abbot of said house by William Scorlag into the hands of William Bishop of Meath, the convent there unanimously elected him as their abbot; but said bishop, contra justiudicem refused to confirm the election, though congruis loco et tempore he had been requested to do so. Wherefore said Edmund had appealed to the apostolic see. During the vacancy, John Acton, calling himself a canon of said house, got provision, etc., of said abbey licei de facto by the authority it is said of the metropolitan, and on the pretext of said provision, etc., and supported potentia laicali, taking possession vel quasi of the government and administration aforesaid, he has held said monastery for more than twelve months, and still unduly holds it. On this report the pope desiring to save this monastery from the injury of a longer vacancy, and to provide it with a useful and fit person, by whom it may be prudently ruled, and serviceably governed, and having no certain knowledge of the merits and fitness of said Edmund, who is much commended to him for his blameless life and behaviour, sent a mandate, dated Bologna, the year of the Incarnation 1437, 5th of the Ide of April, an. 7°, to the abbot of St. Mary’s, Navan, to summon to his presence said John and all others vocandos, hear the appeal, etc., and decide it duly, causing what he shall decree to be rigorously observed under pain of ecclesiastical censure. If the witnesses cited should through favour, ill will or fear withhold their testimony, he shall compel them under like penalty as above to speak the truth. Moreover, if he should find the aforesaid election to have been canonically made, he shall approve and confirm it by apostolic authority. For the rest, if he shall find that he is evident to him that the before mentioned provision and appointment are of no force, he shall by apostolic authority diligently inform himself touching the merits and aptitude aforesaid; and, should he find said Edmund useful and fit for the rule and administration before mentioned, he shall provide him to said monastery, the yearly rents, etc., of which do not exceed 5 marks sterling, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents it has not a canonically appointed abbot . . . said John and any other unlawful possessor being removed therefrom. Contradictors . . . Should said Edmund be appointed in virtue of these presents, said bull shall grant him, by apostolic authority, license to receive the abbatial blessing from any bishop of his choice who is in the enjoyment of the communion and favour of the apostolic see. Given at Bologna as above. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 7, lib. 89, f. 275.)
Meath. 97.

Cf. 1438-42, f. 286—22 April, 1441.

Clonard Abbey.—Pope Eugene IV. being informed that the above abbey was void by the demise of Raynaldus who had been appointed by the Holy See in succession to the abbot Peter Baston, deprived by the same authority, propuler sua aedemiter, and that said Baston had without any canonical title, resumed de facto the rule and administration of said abbey, of which he is now in undue possession for more than one year, but less than two. On this report the pope desiring to save said abbey from the detriment of a prolonged vacancy, and to provide it with a useful and fit person by whom it might be circumspectly ruled and serviceably directed, sent a mandate, dated an°, Inc. Duce, 1441, 10° Kal. Mai, an°, xi°, to the priors of Holy Trinity, Ballyboggen, and St. Mary's of Mullingar, and the archdeacon of Meath, vocatis Petro predicto et aliis qui fuerint evocanti, that they, or any two or one of them, should inform themselves diligently of the merits and fitness of James Dalton, a canons of Ballyboggen prior, who is highly recommended to him (the pope) de religionis solo, vite mundicia, honestate morum, etc., and if they should find him to be useful and fit for the rule and administration of said abbey, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 20 marks sterling, as said James Dalton asserts, whether it is so great as aforesaid, or in any other way, in case that at the date of these presents it is not canonically provided with an abbot, to provide him thereto, and set him over it as abbot by apostolic authority, . . . In case of his appointment as above, Dalton had license to receive the abbatial benediction from any Catholic bishop envoys of the favor of the holy See, who was also empowered to receive from him the usual oath of fidelity. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. xi., lib. 150, f. 5.)

Cf. 236.

Abbey of Clonard.—Early in the sixth century S. Finnian built here [Clonard] a little cell of wattles and clay, and near to it his little oratory, probably of like materials. Then he set a deep trench round both cell and church, and began within this enclosure to live for God alone in labour and watching, in fasting and perpetual prayer. After a time the fame of his saintly life spread abroad, and great numbers came to visit him, and witnessing his marvellous works, and hearing his words of wisdom, they saw that he was both a saint and a doctor. (Bp. Ilcaly's Ireland's Schools and Scholars.) About the year 520 he founded his school at Clonard, which was in its day one of those great Irish centres of spiritual life and learning whence holiness and light went out into many lands, and won for our country the well-deserved name of the Island of Saints and Sages. The Four Masters say that St. Finnian died in 548, but Bp. Healy (op. citat.) thinks the more probable date is 552. Ware says that he was buried in his own church at Clonard. "We could find no trace of his church," says Bp. Healy (op. citat.), "because in truth there is now no trace of his church. The hand of the spoiler has devastated Clonard perhaps more completely than any other of our ancient shrines. There was, we know, a round tower there which is said to have partially fallen in A.D. 1589. But the stump remained down to the close of the last century. Sir Wm. Wilde says nobody knows what has become of it; we believe it was used for the purpose of building or repairing the present Protestant church. . . . There are only two relics of antiquity now remaining at Clonard. . . . The first and principal is an octagonal baptistery of dark brown limestone, about 3 feet high (with its pedestal), 2 feet in diameter, and some 20 inches deep, with an opening in the bottom to permit the water to flow, after use, into the sarcarium. The eight panels of the basin are beautifully sculptured with various figures in bold relief, supposed to represent St. Finnian himself in his episcopal robes, S. Peter, S. John the Baptist, the Baptism in the Jordan, and other kindred and appropriate subjects. The faces of the pedestal, on which the basin rests, are in like manner appropriately ornamented with various floral decorations. No date is marked, nor can it be exactly fixed; the work, however, is in the highest style of Celtic art, and though it cannot by any means be referred to so early a date as the time of S. Finnian himself, it is of very great antiquity, at least dating back to the eleventh century. It now stands before the communion table of the Protestant church. It is quite evident that the worthies who placed it there were of the ancient Christian usages. The other relic is a stone trough . . . It may have been a piscina to receive the water that flowed from the font referred to. . . . From the time of S. Finnian, to Stephen Rochford, the Norman Bishop of Meath, who transferred his episcopal residence from Clonard to Newtown near Trim, we have a chronicle of the bishops and abbots who sat in the chair of S. Finnian. It is not certain that he was himself a bishop, although he is spoken of in his office as Praesulis et Pontifex. It is much more probable, however, that he was a bishop, and his successors, though frequently styled abbots, seem frequently to have been in episcopal orders; and all of them certainly exercised episcopal jurisdiction." In 1175, or thereabouts, Walter, son of Hugh de Lacy, erected, probably on the site of St. Finnian's abbey, a house dedicated to St. Peter, for canons following S. Austin's rule. In 1206 Simon Rochford
transferred the see of Meath to Newtown near Trim; "and so," to use the touching words of the author of Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars, "the ancient glory of the place faded away until now it is merely a name known only to scholars, without even a broken arch or ruined wall to speak with saddening eloquence of its glorious past."

Grant to Sir William Birmingham, and the heirs male of his body, of the title and dignity of Baron of Carabie, in the county of Kildare, with a grant of the site of the late priory of Ballibogan, and the late abbey of Clonard, with all the mesuages adjacent; and of all the manors, lands and liberties of Ballibogan, Henryston, otherwise Ballynakill, etc., in the co. of Meath, belonging to the said monasteries; To hold to the said Earl (sic) and the heirs male of his body by knight service, that is to say, by a third part of one knight's fee. Rent by the name of one-twentieth part, £4 3s. 4d.—June 17, 38 Hen. VIII. (Col. Pat. and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland.)

Jan. 14, 50, Edward VI. Grant made to Sir Thomas Cusacke, chancellor of Ireland, of the late monastery of Clonard . . church, bellry, cemetery, hall and garden containing 1½ acres within the site and precinct, 14 acres arable, 4 acres pasture, parcel of the demesne, etc. (Col. Pat. Rolls, etc.)

It appears from a Pat. Roll, 8 James I., that the site, etc., of this house was granted for ever to Sir Wm. Loftus.

An. Inc. Dnoe. 1444—7 Jan. Abbey of Kells.—John Oragillich [O'Reilly], a canon of the abbey of Kells, referrentes, it was made known to pope Eugene IV. that John, abbot of the same, heedless of his condition and honour had wasted and dilapidated much of the property of his abbey, and had incurred the guilt of perjury, to the peril of his soul, the no small loss of the monastery and the scandal of many persons. Thereupon the pope sped a mandate, dated an. Incarnations Dnoe. 1444, 12 Oct. Jan., an. 14+, to the archbishop of Armagh, the abbot of Granard and the official of Kilmore, that if Oragillich should in their presence renew the above charges, and bind himself in scriptis, in due form of law, to summon to appear before them the said abbot and all others evocandos, and inquire diligently regarding the aforesaid accusations; and, should they find them to be true, to deprive the said abbot, and remove him effectually from the rule and administration of the abbey. Then to inform themselves diligently as to the merits and fitness of Oragillich, who had been highly recommended to him (the pope) de religionis zelo, vite mundicia, honestate morum, etc., and should they find him apt for the government and administration of said abbey, whether vacant by the privation before mentioned, or by the death of John Oragillich, a former abbot, etc., provided that at the date of those presents there was no canonically appointed abbot there, to set said Oragillich over the same as abbot, and give license to him to receive the abbatial benediction from any Catholic bishop of his choice, who enjoys the commendation and favour of the apostolic see. (Rog. Eng. IV., an. 15 recte 14, lib. 1, f. 300.)

14 Feb., 1449. Monastery of Tristernagh.—The prioryship of this house of Austin Canons, which is elective, and to which is annexed the cure of souls, being vacant by the demise extra curas of Richard Pope, was, though reserved to the pope, taken possession of by Walter Noula, calling himself a canon of the same. He is now ten years and more in possession without any canonical title, and continues to hold it in like manner. To day, the pope having heard that Geoffrey de Lemara, rector of the parish church of Multyfarnham, who had been, on trust-worthly evidence, recommended to him as zealous for religion, and of blameless life and conversation, was desirous, sub regulari habitu virtutum Domino familiarum, togeriter with the convent of the priory of Tristernagh, by other letters commanded the bishop of Ardagh, the abbot of Luna, abbas Granard and the official of Ardagh, should said Geoffrey be fitted, and that no canonical impediment barred the way, to have him received by apostolic authority in said priory as a canon and brother, whether the number of canons there is fixed or not, provided that the house is not thereby overburdened; to have the religious habits given to him, according to the custom there; to see that the title be maintained, like the other canons, from the common funds of the house, and treated alias with sincere charity in the Lord. Then, as to the religious profession wont to be made by said canons, the pope authorised the said bishop, should said Geoffrey desire to make it, to receive and admit it. Furthermore, the pope willed that as soon as said Geoffrey, received as a canon, should have made his religious profession, or have received and worn for three days [knowingly] the habit of the professed; or if it should be evident (constitisset) that he absolutely wishes to change his past life, or that his year of probation has lapsed, the above named rectory shall be counted vacant et aenemio, and said Geoffrey shall be bound to relinquish it omnino. The pope, who long since had dispensed said Geoffrey on account of his illegitimacy (de soluto aetate de militem et baronum genere procreatvus, et soluta nobilitatis), so that he might receive all even holy orders ... in
view of his before mentioned merits, desiring to confer a special favour on him, commanded the aforesaid bishop, abbot and official that they or any two or one of them, having called to their presence the said Walter and any other who should be so called, if they should find the said prioryship, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed 60 marks sterling, as said Geoffrey asserts, vacant in the way mentioned above, or in any other way... provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, to confer it on and assign it to said G., with all its rights and appurtenances, after he has made the profession as aforesaid. Inducences Contradictores. Non obstantibus...

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1448, the day before the Nones of Feb., an. 2°. (Reg. Nic. V., an. 2°, lib. 2°, fol. 60.)

7th Dec., 1448.

Archdeaconry of Meath.—It was reported to pope Nic. V. by Louis Nugent, a clerk of the dioec. of Meath, that John Whyt, calling himself a priest of the same, had got possession of the above named archdeaconry by simony, and had dilapidated its property. Thereupon the pope sent a mandate dated the year of the Incarnation 1448, 7th of the Ides of Dec., an. 2°, to the prior Donus Dei (St. Mary's) of Mullingar, bidding him, if said Louis should renew in his presence the aforesaid charges, and bind himself in scriptis in due form of law, having cited Whyt and all others who de jure should be cited, to make diligent search for the truth in this matter, and if he should find the charge of simony true, to declare the collation and provision of Whyt no to exceed 60 marks sterling; if, however, he should find the charge of simony not proven, but that of dilapidation true, then to deprive the accused of the archdeaconry, and remove him effectually therefrom. Then, if on diligent inquiry he should find said Louis fit, to confer the archdeaconry on him, which after the episcopal dignity is the first in the church of Meath, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed three hundred pounds sterling, whether it should be vacant by the aforesaid declaration, or privation, or in any other way... provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right in the same. Notwithstanding... (Reg. Nic. V., an. 2°, fol. 106.)

10 Oct., 1450.

St. Patrick's, Trim.—Pope Nicholas V., at the prayer of Edmund (Ouldhall) Elect of Meath, and Richard, Duke of York, by bull dated Spoletu, an. 1450, 14 Kal. Nov., granted to said Edmund, towards his more betitting maintenance in the parish of St. Patrick's, Trim, its commendam, for five years. Its yearly income did not exceed cxx. marks sterling—said Edmund held it when he was promoted to the see of Meath. (Reg. Nic. V., tome 9, f. 123.)

10 Sept., 1454.

Prioratus de Fore.—Edmund Fitzsimond, an acolyte of the dioec. of Meath, reported to pope Nicholas V. that William Croys, prior of Fore ord. of St. Benedict, was, to the peril of his own soul, the scandal of many, and the notable injury of his priory, guilty of simony, dilapidation, alienation and waste of the goods of his monastery. It being also made known to the aforesaid pope that Fitzsimond was desirous of entering the abbey of Evreux, in Normandy, of which Power [Fore], is a dependency, virtutum Domino, sub regulis habitus fomularis, authorised by other letters the abbot of Granard, Eugene Maumurseaartarch [recte Maumurseartaich, Mac Murtagh] canon of Ardagh, and the official of the same, or any two or one of them, to see that he was received there in monacum et fratrem, provided that he was fit, whether the number of monks there was limited or not, if the house should not thereby be overburdened; that the customary habit should be given to him, and that he should be supported, like the other monks, by the funds of the said priory, and be treated with sincere charity in the Lord.

The pope considering that, if the charges against the said William are true, he has rendered himself unworthy of the prioryship which he holds; and desiring in view of the merits, etc. of said Edmund, who is recommended to him on trustworthy testimony on account of his religious zeal and for the sanctity of his life and conversation, etc., to confer a special favour on him, had the aforesaid abbot of Granard and his fellow executors named above, or any two or one of them, if said E. should renew before them the charges made as above, and bind himself in forma juris, after he has done so, vocatis dicto Wlalmo (sic) et alius qui fuerint evocandii, inquire diligently regarding said matters, and if it should be found that they are true, to pronounce sentence of privation of his priory on said William, and remove him really therefrom, as by law should be done. Then, if in virtue of these presents said privation and removal should take place, the said priory, which is conventual, has care of souls, is elective, and governed sometimes by the monks of the monastery in Evreux dioec. and at other times by those of their own monastery in that of Meath, its yearly revenue deinuitis meribus, not exceeding 80 marks sterling, whether it should be vacant by the aforesaid privation and removal, or by the spontaneous resignation of said William, etc...
Appendix.

provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein, the said abbot, etc., shall take care to condemn him and assign it with all its rights and appurtenances, to said Edmund, after he has been expressly professed in the order above mentioned.


Fitzsimond was per. vicar of Mayn [Mayne alias Turbotstown], the parish church of which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and improper to the priory of Fore; Fitz, was obliged to give it up, as he had held it for more than twelve months though not in priest's orders.

23rd Dec., 1469.

Per. Vicarage of Ardbraccan.—In a bull of Paul II. he states that Peter, abbot of St. Mary's, Navan, and the convent of that house had lately presented a petition to him setting forth that though the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Ardbraccan, dioec. of Meath, had been canonically united and annexed to, and incorporated with the said monastery, in virtue of which union the said abbey and convent had obtained the said vicarage, and held and possessed it altius, and still hold and possess it, James Porter, calling himself archdeacon of Kells in the church of Meath, suggested, inter alia, to the pope, that the union, annexation and incorporation aforesaid were minus canonicice facti; that divine worship and the usual number of canons in the abbey were daily getting less; rambling about, and frequenting taverns were attributed to the abbey and convent; and the monastic buildings were said to be going to ruin. The pope then says that having been deceived (circumventus) by these suggestions he had commissioned the abbot de Benefictione altius Kilbeggan and the priors of Ballyboggan and Kilkenny (West) by other letters, if after Peter and his convent and others qui forest evocandi, had been cited, it should legitimately appear to them that the aforesaid suggestions were true, to rescind and dissolve said union, annexation and incorporation, or to decree that they are nulius firmitatis. If they should give a decision for a dissolution as above, then the vicarage with all its rights, etc., is to be conferred upon said James. Thereupon said James Porter cited abbot Peter and his convent to appear before Dermot, abbot de Benefictione for the trial of his claim regarding the aforesaid dissolution and the vicarage. Said Dermot peripteron procedens in cause hujusmodi, gave sentence in favour of James, and assigned the abbot Peter and his convent, from which they appealed to the apostolic see; but being legitimately hindered, their appeal was not lodged in due time. Wherefore, continues the pope, abbot Peter and his convent humbly prayed that, notwithstanding the said delay, their case might be committed to inquiry, etc., to some trustworthy persons in Ireland. In accordance with their prayer the pope sent a mandate (an°. Inc. Dncc. 1469, 10 Kal. Jan., an°. 6°) to the abbots of Mellifont and Knock and the prior of S. Mary's, Louth, that if they, or any two or one of them, having called to their presence the said Porter and all others evocandos, should find what had been alleged regarding the delay in lodging the aforesaid appeal to be true, to proceed legitimately to the examination of the matter of said appeal, and confirm the above mentioned sentence of the pope, or invalidate it, as the justice of the case may demand. Non obstante lapsum dicti temporis, etc. Given at Rome, etc., an. Inc. Dncc. 1469, 10 Kal. Jan., an°. 6°. Hugo f. x. protho Binsutin. (Reg. Pauli II., an°. 6°, lib°. 1 f. coevi.)

The abbey intituled de Benedictio above is not Kilbeggan, but Bectie—Kilbeggan was called De Flumine Dei.

1474, f. 208—18 March, 1474.

Rec. of Dysart.—In the bull of Sixtus IV. (15 Kal. Apr., an°. 3°) giving the rectory named above in commendam to Richard Whyto, a monk of the Cistercian abbey of Bectie, it is stated that the revenues of said abbey were so slender that the monks could not remain there; furthermore that this living was held by *John, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, by prescription of the ordinary, and so his possession of the same was not canonical. (Reg. Sixti IV., etc.)

* In an official list of bishops whose bulls had been brought to the Camera Ape. I find John bishop of Clunian (i.e. Clonmacnoise) with the date 2 Feb., 1456, that was, perhaps, when his bull had been brought to the Camera.

1477-78 f. 235, Cf.

Bectie Abbey.—On the 31st July, 34th of Henry VIII., the abbots was compelled to surrender this house and all its possessions into the king's hands, his majesty's special share of the spoils being the plate, jewels and principal ornaments. In the Pat. and Cl. Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, Membrane 21. No date to it, but of the 6th of Edward VI., there is a "Grant to Andrew Wise, esquire, Vice-Treasurer, in consideration of the sum of £1,380 15s. 7d., Irish, of the monastery of Bectie, with the manor and lands, and all edifices, churches, belfry, cemetery, woods, gardens, meadows, pastures, mills, and fishing weirs, in the co. of Meath; the manor of Revaque, in the co. of Westmeath, etc., etc. To hold for ever by kight's service, viz., by the service of one knight's fee, as squatte runs in Ireland: Rent, 24 5s. 4d., Irish."

7th Edw. VI., 22 Feb., Andrew Wise
had a "Licence to alienate to Richard Dillon, of Preteston, gent. ; John Wycombe, of Dublin ; and Richard Cox; the site and possessions of the late abbey, monastery or religious house of Bectyte, etc." Finally, Bectyte passed, says Canon Mullany (i. 247), about 1600, too, to Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in whose family it still remains.

1478-79, f. 169.

Prioratus B. Maria de Lochaeadi.—It appears from the above annat entry that the nunnerie of Lochsedy being aban-
donied by the nuns had been turned into a priory of Regular Austin canons—why the nuns left, or precisely when they did so, I have not so far been able to make out. I have, however, found in the Lateran Archives (now at the Vatican) a bull of Mart. V. dated Constance, 4 Ides Dec., an. 1 (1417), in which it is stated that Margaret, princess of S. Mary's, Lough-
sedy, of the Cistercian order, and the convent of that house had some time before, using their right of presentation to the rectory of St. Patrick, Magmora [Maymore], said to be the vacant by the dispensation of Pope Martin the 5th, dispen-
seng for institution therein to Wm. Yonge, archdeacon of Meath (the see of Meath then being vacant), John Okynean, a priest of said diocese.

1st July, 1483.

St. Mary's priory, Tristernagh.—The above priory is now vacant by the death of Simon Nugent at the apostolic see. William Ofaelan, a clerk of the diocese of Lismore, who was some time ago dis-
pensed by the ordinary on account of his illegitimate birth, * de soluto genitus et soluta, alias conjugata, to receive the clerical tonsure and obtain a benefice without care of souls desired to join the brotherhood of that house, there, sub regulari habitu virtutum Domno formu-
lati. Pope Sixtus IV. to whom Ofaelan had been highly recommended de religi-
onis solo, vite et morum honestate, aliisque probatatis et virtutum meritis, favouring his praiseworthy desire, and wishing to confer on him a special favour, sent a mandate to the archbishop of Armagh, John Ofaelan and James Haelen, respec-
tively canons of Ferns and Kildare (or Derry), that they, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or by another or others, should Ofaelan be fit, and that there is no canonical obstacle in the way, should by apostolic authority receive him in said priory as a canon and brother, give him the religious habit; cause him to be treated with sincere charity in the Lord, receive and ad-
mit his religious profession, such as is wont to be made by the canons of said monastery, if he sponde wish to make it in their hands; and the said priory, which is conventual, elective, and has the care of souls, and the yearly income of which does not exceed 75 marks sterling, as said Wm. asserts, whether it should be vacant as before mentioned, or in any other way, or ex alienius non-sacram persona, or by the free resignation of said Simon Nugent, or provided that its disposal belongs at this time to the pope, they shall, with all its rights and appurtenances, confer on, and assign to the said William, even before they receive him in said monastery as a canon, or the habit is given to him, or he makes the aforesaid profession. Induc-
ting him, or his proctor in his name, into the corporal possession of the priory. Contradictores . . . Notwithstanding, etc. After this follows the pope's declara-
tion that, de specialis dono gratie, he dispensed said William to be promoted to all even holy orders, and receive this priory if it should be, in virtue of these presents, conferred on him, etiam clericis secularibus, and to retain it, libere et licite habitu non suscepit, et praevium predictis non emissa, until he shall have got peaceable possession of the same, defectu predicto, etc., notwithstanding . . . Provided that the priory shall not be defrauded of its due services, that the cure of souls therein shall not be in any way neglected, and that all its customary dignities shall be duly ful-
filled. The pope willed that as soon as said William is received in said monas-
tery as a canon, and is expressly professed in the order, or that the year of his pro-
bation has lapsed, or that he has received the habit of the professed and worn it for three days (knowingly), or even be-
fore, if it is evident that he absolutely wills to change his life, he shall be bound to resign the benefice which he holds, or to cede the right which he may have in, or to, the same; and as soon as he shall have got peaceable possession of the priory, to receive the habit and make expressly the aforesaid profession. Other-
wise he shall be bound to give up the priory omnino, which the pope has de-

1492-97, f. 115 (1)—7th April, 1497.

Per. vic. Drummaney.—Though it was alleged that the above per. vicarage of Drummaney was so long vacant by the death of Ruth (sic) that its provision had lapsed to the apostolic see, John Wythy, calling himself a priest of this dioce. of Meath, was in possession of it for more than eight but less than ten years without any canonical title, re-
cording existence and toon from John Dyllon a layman, styling himself a noble of this dioce., to whom he had granted or let the fruits, etc., of said benefice. This matter having been reported to pope Innocent VIII., he, by bull dated 7th of
Ides of April, an°. 3°, directed Eugene Maekonkagri (called in the annat entry McCarmaygri), a canon of Ardagh, to cite Wytry, and all others, etc., to his presence, and if he should find the living vacant as stated, or in any other way, 

\( \text{dummy} \), etc., and that Edward Dyllon, a clerk (not, as the annat says, a layman) of this dio., should on diligent examination prove to be fit, to confer on him. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 3, lib. 5, fol. 52.)

1486-87, f. 113 (8).

S. Jo. Baptist. de Kilkerne.—Archdall (Monasticon) says, on the authoritv of the Auditor General, that this house and its appurtenances, with twelve messuages, and two carucates of land in Kilkenney, one carucate in Brittas, and all their tithes, were granted to Robt. Dillon, in capite, at the yearly rent of 22l 10d.

1486-87, f. 116 (3)—20 April, 1487.

Priory of Mullingar.—The above priory vacant by the death of Peter Alyn during the pontificate of Paul 2nd, is for many years in the possession of Wm. Tombe, calling himself a canon of the abbey of Trim, who, it was alleged, had no canonical title. Innocent VIII., by bull dated xi Kal. May, an°. 3°, directed the prior of St. John's Kilkenney to cite Tombe and all others vocandos to his presence, and if on due inquiry he should find said priory vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, 

\( \text{dummy} \), etc., to remove Tombe, and appoint (Miller) Petty, who asserted that he belonged to the family of the founder of said priory. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 3°, lib 3°, f. 16.)

1491-92, f. 182.

In an official register of the Camera Apostolica I find that among the Bulls brought there on the 25th of June, 1492, there was one unionis for Eugenio Yconalta super commenda monasterii B. Marie de Kiligan alias de Benedictione (Bective) Medensis dioe.

1492, 25 June.

Una bulla pro Geraldo Dalton super par. ecclesias de Rathnauart (? lege varit) alias Ville pagani Medensis dioe. In the Taxation "the church of the vill(a) of Pagun," in the deanery of Duleek, the same, I suppose, as Painstown, is valued at eight pounds sterly.

1492, 27 April.


1493-94, f. 102.

Mon. de Durrow.—Venerable Bedo says, in his Ecclesiastical History (book III. 4), that Colomcillo founded a noble monastery here, before he set out for Britain (an. 563), and Tigernach tells us that Aedh, who became lord of the territory of Tefia in 533, bestowed Durrow on the saint. According to these data Durrow monastery must have been founded between 533 and 563. But Adamnan (vit. Columba), while attributing the foundation of this monastery to Columba, as Ep. Reeves remarks, couples the date of the occurrence with the presidency of Alithir at Clonmacnoise, who did not succeed to that office till June, 585. Either, then, Bede is inaccurate, or Adamnan's expression regarding Columba, divino fundans nuntu, is to be understood in the sense of confirming a found or already existing monastery. (Reeves' Adamnus.) Bishop Healy (Ireland's Ancient Schools, etc.) says: "We may assume that Durrow was founded about 553, that is seven years after the foundation of Derry. By this time the reputation of Columba had spread far and wide over the entire kingdom . . . . Being so famous it is not to be wondered at that Columba (a Northern) was invited to found monasteries through almost all the northern parts of Ireland, to which even Durrow at that period belonged." One of the most interesting memorials of this monastery is The Book of Durrow, which is a copy of the Four Gospels according to Jerome's version. It is written across the page in single columns, and the MSS. also contain the Epistle of S. Jerome to Pope Damasus, an explanation of certain Hebrew names, with the Eusebian Canons and synoptical tables (Gilbert, National MSS.) There is a partly obliterated entry on the back of folio 12, praying for "a remembrance of the scribe, Columba, who wrote this evangel in the space of two years." Bishop Healy says: (Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars): "Whilst Columba was at Durrow he wrote, as far as we can judge, with his own hands, the celebrated copy of the Gospels, known as the Book of Durrow. That the scribe was an accomplished scribe is certain; we know from many passages in his life that he spent much time in copying parts of the sacred volume; and he was engaged in the same pious labour when he felt the call of death, and asked Baithen "to write the rest." Bishop Reeves speaks of this "MS." as approaching, if not reaching, to the Columban age." In 1628 it was still at Durrow, but afterwards it came into the hands of Henry Jones, Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, who gave it to the Library there, where it is still. O'Flaherty, author of the Ogugia, saw it there in 1677, and fortunately then deciphered the inscription on the cover, and entered it on the fly-leaf of the manuscript. This silver-mounted cover has since disappeared, but thanks to O'Flaherty,
continues Bishop Healy, we know the inscription which it bore in Irish, which put in English would run thus: "The prayer and blessing of Columbeul for Flann the son of Mailbeochmnaill, King of Erin, for whom this cover was made." At present, says the Bishop, there is no trace of any of the ancient buildings at Durrow. St. Columba's well, which is much venerated, is still there. There is an old church-yard, doubtless the site of the ancient churches. A beautiful sculptured cross, like that of Monasterboice, stands close to the church-yard, and there are two ancient inscribed stones, one with the inscription "G. OR. DO CHATHALAN—pray for little Cathal. The inscription on the other is—"OR. DO AICIDIU—pray for Aldidiu.

Two of the outer stones of an ancient and once very beautiful window are built into a wall near the High Cross. No other remains of antiquity are now to be found on the site of this once celebrated monastery of Durrow.

Hugh de Lacy completely desolated Durrow and uprooted its ancient shrines. It was in the year A.D. 1186 that he set about building a castle at Durrow. For this purpose he seized the abbey-lands, drove out the neighbouring Celtic prior, whose name was Fox, and proceeded to build by the means of Columba's monastery and churches. But this was the close of his evil career. A workman, sent, it is said, by Fox for the purpose, was watching for his opportunity, and when de Lacy, who superintended the work in person, was stooping forward, he struck off his head with one blow of his keen axe. "It was in revenge of Columceull" that this was done, say the Four Masters. (Bishop Healy's Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars.)

7th April, 1497.

**Rectory of Trim.**—The rectory of the parish church of St. Patrick, Trini [recte Trim], the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed 100 marks sterling, being vacant at present and so long that the right of collating thereto has, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see, notwithstanding that Richard Willy, alias Keny, calling himself a priest of the diocese of Meath, has, without any canonical title, rashly and de facto hold it for a certain time, and continues so to hold it. Alexander VI., to whom this matter had been reported, taking into consideration the merits and deserts of Walter Wellys, a clerk of noble race ex utroque parente, of this diocese, recommended to him, on trustworthly testimony, as of blameless life and behaviour, etc., desiring to confer on him a special favour, sent a mandate (Rome at St. Peter's, the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1497, 7th Ides of April, an. 5) commanding the abbot of Clonard, John O'Mayna (O'Mooney) and Cormac O'Healy, respectively canons of Kilcullen and Emily, or any two or one of them, if having summoned said Richd. Willy, and any others who should be cited, they should find said rectory to be vacant in any way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had in said rectory a special right, to confer it on, and make it to said Willy, without the alteration by apostolic authority. Contradictors, etc., notwithstanding, etc. Given at Rome, etc., as above. (Reg. Alexand. VI., an. 5, lib. 7, f. 217.)

18th April, 1497.

Gilbert Breneliam (Bermingham) abbot of SS. John and Peter of Clonard, having reported to pope Alexander VI. that Galfredus (Godfrey), prior of the Holy Trinity of Ballyboggan alias de Laude Dei, who by apostolic dispensation holds in titulum the rectory of the parish church of S. Fintan, Clonard, being an excommunicate has not feared to celebrate divine offices, or rather to profane them, to the peril of his soul and the peregrine example and scandal of many. The pope considering that if this charge is true, said Godfrey has rendered himself unworthy of said rectory; and moved by fatherly good will for said Gilbert, suis exigentibus meritis, as the revenues of his monastery are so meagre that they do not suffice for his support (he says that he is de nobili genere ex utroque parente procedit) and for the discharge of the obligations incumbent on said monastery, desiring them, to provide him de aliusius subventionis auxilio, whereby he may be more fittingly maintained, and the obligations of the monastery more easily fulfilled, he sped a mandate, dated Rome, etc., an. 5, Febru. Dnec. 1497, 14 Kal. Maii, etc., to the abbot of Bective (de Prelat Dei), Cristinus Omalion and Cornelius O'Heaig, respectively canons of Cloyne and Emily, that they, or any two or one of them, if said Gilbert should desire to renew before them those charges which he made to the pope against said Godfrey, and to bind himself in scriptis in due form of law, when he shall have done so, vocatia dicto Galisfredo, et alius qui fuerint evocandi, to inform themselves diligently by apostolic authority de premissis, and if on inquiry they should find the aforesaid charges to be true to deprive sententiator said Godfrey of the rectory, and remove him from thence, as should be done de juste. And if said privation and removal should be carried out by them as aforesaid, then, whether said rectory should be vacant by the aforesaid privation and removal, or in any other way, etc., etc., provided that no one had at the date of these presents an especially acquired right therein, they
shall take care to give by apostolic authority the rectory, with all its rights, etc., to the said Gilbert, to be by him, together with his said monastery, quoad vicarium, held, ruled and governed, so that it shall be lawful for him, debitis et consuetudinibus, to dispose of its revenues just as any other rector holding it pro tempore, etc. Alienation of any immovable property or precious moveables belonging to said rectory being interdicted. Provided also that the rectory shall not be defrauded of its usual services, and that the care of souls shall in no wise be therein neglected. (Reg. Alex VI., an. 5, lib. 7, f. 128.)

15 June, 1407.

Priory of Durrow and the per. vicarage of Ardurcher.—It was reported to pope Alexander VI. that the priory of Durrow and the per. vicarage of Ardurcher are at present vacant certo modo, and are so long vacant that the right of collation to them has lapsed to the apostolic see, the priony being held by William Olongayn, calling himself its prior, and the p. vicarage by Cornilius Okallayn, stlying himself a priest of this dioc., neither having any canonical title, etc. And as a petition made to the pope, on the part of Roricus Ykalayn, an expressly professed canon of said house, stating that if after he should have obtained the above priony the said vicarage were united to it for his lifetime only, it would contribute much to his advantage, he desireth of conferring a special favour on said Roricus, who had been much recommended to him de religionis sest, vita ac morum honestate, etc., sent a mandate, dated Rome, an. 1497, 16 Kal. July, to the archdeacon of Cloyne, Malachi Oflank, and Nemes Oechula, canons of Killeany, saying that, if they, or any two or one of them, having cited William, Cornulus and any others who should be cited, should find said priony and per. vicarage, the respectively annual value of which does not exceed 26 and 24 marks sterling, to be vacant in any way, etc.; and if touching the before named union, having cited those whom it concerns, what is asserted to be true, etc., to confer the priony on Roricus, and unite the perpetual vicarage to it for his life, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein. (Reg. Alex VI., an. 5°, lib. 8, fol. 203.)

15 Oct., 1507.

Wm. (Rokey) Eleet of Meath, was dispensed by pope Julius II. to retain the canony in the church of Beverly with the prebend of St. Androw the Apostle, the parish church of St. Peter of (Kirby Ravenworth), the perpetual vicarage of St. John the Baptist of Halyce (or Halyce, and the free chapel of St. Mary de Ferybrigge, together with his bishoprick of Meath ad vitam; and the same pope by a bull dated an. Inc. 1507, the Ides of Oct., an. 5°, 4°, gave him licence to change those benefices for others like or unlike, etc. (Reg. Juli II., an. 4°, etc.)

The bull states that the parish church of St. Peter the Apostle of Fakenhamden (Fakenham) in the dioc. of Norwich was united to the above canony and prebend, Kurkeby Raisensawath.

12th April, 1508.

Por. church of Villa Petri alius Mardgay.—Pope Julius II. has heard that the rectory of the parish church of Villa Petri (? church of the villa of Peter de St. Leger, in the deanony of Lougshady) alias Mardgay, dioc. of Meath, of lay patronage, is now vacant certo modo, and so long vacant that the right of presentation has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see, although Maurus Mackayl, calling himself a priest of the diocese of Ardagh, without any canonical title, held possession of it for a certain time, and continues still in such possession. William Ygalay (? Ydalay, O'Daly), prior of St. Mary's, Lougshady, of the order of Regular Canons of St. Austin, has presented a petition to the pope humbly praying that he would de benemiatate apostolica unite, annex and incorporate the aforesaid rectory, the yearly fruits, etc., of which don't exceed 8d. marks sterling, with the said priony, so long as he shall be prior there,—its fruits do not exceed 8d. marks annually. The pope was inclined to grant the prayer of said William, but de premisitis certam notitiam non habent, he remitted the matter to the discretion of the prior of Kilcarni in this diocese [Kilkenny West], Maurus and Donald Macgranayl, canons of Ardagh, commanding them, or any two or one of them, by bull (Rome at St. Peter's, the year of the Incarnation 1508, the day before the Ides of April, an. 5), if said Maurus and all concerned being cited, they should find said rectory to be vacant in any manner, . . . provided its collation has lapsed as aforesaid, and that no one has a specially acquired right therein, to unite and annex it to said priony, and incorporate it with the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, so long as said William shall be prior there. So that it shall be lawful for said William by himself, or another or others, to take corporal possession of said priony, with all its rights, etc., by his own authority, and use its revenues, etc., for his own utility and that of the rectory, no licence of the ordinary or any one else being by any means required. The pope willed that said rectory shall not on account of said union, etc., be defrauded of its due services, or the care of souls therein be in any wise neglected. . .

Given at St. Peter's, etc., as above. (Reg. Juli II., an. 5°, lib. 8, f. 29.)
1534-86, f. 162.

Priory of Ballyboggan, etc.—It appears from the bull cited in the last annat obligation in this diocese, that Gerald Walsh, named therein, presented a petition to pope Paul III. stating that the priory of Holy Trinity of Ballyboggan being vacant certo modo, he was elected prior by the convent of that house, via compromissi, but, owing to the influence of his adversaries, he was unable to obtain the needful confirmation of his election, etc., afterwards, however, opportunity capital, he took possession of the priory without having obtained the said confirmation, and took for his use part of the revenues of said priory, not, however, more than eight marks, still thereby incurring ecclesiastical censures and penalties, from which he humbly begged the pope to absolve him; furthermore he prayed that the priory of St. Mary's, Loughsewdy, which is non conventual, the parish of Clonfadforan and that of St. Colman's of Lanny, which is de jure patronatus laicorum nobilium, then vacant for so long a time that the right of collation to them had lapsed to the lady See, might be annexed for his life time to the priory of Ballyboggan; the two parishes were then in possession respectively of James Ocleri and Dermot Macmolony, who it was alleged had no canonical title. The pope freed Walsh, from any censures he might have incurred for having taken undue possession of Ballyboggan, as he had been alias highly recommended to him de religionis zelo, vite vo morum honestat., etc., and sent a mandate to the abbot of Clonard, and the archdeacon of Armagh and Rolls to sit to the aforesaid James and Dermot, and all others atendas to appear before them, and if they should find these parishes and parishes vacant canonically, provided that at the date of these presents no one had had an especially acquired right therein, and that the right of collation to St. Colman's had lapsed to the Holy See, to confer the priory of Ballyboggan on Walsh, and unite to it, so long as he should be prior there, the priory of Loughsewdy, and the two parishes. There was a clause in the bull that before the abbot of Clonard and his fellows, the archdeacon, proceeded to the appointment of Walsh, they should see that he resigned possession of Ballyboggan into their hands. (Reg Pauli III., an. 1°, lib. 19, fol. 160.)

The yearly revenue of Ballyboggan and Loughsewdy respectively did not exceed eight and three marks, and that of the two parishes together not more marks than four.

1534-86, f. 162.

Mon. de Ballyboggan.—A grant to Sir William Bermingham and the heirs male of his body of the title of Baron of Carbury in the co. of Kildare; with a grant of the site of the late priory of Balboghan, and the late abbey of Clonard, with all the messuages adjacent, and of all the manors, lands and liberties of Ballyboggan, Henryston, otherwise Ballynakill, etc., in the co. of Meath, belonging to the said monastery; To hold to the said Earl (sic) and the heirs male of his body by knight service, that is to say, by a third of one knight's fee. Rent by the name of one-twentieth part, £4 3s. 4d. June 17, 38° (of Henry VIII.) (Cat. Pat., etc., Rolls.)

It appears from a Patent Roll (41° Elizabeth) that Garret Earl of Kildare and Lady Mahel, his wife, had a grant for themselves and their heirs male, inter alia, of this monastery from Philip and Mary—Earl Henry, son of Earl Garret, granted to one Burnell, the towns of Aneskennan and Dermore, parcel of the manor and the monastery of Ballyboggan, with several lands to them belonging, containing 464 acres arable, for a term of years—that the Queen (Elizabeth) in consideration of the services of Sir Edward Fitzgerald, son of George Fitzgerald, who had been slain in her service, granted to him (Sir Edward) and the heirs male of the body of his father, the reversion of the castle and town of Kynagad, Aneskennan, Dermal, and the monastery of Ballyboggan.

Cogan (Dioc. of Meath) cites a Patent Roll ([James I.]) which informs us that in the year 1608 the King granted to Sir Edward Fitzgerald, knight, inter alia: "the site, etc., of the late monastery of Ballyboggan, with all the buildings, orchards, gardens, etc., thereto appertaining, and all lands, customs, and hereditaments in Ballyboggan, with a fair there, and a watermill, part of the estate of the said monastery."

BISHOPS OF MEATH.

7th Feb., 1401. ROBERT MONTAYNE.

The see of Meath being vacant by the demise of Alexander [Petit, called also de Balscot from his birth-place in Oxfordshire], Pope Boniface IX. by his bull Apostolatus efficiun dated Rome, etc., 7

Id. Feb., an. 12°, provided thereto the above-named Robert, Doctor of Canon Law and Rector of the parish church of Kildalli [Kildalkey] in this diocese. At the prayer of said Robert the pope gave him license to retain his benefice of KI-
Appendix.

dalkey even after his consecration, etc., usque ad beneficium suum (i.e. dni. paper), and on the Ides of September (13th Sept., 1401), he granted to him the faculty of dispensing with ten persons so that, notwithstanding their illegitimate birth, they might be promoted even to all holy orders, and accept a benefice even with care of souls; dummodo paterne incontinentie imitatores non sint, et beneficia non sint in ecclesia cathedrali. (Reg. Boniface IX., an. 12, lib. 1v, etc.) Bishop Robt. died on the 24th May, 1412.

31 Augt., 1412. Edward Dantsey.

Pope John XXIII. who had reserved to himself during the episcopate of Robt. Montayne the right of appointing his immediate successor in the see of Meath, having received reliable information of his death, desiring to proceed to an appointment celer et felix, after due deliberation and taking counsel with his brethren (the Cardinals) made choice of Edward (Dantsey), archdeacon of Cornwall in the church of Exeter; doctor of canon law and in priest's orders, cui de vite munditiae morum humanitate, etc., fide digna perhibentur testimonium, and by his bull Apostolatus officium dated S. Peter's Rome, 2d Kal. Sept., an. 3°, set him over said church as bishop and pastor, and committed to him the care thereof in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Johannis 23, an. 3, f. 198. Lat.) He died on the 4th of Jan., 1429-30.

29th May, 1430. William Haddesors.

Pope Martin V. intending when this see should next be vacant to appoint to it, per apostolice sedis providentiam: a useful and fitting person, on its voidance by the death extra curiam of bishop Dantsey, taking into account the merits of William Haddesors, bachelor of canon and civil law, and in priest's orders, who had been recommended to him on reliable testimony of vitae munditiae, honestate morum, spiritualium providentia et temporalium circumspectione, after mature deliberation, etc., by bull Dudum siquidem, bearing date Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos 4d Kal. Aug. anno 13m. provided him to the vacant see. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 13, lib. 172, f. 227. Lat.) Ware, on the authority of the Public Records, says that Haddesors died on Ascension Day, 1434.


It appears from the consistorial codex intitled Liber provisionum prelatorum, 1433-41, that in the Consistory held on the 10th of the Kalends of Oct., 1434, Pope Eugene IV., on the report of the Cardinal of St Sixtus [John de Tarrecramata], provided to this see, void by Wm. Haddesors' death, William Silk, doctor of Canon Law. In the above entry it is stated that he was per clerum electus. He was licensed by pope Eugene to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice, etc. From a bull of Martin V. we learn that in the year 1417, Silk was canon of Cashel and prebendary of Molaghynan [Newchapel] and canon of Ossory with the prebend of Ooghurach (? Outhra), valued respectively at 8 and 12 marks yearly. In the Register of Eugene IV. it is stated that Silk when promoted to Meath was perpetual vicar of Delvin. He died at Ardracanan on the 24th of May, 1450, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Killeen.

7th Augt., 1450. Edmund Ouldhall.

Pope Nicholas V. by bull dated Fabriano the 7th of the Ides of Augt., the year of the Incarnation, 1450, an. 4°, provided a successor to bishop Silk in the person of Edmund [Ouldhall], rector of the parish church of St. Patrick de Trabato (sic) in this diocese, sibi et patribus cardinalibus ob exigentiam meritorum suorum accepti. (Reg. Nic. V., an. 4°, lib. 3°, f. 201. Lateran.) Ware says that Ouldhall was a Carmelite—his provisional bull makes no mention of it. He died on the 9th, or, as some say, on the 29th of August, 1459, at Ardracanan, and was buried in the church of that place.

26th March, 1460. William Schierwod.

By bull dated Siena the 7th of the Calends of April, in the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1460, pope Pius the second provided to this see, void by the demise of Edmund Ouldhal, William Schierwod, priest of the diocese of York and doctor of canon law, recommended to the same, on trustworthy evidence, de litterarum scientia, vite munditiae, honestate morum & alisque virtutum multiplication donis. (Reg. Pii II., an. 3°, f. 6. Cod. Lateran.) He was for a time Deputy to the Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [1475], and afterwards [I think in the same year] Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which office he continued till 1481. He died in Dublin on the 3rd Dec., 1482, and was buried in the abbey church of SS. Peter and Paul, at Newtown near Trim. (Ware)


On the demise extra curiam of bishop Shierwod, pope Sixtus IV., who in order that per providenciam apostolice sedis a useful and fitting person should succeed to him in this see, had previously reserved its provision to himself, turned his attention to John Payne, Prior Provincial of the English Dominicans, professor of theology, and in priest's orders, cui apud cum de vite munditiae, honestate morum, spiritualium providentia, et temporalium circumspectione . . . fide digna testimonii perhibentur. Having duly considered the aforesaid recommendations and taking counsel with his brethren
the Cardinals, the pope by his bull *Pastoralis officiis* dated the xvi. of the Calendars of April, the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1482, provided said John to the vacant see as his bishop and pastor, with plenary power for its rule and administration in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Surti IV., an. 12, lib. 1, 1. 266. Cod. Lateran.) Anthony Wood (*Athen. Oxon.* v. I., p. 639) says "John Payne, a Dominican or Black Friar, spent several years in the study of Divinity (of which he was afterwards Doctor) in the college of Dominicans in the south suburb of Oxon. Afterwards returning to Ireland he was, through several preferments, made Bishop of Meath by the pope's provision, and installed in the choir there on the feast of St. Dominic, in 1483. In 1489 he assisted at a provincial synod held at Athirdee, and was arbitrator (with the bishops of Clogher and Ardagh), between Thomas Brady Mac Andrew, and one Cormac, about their respective claims to the see of Kilmore." On the 3rd of Oct., 1496, he was made Master of the Rolls. On the 6th of March, 1506, he died, and was buried in the Dominican church of S. Saviour, Dublin. He was, says Ware, "a prelate in great reputation for his almae deeds and hospitality."

**WILLIAM (ROKEBY).**

There is a bull of Julius II. dated the year of the Incarnation 1507, Ides of Oct. (15th Oct. 1507), addressed to William Elect of Meath, in which the pope says: "Dudum siquidem cum de persona tua, nobis et fratris nostris ob tuorum exjcientium meritorum accepta, ecclesie Midensi, tunc certo modo pastoris solatio destitute, de fratribus eorumdem consilio app. de suis autoritate per quaestus (litteras providissemus, teque illi prefecsissemus in episcopum et pastorem." The bull goes on to authorise Rokeby to continue to hold certain ecclesiastical* preferments even after he had obtained possession of the rule of the diocese of Meath. I have not found the bull providing W. to Meath. It was issued shortly before the above bull, no doubt; *dudum*, as we know, may well mean a short time ago.

Ware says anent Rokeby: "he was doctor of the canon law, and a native of Yorkshire, ... [and received part of his education in an antient Hostel for the reception of canons in Aldgate parish, London, and about the same time was made rector of Sandal near Doncaster, perpetual vicar of Iltyd fax in Yorkshire, and afterwards] was advanced to hold the see by pope Julius the Second in the year 1507; and by the same pope translated to the see of Dublin on the 28th of Jan., 1511, where he died on the 29th Nov., 1521. [ ... he was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland by King Henry VII., in 1498; and on his promotion to Meath was called into the Privy Council, and afterwards by King Henry VIII. again made Lord Chancellor in the year 1515, and continued in that office during his life.]

In the above notice of bishop Rokeby the matter within square brackets is due to William Harri. This holds good whenever I quote Ware's Bishops.

*Preferrment.—See Appendix.*

28th Jan., 1512. **HUGH INGE.**

He was promoted by bull of pope Julius the Second on the 5th of the Calendars of Feb., an. 9. Ware says of him: An Englishman, and doctor of divinity, by the pope's designation succeeded Rokeby both in the see of Meath and Dublin. [He was born at Shipton-Mallet in Shropshire, educated in William of Wickham's school, at Winchester; made perpetual Fellow of New College in Oxford in 1484, took his degree of Master of Arts, and left the college in 1496. He afterwards travelled into foreign countries, where he was made doctor of divinity, but my author does not say where. After his return he was successively made prebendary of East-Harptree; subchanter of the church of Wells; guardian of Warsham in the diocese of Lincoln; prebendary of Aust in the church of Westbury in the diocese of Worcester ...] He was in Rome in 1505 (according to Rymer) as a commissioner together with Sylvester, bishop of Worcester, and Robt. Shirborne, dean of St. Paul's, than King Henry the Eighth's orators in the court of Rome, to take the renunciation of all prejudicial clauses in the bulls for the translation of Card. Adriaen to the sees of Bath and Wells, and to take the oaths of fealty and allegiance to the king from said Cardinal. He died in Dublin in 1528 [Aug. the 3rd].

See a fuller account of this prelate among the archbishops of Dublin.

27 Feb., 1523. **RICHARD WILSON.**

According to a consistorial entry Richard bishop of Negropont was translated to Meath on the date noted above. He is identical with the Richard Wilson mentioned by Wood (*Athen. Oxon.*, V. I., p. 656): "a Northern man, who spent some time in the theological faculty in Oxford, became prior of Drax in Yorkshire in 1507, in 1512 was made Suffragan to the Archbishop of York under the title of Bishop of Negropont, and in 1518 built the chapel of the church of Bingley in Yorkshire." Stubbs (*Reg. Sac. Angl.*) says that he was suffragan of York 1515-18, and was buried at Bingley. Ware places his death at 1529. Cogan (*Hist of Meath Dioc.*) says that Abp. Inge, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Lord Chief Justice Birmingham, complained of him to Cardinal Wolsey ..."
dioces of Meth, which is large in cure, and moste of value in this country, for an honourable man to contynne in, is farr in rynye, both spiritually and temporally, by the absence of the bishopp there. If your grace thinks so convenient som good man, being towards the same, mght be provided unto the saide bishopprick, which sholde be to the great comforte, manifolds, of all the dioces; for it is said here, the Bishopp wol nat retourne. (State Papers, part ii., p. 127.) He resigned in 1529. On the appointment of Edward Staples, his immediate successor, one-half the income of the see of Meath was reserved to bp. Wilson.

3rd Sept., 1529. EDWARD STAPLES.

Pope Clement the Seventh's bull Apostolatus officium dated Rome apud S. Petrum, anno 1529, tertio Non Septimo, anno sexto, provided Edward [Staples] to the see of Meath, then void by the free will resignation of Richard [Wilson] into the pope's hands. He being desirous of appointing a useful and profitable person to the vacant see, after maturely considering paternis et sollicitis studis the matter and taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, turned his thoughts to the person of Edward aforesaid, rector or master, as he is styled, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, near and outside the walls of London, and wont to be conferred on secular clerks in titulum perpetui beneficis ecclesiasticis, a bachelor in divinity and in priest's orders, for whom his most dear son in Christ, Henry, the illustrious king of England, who is also lord of Ireland in matters temporal, has made to him by his letters humble supplication, and is moreover on trustworthy testimony recommended to him de vite munditiae honestate morum, etc. All which being duly considered, he by his apostolic authority and with the advice of his aforesaid brethren has provided said Edward to the above mentioned church as bishop and pastor, and fully committed to him its care and administration in spirituals and temporals. In illo qui dat gratias et largitur premia confidentes. . . . . . .

(Rég. Clem. VII., an. 9, lib. 114, f. 270. Cod. Lateran.)

It appears from a consistorial act, dated 3rd Sept., 1529, that Staples when promoted to Meath was dispensed to retain all and singular the benefices which he then held, especially S. Bartholomew's Hospital. I suppose the pope took into consideration that one half the revenues of Meath bishoprick was reserved to bp. Wilson. Ware says that Staples was a native of Lincolnshire [a Master of Arts in the universities of Cambridge and Oxford and one of the canons of Cardinal Woolsey's college. In 1535 he was joined with others by the king in a commission to suppress the nunnery of Greyen in the county of Carlow. In 1546 Henry the VIII. appointed him one of the commissi- oners for taking the surrender of St. Patrick's church, Dublin. He was called into the Privy Council by king Edward the VI. in the first year of his reign, and was instrumental and active in all the changes of religion which happened at this time, and joined with Abp. Brown, in opposition to his Metropolitan, Pri- mate Dowdal, in introducing the Liturgy in English.] On the 29th of June, 1554, in queen Mary's reign, he was deprived, and soon after died.

WILLIAM WALSH.

In an official record of consistorial acts (marked C.) which I found in the archives of the College of Cardinals in the Vatican in 1877 or 1878, there is an entry regarding bishop William Walsh as follows:

Rome apud S. Marcum die Mercurii quae fuit sexta mensis Septembris, 1564, fuit consistorium in quo S. D. N., refer- ente Rm., Morono, Ecce Meden, de qua alias Guglielmus a tunc bo. me. Reginaldo Polo, Card. Angluc, Legato ad id, ut asserebat, a sede apostolica sufficientem auctoritatem habente, pro visus fuerat, ut tamen quod idem Guglielmus infra annum a data dictae provisionis litteras in forma novae seu simplicis provisionis a Romae Pontifice obtineri teneretur alia probo dicta provision nulla esset. Cum dictum Guglielmus carcerationibus, et alia impedi- mentis litteras obtinere non potuerit, et nihilominus munus consecrationis et possessionem de ecclesiae ac parum fructum receperit, et in illius, adminis- tratione et regimine permanerit, ac penam privationis proprietae, et alias censuras incurrerit, unde ecca- ipsa adhuc vacare consensatur, Sanctitas sua eidem ecca- Meden, sic vel alto modo vacanti provit, de persona ejusdem Guili, episcopi, sanitatem proratis Legati confer- ando, et quatenus opus sit de novo provitid. Absolvens eum a quibusvis censuris, etiam ob malam hoc (recte hanc) fructum perceptionem incurris abendo, etc., necon una vinculo visitando limina apostolorum quod idem Guglielmus tene- tur. Et cum retentione unius proratae ordinis 5th Aug. dictae dioec., in Hybernia; et fuit facia gratia. Absolvens, etc. Fruc- tus. Tax.

In Harris' Ware's Bishops I find: "William Walsh, Doctor of Divinity, and a native of Winchester was [on the 15th day of Oct. 1554] appointed suc- cessor to Bishop Staples and was restored to the temporalities on the 2nd of Nov. following, with a retrospect to the time of his predecessor's deprivation. Yet if one may give credit to a manuscript treatise, wrote by John alias Malachy Harterey, a Cistercian monk of the abbey of Holy Cross, intituled, de Cisterciensium Ritor
norum viris illustribus, this bishop was born at Dunboyne in the county of Meath, and not at Waterford, and was before his promotion to this see, a Cistercian monk of the abbey of Bectiff, in the county of Meath. [However that may be,] he was deprived in the reign of queen Elizabeth for preaching against the Book of Common Prayer, then newly established, and the queen's Supremacy and thrown into prison; and some years after sent into banishment. 

Cogan (Hist. the Dioc. of Meath) gives an extract of a letter (16th of July, 1565) of Adam Loftus, Protestant Abp. of Armagh, to Sir William Cecil: “The xiii. of this monthe, by virtue of our comission for causis ecclesiastical, we comitted to the Castell of Dublyn doctor Welche, late byssippe of Methe, there to remayne untility the queenes majestyes pleasure were knowne. He refused the othe, and to answer such articles as we required him; and besides that, ever sithens the last parliament, he hath manifestly con- temned and openly showed himselfe to be a mislyker of all the queenes majesties proceedings; he openly protested before all the people, the same day he was before us that he would never communicate or be present (by his will) where the service should be ministred for it was against his conscience and (as he thought) against God's word . . .”. (Shirley's Original Letters, pp. 219, 220.)

After (says Cogan) having suffered thirteens imprisonment* for the faith, during a portion of which time he was bound in chains and subjected to innumerable trials and persecutions, he at length, through the connivance of his gaoler, effected his escape and took shipping to Spain. He proceeded to the Cistercian monastery of Complute [Alcala] where he spent the rest of his life. A monument was erected to him by the Bishop of Granada, with this inscription: Hic jacet Gulielmus Walsheus, Cisterciensis Ordinis Monachus, et Episcopus Midensis; qui pro fide Catholica post tredecim annos, carceris et multos toleratos labores, tandem obit exul Compluti anno 1577, pridie non Januarii.

*Thirteen years, etc.—i.e. including the imprisonment he underwent before Loftus had put him into Dublin Castle.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS DUNENSIS.

1423-1531.

Diversorum Martini V.
MCCCXXXIII.

1. Die xi. eiusdem (Feb.), Patricius Oservvan, principalis, obligavit se
Camere super annata rectorie, plebanie nuncupate, parrochialis ecclesie
Sancti Colmani Cyllcaeyl,1 Dunensis dioc., cuius fructus decem mar-
charum sterlimgorum communie extimatione, vacantis per obitum Patricii
Owyn extra curiam. Coll. eadem Rome, etc., xiiij. Kalendas Februarii
anno sexto. (1421-23, f. 217.)

Diversorum Eugenii IV.
MCCCCXLVI.

1. Dicta die (iv. Maii), Nicolaus Oservvan, principalis, obligavit se
Camere, super annata parrochialis ecclesie, plebanie nuncupate, Sancti
Colmani de Killeil [Kilkeel] alias de Murnu [Mourne], Dunensis dioc.,
cuius fructus, etc., decem marcharum sterlimgorum communie extimatione,
vacature per privationem Johannis Mackellidh alias Les faciendam.
Coll. eadem Rome apud S. Petrum, anno etc., ut supra (mcccexiv.)
decimo Kalendas Aprilis, anno xvi°: (1445-47, f. 11.) Gratia pro Deo.

Lib. Annatar. Pauli II.
MCCCLXX.

1. Dicta die (xiiij. Feb.), dominus Nicolaus Obegrartaych (sic), presbyter
Dunnensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata
monasterii Beate Marie alias Sancti Comgalli de Beannchor, ordinis
Sancti Augustini dicte Dunnensis dioc., cuius fructus viginti marcharum
sterlimgorum communie extimatione, vacaturi per privatione domini

1421-23, f. 217.
1 Cyllcaeyl.—Recto Cill-Caol, "narrow
church," now Kilkeel, called Mocorne
in the papal Taxation of 1302-6, is a
parish situate in, and communisurate
with, the barony of Mourne in the co.
of Down.
1469-70, f. 56
1 Beannchor.—Now Bangor. This
abbey was founded in the year 559 by St.
Columkill, a native of Magheramorne, in
the county of Antrim. He was a con-
temporary of St. Columbkill, and their
respective monasteries bore a great re-
semblance to each other, both in their
discipline, being seminaries of learning
as well as receptacles of piety; and in
their economy, being governed by a pre-
byter abbot, and attended by a resident
bishop. The titles borne by the superior
of this house were Abb Benueair, "abbot
of Bangor," and Comarba Comgall, "successor of Comgall." (Reeve's Down
& Connor.) Bp. Healy (Ireland's Ancient
Schools, etc) says that S. Comgall "was a
native of the territory anciently called
Dona Boirche, or Mourne, the name of
that wild but beautiful mountain district
extending from Carlingford Lough to the
Bay of Dundrum."
Senequini Okyllyn, olim dicti monasterii abbatis, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Nicolao de dicto monasterio, cum receptione habitus, sub dat. Rome tertio Nonas Januarii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii eadem Camere infra sex menses proxime sequentes, sub penis etc., etc. Restituta (fuit bulla), de mandato domini mensarii; quia est privatio in forma juris. (1469-70, f. 56.)

**Diversorum Sixti IV.**

1474.

1. Dicta die (xxij. Junii), Oliverius Walche, monachus ecclesie Dunensis ordinis S. Benedictis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus dictae ecclesie Dunensis, cuius fructus triginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Thome Brecway, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Oliverio de dicto prioratu, vocatis dicto Thoma et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, sub dat. Rome tertio Nonas Junii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus Camere Apostolice, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere, etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato, quia (est) privatio in forma iuris pro Hibernico. (1474, f. 114.)

1476.

Die xxvj. dicti mensis Julii, dominus Patricius Maghynn, clericus Drumorensis dic., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de Killeaile [Kilkeel], Dunensis dic., que de jure patronatus laicorum existit, cuius fructus decem octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privationem Nicolai Oserwan, dicte ecclesie rectoris, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Patricio de dicta ecclesia sub dat. Rome pridie non. Julii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae parrochialis ecclesie Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere, etc. etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato, quia pro Hibernico (et est) privatio in forma juris, etc. (1476-77, f. 22.)

1478.

1. Die xxx. dicti mensis Maii, R° pater dominus Thomas, Episcopus

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1474, f. 114.

1 Prioratus ecclesie Dunen. — The priory of the cathedral of Down. "Of the constitution of the chapter (of this church) nothing earlier is known than that towards the close of the twelfth century, it was composed of a prior and convent of secular canons. In 1183 John de Courcy so far altered the economy of the establishment that he removed the secular canons, and in their stead introduced a body of Benedictine monks from St. Werburg's of Chester." (Reeves' *Down & Connor.*) The church before De Courcy's coming was under the invocation of the Holy Trinity, but he being, as Jocelin states, S. Patricii "specialissimus dillector et venerator," changed its name to "Ecclesia Sivi. Patricii." (See Reeves' *op. citat.*) Thomas Brecway is identical no doubt with Thomas Barkeley mentioned in A bp. Bole's Register at the year 1470. 1478-79, f. 44.

1 Thomas, etc.—Thomas Barret, who was Elect of Annaghdown in 1453; the
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

Enachdunennis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus ecclesie Dunensis or. S.B., qui inibi maior [dignitas post pontificalem] existit, cuinis fructus octuagenta marcharam sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Oliverii Vasche, olim ipsius ecclesie prioris, extra Romanam curiam defuncti. Et mandatur commendari dicto domino Thome dictus prioratus sub dat. Rome Nonis Maii anno viij. Et promisit solvere annatum dicti prioratus Camere Apostolice aut Collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere, etc. Juravit, etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia docuit de intruso per testes, etc. (1478-79, f. 44.)

1480.

1. Die xiiij. diei mensis (Julii), dominus Donaldus Maguind, clericus Dromorensis diec., procurator ad omnia et singula infrascripta legitime (sic) constitutus a domino Patricio Maguindy, clerico diec., ut plene constat instrumento publico, acto die tertia mensis proxime pretiri, et subscriptio per Donaldum Obpinnd?, clericum diec., publicum apostolica et imperiali auctoritatisb us notarium, vigore dicti mandati, obligavit Camere Apostolice predictum Patrilibrium et omnia eius bona, etc., pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Kilkil [Kilkeel], Dunensis diec., cuinis fructus decem octo marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promotionem ipsius Patricii ad sacerdotium infra annum; ex qua fructus de facto per annum percepit. Et de qua mandatur provideri dicto Patricio sub dat. Rome octavo Idus Juli, anno nono. Et dicto procuratorio nomine promisit solvere annatam dictae rectorie et etiam dictos fructus male perceptos Camere Apostolice aut Collectori in partibus infra octo menses proxime sequentes, sub penis Camere, etc., etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato domini Falconis, quia pro Hibernico. (1480-81, f. 47.)

DIVERSOR. INNOC. VIII.

1492.

1. Dicta die (xx. Martii), Johannes Magnunan (vel Magmian?), clericus Dunensis diec., principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata monasteri de Imodei4 [recte Jugo Dei], ordinis Cisterciensis diec. do., vacatarii per privationem moderni illius abbatis; et cuinis deecem, ae rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Ardegulo4 dicte diec., vacantis per devolutionem, et cuinis duarum marcharum sterilorum fructus, etc. non excedunt; et quod monasterium commendari, et de dicta rectoria provideri mandatur

same, likely, who, according to Stubbs, Reg. Sec. Anglican, p. 149, was suffragan of Wells, 1482-1485.

1491-92, f. 117.

1 Mon. de Imodei.—Recte de Jugo Dei, called in Irish, Mainistir lat., i.e. Grey Abbey. It is situated on Strangford Lough, in the barony of Ards Lower, and, according to Grace's Annals, was founded in 1193.

2 Ardegulo.—In the Taxation of Dromore I find "Ecclesia Ardaguella," which is identified by Dr. Reeves (Down and Connor) with the parish of Magheradrool. The placing of Ardegulo in the diec. of Down, instead of Dromore, is a blunder of the Italian scribe.

Lib. X. ? Alexander VI.

1500.

1. Dicta die (xxix. Maii), venerabilis vir Oddo Yealy, clericus Connoressi dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii Beate Marie de Bensgor [Bangor], ordinis Sancti Augustini, ac de Drumbo$ vicarie, neenon de Chregebaydy$ Dunensis, ac de Ynistayde, Derensis dioc., parrochialium ecclesiaram rectoriarum nuncupatarum, vacantium certo modo; quorum, videlicet monasterii, duodecim, ac vicarie trium; ac quorum insimul rectoriarum predictarum quinque marcharum sterlingorum fructus, etc., non excedunt. Et commendari mandatur, videlicet monasterium predictum eidem Oddoni; vicaria vero et rectorie predictae mandantur uniri canonicauti et prebende ecclesia Connerensis, sub dat. xiiij$ Kalendis Aprilis, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere. Et iuravit.

Diversorum Julii II.

1505.


1500.

1 Drumbo.—A parish in the barony of Castleragh Upper, in the county of Down. The old churchyard of Drumbo contains the Ruin of a Round Tower; but it is to be regretted that, owing to frequency of interments, no part of the old church remains. At a very early period a religious house existed here; St. Cuimin, or Mochumna, abbot of Drumbo, was brother of St. Domangart, whose death is placed in the Martyrology of the Four Masters at the years 506. (Reeves' Down and Connor.) In the papal Taxation 1302-6 Drumbo, with the chapel is valued at 3 marks. The vicar's portion of the same is valued at 20s.

2 Chregebaydy.—Now Craigavad (in Irish, C, MAB O. SHA, "the rock of the boat"), a townland in the parish of Hollywood, bordering on Belfast Lough. This church, with the tithes of five adjacent townlands, was improper to the abbey of Bangor, at the Dissolution. (See Reeves' op. citat.)

3 Ynistayde.—Anent this church the Martyrology of Donegal says, under the date of Sept. 7: "St. Toit or Iris Toids on Lough-beg, in Hy-Tuirtrino..." The present name, Ballycullion, is derived from the O'Skullins who were the herenachs. The little island in Lough Beg, on which the ruins of the church are, contains only seven acres. (See Reeves' Colton.)

1505-06, f. 72.

1 Moyvilli.—In Irish Mag bille, i.e. the plain of the old or sacred tree, now Moville. "This church, which stood a short way from the head of Strangford Lough, and about an English mile to the N.E. of Newtownards, was founded by Finian or Findbairn [flann barr "white top"], as he was sometimes called,—"a flavis capillus"—(Maguair). (Reeves' Down and Connor).

2 S. Jacobi de Villanova.—Now Newtownards, a parish in the baronies of Ards Lower and Castleragh Lower. In the papal Taxation 1302-5, where it appears as Ecca de Neuton., it is valued at 14 marks.
Obligationes pro Annatis

(fructus) quatuor marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et uniuntur ad vitam (Mauritii) dicto monasterio Sancti Finiani, sub dat. octava Kalendas Julii, anno secundo. Et promisit infra annum solvere annatam Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere, et iuravit, etc. (1505-06, f. 72.)

1510.

1. Dicta die (ij. Maii) una bulla provisionis monasterii S. Congallii de Bangor ord. S. Augustini, Dunnensis dioc., certo modo vacantis, cuius fructus novem marcharum sterlingorum. Et mandatur provideri Enrico Onel, clerico dicte dioc., sub dat. pridie Idus Aprilis, anno septimo. Restituta (sine obligatione) quia in bulla narratur intrusus, et in libris Camere taxatum non repertur: et non excedit summam vigintiquatuer ducatorum auri. (1509-10, f. 159.)

Diversorum Leonis X.

1513.

1. Die dicta (16 Junii) d. Aloisius Gibraleon, nomine Jo. Teoderici, obligavit se, etc., pro annata monasterii S. Petri de Saulalle ordinis S. Augustini, Dunensis dioc., ac p[arochialis] ec[clesiae] de Ray Dromorensis dioc., necon canoniciatus et de Tromen[ae] prebende cum annexis ecclesie Dromorensis vacan. certo modo etc., cuius, videlicet monasterii, decem, canoniciatus et prebende, sex, p.e. predictorum sex mar. sterling. etc. Et mandatur provideri eodem Jo. sub dat. iiiij. Kalendas Aprilis, anno primo. Et promisit dictam annatam solvere post assecutionem possessionis, etc. Restituta (bulla) quia ducit de intruso per testes, etc. (1513, f. 50.)

2. Die xxx. Julii, MDXIII., D. Aloysius Gibraleon, Scriptor Apostolicus, vice et nomine Domini Gelasii Magnassae, clerici Dromorensis obligavit se pro annata monasterii de Ynys Cistereiensis ordinis, ac Balyemdragyn alias de Nedron, et de Kylanyeas Dunensis dicte, par-

1513, f. 50.

1 S. Pet. de Saulalle.—Recite S. Patricii de Saulalle [Saul], a house of Regular Canons of S. Austin, in the barony of Lecale, co. Down. (See Appendix.)

2 Ray.—Not identified.

3 Tromen.—Not identified. Tromen is, no doubt, a corruption of Dromen.

F. 178.

1 Mon. de Ynys.—Now Inch abbey, from the Irish Inis, an island. It is situated in the barony of Lecale Lower, and county of Down. John de Courcy, in atonement for having demolished the abbey of Erynnagh in the parish of Bright, co. of Down, which had been fortified against him, founded this abbey of Inch, dedicated it to Our Lady, transferred to it all the possessions of Erynnagh, and placed in it Cistercian monks brought from Furness in Lancashire. Grace, on the authority of a MS. (E. 3, 8, p. 65) in the Library of Trinity College, assigns the foundation of this house to 1188. (See Reeves' Down and Connor; Archdall: Monastic.)

2 Boleymdragyn.—Recite, Bailie draign, i.e. the town of the black thorn, pronounced Ballydrain, is at present a townland in the parish of Tullynakill. The above annat entry gives as an alter for it Nedran [recte Nedrum], now known as Mahee Island in Strangford Lough. In the Ulster Visitation Tullynakill parish is called Ballindreaen alias Magheoe, and in the Inq. held on the 15th Oct., 15th year of James I., Iland Maghie is given as an alias for the manor of Ballydreen. (See Reeves' Down and Connor.)

3 Kylyaneas.—Perhaps Kylandreas in the parish of Kilryleigh, which, however, so far as the Editor has found, was not united to the abbey of Inch, as was Kylanyeas.
rochialium ecclesiarum eodem unitarum, vacantium certo modo, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum, triginta sex ducatos aurii de Camera constituentium, non excedunt, de quibus providetur eodem Gelasio, sub dat. quartodecimo Kalendas Aprilis, pontificatus D. Leonis papæ xii° anno primo. Et vigore mandati, recogniti et in Camera dimissi, obligavit dictum Gelasium, principalem, ad solvendum annatem predictam Collectori in Hibernia, in eventum assecutionis possessionis predictorum beneficiorum. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato Domini Phy., quia in Bulla narratur expressus intrusus. Juravit, etc. (F. 178.)

Diversorum Clementis VII.

1531.

1. Die dicta (29 Martii), Eugenius Megnisa, canonicus ecclesie Dromarensis (sic), obligavit se pro annata plebanie S. Colmani de Cillcayl [Kilkeel] alias de Murna [Mourne] Dunensis (sic) dioc., vacantis certo modo, etc., quarum (sic) insimul fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum, etc. Et provideri mandatur eodem Eugenio sub dat. quarto Idus Martii, anno octavo, etc. Et promisit solvere in partibus Collectori, more Ibernicali. Juravit, etc. (1530-31, f. 188.)

2. Die iij. a dicti (Aprilis), D. Conasaus Magnassa, clericus Dromorensis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus Sancti Patritii de Cyrgballe a nuncupati ecclesie Dunensis ordinis S. Benedicti dicte dioc., certo modo vacantis, cuius fructus, etc., triginta marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri eodem sub dat. xvi. kalendas Aprilis, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere huiusmodi annatam infra annum Collectori in partibus, in forma, sub penis Camere. Juravit, etc. (1530-31, f. 191.)

1 Prioratus S. Patritii de Cyrgballe. -This priory, notwithstanding the strange name under which it appears, is unquestionably St. Patrick's of Down, as in the bull of Clement VII., of which a summary is given in the appendix, it is stated to be dignitas maior post pontificalem in dicta ecclesia (Dunensi), i.e. in the cathedral of Down; the usage of the papal Registers being to designate a cathedral as ecclesia, adding the name of the diocese, as in the present case, ecclesia Dunensi.
13 Feb., 1420.

Mon. de Moville.—It was reported to Martin V. that the Augustinian monastery of S. Finian above named was vacant by the voluntary resignation of the late John Styrl into the hands of John, bishop of Down, of good memory, who had admitted it. The pope desirous of saving said monastery from the inconvenience of a prolonged vacancy, and providing thereto a fitting and useful person, and hoping that John Mackas-yan, canon of the same, in priest's orders, whom while he was still a secular, he had dispensed because of his illegitimate birth, so that he might receive all orders, and hold a benefice, even with cure of souls, and who on trustworthy testimony is recommended to him de religionis selo, litterarum scientia, etc., might be apt for such purpose, sent a mandate to the abbot of Bangor, dated Florence, the 5th of Feb., an°. 3°, that if it is legitimately evident to him that the aforesaid resignation and accptation have taken place, and that on diligent examination he should find said John useful and otherwise fit for the rule and administration of said monastery, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 20 marks ster., whether vacant in the way asserted or in any other way, and that at the date of these presents it is not provided with a canonically appointed abbot, to provide him to said monastery, set him over it as abbot, and give him by apostolic authority license to receive the abbatial beneficent from any Catholic prelate of his choice in communion, etc., without prejudices to the bishop of Down. (Reg. Mart. V., an°. 6, lib. 2°, f. 86.)

1420-15, f. 217.

The name of five of its subject chapels are preserved; they are, as Bp. Reeves tells us (Ecc. An. Down and Connor) (1) Ballochan, in the townland of Ballaghanery; (2) Tamlanght, in the townland of Lisnacre; (3) Greencastle, in the townland of the same name; and the two rectories of Kilcoo and Kihmeggan, which appear, from their not being noticed in the Taxation, to have been early dependencces of Kilkeel.

P. 217.

Oservan, rector of the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, in this dioce, was, on the presentation of Edmond Mortuomari [Mortimer], Earl of March and Ulster, collated to the rectory of Kilkeel by John, bishop of Down; but being, as he stated in his petition to the Pope, doubtful, ex certis causis, of the validity of said presentation and collation, the Pope commissioned the Bishop of Ele- ten., the Archdeacon of Dromore, and John Magyn, a Canon of the same, or any one of them, to collate him anew to said living, provided, etc. The Pope mentions in the bull that he had lately conferred the rectory of St. Coelian de Nedrym, in this dioce, the income of which does not exceed 7 marks yearly, on Oservan, of which he had not as yet possessed, decreasing at the same time that as soon as he should get peaceable possession of Kilkeel, the grant of the rectory of Nedrun should count for nothing. (Reg. Mart. V., an°. 6, lib. 1°, f. 6.)

Nedrun. Now Mahee Island, a portion of Tullynackill parish, which lies in Strangford Lough.

Free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.—Now Ringraugh (Rumrice, "the grey point"), a townland of Kilkeel, although in the heart of the Down parish: it lies a short distance s.w. of Downpatrick.—Ord. Survey, s. 37. Reeves' Down and Connor, etc.)

S. Coelani.—Another name for St. Mochaoi, the founder, first Abbot and Bishop of Nendrum, now called Mahee Island in Strangford Lough. (Reeves, ut supra.)

18 Aug., 1450.

Kilkeel.—John Leths, bachelor of laws, and rector of Meuryn [Kilkeel], the in- come of which does not exceed 10 marks sterling, inasmuch as this benefice is situated in the border land between the Irish and English, where wars for the most part prevail, and the country is depopulated, its revenues are so atten- uated that they do not suffice for his becoming support, for maintaining due hospitality, and for discharging the other obligations of his position. Pope Nicholas V. in view of the above circumstances dispensed said John quand voluerit to hold together with the said rectory one other benefice quodcumque though it should have the care of souls, or be otherwise incompatible de more. Given, etc., an. 1450, 15 Kal. Sept., an°. 4°. (Reg. Nic. V., etc.)
12 Oct., an. 1454.

Mon. de Bangor.—John Okyllyn, a priest of the Third Order of St. Francis, reported to Pope Nicholas V. that Marcus Macbryd, Abbot of Bangor, having put away the fear of God from him, and heedless of his soul's welfare, was guilty of simony, waste and dilapidation of the property of his abbey, etc.; thereupon the pope, by bull dated 4th of the Ides of Oct. 1444, directed the Prior of Dun-given, should Okyllyn in his presence and in due form of law, etc., renew the above charges, to summon the accused and all others de jure vocandos to appear before him, and if, on diligent inquiry, he should find Macbryd guilty, to deprive him, and appoint abbot, in his stead, Okyllyn, should he on due examination judge him fit for the office. In last abbot's appointment the pope ordered that he should wear the habit that was worn in Bangor abbey, and conform in all things to the rule of St. Austin. (Reg. Nic. V., etc.)

19 Feb., 1455.

Archdeaconry of St. Kelani's of Kaylle-
leych [vocet Kiliclych, Kilcliffe].—John Macassyn, rector of Arkyn [? Ardeken], reported to pope Calixtus III. that Simon Somerset, archdeacon of St. Kelani de Kaylleleych [Kilcliffe], was guilty of simony, perjury, etc.; was negligent of the care of his archdeaconry, and unfit for his position by reason of his want of knowledge. Thereupon the pope addressed a mandate dated Rome, 1455, xi. Kal. March, an. 1mo, to the abbot of Bangor, directing him if said John should renew the above charges in his presence, and bind himself in scriptis, in due form of law, to cite said Simon and others who of right should be cited, to appear before him, and if he should find the charges aforesaid true, to sentence said Simon to be deprived of his archdeaconry, and remove him therefrom effectually. Then, if on diligent inquiry, he should find said John fit for the archdeaconry, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed six marks ster., whether vacant by said privation and removal, or in any other way, etc., or by the death of William Prinn?, his last archdeacon, etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein, to confer it on him, and assign it to him by apostolic authority. (Reg. Calixt 3, No. 411, f. 69.)

Dr. Reeves (Ecc. Antiq. Down and
Connor) quoting the Registers of Abbys. Swwayne, Prone and Mey, says that Som-
erest resigned in the year 1455 on account of age and infirmity. If Macassyn re-
marked his charges against Somerset before the abbot of Bangor, either he failed to prove them, or the abbot did not find him worthy of or fit for the archdeaconry, as the immediate suc-
cessor of Somerset, according to Abp. Prone's Register, was Philip de Erdealye
in 1456. In the fifteenth century the parish of Kirkkelth (Kilcliffe) was the corps of the archdeaconry of Down. (Reeves' Down and Connor.)

1469-70, f. 56.

Mon. de Bangor.—Nicholas Ogeheart-
yych, as he is called in the bull, was a member of the Third Order of St. Francis; he accused abbot Sequinus of perjury and dilapidation of the abbey property; he also alleged that the abbey though excom-
cunicated continued to take part in divine service. The pope (Paul II.) sent a mandate dated the third of the Nones January, 1469, to the Abbot of SS. Peter and Paul, Armagh, Wm. Occarwed and Patrick Ocran, canons of Derry, should Ogeheartych prove his charges to their satisfaction, to deprive Abbot Sequinus. Then, as Ogeheartych wished to join the community of Bangor ut virtutum Do-
mine fundatetur, the abbot of Armagh and the above named canons were di-
rected in the same mandate should Ogeheartych be fit, and that no canonici-
capital impediment barred the way, to have him received there; and if he should desire to take the vows, to receive his profession. Then after he had taken the vows, if on diligent examination they should find him fit for the office of abbot to appoint him to the same. In case Ogeheartych should be appointed the pope gave him license to receive the abbatial benediction from any bishop enjoying the favour and commendation of the apostolic see. (Reg. Paul II., an. 6th, etc.)

1474, f. 114.

The chapter of the cathedral of Down named above was at this time composed of Benedictine monks, who were preceded over by a Prior. Towards the close of the twelfth century it was composed of a prior and convent of secular canons. In 1188 John de Courcy so far altered the economy of the establishment that he removed the secular canons, and in their stead introduced a body of Bene-
dictine monks, from St. Werburgh's of Chester. (Reeves' Down and Connor, p. 174.)

1491-92, f. 117.

Mon. de Jugo Dei, Grey Abbey.—Affreca, daughter of Godred, King of Man, and wife of John de Curl, was its foundress. (Chronicon. Mannae.) As its first monks came from the Cistercian monastery of Holm Cultrim in Cumberland it was counted a cell of that house.

The Inquisition held at Ardwhin, 4 July, 1645, finds that John Casselles, abbot of the late abbey, monastery or house of the Cistercian monks of Leigh alias Jughai alias Grayabyb in les Ardes magnis was (at the time of the Dissoc-
lution) seized of the site, circuit, etc., of said into monastery, wish its appurtenances and seven towns sive villatis, etc., circumjacent, viz. Ballycorbally sive Corbally . . . and 3 other towns, viz. Ballinectrange . . . and all the tithes there.

In the Terrier, cited by Dr. Reeves (Down and Connor), it is stated that "Ecclesia de Ballymacnahath 3 towns in Spiritual and Temporal, and belongs to Gray abbey." And the Downpatrick Inquisition of the 13th Oct., 1623, finds that "the grange and rectory of Tullum Graunge, with the tithes of these towns following, in the territory of Lecale, belong unto this abbey, viz., the tithes of the two Tullum Graunge, Baleebog, the two towns of Balle Eدوokes, and Shepplandegg, and also the tithes of all the fish taken betwixt the mire of Enisrarghe to the river Comber."

Oct. 11, 30 Charles I., 1626, There was a "grant to the Lord Viscount Montgomery, of the Ards, of the monastery or abbey of Leigh, otherwise Jugo Dei or Gray Abbey, in the county of Down, with its site, circuit, precinct, and possessions; all lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the territory or precinct of the Great Ards and Upper Claneboy, in the county of Down." (Pat. and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland.)

1500, f. 102.

Drumbo parish.—"The old churchyard of Drum, is encompassed therin, Round Tower; but it is to be regretted that, owing to the frequency of interments, no part of the old church remains." (Reeves' Down and Connor.) Petrie (Round Towers) says that the foundations of the original church, which are situated twenty-four feet to the south-east of the Tower, only remain, but they are enough to enable us to determine that it was a simple quadrangle, measuring forty-five feet in length, and twenty in breadth. The erection of this church is ascribed to St. Patrick in the oldest Lives of that saint, and St. Mochumna was abbot here about the beginning of the seventh century."

1st Oct., 1504.

Abbey of Saul.—The above abbey was a house of Regular Canons of St. Austin in the diocese of Down. It was dependent on St. Mary's priory of Louth, also belonging to the Austin Canons, and in the diocese of Armagh. Whenever an election of an abbot for Saul occurred the prior of St. Mary's aforesaid had of right the first place, or vote, in the same. A bull of pope Julius II. recites corporally sive a petition had been presented to him, on the part of Thomas Castelle (? recte Costello), canon of said abbey, stating that the same being vacant by the demise of William its abbot extra Romanam curiam, and the number of voters for an election being short (imperfectus), as there were only two canons in the abbey qualified to take part in the same, William Steaidill (or Steadill), prior of St. Mary's aforesaid, with the said two canons meeting together (convenientes in unum) to hold (obse?) an election of an abbot, all who would, could and ought to be present being summoned thereto, they unanimously elected as their abbot said Thomas, an expressly professed canon of the order, a priest and of legitimate age, who, when the decree of his election was presented to him,Signified his acceptance thereof, and obtained its confirmation from the Bishop of Down; in omnibus statutis sive temporibus observatis—and in virtue of the said election and confirmation, he has obtained possession rel quam of the rule and administration of the property of the before named abbey or of any fragment thereof. The fruits, etc., of said abbey do not exceed xxiii. duces auris de Camera yearly. Wherefore on the part of said Thomas humble prayer was made to the pope that he would, out of his apostolic benignity, give to said election and confirmation, for their greater permanence, the strength of apostolic confirmation. Thereupon he, to whom said Thomas had been much commended de religiosis zelo, vite munditia, honestate morum, etc., ... sent a mandate, dated Rome at St. Peter's, the year of our Lord's Incarnation, MCCCCCLIV. Kal. Oct., pont. an. 1, to the Official of Down to diligently inform himself regarding the merits and fitness of said Thomas, and if he should find him to be useful and fit for the rule and administration of the aforesaid abbey, on which he burdens the said official's conscience, to approve and confirm by apostolic authority said election and confirmation, and to supply any defects, all and singular, that may be therein. Given as above.

1506-6.

Mon. de Magh-Bile.—St. Findbar was one of St. Columbkille's preceptors, and as such is spoken of with respect by Adamnan (vit Columbe). . . . Some writers, as Colgan and O'Conor, suppose that this Finian was the same as Frigidian, who was Bishop of Lucea in Italy, about the year 570. . . . But there are many objections to their identity (see Lamigan, Eccl. Hist.), although they were born in the same province, and flourished about the same time. The Annals of Innisfallen refer the death of St. Finian to the year 572. It is calculated that his church was founded about the year 540 (see Eccl. Hist.) The memory of this Finian was so much revered in the diocese of Down, that he was regarded as the patron saint of that part of Ulster. . . . From the year 781 forward, Moville is noticed
n the Annals, only, as governed by abbots." (Reeves' Down and Connor, Appendix.) The earlier successors of St. Finian mentioned by the Four Masters are called bishops. The Inquisition held at Ardwin, 4th July, 1605, found that James McGuiremore, Abbot of the abbey of St. Augustin of Moville, was seized [1st Feb., 1542] of the circuit, ambit and precinct of said abbey and of seven townshands adjacent to it, and that there were several churches; their names are given n the Inquisition, appropriate to this house.

Among the Patent Rolls of the Irish Chanoey (Charles I., Oct. 11, 2nd) there is a grant to Viscount Montgomery of the Ards, inter alia, of the monastery of Movilla, formerly granted to Viscount Janeboy, and by him and others conveyed to Lord Montgomery. (See Reeves' Ecc. Act. Down and Connor.)

1605-6, f. 72.

Newtownards.—The Inquisition held at Ardwin, 4 July, 1605, found that Patrick O'Dornan, Prior of the Dominick house of Newton, was (at the Dissolution, 2 Feb., 32nd Henry VIII.) seized of the site, circuit and appurtenances of said house, and of three townshands, viz., Newton, Kilcowen and Barnes, and of the lands and tithes of Lissneavon near Newton. This priory was, according to the Liberiana Dominicana, founded in 1234, by Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster. The present court-house is supposed to occupy this site. (Reeves' Down and Connor.)

509-10, f. 159.

St. Comgall's great monastery of Sceanchor in Altitudine Ullorum, "Banor in the Ards of Ulster." was founded in 558, and soon acquired great celebrity as a school of learning. Its declension is attributable to the invasion of the Danes. In St. Malachi's time it had dwindled away to a mere herenchy. It dwindled in some degree under him, but it never afterwards resumed its primitive condition of a first class monastery. Reeves' Adamman's Vita S. Columbo, t. 6, p. 215.)

513, f. 50.

S. Patric. de Savalle.—S. Patricii de savalle. "This church was the first founded by St. Patrick; its ground is the first offering; and its donor, Diclu, the first convert to Christianity in Ulster." Vit. Tripurt., 1 Cap. 47, Triss Thaum., t. 124, col. 1. The date under which archbishop Ussher notices the origin of his church, is the year 432. (Index Thomati.) The name in Irish is Sabhail, which signifies "a barn," being probably applied to the original church, on account of some peculiarity in its position. (Reeves' Down and Connor.)

This name, as that of a religious house, does not appear in the papal Taxation of 1386, for the reason, as Dr. Reeves conjectures, that its temporalities were at that time greatly impoverished.

According to the Hymn of St. Flech, cited by Dr. Reeves (Down and Connor), St. Patrick died in this monastery, where shortly before his death he received the Holy Communion from St. Tassach, Bishop of Rathol. After this there is but little notice of Saul in the Irish Annals till it was rebuilt by St. Malachi. This townland was granted [4th and 5th] Philip and Mary to the Earl of Kildare and Mabel, his wife, to hold to the said Earl and Mabel. The Inquisition held at Downpatrick, 9th April, 1669, found that Thos. late Earl of Ardglasse was seized of the site and precinct of the late monastery of Saul, and of two ruined castles and one garden within said site, etc.

1530-31, f. 188.

Kilkian.—Eugene Megnyssa, canon of Dromore, and prebendary of Achadeyrg [Aghaderg], represented to Pope Clement VII. that the church of St. Colman of Kilkeel, which is of lay patronage, was then in possession of Cormac Magmerry, calling himself a priest, who, he alleged, held it, without any canonical title, and was so long vacant that the right of appointment to it had lapsed to the apostolic see; he prayed that it might be united to his canonry and prebend so long as he should hold the same. Thereupon the pope, by bull dated an. Inc. Dec. 4th Ides of March, 1530, directed the dean and chancellor of Armagh, and the archdeacon of Dromore, to cite Cormac et alios vecandos to appear before them; and if they should find it vacant quavis modo, and that no one has at the date of these presents a special right therein, to confer it on said Eugene. The yearly fruits, etc., of St. Colman's do not exceed 3d. There was no such usual clause, viz. that Kilkian should not on account of the above union be deprived of its customary services, and that the care of souls in the same should not in any way be neglected. (Reg. Clem. VII., an. 8, f. 195.)

St. Patrick's Priory, Down.—S. Patrick's priory of Cyrgballa, as it is called in the bull, of the order of St. Benedict, in the church of Down, the priory of which is a major dignity after the pontifical in said church, is vacant at present, certo modo, and has been so long vacant that its collation according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, has lapsed to the apostolic see, although Semequinus Majrowol, calling himself a monk, has held it for some time and continues to hold it without any title or sanction of law. Now, as pope Clement VII. has heard that Conacius Magnassa, clerk of the diocese of Dromore, desires ob medicis vita fugiens, et regulares habitus virtutum
Appendix.

Domino familiaris together with the chapter of said church, desiring to favour this laudable wish, and to confer a special favour on said Conaisius, who is recommended to him on trustworthy testimony de religionis zelo, vide ac morum honestate, etc., absolving him from any sentence of excommunication, etc., etc., he, by bull (an. Inc. Duce. 1630, 16 Kal. Apr.) commanded the Treasurer of Armagh, the archdeacon of Dromore, and William Magyn, canon of the same, or any two or one of them, if, having cited Sequinus aforesaid, and all others vocandos, they should find said priory, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 30 marcs ster., vacant in any way, etc., to receive the said Conaisius, if he should be fit, and that no canonical impediment bars the way, into said church in monachum et in fratem; to give him the regular habit according to the custom of said church, and see that he is there treated with sincere charity in the Lord; to receive from him and admit the religious profession customarily made by the monks of said church, if he wills to make it sponte in their hands, or in those of any one of them; and said profession being received and admitted, to confer said priory on Conaisius and assign it to him, by apostolic authority, cum amnexion, and all its rights and appurtenances, even though it should be specially or generally reserved to the apostolic see, etc., etc. Provided that at the date of these presents no one had one specially acquired right therein. (Reg. Olin. VII., an. 8°, f. 501.)

Banger Abbey.—It appears from the Inquest held at Ardfwin the 4th July, 1606, that William O’Dorman, abbot of the late abbey of S. Augustin of Bangor alias Vallis Anglicorum (recte Anglorum) in the great Ardes, was seized of the site, circuit, etc., of said abbey, with its appurtenances, at the time of its dissolution, together with the town and lands of Bangor, etc., and that the churches of Armaholy aia Aghaley (now Aghaloo), Ballymeaghlan, Ballilughan alias Ball游戏操作 in le Locale (now Ballyorgan), a townland in the parish of Rathmullan, Clonough alias Linawey (now Glenavy), Clonduff alias Clonuff (now Clonduff), in Evagh (barony of Ieveagh) alias Magenis’s country, and the church or chapel of Holiltroin, with its appurtenances, to which church the tithes and alterages of 5 adjacent townels belong, were inipriopriate to this abbey.

The Inquisition held at Killinagleagh 14th January, 1644, says that James late Viscount de Claneboy was in his lifetime seized, inter alia, of this abbey of Bangor, etc.

At the Inquisition taken at Downpatrick, 18th October, 1623, it was found that the church or chapel of Craigavaida, now Craigavad (Hibernica Creg a saed, ‘the rock of the boat’), a townland in the parish of Hollywood, was a chapel of ease, belonging to this abbey whereunto the tithes of the five townes following are belonging, viz., Caggavad, Balborets, Balledavie, Ballogreine, and Ballynagamon, as well as the tithes of all sorts of fish taken upon the south side of the bay of Knockfergus, from Copland Isles to the ford of Belfast, and it is claimed that the ferry over the bay of Knockfergus, from the town of Banger to and from Knockfergus and Antrim’s side, belongs to this abbey. (Pat. and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland.)

Bishops of Down.


In his bull Romani pontificis, dated Rome, etc., xvi. Kal. Oct., anno quinto, pope Boniface IX. states that some time ago, while John (Ross) presided over this see, he desiring, when said church should next be vacant, to provide to it per operacionis sue ministerium a useful and fitting ruler, had reserved its provision to himself. Subsequently said church being void by the demise of the aforesaid John, after taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, in view of the great virtues with which God had gifted John, Bishop of Derry, and considering that he so far had ruled that church in a manner so praiseworthy, secret et potent, auctore Domino, salubriter regere, et feliciter gubernare Duinen. ecclesiam, sundering the tie which bound him to the church of Derry, he ex pleneitute pontificis translated him to that of Down, and set him over it as its bishop and pastor at the date above mentioned. (Reg. Bonifacii ix., an. 5°, lib. 45. f. 36.)

On Tuesday, the 6th of Oct., 1394, the Reverend father in Christ, lord John Donkan, Bishop of Down in Ireland, personally promised to the Camera for his commune service 130 florins aurii de Camera, and five customary services. Besides, he recognised, etc., for the common service of another John, his predecessor, 65 similar florins, and five customary services. To pay a moiety of what he has promised on the feast of St. Michael in Sept., next ensuing, and another moiety on the like feast anno revoluta, and the
entire of what he has recognised on the like feast a year after. Otherwise, etc. (Lib. oblig. 1385-97, ff. 148-166.) He was Suffragan of London in 1392 (Stubbs), and died in 1412 (Ware).

28 July, 1413. JOHN CELY.

It having come to the knowledge of pope John XXXIII., as well by authentic letters, as from other reliable sources, that John Dongan, bishop of Down, had for certain reasonable motives freely resigned that see before a notary public and witnesses, he accepted said cession pro rata et grata, and desiring to proceed to a speedy and happy provision for the vacant church, after due deliberation, and having taken counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, and taking into account the favourable reports that had been made to him regarding the religious zeal, learning, integrity of life and conversation, etc., of John (Cely), in priest's orders, and prior of the church of Down of the order of St. Benedict, choose him for the rule and government of said church, and by the bull Apostolatus officiatum, dated apud S. Antonium extra muros Florintin. quinto (vel quarto) Kal. Augusti, anno quarto, set him over it as bishop and pastor. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 4°, f. 197.)

28 July, 1413. JOHN CELY.


"John Cely, Bishop of Down, and John, Bishop of Connor, having by joint consent represented to the King (Henry VI.) the inadequacy of the see properties of Down and Connor, to the support of their respective bishops, prayed his majesty that he would sanction the union of the dioceses on the next avoidance of either see, and grant them license to see for an actual incorporation, at the Court of Rome; whereupon letters passed patent under the King's hand, July 29, 1438, granting the license prayed for." (See Reeves' Down and Connor, p. 156.) Soon subsequently the matter being laid before the pope (Eugene IV.) he gave a favourable answer to the petitioners, as appears from the following consistorial entry of July 29, 1439:


26th April, 1445. RALPH ATERDELE OR ALDERLE.

In the bull Divina disponente of Eugene IV., dated S. Peter's, 5th of the Kalends of May, the year of the Incarnation 1445, he states that while the bishopric of Down was under the rule of John (Cely) he, desiring at its next avoidance to provide to it by the providence of the apostolic see a useful and fit bishop, had reserved its appointment to himself for
the nonce. Subsequently said see being void by the death of the aforesaid John extra curiam Romanam, as he had heard fide dignis relatus, paternis et sollicitis studiis he turned his mind to the consideration of how he might provide speedily and happily for the vacant church. After mature deliberation and talking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, he made choice of Radulphus, Prior of Norwck (sic), of the order of St. Austin, in the diocese of Winchester, bachelor of divinity, and in priest's orders, who had been commended to him de religionis solo, litterarum scientia, vite mundicia honestate morum . by trustworthy witnesses. And so, at the date given above, set him over the said church as its shepherd and bishop, with plenary power for its care, rule, and administration in spirituals and temporals. Firma sse fiduciacee concepit . (Reg. Eugenii IV., an. 15°, lib. 66, f. 224.)

MCCCCLXV.


On the 7th of the Ides of October, 1445, Radulphus (Ralph), Eletct of Down, was, at his prayer, licensed by pope Eugene IV. to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice enjoying the communion and favour of the apostolic see, asecitis (sic) et in hoc sibi assistentiis duobus vel tibris catholici episcopis similam gratiam et communionem apere sedia habentiis. I find Ralph's surname written in Vatican papers twice, Alderle, and Aderle once.


Pope Nicholas V. understanding relabibus fide dignis, as he said, that this see was vacant by the death of John [Sely] provided to it Thomas Pollard, a Carthusian, Bachelor of Laws, and in priest's orders; cui de religionis solo, vite mundicia, honestate morum, fide digna testimonia pervibenit. His provisional bull "Divina favente" was dated Rome, at St. Peter's, the year of the Incarnation 1447, 12th Kal. Aug., an°. 1°. (Reg. Nic. V., an°. 1°, lib. 1°, f. 140.)

By order of the pope he was consecrated in the church of St. Mary del Popolo, Rome, the 27th August, 1447. (Lib. Formatorum.)

Subsequently he went to Ireland, where he found that John, Bishop of Connor, was in possession of the sea of Down, who maintained that he was its legitimate bishop, insomuch as he had entered into its possession in virtue of pope Eugene the Fourth's legislation regarding the union of the dioceses of Down and Connor. Said John was recognised by the English government as bishop of both sees, which he retained till his death, which occurred early in 1451. On his death the Crown appointed Thomas Pollard custos of the temporalities of both sees. It seems strange that Pollard's bull says that—When he was appointed to Down it was void by the death of John. What, then, are we to say of Ralph's appointment? Perhaps John's name was inserted instead of Ralph's through forgetfulness.

The consistorial entry of Pollard's appointment is as follows:—

MCCCXLV.

(Anno primo Nic. Vth. 1447.)

Die Veneris, xii°, Kal. Augusti, s. d. n., ad relationem dni. Cardinalis Nicenti, provixt ecclesie Dunen. de persona Magistri Thome, vacan. per obitum quondam Johannis.


Pope Nicholas V. says in his bull Divina disponente that while Thomas (Pollard) of good memory was presiding over the canonically united sees of Down and Connor, he had reserved their appointment to himself at the next vacancy, and that being now void by the death of said Thomas, he had appointed in his stead Richard Wolsi of the order of Preachers of S. Dominick. The date of his provision was Rome apud S. Petrum an. Inc. Dnc. 1451, 12°. Kal. Julii, an. 5° (Reg. Nic. V., an. 5, lib. 1°, f. 234.)


24th Aug., 1453. Thomas (or Daventre).

In his bull Apostolatus officium, dated Rome, etc., an. Incs. Dnc. 1453, nono Kl. Sept., an. 7°, Nicholas V. states that while John of good memory was presiding over the canonically united bishopricks of Down and Connor, he had reserved their appointment at their next vacancy to himself; and understanding fide dignis relabibus that they are now vacant by the death of said John, after due deliberation and by the advice of his brethren (the cardinals) he has chosen for bishop Thomas, prior of Daventre O.S.B. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Bachelor in divinity, religionis solo consipicuum, vite ac morum honestate doverunt, etc. (Reg. Nicholai V., an. 7, lib. 1, f. 18.)

Subsequently Thomas was, at his prayer, licensed by pope Nicholas to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice in communion with the apostolic
Bishops of Down.

...and in the enjoyment of its favour, wv or three other bishops, etc., assisting, without prejudice, however, to the archbishop of Armagh. (Reg. Nic. V., etc.)

Now arises the question, who was the John mentioned in the bull of provision of Thos. of Daventre? Certainly not (ohn Cely, as he was not Bishop of Down and Connor, but of Down only; besides, he reservation made as above by Nicholas V., could not have taken place during Cely's lifetime, as Nicholas was not pope when Quere, was he John, Bishop of Connor, who on the death of John Cely, Bishop of Down, took possession of Down, and henceforth styled himself Bishop of Down and Connor? The two consistorial entries immediately following answer our query thus:

Eisdem die et loco (Veneris, nono Kl. Sept., an. septimo Nic. V. vi. in consistorio secreto) S. d. n., ad relationem Dni. Cardinalis Rothomagensis, providit ecclesiam Dunen et Conneren, insimul unitis, provincie Armachane, in Ibernia, de persona Dni. Thome Prioris Daventre Or. B. B., Lincolnen. dioc., vacan. per obitum quondam Johannis ultimi episcopi extra Ro. Curiam defuncti, etc. (Lib. provis., 1446-5. f. 47.)

(Anno pulveris, Nic. V.)


Kenygyeli.—This is prior Thomas' surname, which is given instead of his christian name; I have met occasionally in the Bulls instances of this sort, but not often. Kenygely does not look like an English name, but in all probability it was differently written in the documents sent from England to the Roman Curia, and was, as is frequently the case with foreign names, incorrectly copied by the Italian scribe. Later on I give a summary of a bull addressed by Pope Nicholas V. to the above Thomas, in which he is called Thomas Kyght, Elect of Down and Connor.

* Sorsart (or Forsart)

The priory of Daventre was founded by Hugh de Leycester, sheriff of Northamptonshire, steward to Maud, sister of Earl Simon Seynzl the First, according to Bridges, about 1090, but certainly in the latter end of the conqueror's reign or beginning of William Rufus. (The) placed in the church of Preston Capel or West Preston in this county, four Cluniac monks, who labouring under want of water, and other inconveniences, were, in a few years, removed to the town of Daventre, built a priory to the honour of St. Augustine the monk, subordinate to St. Mary de Caritate in France.

It is reckoned among the Benedictine priories. (Cant. 22 Edw. I.) Rainer says, the monks of Daventre were Clunianc at first, and afterwards turned Benedictines. But there seems to be no doubt but they remained Clunians to the last. It was one of the monasteries which were dissolved by a bull from Pope Clem. VII., and with the consent of Henry VIII., in the seventeenth year of that king's reign: and which were granted to Card. Wolsey towards the erection of his two colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. Its revenues, and it was one of the largest which were suppressed at this time, amounted to the gross sum of 256l. 7s. 6d. per annum. The spiritualities being valued at 175l. 17s. 1d. and the temporalities at 120l. 10s. 2d. (Dugdale's Eng- lish Monasticon.)

The day before the Kalends of September (23d August), 1453, Thomas Kyght, an expressly professed Benedictine, Bachelore of theology, and Elect of the united sees of Down and Connor, to which he had been lately provided by pope Nicholas V., received from him, in consideration of his merits and the poverty of those sees, which being situated in a part of Ireland where war continually prevails, are not worth more than L pounds sterling yearly, a subsidy whereby he might be enabled to meet fittingly the needs of his episcopal dignity, namely, the priory of Daventre, the portio of said priory assigned to the Camere, and the parish church of Knitoll in the diocese of Lin- coln, both respectively valued at 17 and 18 pounds sterling yearly, and which he held by papal dispensation when promoted to the united sees of Down and Connor; and he is now licensed to hold them even after his consecration, and make use of their fruits, etc., for the utility of said priory and united sees aforesaid, so long as he shall be bishop of the same; and furthermore it shall be lawful for him to resign both or either of said benefices simpliciter or ex causa permutations, and instead of the benefice or benefices so resigned, receive another benefice or other benefices, as often as it may please him, not more than two. Provided that said priory and benefices shall not be deprived of their due services, and the care of souls therein be not in any way neglected, and that all their obligations be duly fulfilled. Given at S. Peter's Rome, as above. (Reg. Nic. V., tom. xvii., f. 238, No. 401.)

4th Oct., 1455.

Pope Calixtus III. in a bull dated the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1455, 4th of
the Nones of Oct., and the first year of his pontificate, addressed to Richard (Wolsele) Bishop of Down and Connor, rectifies that his predecessor Nicholas V. of happy memory, while the canonically united sees of Down and Connor were being ruled by bishop John of good memory, had reserved to himself their provision at their next avoidance. Subsequently, when said voidance occurred by the demise of said John, he (Nicholas) believing that said sees were void by the death of Thomas (Pollard), at the same time, to uniform provision to them said Richard. But, as it appears from a petition lately presented to him (Calixtus) on the part of said Richard, said sees were not then vacant by the death of Thomas, but by that of Bishop John of good memory. Lest, then, on that account said Richard’s letters of provision might be impugned as surreptitious, pope Calixtus willed, and by apostolic authority granted that said letters of provision, etc., and whatever may follow from them, from the date of these presents plenam roboris firmatatem obtinuam in omnibus et per omnem, the same as if in them it had been stated that said sees were vacant by the death of Bishop John, and not by that of Thomas, and that said predecessor had provided Richard to said sees vacant by the death of John and not of Thomas, etc. Notwithstanding, etc. (Reg. Cal. III., an. I., f. 247.)

The above declaration of Pope Calixtus that Richard (Wolsele) was then the legitimate Bishop of Down and Connor implied that Thomas of Daventre was not so, as there cannot be two legitimate bishops at the same see or sees at the same time. This may account for the delay that occurred anent the consecration of said Thomas. We find, however, that later on (the last day of May, 1456) he was consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor by Primates Mey and no doubt legitimately. Now such legitimate consecration could not take place so long as said Richard was Bishop of the aforesaid united sees. He must, then, when said Thomas was consecrated as above, have ceased to be bishop of the united sees—How? well, either by death or resignation—not by death, as, according to Stubbs (Reg. Sac. Ang.) he was subjected to the Bishop of Worcester from 1465 to 1479—then, he must have voided his united sees by resignation. Thomas of Daventre died before 1469?

In a petition presented to Pope Pius the Second by the aforesaid Thomas Knight, Bishop of Down and Connor, situated in parts of Ireland where, he said, homines indomiti et quodam modo silentes commorantur, he stated that his yearly income, viz. £50 sterling from his episcopal mensal and £10 stg. from the parish church of St. Bartholomew by Bishops-

gate, London, which by apostolic dispensation he holds in commendam, is inadequate to his maintenance in a manner befitting the episcopal dignity. The pope lending a favourable ear to the prayer of said Thomas licensed him to hold together with the sees of Down and Connor or any other cathedral to which he might be translated, or without them or the parish church aforesaid, any two ecclesiastical benefices with or without care of souls, secular or of any regular order, even though they should be priories, provostships, or dignities, personatus, administrations, or offices, elective, with cure of souls, provided said two priories, provostships, or other conventional dignities, or any of them are not clausal, if they should be canonically conferred on him, or he should be elected or presented thereto, to receive and retain them in connexion together, with the aforesaid united sees, or the other see to which he might be translated, or without them, or it, or the parish church beforenamed. Here follow the faculties for resigning these benefices or for their exchange, etc. There is also the proviso that debitis et consuetis beneficiorum predictarum supportatis overibus said Thomas may legitimately dispose of the residue, as if he were the titular and not merely the commendator of said benefices. Alienation of any part of the immovable, and precious moveable property of the benefices being penitus sibi interdicta.

Given at Tivoli the year of our Lord’s Incarnation MCCCCLXIII., 7 of the Ides of July. (Reg. Pii II., an. V., f. CLXXXIII.)

10th of July, 1469. THADEUS.

While the canonically united sees of Down and Connor were under the rule of Thomas (Knight) of good memory, Pope Paul II. desiring to set over them at their next voidance a useful and capable person reserved their provision to himself. Subsequently, said sees being voided by the demise outside the Roman curia of the aforesaid Thomas, the pope, after duly deliberating on the matter of providing a worthy successor to the aforesaid Thomas, and taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, made choice of Thaddeus, prior of St. Catherine’s O.S.A., Waterford (a house of Regular Austin Canons of St. Victor’s congregation), and in priest’s orders, who by trustworthy witnesses had been recommended to him for his learning, integrity of life and conversation, and as prudent and circumspect in matters spiritual and temporal, whom now by his bull Apostolatus officium, dated St. Peter’s Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1469, 6th of Ides of July, anno quinto, he set over said united sees as bishop and pastor, with plenary power for their rule and administration in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Pauli II., an. 5, lib. I., f. 23.)
Thaddens was consecrated in the church of St. Mary super Minervam, Rome, on the 10th of September, 1469. (Ware.)

Mazerie Brady, quoting the official act of said consecration from the Liber primatum, formerly in the Archivium a Camera Apostolica, but now in the Archivio di Stato of the Italian government, gives us the additional information that the consecrating prelate was Simon, Archbishop of Antivari, assisted by Corrius, sometime Bishop of Clonfert, but not then Bishop in the Universal Church, and Nicholas, Bishop of Elphin. Thaddens made his profession of obedience to Raimate Bole at his manor of Termoneckan on the 12th of November, 1470, and died in 1486. (Ware.)

30th Nov., 1475. Thomas, Bishop of Sixtus IV. addressed a bull dated Rome, etc., an. Inc. Dnec. 1475. 4 id. Nov., an. 5°, to Thomas, bishop of Down, saying that he has not got possession of the government of that church, or of the administration of its property, and is not dispensed by apostolic authority to hold together with it the parish church of Fenny Compton, dioc. of Coventry and Aichfield. The pope desiring to grant him a special grace, that so he may be able to support himself as befits his dignity, dispenses him to hold together with his bishoprick and Fenny Compton, (Concepcion, as yet another benefice quodemunoque, or without the par. church aforesaid, any two other benefices with cure or otherwise incommutable, or even though they should be arish churches or their perpetual vicarages, chantries, free chapels, hospitals, or early services (servitia annualia), usually rented to secular clerks of & cattarum beneficiorum, or dignities, penates, administrations, or offices in cathedral or metropolitan churches major dignities after the pontifical, or in collegiate churches principal dignities, or ales mixtum, if they should be canonically conferred on him, or he should be elected, presented, etc., to them, to retain them together with the church of Down for its life time, or to resign either or both of said two benefices, at the same time or on succession, simpliciter, or ex causa permissiones for another like or unlike benefice or benefices, as often as it shall please him to do so. Provided that the arish church of Compton Fenny and he other incompatible benefices shall not be defranded of their due services, and he care of souls attached to the church of Fenny, and if inherent to the other incommutable benefices shall not by any means be neglected. Given at Rome as above. (Reg. Sixt. IV., an. 5°, lib. 5°., 147.)

I have not found the bull of the above Thomas' provision. It is quite certain that at the date of the bull quoted in the entry immediately above, namely the 4th of the Ides of Nov—, the year of the Incarnation 1475, he was not Bishop of Down in Ireland, which long before had ceased to exist as a see separate from Connors' diocese, which was at the aforesaid date Bishop of Down and Connor, which was then, and had been since 1469 in legitimate possession of Thaddens, some time Prior of St. Catherine's of Waterford.

13 June, 1478.

In a petition presented to Pope Sixtus IV. in behalf of Thadens, Bishop of Down and Connor, it was stated that although he had in time past obtained the priory of the monastery of St. Catherine O.S.A., outside the walls of Waterford, canonically united to the mensal of the churches of Down and Connor, and had possessed it for some time quietly and peaceably, Patrick Comerel? and William Desidon calling themselves canons of the same, on the pretext of certain surreptitious apostolic letters, have hindered Bishop Thadens from continuing in the aforesaid quiet and peaceable possession of the above priory, and of the enjoyment of its fruits, etc., and said William has intruded himself into the possession of said priory and levies its fruits, etc., to the prejudice and no small prejudice and injury of the aforesaid Bishop Tadeus. Wherefore on his humble humble prayer has been made to the Pope that he would de benignitate apostolica deign to order him to be restored to the possession of said priory, and commit to some upright persons in those parts the trial of the law suits which he intends to institute against Patrick and William aforesaid anent the above mentioned matters. Wherefore the pope lending a favourable ear to the said petition, sent a mandate to Thomas, Michael, and Nicholas Fuit (White ?), canons of Ossey, that they, or any two, or one of them, said Patrick and William being present, and any others as well who should be cited, having heard the contending parties shall decree that what is just shall be done, appellazione remotae, and enforce the strict observance of their decision under penalty of ecclesiastical censure. If the witnesses who are named should through favoritism, hatred, or fear sose themselves, they shall be compelled by like ecclesiastical censures, appellazione cessante, to bear witness to the truth. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding the Pope at St. Peter's Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1478, the Ides of June. (Reg. Sixt. IV., an. 7°, lib. 7°., f. §.)

24 June, 1479.

Some time ago St. Mary's priory of Kells, a house of Canons Regular of St. Austin, in the co. of Kilkenney and diocese of Ossey, being vacant certo modo, or because its grant in commendam had ceased, Pope Sixtus IV. provided it to his brother John Karve (? or Karne), calling
Appendix

himself a canon of said priory, as appears by his bulls, in which it is stated that the yearly fruits, etc., of said priory do not exceed 120 marks sterling. Now, it has lately come to the knowledge of Pope Sixtus IV, reverend Thadeo Down, et Caroli noren, Episcopo, that the said fruits, etc., amount to at least 140, but do not exceed 160 marks ster. yearly, and that said John has on the pretext (pretextu) of the apostolic bulls unduly held said priory for two years, and still continues so to hold it, but not yet for three years. The more over said that the income of the mensal of Down and Connor is, owing to the wars and other sinister events that for a very long time have afflicted those parts, so meagre and slender that it does not suffice for his fitting support, nor for the maintenance of the episcopal dignity, Wherefore the pope considering that, if matters are as represented, the aforesaid apostolic bulls are surreptitious, and as such the collation and provision derived from them are of no force nor account; and wishing to come to the help of said bishop, so that he may be enabled to maintain himself befittingly, and uphold his episcopal dignity, sent a mandate to the Dean and Treasurer of Ossory and Nicholas Whynt, canon of the same, dated St. Peter's Rome, in the year of our Lord's Incarnation MCCCLXX-VIII., VIIL. Kal. July, an. VIII., that they, or any two or one of them, if after said John and any others citandos, had been cited, it should be legitimately evident to them (said Dean, etc.) that the yearly income, etc., of the aforesaid priory of Kells is more than that mentioned in said John's bulls, to declare by apostolic authority, prout de jure fuerit faciendum, said bulls and the aforesaid collation and provision made in virtue of them to have been and to be null and void, and of no force nor moment. Moreover if the aforesaid declaration should be in virtue of the evidence presented be made by the said John of St. Mary of Kells, which is a conventual dignity, elective, not depending on any other regular place or monastery, and has care of souls, in whatsoever way, etc., it should be vacant, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, they shall, with all its rights and appurtenances, by apostolic authority, give to said bishop to be held by him, together with his united sees and the other benefices which he has, in commendam, regendum et gubernandum so long as he lives; with license, debitis et consuetuis ejusdem prioratus (de Kells) supportatis oneribus, to dispose of the residue of its income, etc., in the same way as those priors holding benefices in tutelum can or ought to dispose of their residue. Alienation of the immovable property, or precious moveables of said priory being altogether forbidden to him: inducing said bishop or his proctor into corporal possession of said priory and all its rights and appurtenances, after he has taken the oath of due fidelity, according to the formula sent enclosed by the pope. Notwithstanding, etc. Provided also that the said priory shall not be deprived of its due revenues, and that the customary number of its canons and serving ministers shall not be diminished on account of the aforesaid commendam. Given as above.

14th Feb., 1483. Tiberius Ugolini.

While the united sees of Down and Connor were still under the rule of Bishop Thaddæus, Pope Sixtus IV. desiring when next they should be void to proceed to their provision, at once speedy and happy, by giving to them without needless delay one well fitted for their government and administration, in view of the merits of Tiberius Ugolini, recommended to him by trustworthy witnesses for his learning, integrity of life and conversation, and donations and circumspect in matters spiritual and temporal, who is of legitimate age, in priest's orders, a doctor in canon law, and rector of the parish church of St. Mary de Villanano (? or Silvano) in the diocese of Nepi, and with the advice of his brethren, the cardinals,' he made choice of him as Bishop of the united sees, and on the XVIIth of the Kalends of March, in the XI1th year of his pontificate, provided him thereto, with plenary powers for their rule and administration in spirituals and temporalis. But lest there should be any hesitation upon the aforesaid provision inasmuch as Pope Sixtus died before the apostolic letters for the same had been expedited, his successor Pope Innocent VIII. willed and decreed that the aforesaid provision shall be as effectual from the said date (XVIIth of the Kalends of March, an. XII., Sixti IV.) as at that time the said apostolic letters had been expedited; and that these present letters shall be every where proof sufficient of said provision; neither shall any further proof be needed. Given at St. Peter's Rome, an. MCCCLXXXIII., the day before the Ides of Sept. an primo (Innocentii VIII.)

According to the Lib. Formatorum, a MS. belonging to the Camera Apostolica, but now in the Italian Archivio de Stato Romano, Tiberius was consecrated by Peter Paul, Bishop of St. Agatha, assisted by Josua and John, respectively Bishops of Ascoli and Ampurias, on the 21st of March, 1489, in the church of S. Salvatore in Rome.

* * * the Island of Sardinia.

"In 1522 (Tiberius) augmented the cathedral revenues. (Reg. Dowd, p. 63.)

Ware is in error in supposing that a vacancy in the see was caused in 1526 by his death; for, in 1519, April 16, Gelasius McGanlyse [Magennis], Prior of the Cathedral of Down, was appointed custos spiritualitatis, sede vacante; whereas, in
Robert Blyth was bishop, and living in England." (Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 160, note n.) Tiberius must, then, have died about 1519.

16th April, 1520. ROBERT BLYTH.

Die Lune 16 Aprilis, 1520 (S. D. N.) providit in titulum D. Roberti Abbatii de Tinnei (Thorney) Eliensis dioec. de ecclesiis Dunii et Contien (recte Dunen. et Contoren., in Hibernia, invicem perpetue unitis.

In another provision of Robert Blyth it is stated that he was allowed to retain the monastery of Thorney—not of course in titulum, as he held the united sees, but only in commendam.

He seems to have been an absentee from his diocese for a long time. "In 1526 the Primate exercised the patronage of certain benefices of Down and Connor, ratione absentee Episcopi, in remotis aegrentibus, sine licentia summii Pontificis aut Metropolitani sui." (Reg. Crom., p. 483.) In 1527 the Bishop (Blyth) appointed Bernard McCura, Abbot of Woodburne, and Donald McKenny, Rector of Krakergush alias de Petra, the Vicars General of Connor, Commissaries in his absence. (Reg. Crom., pp. 507, 511, 514; Reeves' *Down and Connor*.) Anent this last appointment, O'Laverty in his invaluable work *The Bishops of Down and Connor* says, "The Primate, however, on the 12th of August, 1527, declared that the bishop, by his continued absence from his diocese without the permission of the Pope or the Metropolitan, had, according to the canons of the Church, and those of the province of Armagh, forfeited the right to appoint vicars. And he says, quoting, as before, Cromer's Register, that the Primate, as custos of the spiritualities of Down and Connor, by his advice of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, appointed Eugene Magennis (afterwards bishop) to the archdeaconry of Down, on the 6th of April, 1528. According to Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* he was the last Abbot of Thorney, and surrendering his Abbey into the King's hands, obtained yearly pension of £200. In his Will dated October 19, 1547, he writes himself Robert Blyth, Bishop of Down, and appointed his body to be buried in the church of Our Lady at Whittlesey, co. of Cambridge, before the sacred Sacrament of the Altar, and gives a legacy to the personage of Whittlesley, belonging to the dissolved monastery of Thorney.

In the consistorial record of Eugene Magennis' promotion to the sees of Down and Connor it is stated that they were then vacant by the death of Tiberius Jgolino. No mention whatever is made of Robert Blyth, he is simply ignored, and so in the succession line of the bishops of the aforesaid sees his name has no place. Perhaps the cause of this exclusion may be this: according to Stubbs (*Reg. Sac. Anglic.*.) Blyth acted as Suffragan from 1539 to 1541 to Thomas Goodrich, appointed to the bishoprick of Ely by Henry VIII. after his rupture from the holy See. What manner of man Goodrich was we may judge from what a leading English Protestant ecclesiastical historian says of him: "Thomas Goodricke, L.D., electus (episcopus Eliensis an. 1534) reformationi ecclesie Anglicanae suo tempore inchoata operam serio adject Quo nomine Edwardi VI. Regi gratissimum Anglicie Cancellarius ab ipso creatus est . . . ."

16th June, 1539. EUGENE MAGNISSE.

Rome apud S. Marcum, die Lune XVI, Junii, fuit Consistorium, etc.

Referente Rno. D. Cardine Ghiuccio, Sæmus D. N. providit de Ecclesiis Dunen. et Coneren. invicem unitis, vacantibus per obitum Tiberii extra Rom. Cur. de functi, de persona Eugenii Magnisse, Archidiaconi Dunensis, cum retentione dicti Archidiaconatus ad sex menses, et allerum, thus obtinet ad vitam. Absolvens, etc.

C. Tab. C. Consist.


In libris autem Camæ taxatur ad ccxxx. Quo circa predictus D. Eugenius ætatis annorum XXXVI. vel circa, doctus in iure canonico, et liberalibus, legitimus et nobilis, cuius consanguinei cum sint potentes, frequenter cum hereticis pugnat. Supplecit S.V. quaenates dignet sibi administrationem ipsius Ecclesie committere cum reservatione beneficiorum quam obtinet, quæ latissime exprimi possunt in cedula consistorial.


Ista Ecclesia combusta fuit ab hereticis anno prallerito.
Eugene Magennis, Archdeacon of Down, prebendary of Aghaderg, and Rector of Annacloon in the Diocese of Dromore, was on the 16th of June, 1539, promoted to the united sees of Down and Connor by Pope Paul III., who licensed him to retain his archdeaconry and his other benefices for six months and his life time respectively together with the aforesaid united sees of Down and Connor. Now, among the Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery there is a letter of King Henry VIII., dated Sept. 23, 33°—May 8, 34°, calendared thus by Morrin: "Grant to Owen Mc Gynessa of the bishoprick of Down and Connor, with the archdeaconry, and the benefices of Acaderige and Enaghlayne [Aghaderg and Annacloon], in the diocese of Dromore, he having previously surrendered the provisional bulls obtained by him from Paul, Bishop of Rome."

This surrender of his bulls by Magennis did not imply that he had repudiated the Pope's spiritual authority. His case concerned only the temporalities of his sees and of his other benefices. As Cowell says: "from the 31st of Edward I. to the time of the 'Reformation,' a custom did obtain, that when bishops received from the King their temporalities, they by a solemn form in writing renounce all rights to the same temporalities by virtue of any Papal provision, and acknowledged their receipt only owing to the king's bounty." Anent these "Renunciations" see that of Walter de Jorze, Archbishop of Armagh, made in the presence of the King (Edward II.) on the 3rd of the Kulends of October, anno ab Incarnatione Domini 1307. The final clause in the instrument of Renunciation gives us the essentials of said instrument; it is as follows:

Ipsaque temporalia predicta non virtute litterarum Apostolicarum, set (recte sed) ex vestra regia gratia (cui me submitto totaliter in hac parte) me fatior recepturam. (Poëdæ Thomaæ Rymer, Tom. III., p. 13.)

The erudite author of "The Bishops of Down and Connor" says there is no mention in the documents concerning this matter of Bishop Magennis that he was required to acknowledge the royal supremacy. The weightiest accusation against him, continues the above historian, is that in Christ's Church, Dublin, on the 2nd of Feb., 1553, when George Brown consecrated Hugh Goodacre for see of Armagh, and John Bale for that of Ossory, with the new English ritual of Edward VI., he was an assistant bishop. It is true it was not expected that the new-fangled rite would be used; Bale, however, insisted at the very time of the consecration, that it should be employed, and that Magennis, in union with the clergy of Dublin, entered his protest against the innovation. His communica- tion in sacris with such men as Brown, Goodacre, Bale and Lancaster of Kildare, places his orthodoxy in a very question- able position. In his favour it must be said that he joined with Dowdall in repudiating the English liturgy when proposed by the Viceroy. He does not appear to have assisted at any of the Elizabethan consecrations; nor is he enumerated by the advocates of the new creed as a supporter of their tenets. He seems to have been a temporizer, but in heart and conscience orthodox; and hav- ing repented of his scandalous conduct he was during Queen Mary's reign al- lowed to retain his see." He had a writ of summons to the Parliament commanded by Queen Elizabeth to be hold in Dublin, in order to set up the worship of God as it was in England. It is not known whether he obeyed this summons—and, if he did, how he voted

On the 12th of October, 1565, the Pope provided Miller Magrath to the sees of Down and Connor, then void, as the consis- torial act states, by the death of Eugene Magnisse. This mention of Magnisse after his death, as in the succession-line of the Bishops of Down and Connor, is a proof that he died in communion with the Church, otherwise the consistorial act would have ignored him.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS CONNERENSIS.

1427–1506.

Diversorum Martini V.

MCCCXXVII.

1. Eadem die (xiiij. Mai), Robertus Ornarchan (vel Oruarchan ?), rector arrochialis ecclesie de Balechora 1 Connerensis dioc., tanquam principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Ade Macgillarianin, super annata prioratus Beate Marie de Mucaemy 2 ordinis Sancti Augustini, Connerensis dioc., cuius fructus sedecim marcharum sterlingorum annum extimatione, vacantis per obitum Michaelis Albanach extra uriam. Coll. eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos, ij. Idus Marci, anno decimo. Item promisit produce mandatum ratificacionis infra eam menses. (1427-28, f. 30.)

MCCCXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (secunda Junii), Patritius Ohegill, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Ballyre-asien 1 Connerensis dioc., cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum annum extimatione, vacantis per resignationem quondam Andree Ioconaend ? (vel Moconasaid ?) factam extra uriam. Coll. eidem Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos iiiij. Nonas Maii, anno duodecimo. (1428-30, 63.)

2. Eadem die (xx. Junii), Odo Olanon, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Biliadamnian 3 Connerensis dioc., cuius fructus sedecim marcharum sterlingorum, communi

1427-28, f. 30.
1 Balechora.—Now Ballycora, a parish the barony of Antrim Upper and co. Antrim.
2 Prioratus B. Marie de Mucaemy Ord. Augustini.—"This priory of St. Mary's Muckamore derived its name from the vile plain on which it stood, called xe-comair, 'the plain of the confluence;' ing situate where the Six Mile Water is into Lough Neagh. It is generally supposed that (St.) Colman-Eala, a temporary of St. Colum'sille, founded nonastery here." (Reeves' Down and moor.) Archdall gives the year of this madation as 550. Dr. Reeves refers it 585. It was, according to Ware (Jkesticon), refounded after the English invasion by Wm. Mataland, Stephen de ndall, and Gilbert de Croft.

1428-30, f. 63.
1 Ballyrenaisin.—Now Ballyrashane, a parish partly in the barony of Dunluc Lower, co. Antrim, and partly in the North-East Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry. Dr. Reeves identifies it with Coulfade, recte Cull-fada 'the long corner,' of the papal Taxation. He says that, 'in Dowdall's Registry, the King's Bocks, and almost all records of that date, the parish is called Singingstone, or St. John's-town.'

F. 72.
2 Biliadamnian ? (vel Biliadannian). Now Billy, a parish in the barony of Cary and Dunluc Lower, co. of Antrim. The name in Irish is Bile, i.e. an aged tree. Dr. Reeves ( D. and C.) conjectures that near the site of this church there was some sacred oak, which was an object of
extimatione, vacantis par resignationem Johannes Mieltim factam extra curiam. Coll. eadem Rome, etc., viii. kalendas Junii anno duodecimo.

Item pro fructibus male percepitis per annum et aliquandiu ultra ex parrochialia ecclesia de Balibonaíd a dicti dioc., et de perpetuis vicaris de Finbo et de Biliadanmean [Billy] predicta diversis temporibus aliquandiu percepitis, quorum fructus non fuerunt expressi. (F. 72.)


MCCCXXX.

1. Dicta die (x. Marcii), Johannes Fosard, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Connerensis, cuius fructus etc., xij. marcharum stelingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Odonis Okoalei et Mauricii Macmoammam Idhombnail in curia, et per cessionem Johannis Ogubuyn eciam in curia. Coll. eadem Rome etc., xiiij. Kalendis Marcii, anno xiiij. (1430, f. 1.)


3. Die dicta (xxv. Junii, mcccxxix.) una bulla pro Johanne Ogillachainnich (? or Ogillachainnich), super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Patricii de Cuiilrachayn Connerensis dioc., cuius fructus sex marcharum stelingorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (F. 250.)

Ex Libro Annatarum.

MCCCXXXI.

1. Dicta die (xix. Feb.), Patricius Ocarmaic, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Rossercan

religious veneration in pagan times. The adjunct to it of Adamnan would show that perhaps the saint of that name was the patron of this church, or had some other connection with it.

3 Balibonaíd.—This parish is partly in the North-East Liberties of Coleraine, co. of Londonderry, and partly in the barony of Killeenway, but for its far greatest part in that of Dunluce Upper, co. of Antrim.

4 Finbo.—Now Finvoy, a parish in the barony of Killeenway, co. of Antrim. It is not mentioned in the papal Taxation. Dr. Reeves (D. and C.) says that possibly it may be identical with Kilbriteoun, found there, but now unknown. Joyce says (Irish Names) "the old name of Finvoy, as we find it in the Annals, is Finnmagh, white or bright plain."

F. 86.

5 Athoocaill.—Now Ahoghill, a parish in the co. of Antrim, and baronies of Antrim Lower, Toome Lower, and Toome Upper, and diocese of Connor. The Protestant parish church occupies the ancient site. In the Taxation Aichhilí, as it is called there, is valued at 20s. yearly.

F. 250.

6 Par. ecc. S. Patricii de Cuiilrachayn. —Recte Cuiil ratan, i.e. the "ferny corner," now Coleraine. It is in the co. of Londonderry. It is valued in the Taxation (1302-6), at £11 5s. 4d. yearly.

1430-31, f. 81.

1 Rossercan.—Called by the Four Masters (1493) Ros-Forcain, i.e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, now Rasbarkin, a parish


Diocesis Connerensis. 131


Ex Libro Annatarum Eugenii IV.


Diversorum Eugenii IV.

MCCCCXL.


MCCCCXLVI.

1. Die vij° eiusdem (Juli), Robertus Mcgillarinan, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii Beate Marie de Muccamyr [Muckamore] ordinis S. Victoris, Connerensis dioec., cuius fructus etc., viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum William Albanach, extra curiam defuncti. Coll. eodem Rome apud S. Petrum anno etc., Mcccexlvj. tertio Idus Juni anno xvj° (1445-47, f. 33.)

2. Dicto die (xv. Julii), Rubertus (sic) Macgillarinan, ut principalis, obligavit se Camere, nomine Ricardi Macgillarinan, super annata parrochialis ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum de Balentrub? (vel Galentrub?) Connerensis dioec., cuius fructus etc., quinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privationem Williami faciendam. Coll. eodem Rome apud S. P etr um anno etc., ut supra (Mcccexlv.) pridie Nonas Julii, anno sextodecimo. (F. 37.)

n the barony of Kilconway, co. of An- trim. It is valued in the Taxation at 10s. 1445-47, f. 33.

1 Par. ecc. Omnium Sanctorum de Balentrub? etc.—Recte Oentraib, now Antrim. This parish is situated in the parishes of Antrim Upper and Toome Upper, and co. of Antrim. The original

parish church, it is supposed, stood near the Round Tower, commonly called the steeple, which is situated about half-a-mile north of the town. (See Reeves’ Down and Connor.) In the Taxation (1302-5) the rectory of this church is valued at 5 marks yearly, and the vicarage of the same at 12 marks.
Obligationes pro Annatis

Diversorum Alexandri VI.

1493.

1. Die xviiiij. Martii venerabilis vir dominus Richardus Mat-
kunwlin, clerious Conerensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se
de Rs\textsuperscript{ia} Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie
S. Nicolai de Caretfergius\textsuperscript{1} dicte dioc., cuini fructus etc.
(1492-93, f. 189.)

1492?

1. Die dicta (xviiiij. Martii) una bulla pro Richardo Matkunelin, clerico
Conerensis dioc., provisionis rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Nicolai
de Carefcrfegus\textsuperscript{1} dicte dioc., sub dat. tertio Kalendas Septem-
bris a\textsuperscript{e} primo. Restituta (sine obligatione) quia fructus sunt expressi
ad octo marcas sterligerorum. (F. 49.)

1497.

1. Dicta die (prima Doc.), Bernardus Michlosgayd [Mac Closhay]
rector parrochialis ecclesie de Ballybonayd [Ballymoney] Conererensis
(sic) dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata archi-
diaconatus ecclesie Conriensis (sic), cuini et annexorum suorum octo;
neon rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Beate Marie de Bulligayn\textsuperscript{1} dicte
dioc., cuini duarum marcharum sterligerorum fructus etc. non excedunt,
vacantis tanto tempore etc., quod est devoluta etc. Et mandatur conferri
dictus archidiaconatus, et uniri dicta rectoria eidem archidiaconati,
sub dat. Rome quarto Nonas Octobris anno sexto. Et promisit solvere
annatam predictam Collectori in partibus infra tres menses a die hable
possessionis computandos sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Narratur
intransus. (1497-98, f. 123.)

2. Dicta die ut supra Philippus Omireygayd, rector parrochialis ecclesie
Sancti Patritii de Valleoscoran [Ballycor] Coneriensis (sic) dioc., princi-
palis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochiali
ecclesie Beate Marie de Loegayl\textsuperscript{2} Conerensis dioc.

192-98, f. 189.

1 Par. ecc. Sancti Nicolai de Carrefagus.
—a Irish, Carriac Fearghusa, i.e. Fer-
gus’s rock,” now Carrickfergus. In the
Taxation of 1302-6 its yearly value is set
down at 20 marks. Dr. Reeves (Ecc. ant.
Down and Connor) says it is probable
that the present (Protestant) parish
church, except the tower and transepts,
is the identical building mentioned in
the Taxation. The name of the incum-
bent of this rectorcy, as it is given in
the annat entry, is a corrupt form of Mac
Quillin, as the real name Mac Uidhelin,
is pronounced.
The entry immediately above is in-
complete and has been cancelled. The
marks in the margin de Rs\textsuperscript{ia} (written at
full length would be, de Restitutis) mean
that said entry in its integrity and un-
cancelled is to be found in that part of
the codex where those cases are recorded
in which the bulls have been have been
given restitute to the beneficary sine obli-
gatione, etc. 1497-98, f. 123.

1 Bulligayn.—Perhaps identical with
the townland of Ballygown, in the parish
of Carncastle, co. of Antrim.

2 Loegayl.—Now Loughgule, a parish
partly in the barony of Kilconway, but
chiefly in that of Dunluce Upper, co. of
Antrim. It takes its name from a lake
on the east edge of which, in the town-
land, Lavin Lower, is the churchyard,
containing the site of the original church.
(Reeves’ Down and Connor.) In the
Taxation it is valued at £28. The entry
of Loegayl in the annat register is in-
complete, and seems to be cancelled.
Diocesis Connerensis.

Diversorum Julii II.

1506.

1. Die 25 Julii, 1506, d. Robertus Maida, commendatarius vicarius Sancti Colmani de Kylruid, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata dicte vicarie, ac unionis parochialis ecclesie de Lislardnea, et de Lacuarum, et de Baleamard, et de Ratlu, et de Balicora [Ballycor], et de Calgirfergus [Carrickfergus], neenon feude episcopalis de Kilruid [Kilroot] Corgmoren (recte Conneren) dioc., quorum insimul duodecim marcarum sterlingorum etc. Vacan. certo modo; et commendari ac uniri mandantur sub dat. Idibus Julii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere Collectori postquam assecutus fuerit possessionem etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) quia Hibernicalis etc. (1506, f. 222.)

1506, f. 222.

1 Kylruid.—In Irish, Cill-ruadh, i.e. red church, now Kilroot, a parish in the barony of Belfast Lower, co. of Antrim. It is valued in the Taxation, where it appears as Kilrothe, at 5 marks yearly.

2 Lislardnea par. church.—Not identified.

3 Lacuarum par. church.—Not identified.

4 Baleamard par. church.—Possibly Ballyedward, a townland in Glynn parish. It had a church and glebe at one time, but no trace of either is now to be discovered. (See Reeves ut supra.)

5. Par. ch. de Ratlu.—Now Baloo, a parish in the barony of Belfast Lower, co. of Antrim. In the Taxation it is called Rathlung, and is valued at 6 marks yearly.
9th Jan., 1394.

Archdeaconry of Connor.—A petition was presented to Pope Boniface IX. on the part of Nicholas Goldop, priest of the diocese of Connor, stating that the archdeaconry of that church, which is a major dignity with care of souls, non-accept, to which the parish church of Irow is united canonically, being vacant by the demise of John de Onell, he, upheld by the favour of Richard, king of England, but without canonical institution, took possession of said archdeaconry with its fruits de facto. By other letters the pope has rehabilitated said Nicholas and removed every stain of infamy contracted by him occasione premisorum, and has willed that he must eum give up the archdeaconry reititer et omnino. Since, then, said archdeaconry is still vacant, the pope desiring to grant a special favour to the aforesaid Nicholas, who says that he has studied canon and civil law for six years, sent a mandate to the abbot of Connor and the prior of Muckamore in the diocese of Connor, and Richard Yong, canon of Lincoln, that they or any two or one of them, per se vel alium, etc., shall take care to confer on, and assign to, the said Nicholas the aforesaid archdeaconry, after he has given it up reititer et omnino, whether it is vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein. (Reg. Bonifacii IX., an. 5°, lib. 4°, f. )

Irow.—This church is identical, perhaps, with the church of True that appears in the Taxation of 1322-3. This name, which seems to have been formed from the Irish word *Aireann* (errew), denoting "arable land," is now lost, having been, in all probability, exchanged for Red Hall. In this townland, which belongs to Templecorran parish, formerly existed a church and cemetery; their place is now occupied by the stable-yard of Red Hall House. (Reeves' *Down and Connor.*

30th Nov., 1411.

Pope John XXIII., by bull dated 8 Kal. Dec., an. 2, ordered the rectory of Athaechallill [Alaghill] to be conferred on Eugene Onell, priest of the diocese of Armagh, whether vacant by the voluntary resignation of Comedinus Ograflan, or in any other way, provided that at the above date no one else had a specially acquired right therein. The yearly value of the living did not exceed 12 marks sterling. (Reg. Joh. 23, an. 2, etc.)

19 March, 1412.

The rectory of the parish of S. Mary of Ball Monaid [Ballymone], dioec. of Connor, is now vacant by the demise of Donaldus Mioglemi extra curiam, and so long has it been vacant that its collation has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see. John XXIII. desiring to grant a gracious favor to Hugh Olanan, clerk of the diocese of Derry, who is much recommended to him, by apostolical letters, dated Rom. XIII. Kal. Apr. an. 2°, commanded Maurice Okagan, canon of Derry, if matters are as stated, and that after a diligent examination he should find said Hugh fit, to confer on, and assign to, him by apostolic authority said rectory, the fruits, etc., of which do not exceed 10 marks yearly, and is of lay patronage, whether it should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 2, lib. 18, f. 4)

17th May, 1414.

The rectory of the parish of S. Mary de Bali Inbonaid [Ballymoney], which is of lay patronage, is now vacant by the demise extra curiam of Donatus Maielmi, and so long has it been vacant that its collation has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see. The pope (John XXIII.) desiring to confer a special favour, in view of his merits, on Maurice Macbolisaid (Mac Cloiskey), clerk of the diocese of Derry, who says that he has studied canon law for four years or thereabout in particular places in those parts, commanded per apostolica scripta dated Bologna, XVI Kal. June, an. 4°, that said rectory, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 15 marks sterl., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, etc., provided that its collation has lapsed, as is said, to the ap. see, and that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein, shall be conferred on, and assigned to, said Maurice. Notwithstanding that, etc., or that he by other letters has graciously ordered said M. to be provided to the per. vic. of the par. church of Tamlachara[Tamlacht] als de ardo in the dioec. of Derry, cujus fructus octo marsch. stcr. non excudant. Said recty, and vic. are not to be defrauded of their usual services, and the cure of souls therein is to be in no way neglected. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 4°, etc.)

3 April, 1415.

The per. vicarage of the par. church of
Rashernan [recte [Ros - Earcaíin, i.e. Arkan's or Ércain's point or wood, now Rasharkin], in the barony of Kilconway, co. of Antrim, is vacant at present by the death of Donatus Ocosnechan (or Ocoshechan) extra curiam. John XXIII., to whom, on trustworthy testimony, John Ocosnechan (or Ocoshechan) has been recommended super vile ac morum homestate, etc., desiring to grant him a special favour, splied a mandate dated Louffenberg, diocese of Basel, 3 Non. Apr., an. 5°, that said per. vico, the yearly income of which does not exceed 5 marks sterl., whether void as before mentioned, or in any other way, etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein, should be conferred on said John. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 5°, lib. 10, f. 270.)

35 Dec., 1414.

Ballohechan alias Ballachan. — It having been reported to pope John XXIII., that the rectory of the parish church of Ballohechan, in the dio. of Connor, which is of lay patronage, was vacant by the demise extra curiam of John Magoran, though held by John Byrde, a priest who does not understand the language commonly spoken by the parishioners, and is liable to make himself understood by them; thereupon the pope desiring to confer a special favour on Nemeas Mackenan, perpetual vicar of the par. church of Tamalgat Finlagan in the dio. of Derry, who is commended to him on reliable testimony for his integrity of life and conversation, etc., sent a mandate dated Laude, 5 Kal. Jan., an. 5°, to the Dean and Archdeacon of Derry and Donald Ocharan, canon of the same, that if they, or any two or one of them, John Byrde having been cited, and any others who also should be cited, should find the said rectory, the yearly rents, etc., of which do not exceed 5 marks sterling, vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, to confer it by apostolic authority on said Nemeas, and assign it to him, provided the patrons consent, and that at the date of these presents no one has an specially acquired right therein. The pope will also that the said rectory and per. vicarage shall not, on account of the premises, be deprived of their due services, nor the care of souls therein be in any way neglected. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 5°, lib. 36, f. 201.)

3rd April, 1415.

Per. vic. Drummaul. — A petition was presented to pope John XXIII., on the part of Patrick Oquenan, a priest of the dio. of Connor, stating that the perpetual vicarage of Dennymaul, in said dio. being vacant by the demise of Roger Ochauli extra Ro. curiam, John, Bishop of Connor, by his ordinary authority, provided thereto the aforesaid Patrick, who, in virtue of said provision, etc., obtained possession of the same; but as said Patrick is, ex certis causis, doubtful that his collation and provision hold good, and, as is reported, said per. vicarage is known to be still vacant, the pope, to whom Patrick has been much commended de vite et morum homestate, etc., desiring to confer on him a gracious favour sent a bull dated Louffenberg, in the dio. of Basle, 3 Non. Apr., post. an. 5°, to the abbey of the monastery of the Desert of Connor [Kells] commanding him, should he, on a diligent examination, find said Patrick fit, to confer on him, by apostolic authority, the aforesaid per. vicarage, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed 5 marks sterling, and has care of souls, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 5°, lib. 51, f. 296. C. Lat.)

*An Italian corruption of the Irish Drummaul, now Drummaul.* At the Dissolution it was appropriated to the abbey of Kells. The residence of the O'Neill (Edencuffereck) was in this parish.

4 April, 1415.

Abbey of S. John de Desert, alias Kells, — The abbacy of S. John the Baptist de Desert, Connorie, O.S.A., Connor, dio., being vacant by the demise of abbots Thomas, Angelus Corario, formerly called Gregory XII., in his obedience, after the cardinals had left him, but before the Council of Pisa, provided Nemeas Ogugum (vel Ogugum) to it, by bulls dated at Rimini, where he, with his court, was then. In virtue of this provision he obtained peaceable possession of the vacant abbacy, etc., but fearing lest, owing to an error in his bull, namely that the abbacy was vacant by the demise of Laurence, instead of Thomas, and also that his appointment had taken place after the departure of the cardinals, as above, exception might be taken to his provision, he laid the matter before Pope John XXIII., who by bull dated 3 Non. Apr., an. 5°, granted to him that his provision, etc., should be as valid and effectual as if it had taken place before the above named departure of the cardinals, and as if there had been no error in his bull as to the name of his predecessor in the abbacy. (Reg. Jo. 28, an. 5°, f. 302.)

5 April, 1415.

Abbey of Kells, dio. of Connor. — The buildings of this abbey having been lately injured by an accidental outbreak of fire (mager-ignis voragine casualitter contulit) and its church being in need of service books, vestments and other necessaries for divine worship, as the revenues of the place are not sufficient to meet its wants, Pope John XXIII., by bull (Laufenbergh, dio. of Basel, Non. Apr., an. 6) granted

Connor.

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Appendix

a relaxation of ten years, etc., of enjoyed
penance to all who being truly contrite
should confess, and on certain specified
feast days, etc., devoutly visit said church,
and give an alms towards its repair or
for the purchase of books, etc., as above;
for those visiting said church within the
octaves of said feasts, etc., he gave on
the above conditions a like relaxation of
one hundred days. (Reg. Jo. XXIII.,
an. 5, lib. 50 and 59, f. 132.)

23 Nov., 1417.
Per. vicarage of Rasharkin.—Pope
Martin V., by bull dated Constanza, 9
Kal. Dec., an. 1°, directed the Bishop of
Spoleto, the Abbot of SS. Peter and Paul,
Armagh, and Henry Odubail, canon of
Derry, to confer the per. vicarage Sancti
Brocami de Roscheran on John Macmo-
lynd, a priest of the dioc. of Clogher,
whether vacant by the demise of Donatus
Ocosnechan, or the resignment into the
hands of John, bp. of Connor, by John
Ocosnechan, or in any other way, pro-
vided, etc. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 1°, lib.
1°, f. 65.)

7 Dec., 1417.
It having been made known to Martin
V. that the rectory of the par. church
of S. Mary of Balreagueenass (Ballrashane)
alike vacant was vacated by the volun-
tary resignment of Andrew Miscohon-
duclachty into the hands of John, bishop
of Connor, and admitted by him by his
ordinary authority, wishing to grant a
special favour to Robert Olenathan, clerk
of this diocese, recommended to him on
trustworthy testimony for his integrity of
life and conversation, he sent aposto-
tolic letters to the bishop of Civitaten.,
Henry Odubail and Peter Omolcalm (or
Omolcalain), respectively canons of Derry
and Armagh, bidding them, or any two
or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios,
to confer on, and assign to, the said Robert
the above rectory, the fruits of which do
not exceed vii. marks ster. yearly, whether
vold as aforesaid, or in any other way,
provided that at the date of these presents
no one had an especially acquired right
therein. Given at Constanza, 7° Id.
Dec., an. 1°. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 1°,
lib. 199, f. 10.)

Sengenstowne, a corruption of St.
John's town, a name given to Ballra-
shane because the Prior of St. John's
had of old the presentation of the parson.
"The present (Protestant) parish church
is a modern building, but the ruins of the
old church measuring 63 foot 8 inches by
21 feet, stand in the church yard." (See
Reeve's Down and Connor, p. 74.)

18 Jan., 1418, are com.
John Onsill, Archdeacon of Connor,
having obtained the rectory of Acheo-
shayll [Ahoghill] retained the archdea-
conry for a month or more, contrary to
the constitution of John XXII., Excor-
bilibis, the right of collation to it thereby
lapsed to the apostolic see. Thereupon
Martin V. by apostolic letters dated
Constanza, xx. Kal. Feb., an. 1°, directed
the bishop of Ciudad Rodrigo, the dean
of Armagh and Maurice Machlosgaid
[Mac Cloiskey], canon of Derry, or any
one, etc., of them, if the archdeaconry
should be vacant in the way alleged, or
in any other way, to confer it on Odo
(Hugh) Othayiti (? recte Osacle), rector
of Taghahtinmenc (called in the Tax-
ation of Derry diocese Tawlagh M
ninayach, and identified by Dr. Reeves
with the present Tamlaght O'Crilly),
provided that at the date of these presents
no one had an especially acquired right
therein. Odo was dispensed by the pope
to hold together with the archdeaconry
the above rectory for three years; its
yearly value does not exceed 3 marks.
(Reg. Mart. V., an. 1°, lib. 12, f. 115.)

12 June, 1418.
Per. vicarage of Derrykeighan.—Peter
Ocosnechan being of illegitimate birth
was dispensed, as it appeared by certain
letters of the apostolic Penitentary,
to receive sacred orders and to hold an
ecclesiastical benefice, even though it
should have the cure of souls; afterwards
he obtained the perpetual vicarage of
Rosarchan [Rasharkin] in this diocese.
Subsequently, after being for some time
in bona fide possession of this benefice,
owing to the dying declaration of the
person who had procured the above men-
tioned letters, it came to his knowledge
that they were defective (viceae) per
rasurav in eis hincinde factas et alias.
Thereupon he, who up to that time had
been penitus inscius of the faulty nature
of his dispensation, resigned Rasharighan,
and was so dispensed by apostolic authority
in to minister in the sacred orders which he
had received, and habilitated to receive a
benefice with cure of souls. He thus
obtained the rectory of St. Patrick's,
Coleraine. The pope, in view of said
Peter's merits wishing to confer on him a
special favour, commissioned the bishop
of Civitaten, the dean of Derry, and
Maurice Machlosgaid [Mac Cloiskey],
canon of the same, or any two or one of
them, per se vel alium, etc., to confer on
him the per. vicarage of S. Colman of
Daireoschealin (Derrykeighan ?), not
exceeding in yearly revenue 10 marks ster.
whether vacant as is asserted by the de-
mise of John Pathun, or in any other
way, provided that at the date of these
presents no one had an especially acquired
right therein. It is also provided that
neither said per. vicarage nor rectory
shall be defrauded of their (due) services
and that the cure of souls therein shall
not be in any way neglected. Given at
Mart. V., lib. 179, f. 211.)
In Irish this place is called Daire Saocain. The first word of the com-
ound Daire Saocain signifies "an oak town"; the other is a proper name sig-
ifying "púrbháin." (Reeves' Down and Connor.)

at January, 1420.

Muchamore priory.—Pope Martin V. un-
derstanding that the priory of Mucka-
more O.S.A. was then vacant by the de-
mise of Michael Albanach extra curiam, and
being informed that Nimass, abbott of the mona-
stery of S. John the Baptist, Dyser to Kells, O.S.A., a person well
serving of the apostolic see, was at that
time despoiled of the rule of the same,
nd of the administration of its property.
ical potestas, left to the dishonesty of
be abbatial dignity, he should be con-
icted to beg, directed the bishop of
londom, the archdeacon of Dromore, and
Tymon, abbot of Down, to send a letter
nder the bull et regnum apostolicum, in
which, however, it was not mentioned that long
before the said chapel had been annexed
and appropriated to the abbey of Wood-
burn. Afterwards, however, when he
had been in possession for some years of
these two livings, which he held together
without any dispensation, becoming
aware of the aforesaid union, etc., he, at
once resigned the said chapel, but still
retained the benefice of Camus, as he does
at present. He now humbly prays that
his case may, be benehitate apostolica, be
taken into consideration, and a suitable
remedy be thereto provided. The pope
considering that said Maurice is alias
highly recommended de vite et morum
honestate, graciously freed him from the
penalty of inability to receive any ecclesi-
astical benefice and from the stain of
inamy which he had incurred, but de-
clared that he must ex unice give up the
afrespaid rectory of Camus. Given at
Mart. V., an. 6, lib. 1°, f. 49.)

The two townlands Fishloughans and
Millloughans in Londonderry in the par-
ish of Kickdolagh, separated by a rivulet,
are jointly called by the country people
the Laughans. (Reeves' Down & Connor.)

An. 1427 ?

Priory of Muchamore.—It having been
reported to pope Mart. V. that a certain
Luke was in possession unlawfully of this
priory for then ten or more years, he
commissioned the archdeacon of Connor
to cite to his presence said Luke, etc.,
and, if he should find said priory duly
vacant, to appoint thereto Macgillaran
[recte Macgilarrain], after he had made
his religious profession (he was a secular
priest previously), provided he should be
found fit for that office. (Reg. Mart. V.,
an. 13, f. 80.)

Cf. 1428-30, f. 86.

With regard to the intruder alluded to
in the annuit entry above (Thos. Maccell-
arynsy or Maccellarynain) I find the
following information in the bull:—"He
intruded himself into said vicarage, vac-
ant as aforesaid, by his own authority
alone, and has held it for five years and
more, less however than ten years, with-
out any canonical tittle in or to it, and
continues still to hold it thus unduly." On
this representation, the pope, by bull
dated as above, ordered the Abbot of SS.
Peter and Paul of Armagh and others, should they, having cited the above Thos. and all others vocados, find the above vicarage vacant in the manner represented, or by the demise of Nemes Micreamehand, or in any other way, provided, etc., to confer it on Okaelia. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12, lib. 8, f. 127.)

Cl. 1427-28, f. 30.

Muckmone priory. — Its last prior, Bryan Boy O'Maghallon, was seized at the Dissolution (32nd of Henry VIII.) of nine townlands lying near to this priory, in spirituals and temporals, and of the tithes and advowsons of fourteen churches. The Inquisition held at Carrickfergus, 25th Sept., 1659, found that Roger Langford de Muckmayer was seized of the late priory of Muckmayer, with its appurtenances containing 8 townlands— that he died 30 years ago, and that his son, Roger Langford, knight, was his heir, and that the aforesaid property is held of the king in free and common socage.

1428-30, f. 250.

S. Patrick's, Coleraine. — The per, vicarage of St. Patrick's, Coleraine, being vacant by the demise of Thomas Pristini, Odo, Abbot of St. John the Baptist de Discroismerdie, and Thos. Machelironch, Dean of *Tuscardie, having, as they asserted, special authority from John, Archbishop of Armagh, the see of Connor being then vacant, and having no chapter, conferred it on John Ogilichainnig; but as he was, *ex certis causis, doubtful of the validity of his provision and collation, (Pope Mart. V.), by bull dated the 8th of the Idea of June, an. 12°; ordered the Abbot of Macesoquin, the Archdeacon of Connor, and Maurice Macbogard, (recte Macbogaidh), a canon of Derry, to confer it on him, provided that at the above date no one else had a special claim therein. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12°, lib. & f. 33.)

* Tuscardie. — This denary "composed those parishes of the ancient principality of Dalriada or the Raue which constitute the modern baronies of Cary, Dunluce, N. E. Liberties of Coleraine, and most of Kilkowyn: thus extending from Rathlin Island on the north to the river Rivercowl on the south. The word Tuscard is an anglicism of the Irish Tuiscread, 'the Neth,' and was borrowed from the natives of the British isles, to denote the territory around Coleraine." (Reeves' D. and C.)

1428-30, f. 250.

Cuilrachayn. — More correctly written Cui l rachain, i. e. the ferry corner. * "For this etymology thee the authority of the Tripartite Life, which relates that St. Patrick, having arrived in this neighbourhood, was hospitably entertained, and received an offer of a tract of ground whereon to build a church, which was pointed out to him as on the northern bank of the river Bann, in a spot overgrown with ferns, where some boys were at the moment setting fire to the ferns: that Bishop Carbreus, subsequently (circ. A.D. 540) chose for his abode this place, which from that day and occurrence was called the Cuit-rathen, i. e. the ferny retirement." (Reeves' Down and Connor, p. 75, note i.) Carbreus, who was a disciple of St. Finian, was the first Bishop of Coleraine; his feast day is the 11th of November; his death is assigned to a.d. 650. His successor was St. Conulius, who was a contemporary of St. Columbikille. These, says Dr. Reeves (Down and Connor), are the only bishops of Coleraino whose names are preserved; but the monastery which they presided over continued to be governed by abbots."

In the Annals of the Four Masters the first abbot mentioned is Armach, slain by the Danes in 590. Dr. Reeves (ap. cit.) remarks that in the parallel passage of the Annals of Ulster (931) the word princeps is used instead of abb. The last entry is that Andach, superior of Cullrathin, died in the year 1112. In the year 1213, as the Four Masters say: "The castle of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uocht, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down, excepting only the church, to supply materials for erecting this castle." It is likely, as Dr. Reeves conjectures (D. and C.), that the ancient abbey of Coleraine was demolished at that time, and that the church which was spared is that which afterwards was known as St. Patrick's.

4th May, 1429.

Ballyrashane. — Andrew Mocuacacit resigned this rectory into the hands of John, Bishop of Connor, of happy memory. Richard Sawys, a nobleman, (domicilium) of this diocese, and patron of this living, presented Obegeil to John, Archbishop of Armagh, as the see of Connor was then vacant; the Abp. instituted him, and he obtained peaceful possession; but being doubtful, *ex certis causis, of the validity of his presentation and institution, Pope Mart. V., by bull dated as above, directed the Abbot of Mocesoquin and others to confer this benefice on him, dummodo, etc. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12, lib. & f. 190.)

Cl. 1430-31, f. 81.

Per. vic. of Rasharkin. — Robert Oilecanach, calling himself a priest of this dioc., had, it was said, taken possession of this vicarage of Rosescarc. (Rasharkin) and now has held it for more than two years without any canonical title. Pope Mart. V. sent a mandate (16 Kal. Jan., an. 14) to the Abbot of Macesoquin, David Omaelmuchori and Maurice Okathan, canons of Derry, to cite Oilecanach to their presence, and, if they should find the benefice vacant as alleged, that is by the
rise of John Macmaelind, or in any ar way, to confer it on Patrick Ocarle, a priest of this diocese. (Reg. rt. V., an. XIII., etc.)

1498-42, f. 172.

Iacornathc is called Macernaich in Bull, which furthermore informs us t the vacancy of the rectory of Aholi, under the constitution Exercabits, belonging to the fact that John Macilyud retained it after he had obtained receivable possession of the perpetual arage of Domnaachaugheri?, in the c. of Clogher.

5-47, f. 37.

Seleentruh, now Antrim.—It is called the Four Masters Aenech, Eastrohol, strohol, and also Aendrui (one ridge). It is to be observed," says Dr. Reeves "an and Connor, p. 63, note b) "that the earlier Irish Annals, two distinct mus occur, n Oendruiam and Oentraith; the former between the years 496 and 500, and the latter between 612 and 1147. Within the dates mentioned, Oendruiam is always intended for the

nedrum of Strangford Lough ... 4 Oentraith for the place under conceration (Antrim)."

It is supposed that the original parish church stood near the Round Tower, which is about half-a-mile north of the town. At the Dissolution the rectory of Antrim was appropriated to the abbey of Ardabil. (Reeves, ut supra.)

James I., by letters patent (1 Jul., an. 1563), granted the improper rectory of Stronachil to Twagh in Tuagh Moyney, with its appurtenances, to Arthur assett, his heirs and assigns. (Ult. q., No. 7, Fac. L, Antrim.)

April, 1445.

Glenarm consent O.S.F.—A petition is presented to pope Eugene IV. on the rt of Donald Machaogail, a layman, whom he stated that Semiquinns, achoon, the captain of his nation, and exander Machdomnaill, also laymen of the diocese of Connor, had given and anted to him certain lands commonly called Seradekall and Bademgeadh, also in said diocese, and of which they were the legitimate owners. The id Donald Machaogail (sic) mindful his soul's welfare, and desiring to lay treasures in heaven, on account of a special devotion he bears to the Third order of St. Francis, gave and granted to said lands together with a certain apel which he had built under the title the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the Friars the house of Roseyro [Rosserk] of the me order, in the diocese of Kilkala, for other house of said order to be built on said chapel, as is, it is said, more fully cited in a public instrument.

But as said Donald Machaogail doubts for certain reasons that his aforesaid gift and grant have inherent force, he humbly prays that the strength of apostolic confirmation may be accorded to them.

Thereupon the pope sped a commission to the archdeacon of Connor (an. Incarnacions Duce. 1445, 3 Non. Apr.) directing him to inform himself diligently regarding the premises, all and singular, and if he should find them to be as represented to approve and confirm the aforesaid gift and grant, and whatsoever follows from them. The pope likewise granted to the Friars of Rosserk licence to accept and retain in perpetuum the said lands and chapel, and build by said chapel a house for the use and dwelling of Friars of said order; and if said chapel is not as yet consecrated to have it consecrated by any Catholic bishop in communion with the Holy See. Saving the rights of the parish Church, etc. If the proposed foundation should be made as above its religious were to have all the privileges, indulgences, liberties and exemptions granted in the past or to be granted in the future to the said order and its houses. An., gratis pro Deo de Andria. (Reg. Eng. IV., an. 1563, lib. 15.)

* Semiquinns Machon [recte Mac Einon alias Bisset].

I Donald Ballach Machdomnaill.—He seems to be identical with Donnell Ballach (Macdonnell), who, according to Mac Fibris in his genealogy of the Mac Donells, was the son of Einun by Mary Bised, heir of the Glenties, as well as of his patrimony in Scotland and in the Hebrides. Alexander Macdomnaill would be perhaps his brother.

Seradekall.—Perhaps Stradbally, in the parish of Toomscrevan (9), co. of Antrim.

3 April, 1454.

Rectory of Carrickfergus.—Abbot Patrick and the convent of S. Mary's of Wthurme [Woodburn] of the Premonstratensian Order presented a petition to pope Nicholas V. in which they stated that according to the records of the parish church of S. Nicholas of Carrickfergus was ab antiquo by apostolic concessions and grants, with the consent of the patron of the same, for certain good reasons, then assigned, canonically united, annexed to and incorporated with said abbey, afterwards, however, successa tempora, it has been to the great prejudice of the same house by the common quasuis de facto of various bishops of Connor, for a long time ruled, or rather unduly held by various secular priests and clerks, as it is at the present time by John Magannyd, collated to it by John, late bishop of Connor. It has come to the pope's hearing, referre dicto abbate et conventui, that said John being devoid of the fear of God, and heedless of his soul's welfare, has not feared inter alia to waste, dilapidate, and alienate much of the property belonging to said rectory, on which account he is very ill spoken of in those parts, and is a cause of scandal.
Appendix

to many. Wherefore, on the part of said abbot and convent, who say that as the said aforesaid is in their neighbourhood, they could easily serve it as to its needs in divinis et aliiis, it is humbly prayed that a fitting remedy may be provided for this case by the Apostolic See. The pope, by bull dated Rome the year of the Incarnation 1451, 6th of the Nones of Oct., an. 8, commanded the dean and archdeacon of Derry, as the said abbot and convent, on account of the power of said John Macannyg, have no hope of obtaining justice in this case, in the diocese of Connor, that they or either of them, if the said abbot and convent should renew before them the above accusations, and bind themselves in scriptis in due form of law, coactia dicto Johanne et aliis vocandis, to inform themselves diligently de ipuis relicitis all and singular, and, if they should find said relata et alia exposta, at least those of sufficient gravity, to be true, to pronounce sentence of deposition against said John, and remove him effectually from his office. If in virtue of these presents said privation and removal should take place, and that what has been alleged regarding the union, etc., of said rectory to the aforesaid abbey is true, then said rectory, which has care of souls, and is valued, omnibus oneribus ordinariis et extraordinariis deductis, at 8 marks yearly, in what way soever it should be void, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, is to be restored by said dean and archdeacon to its former state of union, etc., with said abbey, and be by its abbot and convent held, ruled and possessed; or said dean and archdeacon are to unite, incorporate and annex de novo said rectory to the aforesaid abbey, and induct per se vel aliquum seu alios said abbot and convent, or their proctor or syndic, in their name, into the corporal possession of said rectory, etc. Notwithstanding, etc. The revenues of said abbey were valued at 6 marks ster. *Gratis pro Deo. (Reg. Nic. V., an. 8, lib. 1st f. 170.)

24 April, 1456.

Per. vic. of Aghoghill.—It was alleged that though the perpetual vicarage of Athenechtall [Aghoghill] was vacant by the resignation of the late John Ochaelti, its former vicar, into the hands of John, bishop of Connor, of good memory, and was so long vacant that the right of appointment could have lapsed to said oppor- tion, it is in possession of it for between two and three years without any canonical title. Therupon Pope Calixtus III., by bull dated Rome, etc., 8th Kal. May, 1456, directed the Prior of Dungriven, David Omulmurchair and Peter Odubhail, canons of Derry, should they, having summoned to their presence Maogilla-
am to be true, to sentence said Patrick, ap. authority, to the perpetual pri-

of said per. vic., and remove him uly therefrom, as the law prescribes.

However, should said privation, etc., re place, in virtue, etc., then, if said r. vic., the yearly revenue of which es not exceed 4 marks ster., should be cant by said privation, etc., or in any ter way, etc., provided that at the date these presents no one had an especially quired right therein, to confer it, with his rights, etc., on said John. Not-

withstanding, etc., or said John's illegiti-
te birth (de soluto genius et soluto) e pope by special favour dispensing airen. (Reg. Pauli II., an. 6°, lib. 1°, 210.)

30, f. 22.

Kilroot par.—This church was founded 

St. Colman, who, Dr. Reeves says, old not have been born before the middle of the fifth century, as, in the fe of St. Mac Nisse of Connor, he is to have been in his boyhood while no Nisse was bishop of Connor. His est-day is the 16th of October. Kilroot is one of those churches which in early nes were bishops' sees. Near Belfas-

ough, in the townland of Kilroot, is a veyard containing some remains of the old church, which was about sixty-six feet long, and twenty-four wide. (See Reeves' Down and Connor.)

It appears from an Inquisition held at Carrigfergus the 6th of April, 1621, that James I., by letters patent dated 1st July, an°. 6, granted to Arthur Bassett, his heirs and assigns, the rectory, church, etc., of Kilbroiegh in tuough Braden Island.

1513, f. 178.

Mon. de Yuyus.—"Now Inch Abbey, from the Irish Inis, 'an island.' It has been generally supposed that the abbey, the ruins of which yet remain, was the first religious foundation in this place, and that it took the name of Iniscourey in commemoration of its founder, John de Courcy. But Mr. O'Donovan, the most acute as well (as) accomplished Irish scholar of modern days, has shown that a church existed here two centuries before John de Courcy's time, and that its real name was Inis Cumseraid, pronounced Inis-cooery." (Reeves' Down and Connor.)

A grant of this abbey was made to the Earl of Kildare and Mabel, his wife, dated 29 Oct., 4° and 6° of Philip and Mary, and the heirs male of the Earl lawfully to be begotten, etc., free of all rent. See Archdall (Monasticon).

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**BISHOPS OF CONNOR.**

March, 1389. **John.** It appears from a bull of Boniface IX., dated the 9th Nov., 1389, that, on the mon of Paul, bishop of Connor, the church of that city and diocese, to whom, they have no chapter, the election of said bishop de antiqua et approbata et ctenus pacifice observata consuetudine longis, unaware perhaps that Urban had reserved the appointment to the ostolic see, unanimously made choice John, archdeacon of Connor and in jest's orders, as their bishop—to this fact election John gave his assent, being unaware of the aforesaid reservation; when, however, he came to the owledge of it, he proceeded to Rome, had the matter laid before the pope the consistory. The election was found to be null, as it had been made before the said reservation. Pope Urban, however, wishing to spare the see the convenience of a prolonged vacancy, d in consideration of the merits of said man, and that he was the unanimous voice of the clergy, provided him to the cant bishoprick on the 4th Kal. April, 11°, but died before the bulls were pedited. Boniface IX., by his letters dated Rome, V. Id. Nov., an. 1°, decreed that the will of pope Urban aforesaid should have its full effect. (Reg. Bonifacii IX., an. 1°, lib. 11°o, f. 279.)

On the 6th May, 1389, Reverendus pator dominus Johannes, as bishop of Connor in the province of Armagh, personally promised the third part of the revenues of his see, and five servitias consuetudinis Camera, all to be paid within a year and a half. (Lib. oblig., 1385-97.)

22 May, 1420. **John Ouchearan.** It appears from a bull of Martin V., dated Rome, etc. Nono Kal. Martii, an°. 4°, that the above John claimed to be rector of the par. church of Donaghmore, diocese of Armagh, as having been ap pointed thereto, on its vacancy by the resignation of Thomas Ouchearan, by apostolic authority, and in canonical possession of the same; but Dyonisius Ochulean, calling himself dean of Armagh, opposed his provision, and hindered his peaceful possession, asserting that the rectory belongs to him de jure. At the prayer of said John, the General Synod of Constance, the Apostolic See being then vacant, commissioned Master
Henry Frekel, Auditor causarum sacri palatii to hear the case between the parties, and decide it debito fine. After Frekel had made some progress in the trial of the suit, Cardinal Colonna succeded to the papacy, as Martin V., and continued the said Auditor's commission, and while the case was at hearing pope Martin appointed said John to the vacant see of Connor, but before receiving consecration, and within the time sanctioned by canon law de episcopis consecrorum, he died extra curiam. The date of John's provision is taken from a MS. in the Archives of the Consistory. (Reg. Martin V., an. 4.)

5 May, 1421. EUGENE ODHOMHNAILL.

Martin V. in his bull Apostolatus officium, dated Rome, etc., 3 Non. Maii, an. 4°, states that while John, bishop of Connor, of good memory, was presiding over that see, he had reserved the next appointment to it to himself, and understanding fide dignis relativus that it is now vacant by the demise of said bishop John extra Ro. curiam, he provides therto Eugene Odomhnaill [O'Donnell], canon of Raphoe, and in subdeacon's orders, cui de litterarum scientia, vite mundicia, honestate morum . . . apud eum laudabilis testimonia perhibebatur. . . .

Eadem die (Lune ij. Non. Junii) (? Julii), 1422, provisum est, seu mandatum est Bullas expediri ecclesiae Conneren, in Hibernia, vacan. per mortem, de persona Eugeni Octomiel. * non obstante lapsu temporis; quia fuit impeditus infra annum. (Lib. prov. S. Collegiæ, Arch. Consist.)

* Recta Odomhnaill [O'Donnell].


9th Dec., 1429. DONALD.

Pope Martin V. by his bull Hodie si- quidem, dated Rome apud Sanetos Apos-
tolos V. Id. Dec., anno XIII., ex oris racionalibibus causis ad id suum indicentibus animum, as he says, surrendering the bonds that united Eugene and Donald respectively to the sees of Connor and Derry translated Eugene to Derry and Donald to Connor.


This see being vacant by the demise of Donald extra curiam Romanum, Eugene IV., by bull dated Rome apud S. Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millésimo quadragesimésimo tricesimo primo, quinto Kal. Feb., anno primo, appointed in his stead John,* archdeacon of the same, a bachelor in decretis and in priest's orders. (Reg. Eugenii IV., an. 1°. lib. 17, f. 277. Cod. Lateran.)

* [Festade.]—The same who having been promoted to the see of Connor, claimed on the demise of John Cely, Bishop of Down, to be Bishop of the united dioceses of Down and Connor, in virtue of the decree of Eugene IV.

12 Feb., 1459. SIMON.

In a bull of Pius II, dated Perga, an. Inc. Duce. 1458, pridie Id. Feb., an. 1°, we are informed that the see of Connor being vacant by the death of John Nicholas V., who had reserved its appointment to himself, provided to it one Patrick as bishop, but he having died extra curiam before his bulls were expedited, the see is again vacant. Pope Pius, thereupon, by the above quoted bull, post deliberacionem quam de prelato eisdem ecclesiae personam utilem et etiam fructuosam eum fratribus suis (the cardinals) habit diligentem, made choice of Simon, a member of the order of Friars Preachers, in priest's orders, a bachelor formatus in divinity, as bishop of the vacant see. The pope enjoined on him to betake himself to his diocese, as soon as his bulls are expedited—to reside there, and not to exercise any pontifical functions out of his diocese even though required to do so.

I suppose that nothing came of this bull, as Connor had already its bishop.


See diocese of Down for the continuation of the episcopal series.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS CLUANENSIS.
1426-1520.

Diversorum Martini V.
MCCCXXVI.

1. Die xviij. eiusdem (Febrarixii), Maurianus Magruayrhe, principalis, 
obligavit se Camere, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie 
ce. Trinitatas de Lochluacha, Cluanensis dioc., cuius fructus triginta 
arc. sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Vallialmi 
smallhaehan extra curiam; collate eadem Rome etc., viij. Kal. Januarri 
ono nono. (1424-27, f. 129.)

2. Eadem die (vi. Marcii), Willialmus (?) Oduarilla, principalis, obli-
avit se Camp1 super annata prioratus monasterii Beate Marie de Galynd2 
rдинis S. Augustini, Cluanen. dioc., cuius fructus, deductis oneribus, 
sto marc. sterlingorum, communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum 
atri ci Oduarilla extra curiam; collate eadem Rome etc., iij. Kal. Febr., 
ono nono. (F. 135.)

3. Eadem die (onna Aprilis), Fergallus Oglarsderg, principalis, obli-
avit se Camere, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de 
occhuaka [Ballyloughloe], Cluanensis dioc., cuius fructus viginti 
arc. sterlingorum communi extimatione; vacantis per obitum Mauriani 
dalyd extra curiam; collate eadem Rome etc., iij. Idus Febrarii, anno 
ono. (F. 145.)

4. Die x. dicti mensis Junii, Gregorius Omayll, principalis, obligavit 
Camere, super annata commende perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie 
[Forerre, Cluanensis dioc., cuius fructus octo marc. sterlingorum com-
uni extimatione; vacantis per constitutionem 'Execrabilis' Ludovicxi 
dalaohen; collate eadem Rome etc., xij. Kal. Junii anno nono. (F. 166.)

5. Eadem die (v. Novembris), Thomas Obraeyn, principalis, obligavit 
Camere, super annata decanatus ecclesie Cluanensis, cuius fructus

1424-27, f. 129.
1 Lochluacha.—Called in the Annals 
the Four Masters, a.d. 1475, Baile-
chua-luatha, and now known as Bally-
oughloe; a parish in the barony of 
monan, co. of Westmeath. "Bally-
oughloe was for many centuries the chief 
idence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-
Chala, a territory which comprised 
the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is 
ll locally called Calry."
F. 135.

2 Galyn.—Gallime, as it is called by 
the Four Masters, or Gallen (its present 
name) is situated in the barony of Garry-
castle, King's county. St. Canoe or 
Mocanco erected a monastery in Delvin 
Mae Coghan (a territory now included 
in the barony of Garrycastle) about the 
year 492. (Act. SS., p. 313.)
F. 166.

3 Fuygre.—Now Wheery, a parish in 
the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. 
"There is a townland near the village of 
Fertane in King's county which gives 
name to a parish, now called Wheery, 
but locally pronounced Foithre, which 
is a correct anglicised representation of 
Foithre, i.e. woods." (Joyce's Irish 
Names).
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

viginti marc. sterl. communi extimatione, vacantis per promotionem domini Cormaei, Electi Cluanensis;\(^4\) collati eodem Rome etc., vj. Nonas Octobris, anno nono. \(F. 211.\)

6. Die dicta (x. Julii, mcccxxvi.), una bulla pro Tatheo Ochemyghi, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis eec\(^6\) de Liethmanchan,\(^5\) Cluanen dioc., cuius fructus quinque marc. sterl. communi extimatione; fuit restituta sine obligacione. \(\text{Ita est N. de Valle. } (F. 288.)\)

MCCCXXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (secunda Jan.), Odo Omayloyn, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata decanatus ecclesie Cluanensis, cuius fructus sedeceim marc. sterl. communi extimatione; vacantis per ingressum religionis Malachie Ochinachi extra curiam; collati eodem Rome etc., xvij. Kal. Januarii anno undecimo. \(1426-28, f. 99.\)

2. Eadem die (xviii. Marcii), Thomas Ocarnean, Prior monasterii de Innocencia\(^4\) ordinis S. B(enediti), Elphinensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Wiliami etc. Ocarnean, super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Cluanensis, cuius fructus viginti marc. sterl. communi extimatione, vacantis per non promotionem ad ordinem diaconatus Cornelii Orodochan; collati eodem Rome etc., iij. Idus Marcij, anno undecimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra octo menses. \(F. 119.\)

Annata Eugenii IV.

MCCCXXXII.

1. Dicta die (xv. Oct.), Mauricius Macaedagain, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Lochlua (Ballyloughloe), Cluanen dioc., cuius fructus etc. vigintiquatuor marc. sterl. communi extimatione; vacanture per privacionem Fergalli Oglasdeirg fiendam, collati eodem Rome etc., anno Incarnacionis Dominico mcccxxij., v. Nonas Octobris, anno secundo. \(1431-33, f. 167.\)

Diversorum Eugenii IV.

MCCCXLI.

1. Die xxiiiij. eiusdem (Nov.) Wilhelmus Ocororayn, procurator, et nomine procuratorio, prout publico instrumento constat, obligavit se Camere, nomine Jacobi Obrogay, super annata rectorie parrochialis vicar because the vicarage is devastated by war." \(1427-28, f. 119.\)

1 Mon. de Innocencia.—I find that in the annates for the dioc. of Elphin, this monastery is always stated to be dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, save in one instance, where it is called St. Mary's, in every case where it is mentioned in the annates, it is said to be of St. Benedict's order.
Diocesis Cluanensis.

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diesie de Lochluatha [Ballyloughloe] alias de Aluaathar, Clonensis ete Cluanensis] dioc., cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marcharum ster-
gorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem. Collate eadem
mense anno ut supra (mccccxlj.) xviij. kalendas Decembris anno un-
simo. (1438-42, f. 286.)

MCCCXLIIL.

I. Die iiij. eiusdem (Nov.) una Bulla pro Edimundo Origne, super
petua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Fayre¹ Cluanensis dioc., cuius
ctus etc. sex march. sterlingorum communi extimatione Restituta
e obligacione quia infra taxam. (1442-44, f. 247.)

MCCCXLVI.

I. Dicta die (xxij. Nov.) Tatheus Magruaire, principalis, obligavit se
mere super annata perpetua vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Lochluatha
allyloughloe], Cluanensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. vigintiquatuor march.-
lingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privationem Mauricii
ciaedagain faciendam. Collate eadem Rome apud S. Petrum anno
. meccoexlvj°. Non. Septembris,* anno xvj°. (1445-47, f. 74.)

* In bulla Novembris.

II. Dicta die (ij. Dec.) Donatus Magruer, ut principalis, obligavit se
mere, nomine Hylarii¹ Ymaleachynd, super annata archidiaconatus
lesie Cluanensis, cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum
amuni extimatione. Collati eodem per modum nove provisionis,
me apud S. P.(etrum), anno etc. mecceœxlvi°., quarto kalendas Novem-
s anno xvj°. (F. 78.)

Lib. annatar. Oblig: Sixti IIII.

1476.

Die predicta (xiv. Martii) domini Eugenius Omyluly, presbyter
non [recte Cluanensis] seu Midensis dioc., et Jacobus Macholayn,
iques Clonensis [recte Cluanen] dioc., ut principales et private persone,
garunt se Camere Apostolice nomine Eugenii Macholayn, clerici dicte
nensis [recte Cluanensis] dioc., pro annata decanatus dicte ecclesie
nensis [recte Cluanen], cuius fructus duodecim marcharum ster-
gorum communi extimatione; vacantis per obitum quondam Odonis
olloyn olim ipsius ecclesie decani, extra Romanam curiam defuncti.
mandatur provideri dicto Eugenio de dicto decanatu sub dat. Rome
timo kalendas Marci, anno quinto. Et promiserunt solvere annatatam
i decanatus Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die
ite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit
la) de mandato, quia pro Hibernico etc. (1475-76, f. 103.)

1142-44, f. 247.
Fayre.—Not identified.
1145-47, f. 78.
Hilarius Ymaleachynd.—The correct
of this surname is likely Ymaleach-
d=Omulachlyn. In the Registry of
bishop Swayne it is recorded that on
the 3rd of August, 1444, Irelius (an Irish
Latinized equivalent of the Latin Hil-
arius) Omulachlyn (Melachlyn) suc-
cceeded to the archdeaconry of Clonmac-
oise. So that the Hilarius of the annex
entry and he of the above Registry turn
out to be identical.

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2. Die xxvj. dicti (Martii) domini Gilbertus Omyguir, perpetuus vicaricus de Drumle, \[recte Cluanensis\] dioec., presbyter Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\] dioec., Jacobus Macholan, clericus Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\] et Tatheus Oatallan \[recte Ocallan\], presbyter dicte Laoniensis dioec., ut principales et private persone, obligaran se Camere Apostolice nomine Fergallii Macaeaghian \[vel Macaeghan\], archidiaconi Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\], pro annata perpetue vicariori parrochialis ecclesie de Lachuait \[recte Baile-Loch-a-hatha, hodie Ballyloughloe\] alias de Stangno \[recte Stagno\] Cinerum, Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\] dioec., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum argentii communi extinctio, vacantis per obitum quondam Fergallii Oglasdegyt, olim ipsius vicarii, extra Romanam curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Fargallo \[sic\] de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub dat. Rome pridie Nonas Martii, anno quinto. Et promisorunt solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicarie Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit Bulla) de mandato, quia pro Hibernico etc. (F. 110.)

Diversor. Sizti IV.

1478.

1. Die prima Aprilis, 1478, Concofinus Ydulyn, presbyter Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\] dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata perpetuorum vicariarum parrochialium ecclesiarum de Kyllonacon alias de Eyncolman, \[recte Cluanensis\] et de Lochlua \[Ballyloughloe\] dicte Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\] dioec., que de iure patronatus laicorum existunt, quarum fructus etc. sexdecim librarum sterlingorum communi extinctione, vacantium per devolutionem ad curiam. Et mandantur insimul uniri, et de eisdem unitis mandatur provideri dicto Concofino, sub dat. Rome kal. Marei anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum unitarum perpetuorum vicariarum Camere Apostolice vel Collectori intra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Restituta (fuit Bulla) de mandato, quia in Bulla narratur intrusus, et est pro Hibernico etc. (1478-79, f. 1.)

Diversorum Innoc. VIII.

1485.

1. Die xvij. eiusdem (Feb.) dominus Bernardus Ydulland, canonicus Clonensis \[recte Cluanensis\], principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata duarum parrochialium ecclesiarium unitarum, videlicet de Lochlua \[Ballyloughloe\] alias de Stangno Cinerum, et alterius de Kyllonacon, \[recte Cluanensis\] dioec., perpetuorum vicariarum quarum

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1475-76, f. 110.
1 Drumle.—Recte Drumcliff, in Irish Druim-chiléabh, "the hill-ridge of baskets," a parish also called O’Gormican, in the co. of Clare and barony of Islands.
1473-79, f. 1.
1 Kyllonacon alias de Eyncolman.—Not identified.
2 Killmelon.—Cill míc-Móichon, "the church of the son of Milchu," now Killmnochon, in the parish of Luamagh, barony of Garrycastle in King’s county. In a bull of Adrian VI. (the Nones of September, 1522) Killeliach is given as an aliter for Kilmolicom.
simul fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantium ad resens; et que tanto tempore vacarunt quod earum collatio est ad dem Apostolicam legitime devoluta; licet quidam Cocofinis Odullaynd er nonnullus annos detinuit, propt adhaec detinet indebite et de facto occupatas. Et mandatur dicta vicaria de Kyllomilcon erigi in prebendam ecclesie Clonensis [recte Cluanensis] ad vitam ipsius Bernardi, ac vicaria de Locluat prefata eidem erigende prebende, quamdiu prefatus Bernardus lam obtineret, unifi sub dat. Rome quarto kalendas Februarii anno d. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum vicariarum infra sexenses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Data [uit Bulla] de mandato, quia narratur intrusus, ut prefertur. (1484-85, 79.)

1487.

1. Die xxvij. (Martii) Cohristinus (sic) Ymoleon, clericus Clonensis [recte Cluanensis], principalis, obligavit se. co. ex. etc. [recte Camere postolie] pro annata de Killeomilenyn [recte Killomilcon] et de Locha Ballyloughloe alias de Stnnenosinerum [recte Stagno cinerum] parochialium ecclesiarum Clonensis [recte Cluanensis] dioc., perpetuarum vicariarum, quarum insimul sedecim marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc., vacantium per devolutionem iuxta statuta Lateranensis concilii. Et se quibus providetur eidem sub dat. tertio idus Martii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori in partibus infra unum mem postquam haberetur possessionem computandum, sub penis Camere, et iuravit etc. (1486-87, f. 102.)

2. Die dicta xviiiij. Aprilis d. Conradus Macochlayn, canonicus ecclesie luanensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata prioratus monasterii Beate Marie de Galynn [Gallen] or. S. Augustini dictae dioc., cuius fructus) duodecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem etc., se privationem Wialmi (sic) Odubalayd, illius prioris, extra curiam ciendam, vacaturi. Et de quo providetur eidem Conrado sub dat. vj. contus Aprilis, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam, infra unumensem a die habite possessionis computandum, Collectori Camere in partibus, sub penis Camere; et iuravit. (F. 114.)

**Diversorum Alexandri VI.**

1494.

1. Dicta die (xxvj. vel xxvij. Aprilis) dominus Jacobus Maclochain [recte Macochlain ?], clericus Clonensis [recte Cluanen] dioc. principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus monasterii per iorem soliti gubernari Beate Marie de Ghalynd [Gallen] or. S. Augus-. ni dictae dioc., cuius etc., duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; de quo mandatur sibi provideri per devolutionem, vocatis scandis etc., sub dat. idibus Aprilis anno secundo. Et promisit solvere etam annatam collectori in partibus more hibernicali. Juravit etc. 494-95, f. 44.)
2. Dicta die (xxiiiij. Aprilis) una bulla pro Johanne Odathayn, clericus Clonensis [recte Cluanen] dioc., super erectione vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Teacscaryn, 1 Clonensis [recte Cluanensis] dioc., cuius etc. sex marcharum, sub dat. idibus Aprilis anno secundo; restituta (fuit sine obligatione) quia Hibernicus etc. (F. 212.)

1497.


1499.


Diversorum Julii II.

1511.

1. Die ij. dicti (Aprilis) Dominus Terentius Omyleeley, clericus Clonensis [recte Cluanensis], obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesie Clonensis [recte Cluanen] certo modo vacantis, ac vicarie de Athluayn 1 et de Kyllumyliol [Kilmeloon] diete dioc.,

1494-95, f. 212.

1 Teascaryn. — "i.e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown . . . on the west side of the river Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran." (An. Four Masters, A.D. 1541, note s.) Nothing remains of the abbey founded here about the beginning of the sixth century.

1510-11, f. 70.

1 Athluayn. — i.e. the ford of Luain, a man's name formerly very common, says Joyce (Irish Names), now Athlone. It is divided by the Shannon—that por-
Diocesis Cluanensis. 149

Diversorum Leonis X.

1520.


on which is on the west side of this ver is in the barony of Athlone, county Roscommon, and dioc. of Elphin— that on the eastern bank is in the barony of Brawny, county of Westmeath, and diocese of Clonmacnoise.
20th May, 1398.

Deanery of Clonmacnoise.—The above deanery, which is the major dignity in the cathedral of the same, has cure of souls and a yearly income not exceeding six marks sterling, is now vacant because Louis Odolochayn while in possession thereof having been by ordinary authority collated to the per. vicarage of Fyend [?], in this diocese, has continued, contrary to the canons, to hold the deanery together with said per vicarage. Boniface IX., by bull bearing date IIII. Kal. June, an. 9°, addressed, among others, to Marianus Ornollonyn, canon of Clonmacnoise, ordered that, vocatis dicto Ludovico et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, in whatsoever way said deanery should be found vacant, that it should by apostolic authority be conferred on, and assigned to, Malachy Okenny, clerk of the dio. of Clonfert, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein. (Reg. Bonifaci. IX., an. 12°, lib. 136, fol. 47.)

1 Aug., 1398.

The perpetual vicarage of Fyglyr [Theeware] dio. of Clonmacnoise, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed six marks sterling, is now vacant by reason that Louis Odolochayn, its former per. vicar, having obtained peaceable possession thereof, has, without any apostolic dispensation, contrary to the canons, for more than twelve months held, and still holds said per vicarage together with the deanery of Clonmacnoise; and said per. vicarage is so long vacant that the right of collating to it has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see. The pope (Boniface IX.) by bull dated Rome, etc. Kal. Aug., an. nono, ordered that if, vocatis eodem Ludovico, et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, said per. vicarage, which is of lay patronage, should be found to be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, should by apostolic authority conferred on, and assigned to, Nemes Oferargi, priest of this dioece.

16 July, 1401.

Buaghtray.—The vicarage of this parish church being void by the death in curia of Cornelius McKeallachayn, Gerald Bishop of Clonmacnoise conferred said by his ordinary authority on Donald Yeul- layn, priest of said dioece, who in virtue of said collation has held and possessed it, and still holds it. But as he for certain reasons doubts whether his collation and provision hold good, and it is said that the vicarage is still void, Boniface IX. by bull dated the 7th of the Kalends of Aug., an. XII., commanded the dean of Clonmacnoise, should he be diligent inquirry, find that said Donald bene legit, bene constuit, et bene cantat, ac congrue loguitur latinis verbis, and is otherwise fit for said vicarage; or even if at present he can't sing well, provided he makes oath that within a year from the date of his examination he will learn to sing well, whether such vicarage is vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents Donaldus is not an intruder in said vicarage, and that at the date of these presents no one has an especially acquired right therein, to confer on it, and assign it to him. (Reg. Bonifaci. IX., an. 12°, lib. 136, fol. 47.)

25th May, 1410.

Priory of All Saints’ Island.—The Austin priory of Olleane na naem aliis de Insula Sonctorum [Island of All Saints], the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed 100 marks sterling, being now vacant by the demise of its prior William Magunbi, extra Romanum curiam, John XXIII. by bull dated Bologna, VII. Kal. June, an. 1°, commanded the Bishops of Vesprim and Clonmacnoise and the Abbot de Benedictione Dei [Ben- diction] in the dioece of Meath, that they, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, should confer on, and assign to, Kianano Oferargall (O‘Farrell), a monk of the monastery de Fluminia Dei [Kil- beggan] of the Cistercian order, dioece as above, and in priest’s orders, the aforesaid priory, which has care of souls, is elective and conventual, whether vacant as above mentioned, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein. Notwithstanding that the religious habit worn in the monastery of Oilean na naem differs in colour and form from that worn in the monastery de Fluminia Dei, the pope wills that the said Kiananany, si et postquam he gets peaceable possession of said priory, ex uno shall wear the regular habit such as is worn in the monastery of Oilean na naem and conform to the laws of S. Austin’s order. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 1°, lib. 4°, f. 297. Cod. Lateran.)

11th June, 1410.

Priory of Gallen.—Donatans Odubuara, Prior of St. Mary’s of Gallen and his con- vents, representing to the pope John XXIII. that they were maxiima pauperitate gravati, as, although their income (XII.
marks yearly) was barely sufficient, even misere vivendo, for the maintenance of a prior and three canons, and the discharge of other obligations incumbent on them, still, owing to the importance of the case, and the distress of many, at times powerful persons, whom they cannot refuse, they are constrained to receive others as canons, to the consequent inconvenience and suffering of their community. Wherefore they besought the Pope to grant them a remedy befitting their case. Thereupon, by bull (Dononie, III. Id. Jun., an. 1°) he forbade under pain of nullity any future increase in this community, beyond a Prior and three canons, unless, annuente Domino, adactae fuerint huissumodi facultates. This prohibition was extended even to those who had letters from the Holy See or its Legates, unless this present indulgence was inserted therein de verbo ad verbum. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., a. 2°, lib. 4°, fol. 84.)

15 Aug., 1410.

As it was asserted that the perpetual vicarage of Laychmanchan, reckte Liath-Manchain, now Lemanaghan, the yearly value of which does not exceed 6 marks, was vacant by the death of Malachy Ossun 2 and vacant so long that the right of collation had lapsed to the apostolic see, John XXIII. being desirous of conferring a special favour on Malachy Oduburla, prior of St. Mary's Gallen, who says that the revenues of that house are so scanty that they are insufficient for his fitting support, in view of his merits, etc., ordered by bull Bologna, XVIII. Kal. Sept., an. 1°, that said vicarage should be granted in commendam to him de ad vitam, to be held by him together with said priory, provided that matters are as represented, etc., and that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Stephanus (gratia pro Deo, de Pratis. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 1, lib. 4, f. 129.)

6 Nov., 1422.

The archdeaconry of Clonmacnoise being vacant by the death of Magonius Mechollan extra curiam, Philip, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, by his ordinary authority conferred it on Cornelius O'Cohohan, who, in virtue of said appointment, obtained possession of the same, which he still holds. Subsequently, however, being for certain reasons doubtful that his provision holds good, he laid the matter before the pope, who understanding that said benefice is known to be still vacant, and to the up to confute favours on said Cornelius, who is highly recommended to him for his integrity of life and conversation, by bull dated the VIII. of the Ides of Nov., an. V., directed the prior of Gallen should he, on diligent examination, find Cornelius fit, to appoint him to the archdeaconry, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Notwithstanding that he holds a canonry and prebend in the cathedral of Clonmacnoise, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed two marks. (Reg. Mart. V., an. V., lib. 72, f. 14.)

Cf. 1424-27, f. 129.

Ballyloughloe.—O'Donovan, who examined the localities of this parish in 1837, says that its more remarkable places were then: 1. the lake from which the place derived its name, but now (1851) nearly dried up. It was a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan castle. a mere ruin lying east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel near the modern Protestant church. (An. Four Masters, a.d. 1475, p. 47.)

In a later Annat entry, this name, Lochinacha, is latinised Stagnum cinerum, and the parish church is said to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

O'Donovan says that the Magawleys of this district are to be distinguished from the Mac Aylwes of Fermanagh as well as from those of the county of Cork, who are in name and race totally different from those of Cashel. The late Count Magawley of Frankford, in the King's county, was, according to O'D., the last Chief of this family who lived in Ireland. (Irish Topog. Poems, No. 46.)

Cf. 1424-27, f. 135.

Priory of Gallen.—The convent of the above priory ignorant, it is supposed, that its provision had been reserved to the church or elected Donatus Oduarla, a fellow canon, prior of the same. He was five years or more in possession when the matter was made known to pope Mart. V., who, thereupon, by bull [?] II. Kal. Feb., an. 9 directed the archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, Laurence Ofruan and Louis Ochihan, canons of the same church, to cite Donatus and all others who of right should be cited, and if they should find the said priory vacant canonically in the way asserted, or in any other way, etc., to confer it on William Oduarla. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 9, lib. 116, f. 159. C. Lat.)

According to the annat entry the predecessor of William Oduarla in the priory of Gallen was Patrick Oduarla; Donatus Oduarla was ignored as he was not legitimately elected.

Mon. of Gallen.—"A monastery was erected here by S. Canoc of Cell Mucraisi, an. 492. He is sometimes called Muchonog. He was a son to the King of the Britons. The connection with Britain appears to have been always preserved; for whom we read of this monastery's having been burnt to the ground in the
year 820, we find that it was restored by a party of emigrants from Wales, who afterwards founded a celebrated school, whence it acquired its ancient name of Gailltine na nBvetann, or Gallen of the Britains. The ruins of a fifteenth century church are still standing here (near the village of Firbane), about two hundred yards from which is a low grassy mound, probably the site of the original foundation:—(Archdall's Christian Inscriptions, edited by Miss Stokes.)

Priory of Gallen.—A lease under commission, 26 Sept., IX. of Elizabeth, was granted to George Bowchyer, gent., of the site of the monastery of Canons of Gallen, in Mecklen's country, the lands of Gallen, the moiety of the tithes of the rectories of Fywyre alias Fwywe, Gallen and Rennagh, late in the county Westmeath, now united to the King's county; a moiety of the tithes, due to the monastery of Larragh in O'Ferralane's country, excepted. To hold for 21 years, with rent: 25 l. 12s. 2d. for maintaining one English horseman, not to let except to English by both parents, and not to charge cayne. Fine £3. 31 Jan., XIII. (Plant—Elizabeth.)

On the 4th June, 1612, the site of this house with the church, cemetery, etc., were granted to Sir Ger. Moore, at the yearly rent of £3 12s. 2d. (Archdall's Monasticon.)

Cf. 1424-27, f. 166.

The benefice of Fywyre being vacant by the constitution Execrabilis, inasmuch as Louis Odalachan, dean of Clonmacnoise, on whom it had been conferred, continued to hold said deanery with it. Martin V., by bull dated as in the annat entry bad the archdeacon of Clonmacnoise to give it in commendam to Gregory Omsayl, when he should have made profession of the Cistercian rule in the abbey of Grapard. St est ita.—i.e. if the exposition in his case are true, and provided that the said benefice is vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, etc. (Reg. Mar. V., an. 9, lib. 116, f. 188.)

Cf. 1424-44, f. 247.

Per. vicarage of Foyre.—Edmund O'Brige's immediate predecessor in the above benefice was Nemeas O'Charagayd. O'Brige's bull was dated 14th of the Kalends of Nov., 1443, an. 13. It contained the following clause: voceti Nigrum Ovouer quos uos aperuisset pro monachu monacho mortuo de Grasardo etc., qui tulisse canonico titulo sibi suffragante per septemvium definit, proful detinct inindebile occupatio. (Reg. Evg. IV., an. 13, etc.

Cf. 1424-27, f. 283.

Par. ch. of Lemanaghan.—O'Clery in his Calendar of Irish Saints, p. 27, says:—"Manchann, of Listan, son of Indagh.

There is a church called Lish-Manchain, or Leth-Manchain, in Dealbhna-Albe-Cochlain (all the present barony of Garrycastle in King's co., sacer the parish of Lusmagh). His relics are at the same place in a shrine, which is beautifully covered with boards on the inside, and with bronze outside them, and very beautifully carved." This shrine, one of the very few treasures of the early Irish Church still in Catholic hands, beautifully preserved in the church of Boher near the station of Prospect on the Great Southern and Western railway to Athlone.

In a paper on "St. Manchan, his church and shrine," in the Irish Ecc. Record of March, 1886, we are told that St. Manchan's shrine is a yew-wood chest of cruciform figure—that is of a wedge resting on its base with the edge upwards. Its two principal sides which slope upwards after the manner of a double reading desk, overlap the base and the triangular ends or gables. It is artistically covered with brass work and inlaying of ivory and enamelling. On each of its two sides are crosses formed in the centre and extremities by five large cups or patera. Underneath are brass figures in low-relief. Those of one side are all gone, but on the other side eleven still remain. There are fifty-two figures, in all, which filled in the other six compartments. "This reliquary," says Petrie, "sadly mutilated as it is, still preserves enough of its original characteristic features to enable us to form a correct idea of its primeval, costly and elaborate beauty." St. Manchan died, according to the Chronicon Scotorum, of a yellow plague which raged in Ireland in 661. Petrie, who visited his oratory or church at Lemanaghan, says that it is "an interesting characteristic specimen of the architecture of the seventh century." This saint's feast-day is the 24th January.

30th March, 1459.

Archdeaconry of Clonmacnoise.—The archdeaconry above named, which is a dignity but not major after the pontifical, has no cure of souls, is not elective and the yearly value of which does not exceed eight marks sterling, being at present vacant by the death of *Hilary Omulchlayd (written in the Annat entry, Ymaleachaynd), pope Pius II. being desirous of conferring a gracious favour on Turcelus Macchotlayn (recte Macchotlayn), clerk of this diocese, now in the 19th year of his age or thereabouts, and, as he says, of a princely family ex utraque parente procreatus, who besides is much commended to him for his blameless life and conversation, etc., commanded, by bull dated 3rd Kal. April, 1459, the prior of S. Mary's, Durrow, should be, on diligent examination find said Turcelus
(sic) to be fit for the vacant archdeaconry to confer it with all its rights and appurtenances, on him, whether it should be void as aforesaid or in any other way, etc., or by the voluntary resignation of said Hilary or any other, . . . provided that at the date of these presents, no one had a specially acquired right therein. Inducing . . . Notwithstanding . . . or that said Tervoleus is under age, being but 19 years old, as before mentioned: the Pope de speciali gratia dispensing thereupon—Provided that said archdeaconry shall not on that account be defrauded of its wonted services. Given at Siena the year of our Lord's Incarnation, 1450, 3 Kal. April, anno 1°.

* Hilary.—Identical, perhaps, with Irelius Mullachlyn who, according to Swaine's Register succeeded to the archdeaconry of Clonmacnoise on the 3rd of August, 1444.

5 Sept., 1582.

Deane of Clonmacnoise.—It having been reported to pope Adrian VI. that the deane of Clonmacnoise, and the perpetual vicarages of the par. churches of Lochluart (recte Lochechuit, Ballyoughloe), Killolinch alias Killomiloon [Kilmeelohon], aforesaid, Athluayn [recte Athluayn, Athlone] and Liemachain [recte Lintah-Mancha, Lemanaghian] and the priory of S. Mary of Galind [Gallen] of the Regular Canons of S. Austin, all in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, are now vacant, and have been so long so, that the right of collation to them has, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, lapsed to the aforesaid pope, yet the deanery, and the vicarages of Ballyoughloe, Kilmeelohon and Athlone are in possession de facto of Ys ac Ymoleon; Maurice Macholayn holds the vicarage of Lemanaghan, and the priory is in possession of said Maurice, and Fergalus Odeluay, who divide its income between them. Therefore the pope by bull dated Rome, etc., an. etc., 1628, the Nones of Sept., directed the archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, Donatus Omoleon and Odo Machonayn, canons respectively of Clonmacnoise and Ardagh, to cite to their presence the above Ysac, Maurice and Fergalus and all others who de jure should be cited, and unite the aforesaid archdeaconry, priory and perpetual vicarages to the canony and prebend held by Terence Omaleachlyn, junior, in the cathedral of Clonmacnoise, so long as he shall hold them, in whatsoever way said archdeaconry, etc., shall be found to be vacant, save by the demise in curia Romana, or ex persona Terentis senatoris. The revenue of the above vacant benefices does not exceed sixty marks yearly. There is the usual proviso that these benefices shall not by reason of said union be defrauded of due spiritual assistance, and that in any of them having cure of souls it shall be by no means neglected.

BISHOPS OF CLONMACNOISE.

30th Jan., 1388 | MILO CORR.
9th Nov., 1389

This diocese being vacant by the demise extra curiam of Philip of good memory, and reserved to the apostolic see by pope Urban VI., he having taken counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, provided to it on the 3rd of the calends of Feb., an. 10, Milo Corr, a Franciscan, in priest's orders, who had been recommended to him on trustworthy testimony for his learning, blameless life and conversation, etc.; but Urban having died before Milo's bulls were expedited, lest on that account his appointment should fall through, Boniface IX., by his apostolic letters Et si vacuit, dated Rome, V. Ides Nov., an. 1°, ratifying the choice of Urban, committet the vacant see to his rule and government of Milo, with the prayer quatenus impossum sibi a Domino onus reginimis dicto ecc. suscipiens reverenter curam et. sic gerat et. quod eadem eccen. gubernatorii circumspecto etc. se commissam etc. (Reg. Bonifatii IX., an. 1°, Lib. 11, fol. 273.)

On the 20th Dec., 1391, Milo Corr, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was for this time only (on account of his poverty) freed from the payment of the tax Communis servicii. (Lib. ob. 1385-97.)

16 Nov., 1397. PHILIP.

It appears from a bull of Boniface IX. bearing date XVI. Kal. Dec., an. 9° (=16 Nov., 1397) that some time before Philip, who for fourteen years had in a praiseworthy manner ruled as abbot the Cistercian monastery of St. Mary's, Granard, had at the request of Stephen abbess of St. Mary's, Dublin, and as such pater abbas of Granard, freely resigned the aforesaid abbey of Granard into said Stephen's hands. Subsequently, interveniente tractatu et longa deliberazione of said pater abbas in the presence, and with the free consent of William abbot of Granard and his convent, it was stipulated solentius that said Philip should receive and retain in proprios usus for a certain term, or until he shall be provided with some other dignity, the rectory sine cura of St. Mary de' Mogbrochi, in the dioc. of Ardagh, and some parcells of land, viz. Cineu- onera and Disreach belonging to Granard abbey. But as pope Boniface has lately
provided said Philip to the see of Clonmacon, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed xx. marks, its revenues being so slender are insufficient for his due maintenance, wherefore, at the humble prayer of said Philip, the pope licensed him to hold together with the bishoprick aforesaid the said church of Mogbrechri and the parcels of land before mentioned, for the time expressed in the stipulation or compact named above. (Reg. Bon. IX., an. 9°, f. 81.)

* Mogbrechri (recte Magh-Breacraigh).—There is no place in the co. of Longford now so called unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshiny, near Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen. (O'Donovan: An. Four Masters."

Henricus etc. Quod R° pater dominus Philipus Electus in Episcopum Cluanaen., pro parte partis sui com° servicii 5 flor- enos de Cam° nobis . . . die dat. presentium, tempore debito, personaliter solvit etc. Dat. ut supra die xxvi. mensis Nov., pontificatus (Bonifacii IX.) anno nono

He paid another portion of his tax on the 10th of Dec. (1400), an. XII. (Lib. solut. 1389-1406, f. 81)

There is a marginal note in the above entry which states that Philip was promoted to Clonmacon in the 5th year of Boniface IX. On the 10th Dec., 1400, he paid another portion of his tax.

26 Sept., 1423. DAVID FRENDEGUS.

Eadem die (Veneris 8° Kal. Octobris, anno 6°, Martini 5), provimus est Ecclesiae Cluanaensi, provinciae Armacahane, in Hybernia, vacanti per mortem, de per- sonea fratris David Freneduus ordinis Cisterciensis. (Lib. provis. S. Collegit.)

1425, 11th Jan. 
1426, 8th July 

In the Codex intitul Lib. provisionum, cited above, there are two entries anent Mac Coughlin's appointment to Clonmacon; they are as follows: Eadem die Mercurii tertio Idus Januarii (anno 8°, Martini 5) provimus est Ecclesiae Cluanaen., in Hybernia, vacanti per mortem, licet de altero fuerit provimus, quia non fecit confici Bullas, infra annum, de persona Cornithi Meckerlan (sic), Decani dicte Ecclesie, cum dispansione opportu- tana. Eadem die octavo Idus Julii (anno 8°, Martini 5), provimus est Ecclesiae Cluanaen., vacanti per mortem, de persona Cormhich, cui alias de dicta Ecclesie fuerat provimus, sed infra annum litteras non expediverat, propter quod de novo censebatur vacare, cum dispansione opportuna super defectu natualium quam patitur de soluto et soluta genitus etc., ut alias fuerat dispansatum etc.

By bull, dated Genzano, in the dioc. of Prænestæ: the 4th of the Noves of Aug., an. 9° (=2 Aug., 1420), pope Martin V. granted to Cormac bishop elect of Clonmacon, at his request, license to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice who is in the enjoyment of the communion and favour of the apostolic see, ex ipsis et in locis subduobus vel tribus Catholicis episcopis simi- lem gratiam et communionem habentiis. (Reg. Mart. V., etc.)

Sept. 18th, 1444. JOHN O'DALAY.

On the voidance of this see by the demise of Cormac Mac Coughlan extra curiam. Eugene IV., who had previously reserved to himself its appointment, by his bull Divina dispensatione, dated St. Peter's, Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1444, 14th Kal. Oct., an. 14, pro- provided to it John O'Dalay, a Franciscan, Bachelor in theology, and in priest's orders, cui de religionis soli, vile mun- dicta, honestorum morum, . . . alisque multiplicibus virtutum donis, apud eum fide digna testimonia peribentur. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 15°, lib. 1°, f. 174.)

O'Dalay personally promised on the 5th Oct. of that year to pay the tax of com. service for his church, viz. 335 florins. On the 8th April, 1445, his proctor, Thomas de Spinellis, obtained for him a delay of payment for yet 8 months more. (Lib. oblig.)

27th Oct., 1449. THOMAS.

A petition was lately presented to pope Nicholas V. in behalf of Thomas bishop of Clonmacon, then apparently residing in England, in which he states that on account of the wars and other calamities which have for a long time prevailed and still prevail in those parts where his diocese exists, its fruits, etc., are so attenuated, or rather so dilapidated and usurped that he receives nothing from them for his maintenance, or towards the discharge of the obligations that are incumbent on him; neither has he any mensal dwelling house to which he can betake himself. There- upon the pope, lest said Thomas, who, he is informed, de principium et magnorum nobilium genere procreatus existit, should to the dishonour of the episcopal dignity, be compelled to beg, as an aid towards his maintenance, gave him license, at his request, to accept in commendam a benefice with or without cure, of any yearly value, to which he should be- legitimately collated or provided, and to hold it so long as he should be Bishop of Clonmacon; with the proviso, how- ever, usual in like cases. Given at Fabriano, anno, etc., Mcccclxxviiii., sexto Kal. Nov., anno tertio. Reg. Nic. V. (Secret), No. 390, f. LXXX.

ROBERT, who is named in the provision next following.

21st July, 1458. WILLIAM.

This diocese being vacant by the death extra curiam of Robert, and reserved to pope Calixtus III., he, by his bull Romani
Bishops of Clonmacnoise.

Pontificis bearing date St. Peter's, Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1458, 12th Kal. Aug., an. 4, provided to it William, prior of the house of Austin canons of Benkburne, diocese of Durham, in priest's orders and of legitimate age, who had been on reliable testimony recommended to him for his learning, integrity of life, and as provident in temporal matters, and in spiritual concerns circumspect, etc. (Reg. Calixti III., an. 4, lib. 1st, f. 154.)

Concurrent letters recommending said William to his Metropolitan, the archbishop of Armagh, were sent by the Pope. He also licensed him to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice, etc.


John, who is named in the next provision. He is, doubtless, identical with bishop John who, according to Ware, died in 1486.

26th March, 1487. Walter Blake.

It having been reported to pope Sixtus IV. that the see of Tuam was then void by the demise of Donatus Ymori [O'Murray], quarnis in vero non vacaret, he, in the Consistory of Friday, the 6th Aug., 1483, appointed to the supposed vacant archbishoprick Walter Blach [Blake], canon of Tuam, in priest's orders, in the 26th year of his age, of noble race, and born in lawful wedlock. He was dispensed super defectu etatis and had a papal mandate for his consecration, which he received apud sedem apostolicam. When, however, it was ascertained that Donatus was still alive, as a matter of course Walter's appointment was accounted null and void—according to the usage of that time his style would be then: episcopus in universali ecclesia. Subsequently the see of Clonmacnoise being vacant by the death extra curiam of John of good memory, and its provision for this occasion reserved to pope Innocent VIII. he, by his bull Apostolatus officium, appointed the above named Walter, canon of Annaghdown, recommended to him fidalgiorum testimonii as learned, of unblemished life and conversation, etc. Given at S. Peter's Rome the year of the Incarnation 1487, 7th Kal. April, anno tertio. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 1st ('sic'), lib. 7th, f. 1.)

Bp. Blake died an. 1508.

1508 or 1509. Thomas (O'Mullally).

On the voidance of this see by the demise of Walter Blake, who, according to Ware, died in May, 1508, a successor was provided to him in the person of Thomas (O'Mullally). Burke (History of the Cathedral Archbishops of Tuam) says that he was a Franciscan. I think the learned historian is in error, as Wadding does not count him among the Franciscan bishops. I regret that, so far, I have not found his bull of provision to the see of Clonmacnoise. It is, however, beyond doubt that he held that church. I have now before me a bull of Leo X., dated Rome the 13th of the Kalends of July, 1514, addressed to him by Thomas, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, by which he translated him to the archbishoprick of Tuam. Then void by the death of Maurice [O'Fihely de Portu]. We shall bear more of him when we come to the diocese of Tuam.

1516, Nov. 10. Quintinus O'Higgins.

A petition dated Greenwhich, XVIII, June, M.D.XV. was presented on the part of King Henry the Eighth to Pope Leo the Tenth, in which, after informing him of the voidance of the see of Clonmacnoise by the translation of bishop Thomas to Tuam, he says: "venerabili ac religioso virum fratrem Quintinum Ohyugyn ordinis Minorum, virum doctum, gravem cribriustem et probum, multorum testimonio maxime idoneum esse cognomi mus, qui dicte ecclesiae prefecturam. Qua propter Vestre Sanctitati ipsum commendamus, eamque rogamus, ut e(a)ndem fratrem Quintinum predicte Cathedrale Ecclesiae Cluaneiis per dictam translationem vacantiam praeficiere, et Episcopum consituiare dignetur, quem ut Deo accepit, sic peritiem eidem ecclesiae pastorum futurum arbitramur. Et feliciisse valeat eadem Vestra Sanctitast. Quem Deus Altissimus longevam conservet. . . ."

On the 9th of Nov., 1516, Cardinal Julius de Medicius informed his secretary, John Mathew Gyberto, a notary apostolic, that some days before, the Pope had invenit oraculo bad him inquire diligently super existentia Ecclesiae Cluaneisi, nec non de qualitatis et meritis Venerabilis fratris Quintini Ohyugyn ordinis Minorum, et deinde in suo consistorio secreto, ut moris est, referret.

The Cardinal having committed to the aforesaid John Mathew the duty of hearing the witnesses in this case and putting their testimony into writing, he, on the 9th of Nov. aforesaid, opened the process of the consistorial inquiry with the examination of Nicholas Houran, an Irish clerk of the diocese of Hereford, who being questioned super qualitatis D. fratris Quintiniti, medio juramenti dixit, se cum nosse in Hybernia in provinciis Tuamensi. et esse litteris erudito, precaticorum, bonis moribus et fama, alisque multis virtutibus praealit. De existentia vero Ecclesiae interrogatus hanc respondit: In Hybernia Insula orientem versus in
province Tuscani esse Chuanensiam civilatam, sitam inter sylvas, casarum ex fatica et vimini us fere duodecim, a cujus parte leva habitur fluvius, qui coram lingua Sinus appellatur et distat a mari per iter uuinus dici. A parte sinistra occidentem versus esse Ecclesiam Cathedram dirutam, sine testo, cum una paramente uili, cruce et aere, habens uumum compactantum cum duobus cornuibus, et parum sacratum, valoris triginta trium ducatorum, qui constat ex frumento et oreo ex quo concessitur cersosa. . . .

I have not found the date of Quintinus' appointment. Likely he was promoted in the first consistory following the Inquiry named above.

16 June, 1539. Richard O'Hogan.


Redditis flor. Taxa flor. (Cod. Tab. Consistorialis.)

5th Dec. 1539. Florence Igerevan.

Rome die quinta Dec. [1539] fuit consistorium, etc.


Rome, die Veneris xij. Dec. (1539), fuit consistorium secretum in loco solito, etc.

Eodem die referente Rmo. Ghinutii, fratre Florentii Igereuan, qui in consistorio superiori fuerat prefectus Ecclesiae Cluan. et Laon., vacan. ut supra, cum esset solum viginti septem annorum et illegitimus, fuit dispensatus, et confirmatus ut supra. (Tab. consist.)


Apud Sanctum Petrum.

Rome die xxx. Augusti, 1549, fuit consistorium, referente Rmo. Carpeno proviniti. Ecclesiae Cluanen., tunc per obitum Florentii, olim Episcopi Cluanen., extra Ro. cu. defuncti, vacantis, de persona D. Roderici Macilhennii, presbiteri Rosseni. dioc., in ætate legitima constituti, et de nobili genere ex utroque parente procreati, ipsumque illi in episcopum prefect et pastorem, curam, etc., comitendo. Et cum retentione omnium, etc. Et cum dispensationibus, derogationibus et clausulis opportunis et consuetuis, ab solvenis, etc.

fructus ecc. flor. Taxa xxx. (Cod. Tab. Consist.)

Before Maclean's bulls for Clonmacnoise were expedited he resigned his right to said church into the hands of Pope Julius III., sponte et liberam, who on same day, by his bull Apostolatus officium datae Rome, etc., the year of the Incarnation 1550, 3rd of the Nones of March (=5 March) promoted him to the see of Sodor, then void by the demise of Ferquhardus Hectors, extra Romanam curiam. At the same time the pope dispensed Maclean to hold ad vitam, even together with all his other compatible benefices, the monastery of St. Columbia O.S.B., in the said dioc. of Sodor. (Reg. Julii III., No. 1791, f. 169.)

4th May, 1556. Peter Wall.

Apud S. Petrum.


Taxa xxx.

Apostacy.—This can't mean that Wall had at any time abandoned the Catholic Church. If he had done so he would not certainly have been appointed bishop. He was a religious, and as such, if he had, say, put off his habit, even ad tempus, without license, or dwelt outside his convent without dependence on the rule of his superior, etc., the canon was adjudged him to be an apostate.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS ARDACHADENSIS.

1421-1510.

Diversorum Martini V.

MCCCXXXI.


MCCCXXXV.


1421-23, f. 278.

1 Kylloreych.—Cill-Oiridh, Killery, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill in the barony of Tir- errell, co. of Sligo, and adjoining the co. of Leitrim.

1424-27, f. 34.

1 Prioratus S. Petri de Dearg.—In Irish, Mainister derg, “red monastery,” now Abbeydarg. Ware says that this house was founded by Cormgall O’Quin in King John’s reign. O’Donovan, ad. an. 1476, IV. MM., note v., says: “One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.”

2 Par. ecca. de Templ Michaelis.—Temple Michael is partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in that of Ardagh, co. of Longford. The town of Longford is in this parish.

3 Cluayn.—Cloone, a parish partly in the bar. of Carrigallen, but chiefly in that of Mohill, co. Leitrim. The village of Cloone, anciently called Cluain Comma- haione, is in the bar. of Mohill. St. Cruimther Fraeich (now locally pro- nounced Croffer Ree, says O’Donovan) founded a monastery there in the 6th cen- tury, but no trace of it is now to be seen.”
Obligationes Pro Annatis

MCCCXXVI.


3. Die xiiij. eiusdem (Aprilis) Geraldus Offergayl, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie de Monterangaly3 Ardakaden. dioec., cuius fructus quinquaginta sex marcar. sterilior. cum ext., vacantis tanto tempore etc. Collate eidem Rome etc. iij. Idus Jan. anno nono. (F. 147.)

MCCCXXVII.

1. Eadem die (viiiij. Juli) Carbruicis Offergail [Carby O'Farrell], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Killfyelan1 Ardakaden. dioec., cuius fructus octo marcar. sterligrori. cum ext., vacantis per resignacionem Richardi Yl]ergail extra curiam. Collate eidem Rome etc. xxij. Kal. Maii anno decimo. Item pro fructibus male perpectis obligavit se Camere die xvij. eiusdem mensis ad solvendum in curia, vel in partibus Collectori, sex florenos auri de Camera, hinc ad unum annum proxime futurum. (1427-28, f. 50.)

MCCCXXVIII.


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1. Prioratus B. M. de Insula Omnium Sanctorum.—All Saints Island in Lough Ree. O'Donovan, ad. an. 894, IV. M.M., says: It is stated by Colgan, Ware, and even by Lanagan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. III., p. 427, that Inis-Aingin [Hare Island], the island on which St. Ciaran, son of the artificer, the patron of Clonmacnoise, erected his first church, is that now called The Island of All Saints', and situated in Lough Ree; but these writers had no reason for this statement, which is not true.

2. The ruins of an old church, dedicated to St. Ciaran, are still to be seen on this Island (Hare Island), and a small tombstone near it exhibits a fragment of an ancient Irish inscription, of which the Editor (O'D.) deciphered the following words:

Opra vo Tuachal hu a Huaean,
"A Prayer for Tuathal Hua Hurain."

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4 Kyllymaire. — Cill-an-Iomaire, "church of the ridge," now Killanummary, a parish in the bar. of Drumhahere, co. Leitrim.

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6 Monterangaly.—Becte Muintir-Anghalla, the tribe name of the O'Farrells; Anghall, now Annyal, was the name of their territory, which comprised all the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghall, the great grandfather of Fearghal, from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century. (Note y. ad. an. 1172, IV. M.M.)

1427-28, f. 50.

1 Killfyelan.—Not identified.

F. 9.

2 Killaidh.—Not identified.
sterlingor. com. ext., fuerunt restitute sine obligacione quo ad annatam.
Et fructus male percepti fuerunt sibi remissi propter paupertatem. (F. 288.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (xviii. Jan.), Paulus Macchean, principalis, obligavit se
Camere super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Cluayn\textsuperscript{1} Ardakaden.
dioc., cuius fructus septem march. sterlingor. com. ext., vacantis per
obitum Johannis Macchean extra curiam. Collate eadem Rome etc. iij.
Nones Dec. anno duodecimo. (1428-30, f. 17.)

2. Die dicta (xxviii. Maii, Moccexviii.) una bulla pro Philippo
Macabrethim [Mac Brehon], super per. vicaria par. ecclesie de Kylyhonan\textsuperscript{2}
Ardakaden. dioc., cuius fructus sex marchar. sterlingor. com. ext., fuit
restituta sine obligacione. Ita est N. de Inca. (F. 181.)

Lib. Annatar. Eugenii IV.

MCCCXXXI.

1. Dicta die (xxiiij. Feb.) una bulla Perinde valere pro Florencio
Macnoglaith [Mac Nogley] super per. vicaria par. ecclesie de Killorid\textsuperscript{1}
Ardakaden. dioc., cuius fructus etc. vj. marchar. sterlingor. com. ext.,
restituta fuit sine obligacione. (1431, f. 228.)

2. Dicta die (vij. Aug.), Donaldus Maccallgali [Mac Gaillghaile], prin-
cipalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii B. Marie
de Insula Sanctorum ordinis S. Aug., Ardakaden. dioc., cuius fructus
etc. quinquaginta marchar. sterlingor. com. ext., vacantis per obitum

3. Dicta die (v. Sept.), Geraldus Offergayl, principalis, obligavit se
Camere super annata decanatus ecclesie Ardakaden., cuius fructus etc.
xxiiij. marcar. sterlingor. com. ext., vacantis per obitum Johannis
Ma[c]gillaneanam, in curia defuncti. Coll. eadem Rome etc. anno Inc.
Dnec. MCCCCXXXI., ij. Idus Aug. anno primo. (F. 66.)

ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere nomine Bernardi
Macmurkartaich [Mac Murtagh], super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie
Beate Marie de Sraio\textsuperscript{2} dicto dioc., cuius fructus etc. xxiiij. marchar.
sterlingor. com. ext., vacantis per obitum Fer galli Macmurkartaich extra
curiam, et privationem Johannis Maigilladgon extra curiam fiendam.
Coll. eadem Rome, etc., ut supra anno Incarnationis Dnec. MCCCCXXXI.,

MCCCXXXII.

1. Die xvij. eiusdem (Junii) Roricus Macmurcheartaich, principalis,
160 Obligationes pro Annatis

obligavit se Camere super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Killacythe
Ardakaden. dioce., cuius fructus etc. octo marchar. sterlingor. com. ext.,
vacantis per privacionem Richardi Ofargail, extra curiam defuncti.
Coll. eadem Rome etc. anno Inc. etc. [MCCCC]XXXII. xvij. Kal. Junii
anno secundo. (F. 139.)

MCCCCXXXIII.

1. Dicta die (x. Junii) Fergallus Mackilruays [Mac Gillroy], principalis,
obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii Beate Marie
de Maybel ord. S. Aug. Ardakaden. dioce., cuius fructus etc. decem
marchar. sterlingor. com. ex., vacantis per modum nove provisionis.
Coll. eadem Rome etc. anno Inc. Dominice MCCCCXXXII., iijj. [in
bulla v.] Idus Mareii anno tercio. Et sunt fructus male percepto, pro
quibus se obligavit ad solvendum illud quod determinabitur per Came-
ram, infra sex menses. (F. 229.)

MCCCCXXXVI.

1. Dicta die (xij. Nov.) Cornelius Maccongaly [Mac Connolly], pro-
curator et nomine procuratorio, prout publico instrumento constabat,
obligavit se Camere etc. ut principalis et privata persona, nomine Francisci
Offergall, super annata prioratus B. Marie de Insula Sanctorum ord. S.
Aug. Ardakaden. dioce., cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marchar. sterlingor.
com. ext., vacantis per obitum quondam Malachie Offeragail, extra curiam
defuncti. Coll. eadem Florencie anno etc. MCCCCXXXIII., xijij. (Kal.?)
Nov. anno quarto. (1436-39, f. 33.)

MCCCCXXXVIII.

1. Dicta die (xvjij. Maii) Eugenius Macmurceartaid, principalis, oblig-
avit se Camere super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie S. Marie loci de
Granardo Ardakaden. dioce., cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marchar.
sterlingor. communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Matheii
fiendam. Coll. eadem Ferrarie anno etc. MCCCCXXXVIII., viijj. Idus
Maii anno octavo. (F. 196.)

2. Dicta die (xxvijij. Julii) Johannis Ocany, principalis, obligavit se
Camere super annata prioratus monasterii B. Marie de Inis Morlocha-
gamma ord. S. Aug., Ardakaden. dioce., cuius fructus etc. quinquaginta

F. 139.

2 Killacythe.—Now the parish of Killashee, probably so called because
the church was near to, or on the site of a sidhe or fairy palace or hill (see Joyce’s Irish
Names, etc., 1st series). This parish is partly in the barony of Longford, co. of
Longford, but chiefly in the barony of Moydow in the same county.
(F. 229.)

3 Monastery of St. Mary, Mayhel [Mohil].—This place is called Mothail
—Manchain, from St. Manchan who built a monastery here in the year 652 (see
Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 332) Archbishop (Monasticon) assigns this foundation
to 608, and the Saint’s death to 652. Mohill parish is partly in Longford co.
and barony, but chiefly in Mohill barony, co. of Leitrim. The Protestant parish
county occupies part of the site of the abbey.

1436-39, f. 196.

1 Per. vic. ecclesie par. S. Marie de
Granardo.—Granard parish is in the baronies of Ardagh and Granard, and
county of Longford. In the Taxation 1302-6 “the rent and revenue” of the
vicar of Granard are valued at 41. yearly. (F. 216.)

2 Mon. B. Marie de Inisnorlochaganna
(recte Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna, i.e. The

MCCCCXL.

1. Die xxij. eiusdem (Nov.) Thomas Macmurcheartayd, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata ecclesie S. Petricii de Cnocrach[a],1 rectorie nuncupate, Ardakaden dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marchar. sterlingor. com. ext., vacantis per devolucionem. Coll. eidem Florencie anno etc. MCCCCXL. v. Idus Nov., anno decimo. (1438-42, f. 200.)

MCCCCXLII.


MCCCCXLIII.


MCCCCXLIII.


MCCCCXLIII.

1. Die iijij. eiusdem (Jan.), Jacobus Macgillanem, abbas monasterii B. M* de Granardo1 Ardakaden. dioc., ut principalis etc., obligavit se Camere, great island of the Lake of the Calf, now called Inishmore in Lough Gawnas).—An island situated in Lough Gawna in that part of it which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampul Clonuit Cille, i.e. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard. (See an. IV. Mast., p. 830, note m.)

1438-42, f. 200.

1 Cnocracha (recte Cnoc-ratha, i.e. the hill of the rath).—Not identified.

1442-44, f. 46.

1 Inis Clothlaiyn (recte Inis Clothrann or Inis Ciorin, now Inisheglagran).—An Island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. St. Diarmuitt Naomh, or the Just, founded an abbey here about the year 540, where he died the 10th January. (Acta Sanctorum, p. 52.) There is an ancient church with a square belfry attached to it in this Island. Petrie says (Round Towers, p. 363) that it is the only instance of the kind in Ireland in a church older than the twelfth century.

F. 161.

1 Per. vicaria par. ecclesie de Granardo.

—See note 1, 1436-39.


F. 215.

2 Cluainbronard (recte Cluain-Bronaigh, now Conbroney). A parish partly in the barony of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Granard, co. of Longford. St. Patrick founded a monastery there, and placed therein the two Emerias, sisters of St. Guntac, abbot of Lerha (alias Granard). (Trias Th., p. 133.) St. Atracta was abbess there, and was succeeded by one who is recorded in the Martyrology thus: "Quarto Decimo Kal. Jan. (S.) Sainthalu, Virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh, in Cahirre in Tethhha, near Granard. She was of the race of Finnach Finn, monarch of Erin. The age of Christ when she went to heaven was 734." The date in the Annals of Ulster is 738.) The Four Masters give the obits of several other abbesses of the same date to the beginning of the twelfth century. There are some remains of the ancient church still extant, with a cemetery attached. An Inquisition, 27th Jan., 27th of Queen Elizabeth, finds, that there were here an Hospital, Termon-Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with two cartrons of land, in the barony of Granard. (Chief Rememberer.)

F. 22.

3 Killoronan.—In the Bull it is called Killoran alias Killignighinironan, a corrupt form, perhaps, of Cill-Inigín-Róin, i.e. church of the daughter of Ronan. Anent Cill Ronan, as the IV. Mast. calls it, ad. an. 1389, and where they tell us that this church was erected by Farrell Muimneach O'Duigenan, O'Donovan, n. o., says: An old church gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Longh Allen. It has not been determined which of the many saints of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church. The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Ere-naghs of this church, as well the chron-iders of the Clannmulron." (The Mac Dermotts of Moyulg in Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerril in the co. of Sligo.)
Dioecesis Ardaghadensis.

Diversor. Pii. II.

MCCCCLVIII.

1. Dicta die (xxiiij. Feb.) Vaterus Ifergayl, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii B. M. de Inismoyr alias de Inisula magna Lochagauna ord. S. Aug., Ardakaden. dioec., per priorem soliti gubernari, cuius fructus quadranginta marchar. sterlingor. com. ext., et quod per aliquos laicos definetur etc., vacantis per obitum Eugenii Ofergayl, extra curiam defuncti, et collate eidem Rome apud S. Petrum, tercio Noras Sept., anno primo. (1458-59, f. 7.)

2. Die xxviiiij. eiusdem (Oct.) Robertus Magranayll [Mac Rannall, Reynolds], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie terrarum ruralium, sive plebanie de Mundtireolays, nuncupate, dicte dioec., cuius fructus etc. viginti marchar. sterlingor. com. ext. etc., vacature per privacionem in forma juris Corneli Ofergayl, extra curiam faciendam, et conferende eidem, sub dat. Mantue, Kalendis Sept., anno primo. (1459-61, f. 31.)


MCCCCL.


MCCCCLXII.


1 Mundtireolays (recte Muintir-Eolays). It was the territory of the Mag Ragh-naill family, now Magrannell, and more frequently anglicised Reynolds. It comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. (Irish Topog. Poems, note 275.)

1 Killeachaimur or Killcachmuirta (recte Cill-Tathchomhara, now Killoghert) A parish in the barony and co. of Leitrim. O'Donovan (IV. Mast., p. 326, n. r.) says this name is at present pronounced Cill-taathmora by the natives in Irish.
2. Dicta die (xj. Dec.) Eugenius Macconkagry, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie de Munteyranale Ardakaden. dioc., cuius fructus etc. sexagintasex marchar. sterlingor., vacature per privilegionem Geraldi Ofearagyl in forma iuris iusdem, et conferende eidem Petreoli, Senensis dioc., viij. Idus Nov., anno quinto. (1462-64, f. 20.)

MCCCCLXIII.


Diversor. Pauli II.

MCCCCLXVIII.


MCCCCLXX.


Diversor. Sizti IV.

1. Dicta die (viii. Julii) Tathes Maegillasulid, clericus Ardachaden. dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata rectorie Sancte Tachmurce de Cilltachmurc [recte Sancte Toomraacht de Cill-

1475.


1478.


1479.


1481.


1 Anachaduib [or Fanach-dubb, i.e. black marsh, as the IV. Mast. write it, now Annaduff].—A parish in the baronies of Mohill and Leitrim, and county of Leitrim. There was an abbey founded there in the early times of the Irish Church, by whom, or precisely when, is not known. The IV. Masters mention Mac-an-tasuir, abbot of this place, who died in the year 762.

1 Killfulan.—Not identified.

2 Okual.—Not identified.

Diversor. Innom. VIII.

1485.


Obligationes pro Annatis

dno. Donato, sub dat. Rome, sexto Idus Feb., anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc.

4. Die vj. eiusdem (Mai) dns. Cornelius Yffergoyll, decanus ecclesie Ardakaden., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie ecclesie ruralis S. Patritii de Cnoocracha, Ardakaden. dioc., cuius octo, necnon decanatus dictae ecclesie Ardakaden., cuirius triginta, ac per. vicarie par. ecclesie Beate Marie alias Sancte Scanpflane de Cluaynpromy [recte S. Samthann1 de Cluain-Bronaigh, now Cloonbroney], Ardakaden. dioc., cuirius etiam octo marchar. sterlingor. fructus etc. secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantibus [recte vacantum] certis diversis modis. Et rectora et decanatus conferri, ac perpetua vicaria predicte eidem decanatu, quamdiu prefatus Cornelius illum obtinerit uniri mandatur, sub dat. Rome, setendecimo Kal. Aprilis, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annates, viz. rectorie et decanatus, quos obtinet, infra sex menses proxime sequentes, et per. vicarie predictarum infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. pro Iibernico. Et promisit solvere omnes fructus male perceptos ex dictis benefittis Collectori in partibus, sub dictis penis etc. Juravit etc. (P. 127.)

Ex Libro Quitancium.

1. Universis etc. Quod D. Guillelmus, Electus Ardecaden., pro annata etc. Monasterii B. M. de Granardo or. Cistercensis Ardecaden. dioc., in quibus erat etc. obligatus, ratione provisionis etc. florentos auri de Camera quatuordecim cum uno quarto ipsi Camere Depositario etc. recipiente, per manus Rm. D. Carls Parmensis solui fecit etc. Dat. ut supra ( ) die ultimo Julij. (1486), anno secundo. (1484-86, f. 208.)

Diversor. Innoc. VIII.

1487.


1484-85, f. 127.

1 The Martyrology of Donegal says of the saint named above: Samthann, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh, in Caireine in Tethbha, near Granard: she was of the race of Fiacach Finn, monarch of Erin. See note 2, 1442-44.
Mauro, sub dat. pridie Nonas Martii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annataam Collectori Canere in partibus infra unum mensem post habitam possessionem computandum, sub penis Canere, et iuravit. (1486-87, f. 107.)


3. Dicta die (xj. Aprilis) Eugenius Mackonkagey (vel Mackonkagry), presbyter Ardakaden. dioce., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie ruralis de Mentorangale dicte dioce., cuius fructus etc. quadraginta librarum sterilior. secundum communem etc., per privationem Bernardi Offergayl, extra Romanam curiam faciendam va-
cature. Et de qua, vocatis vocandis, mandatur provideri dicto Eugenio, sub dat. pridie Idus Martii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori in partibus, infra unum mensem post habitam possessionem computandum, sub penis Camere, et iuravit. (F. 111.)

4. Die xxvij. (Martii, 1487) una bulla pro Eugenio Yoconalcha [? O'Con-
nolly], per. vicario par. ecclesie de Russe¹ Ardakaden. dioce., super provisione par. ecclesie de Killey² alias de Killpedrigir Ardakaden. dioce., cuius fructus etc. octo. librar. steriliorum secundum communem etc., vacantis per devolutionem; et que mandatur uniri dicte vicarie de Russe ad vitam dicti Eugenii, sub dat. Kalendis Martii, anno tertio. Restituta [bulla] quia non excedit xxvij. [florenos]. (F. 229.)

1488.

1. Dicta die (xvij. Julii) dns. Dermitius Offergayl, canonicus mona-
sterii per priorem soliti gubernari B. Marie Innismoyr Lochagauna Ord. S. Aug. Ardakaden. dioce., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii, cuius fructus etc. quadraginta octo

¹ Russe (recte Ros-each), i.e. Wood of the Horses, now Russagh, which gives its name to a parish in the barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath).—There are some remains of the old church of St. Caemhan or Cohan-Breac, who, accord-
ing to the IV. Mast., died in the year 614, and whose feast-day is marked in Clery's Irish Calendar at the 14th Sept. See annals IV. Mast., ad an. 614, note 2.

² Killey.—Perhaps identical with Killoe, in Irish Cill-leo, i.e. the church of the yews, a parish partly in the barony of Granard, but chiefly in that of Long-
ford, and co. of Longford.
Obligationes pro Annatis

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marchar. sterlingor. secundum communem extimationem [valorem] annuum etc. non excedunt; et qui tanto tempore vacavit quod eius collatio est devoluta etc., licet quidam Willelmus etiam Offergayl, canonicus eiusdem monasterii, per plures annos [eum] detinuit prout detinet. Et mandatur conferri dictus prioratus eidem Dermitio, sub dat. Rome, tertio Kal. Julii, anno quarto. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra tres mensae a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Pro Ibernico. (1487-88, f. 147.)


1489.


1492.

Diocesis Ardachadensis. 171


Diversor. Alexandri VI.
1502.


Diversorum Julii II.
1506.


1507.

1. Dicta die (xiiiij. Julii) Dnus. Donatus Ofrigail [O’Farrell], canonicus ecclesie Ardakaden., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie terrarum ruralium de Miniter Engale [Muintir-Anghaile] nuncupate dictae dioc., certo modo vacantis; cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marchar. sterlingor. secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum non

1491-92, f. 130.

3 Vicaria par. ecclesie S. Jacobi de Villanoua de Kyileillud.—Not identified.
Obligationes pro Annatis


1510.


1506-7, 140.

4 Kyldachamoye.—There was a carton of land in the territory of Clanconor, barony of Rathcline and county of Longford, called Kildachamoge, and also church land in the same territory, belonging to the said Kildachamege. (Inq. No. 3 Jac. 1. Longford.)

2 The intruder spoken of in this annat entry was William Odalaidh [O'Daly], calling himself Prior of St. Mary's of Lough Sowdy, in Westmeath. The executors of Offrigail's Bull were the Abbot of Kilboggen, Donatus Offergail [Oferrell] and Manus Magraynyl [Magrannel alias Reynolds], canons of Ardagh. Bull.)

1510-11, f. 13.

1 Balymeocarmych.—Ballymacormick, a parish in the baronies of Ardagh and Mcydow, in the co. of Longford. There are some remains of the old church.
Per. vic. of Kilglass.—The per vicarage of Kilglass, dioec. of Ardagh, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed six marks ster., being vacant by the death of Marri-
nus Oongalorm (recte Oongalain?) extra curiam, Boniface IX., by Bull dated VII. Ides of Nov., an. VIII., directed that said vicarage, which has cure of souls, whether void in the manner aforesaid, or in any other way, should be conferred on Donatus O'feargail, clerk of said dioec., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein. (Reg. Bon. IX., an. 8°, lib. 67, f. 2.) Pro Deo. Jac. de Thernam.

15th Nov., 1397.

Per. vic. of Rathbreagh.—The per vicarage of Rathbreagh, “grey fort” (now Rathbreagh), dioec. of Ardagh, the fruits of which don't exceed four marks yearly, has been, and is at present, vacant by the death of Paul Omulledi, but is held un-
duly by Thomas Macoga, priest of this dioec. Boniface IX., by bull, xvii. Kal. Dec., an. IX., ordered that, if vocatus dico Thoma et alius qui fuerunt exoccans, it should prove to be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, etc., it should be conferred on Donatus O'feargail (O'Far-
rell), per. vicar of Killglas (Kilglass) in this dioec., the revenue of which does not exceed four marks ster. The pope lic-
ensed Donatus to hold at the same time both benefits, with the proviso, however, that they should not be defrauded of their due services, and that the cure of souls therein should be in no way be neglected. (Reg. Bon. IX., an. 9°, etc.)

20th Nov., 1397.

Per. vic. of Taghsenny.—The per vicarage of the parish church of Teachsinchi (? Taghsinny) in the dioecese of Ardagh is vacant by the non promotion of the late Charles O'feargail (O'Ferrall) to the priesthood, and is so long, so that its collation has lapsed to the apostolic see, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council; but the abbot and convent of the Cistercian monastery of Kilboggan, dioecese of Meath, hold undue possession of it. Now, as Patrick Maghaha, a priest of this dioec., is much commended to the pope, he, by bull dated xii. Kal. Dec., an. IX., directed the bishop and arch-
dean of Ardagh, and another, that if what is stated is true, and that the said abbot and convent being cited, and all others who de jure should be summoned, they should find said vicarage vacant as aforesaid, to collate and assign it by apostolic authority to said Patrick, pro-
voked that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein. Dat. Rome, etc., xii. Kal Dec., an. IX.) Reg. Bon. IX., an. 9°, lib. 1°, f. 5.)
Appendix

7 Jan., 1400.

Priory of Derg.—It was represented to the Bishop of Derry by the prior of Nicholai Machmuthy, prior of St. Peter’s, Deirg, O.S.A. (Regular Canons), dioc. of Ardagh, that said prior being vacant by the death extra curiam of Crispine Ignexchan, the convent of the same, vocatis omnibus, etc., the pope sent a mandate, dated Rome, etc., vii. Id. Jan., anno XI., to the bishop of Thelesin, and the priors of the Island of All Saints and Insula Magna (Inishmore), dioc. of Ardagh, or to any two or one of them, etc., in whatsoever way said prior should be vacant, the yearly income of which does not exceed 20 marks sterling, provided said Nicholai is not an intruder, and that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, to confer it on him by apostolic authority. (Reg. Boniface IX., an. XI., lib. 3, f. 293.)

13 Jan., 1400.

Priory of Mohill.—St. Mary’s priory de Mathlith Manthan [recte Mothcall Mainhein, now Mohill], dioc. of Ardagh, being vacant by the demise of John Ochany, Boniface IX., by bull dated Rome, etc., Id. Jan., anno XI., commanded the bishop of Concord, the abbot of St. Mary’s, Granard, and the archdeacon of Ardagh, or any two or one of them, per se alium seu alios, in whatsoever way said prior, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed 20 marks sterling, is vacant to confer it on, and assign it to Gilbert Omoran, canon of the same, recommended to the pope for his zeal for religion, and integrity of life, etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein. (Reg. Bon. IX., an. XI., lib. 3, f. 35.)

2 Jan., 1401.

Adam Margatyre, an expressly professed monk of the Cistercian abbey of Beecote [de Benedictione Dei] diocese of Meath, who was trusted by the evidence recommended to Boniface IX. for his religious zeal and blameless life, represented to him that, for certain reasonable motives, he cannot with quiet of mind remain in said abbey, nor serve God there. Wherefore he humbly prayed that he might de benedictate apostolica be licensed to betake himself to the Cistercian abbey of S. Mary’s Granard. Therupon the pope sent a mandate bidding the Bishop of OI . . . . . , if the above statement is true, and that no canonical obstacle bars the way, to give to said Adam the license requested; have him received as a monk in said monastery, to be maintained there from its common funds, and be treated with sincere charity in the Lord. Contradictors to be restrained by censures, etc. Notwithstanding any statutes and usages of said monastery and order to the contrary, those especially by which it is said that it is enacted that no one can or ought to be received in said monastery, unless he be de nacione Anglicorum. (Reg. Bon. IX., an. 12, f. 12.)

Bective, in Meath, founded from Mellifont, 14th Jan., 1146, and called in Irish Liebreilde, in Latin de Beutacinde, and commonly Bective. (Ussher’s Synagoge, Vet. Epist. Hib., p. 149.)

29 Dec., 1406.

Rectory of Regles.—The above rectory was vacant by the death of Nicholas Macheydan extra curiam, and is still vacant, but unduly held by Gelasius Macheydan, a priest of this diocese of Ardagh. By bull dated Viterbo, iii. Kal. January, anno XI. secundo, Innocent VII. ordered that, vocatis dicto Gilasio et albis qui fuerint eccoondi, should said rectory be found vacant, foreclosed or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein, it should be conferred on, and assigned to, Andrew Macheydan, per vicar of the parish church of Cluain [Cloone], in the same diocese. There is also the proviso that the rectory and vicarage shall not be defrauded of their services, nor the cure of souls in them be in any way neglected. The yearly fruits, etc., of the said rectory do not exceed four marks sterling. (Reg. Innoc. VII., an. 2, f. 216.)

29 March, 1407.

Rectory of Kilglass.—The rectory of the parish church of S. Eochi * Kilglass, dioc. of Ardagh, a sincere, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed six marks sterling, is so long vacant that the manner of its voidance is uncertain. Pope Gregory XII. desiring to confer a favour on Maurice Macgilianameim, archdeacon of Ardagh, who says that out of the worldly goods given to him by God he exercises hospitality after the manner of his country, and besides is much commended to him for the integrity of his life and conversation, sent a mandate, dated iii. Kal. Apr., anno I., to the archdeacon of Kilmore, if what is stated be true, to collate Macgilianameim, by apostolic authority, to said rectory, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein.

* He was the son of Darerca, the sister of S. Patrick. His feast-day is the 5th Aug. (Martyrology of Donegal.)
25 May, 1410.

Priory of All Saints Island.—The priory of Oilean namnem [Island of All Saints] of the order of S. Austin (Canons Regular) and diocese of Ardagh, being vacant by the demise of William Magginibh [McGiv-ney], John XXXII. directed the Bishops of Vasprom and Clannmaiseo and the abbots of Bective [de Benedictione Dei], dioec. of Meath, by bull dated viii. Kal. June, an°. 1°, that they, or any two or one of them, per se, vel alium seu alios, should confer said priory, the yearly fruits etc., of which do not exceed 100 marks sterling—which has care of souls, is elective and conventual, on Kiananus Ofeargail [O’Farrell], monk of the Cisterian monastery of Killbeggan [de Fluminie Dei], and in priest’s orders. Notwithstanding that the religious habit worn in the priory of All Saints differs in colour and shape from that of the monks of Killbeggan. It is the will of the pope that said Kiananus, after he shall have got peaceable possession of said priory, shall wear the habit that is in use there, and conform to the rule of S. Austin. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an°. 1°, lib. 5°, f. 297.)

5 June, 1410.

Priory of Inismore.—Alexander V. ordered the priory of Inismore, O.S.A., diocese of Ardagh by the death of Thomas Ochani extra curiam, to be conferred on Nemos Ofeargail, a canon of the same; but as he (the pope) died before the bulls were expedited, the matter was taken up by his immediate successor, John XXIII. But as through inadvertence no mention was made, either in the consecration of Alexander or in the bulls of John, that Edmund Ma- ginbairon, calling himself a canon of this priory, was, as he is still, in undue possession of the same, lest this omission should give rise to any doubt as to the validity of the said consecration and bulls, pope John wills and grants that they from the date of these presents recantant plen- auque obtineant roboris firmatatem; and that those deputed to put in force said bulls can and should proceed to do so, just as if there were no omission as above in the aforesaid consecration or subsequent bulls. Dat. Bononic Non. Junii, an°. primo. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an°. 1°, lib. 4°, f. 176.)

25 July, 1410.

Recty. of Russach.—The recty. of Russach alias S. Vadani of Mascrumy [Mastrim] being, it is said, vacant, and so long so that there is no certainty as to the cause of its voidance, John XXXII. ordered that if it is so, it should be given in commendam ad vitam to Nemos Ofear- gail, prior of S. Mary’s, Inismore O.S.A., at statinum suum decentius tenere velaet, provided that at the date of those presents no one has a special right therein—care must be taken that said rectory shall not be defrauded of due spiritual etc. assistance, and the yearly fruits of the priory did not exceed 50 marks ster., and those of the rectory were not more than 10 marks. Given at Bologna, 8 Kal. Aug., an°. 1° (Reg. Jo. 23. an°. 1°, lib. 2°, f. 62.)

12 Jan., 1411.

Abbey of Granard.—Richard Ofeargayl [O’Farrell], being of illegitimate birth was, while yet a secular scholar, dispensed by apostolic authority so that he might be promoted to all even holy orders, and hold any and as many ecclesiastical benefits with or without care of souls, even though they should be dignities, personatus and offices in cathedrals or collegiate churches, and such dignities major after the pontifical in cathedrals, or principal in collegiate churches, should thenceforth be canonically conferred on him. Afterwards, being then an expressly professed monk of the Cistercian monastery of S. Anastasius without the walls of Rome, said to be a priest, though in minor orders only, and without having obtained any other canonical dispensation super hoc, Boniface IX., as he was called in his obedience, provided him, quamvis de facto, to the monastery of S. Mary’s, Granard, of the above order, in the dioec. of Ardagh, then vacant, and set him over it as abbots. Thereupon said Richard believing that in virtue of the dispensation mentioned above it was lawful for him to do so, took upon him the rule and administration of said monastery de facto preterxut provisionis et prefectionis aforesaid. But as said monastery was still in reality canonically vacant, John XXIII., in view of the great virtues with which the Most High had endowed said Richard, as he had been credibly informed, announced to him that he was intended to provide him in the next day to the vacant abbey of Granard; that all concerning the administration of the same which had been by him vites gesta, he by his apostolic authority ratified and approved, and that he dispensed him, defectu predictio (natalium) non obstante, so that he might lawfully be set over said abbey, and receive the care, rule and ad- ministration of the same. On that day he issued the promised bull Summi dis- positione, dated Bononic, 2° Id. Jan., an°. 1°, providing said Richard to the abbey of Granard, vacant by the destruction and removal of abbot William, who, suis demeritis exsequiibus, had been deprived de Jurie by Stephen, abbot of S. Mary’s, Dunlone, of which house Granard was a dependency. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an°. 6° (sic), lib. 20, f. 193. No. 150.)

Mon. B. Marie de Grenarod. — A mon- estery was founded by S. Patrick near Granard, and dedicated to the B. V. Mary. Its first abbot, appointed by S. Patrick,
was S. Guasacht, whose feast-day is the 24th Jan. Lord Richard Turcher endowed this abbey in the year 1305, for Cistercian monks, whom he brought from S. Mary's abbey, Dublin. (Archdall's *Monasticon*.) Richard O'Ferrall, abbot of this house at the close of the Dissolution, became Henry the Eighth's Bishop of Ardagh, in 1541. The Holy See never recognised him.

Edward VI. directed (the 10th Nov., an. 6°) the Lord Deputy to make a grant to Baron Delvin of the religious house called Granard in the Annalye. May 7, 4° and 5° of Philip and Mary, Sir Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, had a grant, *inter alia*, of the site, precinct, and possessions of the monastery of Granarde. Sir Thomas Cusacke of Lessemolyne then held the site and possessions of the monastery of Granarde, in the Annaly, by grant from Henry VIII. for a term of years unexpired. (Pat. and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland.)

This grant seems to clash with that of Edward the Sixth given above.

24th Oct., 1411.

Archdeaconry of Ardagh.—The above benefice which has care of souls and a yearly income not exceeding 8 marks sterling, was voided by the spontaneous resignation of its incumbent William Yfergail ['O'Farrell] before a certain notary public and witnesses, and is still void. John XXIII. *habent resignationem ipsam ratam et gratam*, and desiring to confer a special favour, in consideration of his merits, on Carbury Offergail, clerk of this diocese, who, as he says, has studied canon law for seven years or thereabout, sent a mandate to the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Vesprim and the Provost of Tuam, that they, or any two or one of them, *se* or *alia*, should confer on, and assign to, said Carbury the above archdeaconry, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, on said Nicholas. As soon, however, as he gets peaceable possession, in virtue of these presents, of the vicarage of Kilglass, the pope decrees that *ex tunc* the vicarage of S. Michael shall be vacant, and that he shall be bound to give it up owningly. Stephanus (præte) pro Duo, de Prato. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 2°. 18, f. 79.)

21st June, 1412.

Per. vicarage of Clongesh.—It was reported to John XXIII., on the part of Cornelius Offergail, dean of Ardagh, and per. vicar of Tirfaelan in the same dioec., that he had some time ago been dispensed by apostolic authority to hold at the same time both of these benefices for life, to reckon them as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that he hold them either or both of them for one or two other benefices similar or dissimilar, even though they should be incompatible with one another; subsequently having resigned the above per. vicarage, Adam, Bishop of Ardagh, conferred on him by his ordinary authority the per. vicarage of S. Hilary Chainingessi [Clongesh], the income of which does not exceed 13 marks ster., and he has held it together with the deanery aforesaid since, and still holds it. But as he is doubtful, for certain reasons, that his collation and provision hold good, and the pope understanding that the said benefice is vacant, wishing to confer a favour on said Cornelius, who is in priest's orders, comes of a noble race, has studied canon law for some time, and is highly recommended to him, by bull dated 11th Kal July, an. 8°, directed the prior of Derg [Abbey Deirg], if he on diligent examination should find said Cornelius fit, and that he legitimately proves what he has asserted regarding...
the dispensation, then, if the said per. vicarage is vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, to confer it on him. Notwithstanding etc., or that he holds the said deanship, to which the per. vicarage of the par. church of Glenissiligan is canonically united, the yearly income of which does not exceed 20 marks ster. Provided that the deanship and the per. vicarage of S. Hilary shall not be defrauded of their due services, nor the cure of souls therein be by any means neglected. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 3, lib. 1, f. 207.)

1st Dec., 1417.

Per vic. of Cloone.—John Mackeythan, an acolyth of the diocese of Ardagh, having humbly acknowledged that the perpetual vicarage of Clunany [Cloone], in this dio., being void by the death of Andrew Mackeythan, he having given money to some persons, was collated to the vacant benefice, and has held it for more than a year, and shall hold it without any dispensation, though not promoted to priest's orders. He now prays that the clemency of the apostolic see may be extended to him. Thereupon the pope (Martin V.) to whom he was alios much commended, absolved him from the censures and penalties which he had incurred, but obliged him to resign the said benefice. Subsequently, however, a mandate dated Constance the Kalends of Dec., an°. 1°, was sent by him to the bishop of Civitaten., the prior of Fore, and the archdeacon of Ardagh, bidding them etc., per se, vel alium seu alios, to confer said per. vicarage, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 8 marks, and which is of lay patronage, on said John, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. (Reg. Martin V., an. 1°, etc.)

24 Feb., 1418.

Deanship of Ardagh.—Cornelius Ofergayl [O'Farrell], dean of Ardagh, having been provided to the bishoprick of the same by bull of Martin V., dated Constance, 6 Kal. Mart., an°. 1° he reserved for John Magillanam, clerk of this dio., the appointment to said deanship, to take effect as soon as it should be vacant by the consecration of Cornelius aforesaid, or lapse of the time allowed by the Canons for the consecration of bishops, or in any other way, save by the death of Cornelius. The yearly fruits etc. of the deanery don't exceed 20 marks stg. (Reg. Martin V., an. 1°, lib°. 12, f. 51.)

4th April, 1418.

Rect. of Beghels.—The rectory of Beghels alias Cluayn [Cloone], diocese of Ardagh, vacant by the demise of Nicholas Mackeathan, was conferred by apostolic authority on Roricus Maichocean, deacon of the same dio., but, as appears from his own acknowledgment to Martin V., he held possession of this rectory for over a year without taking priest's orders. The pope absolved him, after he had incurred on that account, and obliged him to give up the living. Afterwards, however, taking into account that Roricus was on trustworthy evidence alias well-deserving, he made the dean and archdeacon of Ardagh and another, that they, or any of them, whether the rectory was vacant by the death of the above named Nicholas, or the non-promotion to the priesthood of Roricus, or in any other way, should confer it on said R., after he shall have really and entirely resigned it; provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Dat. etc. 2° Nov. Aprilis, an. 1°.

5 April, 1418.

Union of the vic. of Gleann.—Martin V. addressed a bull, dated Constance, the Nones of April, an°. 1°, to the bishop of Ardagh, informing him that John Magillanam, clerk of said dio., whom he had provided to the deanship of the same, had lately represented to him that for the last thirty years and more the deans of Ardagh relying on the union of the vicarage of the parish church of Gleann to said deanship by ordinary authority, ut forstam divinur facta, have taken the revenues of said vicarage, which do not exceed six marks stg. yearly; there are no parishioners there, neither is there a parish church, by reason of the wars and other calamities which for a long time have afflicted those parts. But as said John cannot testify as to the existence of said union; or if it exists, whether it is for a time only, or is perpetual; and as the revenues of the deanery are so slender that they are not sufficient for the maintenane of the beneficiary iustae dignitatis exigenciam, for the exercise of hospitality, and the easy discharge of other duties incumbent on the same, he humbly prayed the pope, de benighting apostolica, to incorporate, annex and unite said vicarage, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 6 marks, with all its rights and appertinences to the aforesaid deanship, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 20 marks stg. Thereupon the pope directed the above named bishop, should he find matters to be as represented, to incorporate etc. by apostolic authority said vicarage with all its rights etc. with the deanery in perpetuum, so that it shall be for said John, after he has in virtue of the above letters of provision obtained the deanship, or for any other holding the same, should said vicarage be vacant at present, or when it shall be vacant, to take possession of it, its fruits, etc., no license of any one being needed. The pope further wills that the dean pro tempore shall be bound to pay the juras
episcopalia due by said vicarage, exercise hospitality, and fully discharge all the customary obligations of the same, and that said vicarage shall not be defrauded of its due services, because of said union. (Reg. Martin V., an. 1°, lib. 8°, f. 173.)

3 July, 1418.

Priory of Mothel.—Martin V. having heard, on the date recorded above, that Mathew Oroedachon [O'Reddy], canon of Clonmacnoise, of whose blameless life and conversation he had received trustworthy testimony, desired to enter the priory of Derg in the diocese of Ardagh, there sub regulari habitu virtutem Domino famulati, he by other letters addressed to the archbishop of Armagh, the bishop and dean of Clonmacnoise, commanded them, or any two or one of them, per se, vel alium seu alios, should say Mathew by 5th, and that no canonical impediment bars the way, by apostolic authority to have him received as a canon and brother in said priory, provided it is not overburdened thereby; to see that he receives the religious habit according to the custom of the place; that he is maintained out of its common funds, like the rest of the canons, and is treated there with sincere charity in the Lord. Moreover, if he freely wishes to make the usual religious profession in their hands, to receive and admit by the aforesaid authority. The pope willed that as soon as said Mathew should have made his vows, he should be bound to give up omnino his canony and prebend, which are decreed to be vacant ex tunc. Now as the pope has heard that the priory of Muegali [Mothel] of the same order and diocese as the above, which is conventual and has care of souls, is a dependency of the priory of Dergi and usually governed by a canon of that house, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 20 marks stg., is now vacant by the demise of Gilbert OMorcan, desiring to confer a special favour on said Mathew, who says that he has studied for 10 years in utroque jure, in view of his merits aforesaid, directed the above archbishop and his fellow executors, or any two or one of them per se vel alium seu alios, whether the said priory of Mothel is vacant as above mentioned, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has an especial right therein, to confer it etc. on said Mathew, after he has received the habit and made his religious profession. Given at Geneva viii. Id. July, an. 10° (Reg. Martinii V., an. 1°, lib. 2°, f. cc.)

16th March, 1422.

Decanery of Ardagh.—Martin V. granted to John McGilleanam, clerk of the diocese of Ardagh, bulls for the deanery of the same, to take effect on the consecration of Cornelius O'Fergayl as bishop of Ardagh. Now, as appears from a bull of the same pope (17 Kal. April, an. 5°), there was somewhat of strife and contention between Cornelius and John on account of a certain sum of money belonging to the former, in consequence of which he tried to prevent John's bulls for the deanery taking effect. Moreover, it appears that Richard O'Fergayl, a priest of this diocese, had got bulls for said deanery, when it should be vacant as above. Under these circumstances said John, simplicitate ductus, as he says, pro redemundis tune ilatis, et eisem pocioribus comminatis a dicto Eleo vacacionibus indebitis, and to induce Richard O'Fergayl not to trouble him one scruple of the deanery, and resign the bulls he had obtained for it, promised to give him and the bishop-elect certain sums of money. Afterwards the deanery being vacant by the consecration of Cornelius extra curiam, John entered into possession of it de facto, in virtue of the above letters, and has continued to hold and possess it. Having moreover, by humble acknowledgment to the pope, M-G. prayed him de benignitate apœ. providere sibi et statu suo in pressiss. The pope being inclined to act graciously towards said John recounts that, as he asserted, he had studied canon and civil law in various places for more than 12 years, and was alias de vite et morum multipliciter commendatus, so, horum intuitus, he wiped out every stain and note of infamy and inability contracted by him occasione premisorum and absolved him from the sentence of excommunication, if he had in any way incurred it proprie premissa, but insisted at the same time that he should forthwith give up the deanery rectius et omnis Nulli electo, etc. Si Gratia pro Deo, de Ceretanas. The pope, however, sent a bull, dated as that above, to the bishops of Electen., Frequenten. and Kilmore, authorizing them, or any two or one of them, to confer said deanery on McGilleanam after he shall have given it up, provided its appointment is for this time at the disposal of the pontiff. (Reg. Martinini V., an. 7° (recte 5°), lib. 1°, ff. 66-67.)

6th Oct., 1423.

Granard Mon.—Die vi. dicti mensis Oct. (Novembris), venis. vir d. Johanes, Abbas monasterii Beatæ Marie de Granard, ordinis Cisterciensis, Archiadamen dicito, obitutum Camere agnoscit et Collegio Rustici, præ co Civitati servicii florenti auri de Canna triniginatres et unum terciatum, aut illud plus vel minus quod reperiri poterint per informationem reportandum de partibus. Et quinque ministria servicia consuetud; solendo medietatem infra octo mensis prox. futuros, et alienam medietatem infra alias octo mensis immediata sequantur. Premisa, obligavit etc. (Lib. obligat., fol. 63.)
2 Sept., 1424—Cf. 1442-44, f. 46.

St. Mary’s priory O.S.A., Iniscolobran, being vacant by the demise of its prior, Dermot Ohobugan, was conferred on Nemes Magraidin, priest and professed Canon Regular of S. Austin, by bull of Martin V. dated Prascati, 4th Nov. Sept., an. 7° (Reg. Mart. V., an. 7.)

17 Jan., 1425.

Per vic. of Killtibrad.—Martin V., by bull dated 16 Kal. Feb., an°. 8°, directed the bishop of Eletiou, the prior of Darg and John Macoloy, canon of Elphin, that they, or any two or one of them, per se, vel alium seu alios, should confer the per. vicarage of Killtibrad [Kiltubbrad], diocese of Ardag, vacant by the death of Bernard Yealla, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 5 marks, on John Macgillacriar, clerk of the dioc. of Kilmore, in whatsoever way it should be vacant, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein. Fa. Gratias pro Deo, anno Kal. Apr., an. 8, de Cerretanis. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 8, Lib. 109, f. 92.)


Martin V., by bull dated IV. Kal. Oct., an. VIII., commissioned the prior of S. John the Baptist, Kilkenny West, and others, should they, or any two or one of them, find on diligent inquiry that the resignation of the priory of S. Mary’s of All Saints Island, in Lough Ree, by Donatus Mecongan, has been made freely, sine labo seu vixio simoner, et absque fravte et dobo, to approve and ratify it, by apostolic authority, and confer it on Malachy Oferrgail, priest and professed canon of the same. (Reg. Martini V., an. 8°, Lib. 109, f. 38.)

15th April, 1427.

A petition was presented to Martin V., on the part of Carbricus Y’[f]ergail, prior of the diocese of Ardag, in which he stated that having been dispensed by apostolic authority, as the son of an unmarried couple, nobles, and related in the 4th and 4th degree of consanguinity, to receive all holy orders, and hold a benefice even with cure, he was canonically collated to the per. vicarage of Teachsyntha [either Taghrnenoid or Taghbshinny] of the same, then vacant certo modo. Subsequently the per. vicarage of Kyllyfeylan, in this diocese, being vacant by the resignation of Richard Oferrgail [O’Ferrail], said Carbricus having resigned Teachsynatha, and after the pope had willed that the penalties decreed by his predecessors against those guilty of simony, should be incurred by them ipso facto, of which Carbricus was ignorant, and without getting a new dispensation on account of his illegitimacy, Johanna, priess of S. Mary’s Lough Sevdy, of the Cistercian order, to whom by ancient and approved usage the right of presentation to Killyfeylan belonged, presented said Carbricus for institution therein to (Bernard) Official of Ardag, the depute of the Chapter, the bishoprick being then vacant. Said official, to whom propter hoc, Carbricus had given a certain sum of money, instituted him into possession, which he still holds de facto, receiving the fruits of the benefice. Wherefore on the part of said Carbricus, humble supplication is made to the pope that he would de benigne apostolicae grant to him the benefit of due absolution from the sentences and penalties which he is known to have incurred propter promissa, and for the rest provide a seasonable remedy for his case. Wherefore the pope desiring to deal mercifully with said Carbricus who alias is much commended to him de vte et moram honestate, etc., sent a mandate to the bishop of Ardag, residing in the Roman curia, if said Carbricus shall humbly crave it, for this time only, by apostolic authority, to absolve him, in the customary form of the Church, from the sentences, censures and penalties which he has propter promissa in any way incurred, and bind him by oath that for the future he will never commit or give counsel, help or favour to those who do such things; and also give him salutary penance according to the measure of his fault. Moreover he shall blot out every stain or note of inability or infamy contracted premisurum occasione by said Carbricus. The pope however willed that Carbricus should give up said per. vicarage reeaker et omnino. Given at St. Peter’s, Rome ut supra, 17 Kal. May, an. 10mo. Fa. Gratias pro Deo 1 Kal. Julii anno decimo de Cerretanis. (Reg. Martini V., an. 10°, Lib. 182, f. 276.)

Ibid.

Martin V. taking into account that the above mentioned Carbricus had been recommended to him on trustworthily testimony as otherwise (alias) a person of unblemished life, sent a mandate to the prior of Iniscolobran, dioc. of Ardag, and John Macholoyd, canon of Elphin, dated as the bull of the entry immediately preceding, commanding that both or either of them, per se vel alium seu alios, whether said vicarage of Killyfeylan should be void as before mentioned, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to confer it on said Carbricus after he has given it up reeaker et omnino. Fa. Gratias pro Deo Kal. Julii, anno decimo de Cerretanis. (Reg. Martin V. ut supra.)

11th March, 1432.

Mohill priory.—St. Mary’s priory of Mayhel [Mohill], a house of Austin Canons,
in the diocese of Ardgagh, being vacant by the demise of Gilbert Omoran extra Romanum curiam, Baldassar of good memory, Bishop of Tusculum, then called John XXIII. in his "obedience," in which said priory was situated, desiring to dispose fittingly of the same, which he had reserved to his own appointment, graciously bade by his apostolic letters that it should be conferred on Fergallus Mackilruay [Mac Gilroy], noted for his religious zeal etc., naming at the same time certain executors to put said letters in force; in which letters it was stated that the annual fruits etc. of said priory did not exceed six marks sterling, and that it was not dependent on any other religious house etc. Now, however, it appears from a petition presented lately on the part of said Fergallus to the pope that the yearly fruits etc. of said priory are more than six marks, but do not exceed ten marks of the aforesaid money, and that some assert that said priory is dependent on the monastery of St. Peter, Deirg, of the same order and diocese. Lest on that account Fergallus' apostolic letters named above should prove to be void and of no effect, the pope desiring graciously to favour him willed, and by apostolic authority granted that the afore-said letters, necon processus habitā per eodem, a data presentiarum, necon que- cunque inde secute valent, plenamque roboris firmatud obituant perinde in omnibus et per omnia ac in eisdem letteris quod fructus ... monasterii B. Marie decem marumar ejusdem mo- neta ... velorum annuum non exe- dunt, etiam si prefatum monasterium B. Marie a dico monasterii S. Petri depen- dent ut prefertur, expressum est absit. Notwithstanding ... Given at St. Peter's Rome, in the year of our Lord's Incarnation MCCCCXXXII, V. Id. March, an. III. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 3, lib. 36, f. 130.)

1st April, 1434.

Per. vic. of Killtubbrid. — The per- vicarage of the par. church of Gildibreda [recte Cilltibbrat, now Killtubbrid] being vacant by the voluntary resignation of John Macheychyrac into the hands of Richard, bishop of Ardgagh; he by his ordinary authority provided to it Mac- sufus Odrizan, priest of the dio. of Ardgagh, who has held it since then, and still holds it in virtue of said provision; but he is doubtful ex certis causis whether his collation and provision hold good; and as the pope, Eugene IV., has heard, the vicarage is known to be still vacant, wishing, in view of said Macsufus' merits, to confer a favour on him, he ordered, by bull, dated the Kalanda of April, an.² Incar. Domæ 1434, the abbot of Granard and the archdeacon of Leye and Ardgagh, or any two, or one of them, etc., to con- fer said benefice, whether vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, etc., on said M., provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein. The fruits, etc., of the vicarage don't exceed 3 marks stg. yearly. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 4, lib. 1, f. 295.)

1436-39, f. 216.

Mon. de Inishmore, etc.—Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, was authorized by Queen Elizabeth (May 10, 9°) to make to Lord Delvin a lease in reversion of the abbey of Inchemore and Foure, with all their possessions for 21 years. (Pat. and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland.) Charles I. directed (Sept. 2, 2°) Viscount Falkland to have a patent passed to Richard, Earl of Westmeath, his heirs and assigns, of the late dissolved monastery or abbey of Inchemore alias Inishmore, and the dis- solved priory and manor of Power, and all the lands, tenements, tithes, and obligations thereunto belonging, in the county of Westmeath. (Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland.) A lease under com- mission dated Westminster 14th June II. Elizabeth of the island of Enishmore in Loghgaune, for 21 years, to James Nugent. (Founts—Elizabeth.)

Cf. 1442-44, f. 165.

Granard monastery.—William, abbot of St. Mary's Granard, having been de- derived of his office, suis meritis exigen- tibus, by Stephen, abbot of St. Mary's Dublin, of which house Granard abbey was a dependency, Pope John XXIII., by bull dated Bologna, 2 Id. Jan., an. I° appointed abbot, in his stead, Richard Offergayl, a professed monk there, and in priest's orders. Some years afterwards the bishoprick of Ardgagh being vacant by the death of Cornelius [Ofergayl], the Chapter unanimously postulated the afore- said abbots Richard for their bishop; the Pope (Martin V.) refused to admit the postulation, as the appointment to the bishoprick had been previously reserved to the Holy See; but in consideration of the merits of Offergayl and the unanimous wish of the Chapter he provided him to the vacant see by bull dated Rome etc., 4 Id. Jan., an. 8°, and had him consecrated in Rome. Subsequently Bishop Richard having represented to Eugene IV. that the revenues of his see were so scanty [60 marks yearly] that they did not suffice for his fitting main- tenance, and that John Omai, a monk of St. Mary's Granard, was then for nine years or so in possession of the government and administration of that house and its revenues, without canonical pro- vision. Thereupon the Pope, by bull dated an. Inc. Decem. 15°, 4 Kal. Dec., directed the Bishop of Kilmore and two others, to summon to their presence Omai etc., and in case they should find that at the above date there was no
canonically provided abbey there, to give the abbey in commendam ad beneficium capituli apos. Sedis, to Bishop Richard, debitis illius as delectorum filiorum Conventus eiusdem supportatis oneribus, alienatione beneforum immobilia et pretiosorum mobilium dediti monasterii praefato episcopo penitus interdixit, divine worship to be maintained as usual, and the number of monks and servants at the abbey not to be by any means diminished. After some time, John Omail, a monk of this house, perhaps the same as the Omail named above, reported to Eugene IV. that bishop Richard, their commendatory Abbot, was guilty of dilapidation, had destabiliíir expelled some of the monks, and that divine worship there was, through his fault, plurimum diminutus.

The Bishop of Clonmacnoise was deputed by the pope to test the truth of these charges; but before he could execute his commission Omail died. Then James Macgillamen [recte Macgilla-na-naemh], also a professed monk of this house, reported to Pope Eugene that the charges made by Omail were well grounded. Thereupon he by bull of the year of the Incarnation 1443, 7 Ides of Dec., commanded the prior of Fore and the archdeacon of Kilmore, or either of them, should Macgillamen renew his charges before them, or either of them, and bind himself in scriptis, in due form of law, to undergo an extraordinary penalty, to be determined by them, should he fail to prove them; then to summon the bishop, etc. to their presence, make diligent inquiry regarding the above charges, and if they or either of them should find said charges or any one of them of sufficient gravity, to be true, to revoke and annul Bp. Richard’s bulls of Comman dam, remove him from the rule and administration of the abbey, and appoint by apostolic authority Macgillamen to the abbacy, provided that on diligent examination he should prove to be fit for the office, dummodo etc. They were in such case to procure that the abbatial blessing was conferred on him by a bishop enjoying the communion and favour of the Apostolic See. (Reg. Joh. XXIII., Martini V. et Eug. IV.)

10 March, 1468.

Deaneey of Ardagh.—The deaneey of Ardagh, the major dignity in said church after the pontifical, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed XXX. marks sterling, is elective and has cure of souls, is now void by the demise extra curiam Romanam of Gerald O’Fergayl [O’Farrell], and reserved to the appointment of the pope. Pope Paul II. desiring in consideration of the merits of Thomas? Macindrohedayd, who being of illegitimate birth was some time ago dispensed by apostolic authority so that he might be promoted to all even holy orders, and hold a benefice even with cure of souls, and who, in virtue of said dispensation, was rite promoted to said orders, and obtained peaceable possession of the rectory of the parish church of St. Patrick, Cnocaracha [recte Cnoc-Ratha—not identified], to confer a special favour on him, promoted him to said deaneey, whether vacant as aforesaid, or by the voluntary resignation of said Gerald or of any other person, . . . and conferred it on him with all its rights and appurtenances—alienation of any unmoveable or precious moveable property of the same being wholly forbidden to him, on pain of incurring the penalties sanctioned by a Constitution of said Pope Paul for such like transgressors. Non obstantibus defectu natalium predicio et Pictavensis concilii et quibusque aliis constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis . . . Given at St. Peter’s Rome, the year of the Incarnation MCCCLXVIII., VI. Id. March, an. V. (Reg. Paul II., an. V., lib. i. f. 245.)

Cf. 78-74.
The rectorcy of S. Calini de Finacha [Fenagh].—S. Gallin, contemporary with S. Columbille, founded a monastery here in the sixth century, celebrated for its divinity school, which was doserted by its students from every part of Europe. The conventual church is still remaining, and has an east window of curious design. The Protestant parishioners made use of the western portion of this church for their worship till the early portion of the nineteenth century when their present church was built. There is, says O’Donovan (note y, ad. an. 1945, Four Mastera), still extant a curious manuscript which belonged to Fenagh, which enumerates the lands, privileges and dues of the monastery. The original is in the British Museum—there is a copy in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. Clog-na-ríogh, i.e. Bell of the Kings, said to be a gift of S. Patrick, is preserved in the church of Foxfield, near Fenagh, where it is regarded, says O’Donovan, as a sacred relic, and held in great veneration. According to the Book of Fenagh it was called Bell of the Kings because it was used to hold the water in which nineteen Irish Kings were baptised.

Cf. 1475-76, f. 12.

Deaneey of Ardagh.—The deaneey of Ardagh being vacant by the death of Gerard or Gerald O’Fergayl, Pope Paul II., the 6th of the Ides of March, 1468, appointed Thomas Macmurhraty, a priest of this dioce., to it. When said Thomas had been already 13 years [recte 7 years] in possession of the deaneey Fautnius Yfergal, a clerk of the same dioce., represented to the Apostolic See that Thomas’ bulls were subreptitious, as it was not stated in them that at the time of his appointment to the deaneey he held the parish church of Teasyneho.
APPENDIX

[1.e. Tinche's house, now Tagghashinny, a parish in the baronies of Rathline and Shrule, co. Longford]. The prior of St. Peter’s, Dearg, was directed by pope Sixtus IV. to inquire into the matter, and, if he should find what was alleged true, to declare said Thomas' bulls untrue, and appoint Finntuittus dean in his stead. (Reg. Sixti IV., an. 4, lib. 2, f. 222. Cod. Lat.)

Cf. 1486-87, f. 111—14 March, 1487.

Recty. of Annaly.—Eugene Mackonkagger, priest of the diocese of Ardagh, having reported to Pope Innocent VIII. that Bernard Ofergayl, rector of the rural rectory of Annaly in the same dioc., un- mindful of his soul's welfare, and heedless of his good name, had assisted himself and induced others to assist at certain acts of warfare in which lives were lost, and had laid aside his clerical habit and wore no tonsure. Thereupon the pope by bull dated the day before the Ides of March, an.° 3°, directed the archdeacon of Ar- dagh, Roger Ofergayl and Maurice Mackonkagger, canons of the same, should say Eugene renew the above charges in their prayer to the pope in due canonical form, to inquire diligently into the matters alleged, and, should they prove to be true, to deprive the accused of his rectory, and unite it to the priory of Derg in this diocese as long as Eugene should be prior there. See the entry immediately preceding this. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., lib. 8, f. 241, et no. 15.)

5th March, 1486.

Per. vic. of S. Mochta.—It was reported to Innocent VIII. by Dermot Ofergayl, clerk of the diocese of Ardagh, that the per. vicarage of the parish church of St. Mochta, Killmore, in this diocese, being vacant certo modo, Eugene Macmarth, calling himself a priest of the same, feared not to bargain with a certain layman who asserts that he is in peaceable possession vel quasi of the right of presentation to said benefice, that if he would present him for institution into the same, he, Eugene, would give him a specified sum of money; thereby incurring the guilt of simony, and the excommunications, sentences, censures and penalties inflicted by the Roman Pontiffs on such like persons. Subsequently said layman pre- sented Eugene to the bishop pro tempore for institution, who, ignorant, it is sup- posed, of the aforesaid compact, instituted him de facto. Said Eugene on the pretext of said presentation and institution have wrongfully kept possession of the per. vic. for 12 and more years, but for less than fifteen, and continues still so to hold it. Now, the pope considering that varios existentibus premiosis, the aforesaid representation and institution have no lawful standing, and so the vic- arago is still vacant, and desiring to grant a special favour to the above named Der- mot, who is much recommended to him for his blameless life and conversation, etc., is in the 18th year, or thereabout, of his age, and comes, as he says, of a ducal race ex utroque parente, in view of his merits, sent a mandate to the abbot of Kilbeggan, dio. of Meath, if Dermot renews before him the charges which he has already made as above against said Eugene, and will bind himself in scriptis in due form of law, after he has done so, having cited the accused, and any others who should be summoned, to make diligent inquiry touching the truth of the aforesaid accusations, if he should find them to be true, to declare by apostolic authority the presentation, institution and possession aforesaid to be null and void, and of no force or moment.

Then, if in virtue of these protests, said abbot should make the aforesaid declaration, and that on diligent inquiry he finds Dermot, whom the pope dispenses super defectu eatus, to be otherwise fit, to confer on him by Apostolic Authority said per. vicarage, the yearly value of which does not exceed xx. marks ster., in what way it should be vacant, pro- vided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein. Provided that said vicarage shall not be defrauded of its usual ser- vices, nor the care of souls therein be in any way neglected. Given at St. Peter's Rome, an.° Tues. Domos. Mecollaxvi, III. Non. Mart, an.° 3°. (Reg. Innoc- ence VIII., an. 3, lib. 8, f. 98, N. 586.)

14 March, 1487.

Derg Priory.—The priory of Derg being vacant by the death of Cormac Mac- muryhryth, pope Innocent VIII. by bull dated the 14th March, in the year of the Incarnation etc. 1486, united to it the rural rectory of Annaly, the yearly in- come of which does not exceed 40 pounds sterling. The pope having heard that Eugene Mackonkagger [recte Mac- kean], a priest of this dio., was detections of entering among the canons of Derg, ut sub regulari habitu virtutum Domino fvarulari possit, directed the archdeacon of Ardagh, Roger Ofergayl and Maurice Mackean, canons of the same, to receive him amongst the aforesaid canons, and give him their habit, if he should be fit, and that no canonical hindrance be the way, and subsequentely receive his relig- ious vows, if he desires to make them; then to cite Malachy Ofergayl, calling himself a canon of the same, who has held said priory for more than 13 months and still holds it on the pretext that the convent of the same had elected him thereto, the priory being then resed to the pope, to confer said priory in what- soever way it should be vacant, on said Eugene, after he has made his vows. Notwithstanding, etc. It is provided
that after Eugene had made his religious profession he must resign any benefices which he holds, or in which, or to which, he has any right, and which the pope deems to be vacant ex tunc. Given at Rome as above. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 3, lib. 5, f. 313.)

Mon. de Decree.—Grant of a lease under commission, 26th Sept. IX. Elizabeth, to William Collyer, gent., of the site of the monastery of S. Peter de Rabio alias Monaster Reryck, alias Monasterdorge in O'Feraille Boyes country, the lands of Monaster Reryck, a common pasture in the great moor called Monaster Ockery, and the rectorcy of Reryck in the same country, two copies of corn, and the alharens due to the vicar excepted. To hold for 21 years; rent 5l. 15s. 4d. Maintaining one archer; other provisions as in No. 1621, namely, Not to alien without license, nor let except to English by both parents, and most (sic) not charge coyne, livery or other exactions. Fine 28s. (Fiane—Elizabeth, No. 1737.)

1 July, XII. Elizabeth. Collier had licence to alienate the above monastery. (Fiane of Elizabeth, No. 1822.)


Die 28 dicte, Bulle dicti monii date fuerunt partii, qui promiss infra tres menses post habitam possessionem solvere omnia jura Collectori in partibus et etiam jura etc. Qvia privatio in forma juris. De mandato domini mensarii. (Liber obligat., 1469-92, f. 1.)

16th Dec., 1501.

Mon. de Insclotharn.—Alexander VI. having heard that the above monastery, a house of Regular Canons of S. Austin, dioec. of Ardagh, is void at present certo modo, but unduly held by Manrus Offergyll, calling himself a monk [recte canon] of the same, sped a mandate dated S. Peter's Rome, the year of the Incarn. 1501, the 15th of the Calendar of January an. 10, bidding Peter Oiscingyn and Charles O'alally, canons of Elphin, and Thomas O'molan, canon of Tuam, or any two or one of them, if, having cited said Maurus, and any others who should be summoned, they should find said priory, which is conventual and the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed 8 marks sterling, vacant etc., provided that on the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right thereto, to confer it by apostolic authority with all its rights and appurtenances on and assign it to Roricus Offergill, canon of the priory of St. Mary de Insula Omnium Sanctarum O.S.A., in the dioec. of Ardagh, whose zeal for religion, blameless life and conversation, etc., have moved the pope to act towards him in this matter with gracious liberality. As soon as said Roricus shall have in virtue of these presents obtained peaceable possession of Insclotharn priony the executors above named shall transfer him there, cause him to be received as a monk (recte canon) and brother, to be treated with sincere charity in the Lord, and see that a complete return of the fruits, income, rights etc., of said priory shall be laid before him. (Reg. Alex. VI., an. 10, lib. 12 f. 76.)

9th Sept., 1522.

Recly. of Cloone.—Pope Adrian VI. understanding that the rectory of the above par. church, a sinecure, the yearly fruits, etc., of which do not exceed nine marks sterling, is now vacant certo modo, and has been void so long that its collation has, according to the statutes of the Lateran council, lapsed to the apostolic see, desiring in view of the merits of Oddo [Hugh] Machonni, canon of Ardagh, recommended to him by trustworthy witnesses, to confer on him a special favour, by mandate dated S. Peter's Rome, 5th of the Ides of Sept., an. 1522, addressed to the prior of Drumlane, dioec. of Kilmore, Donatus Offegayll, and Donatus O'moldon, respectively canons of Ardagh and Clonmacnoice, that they or any two or one of them, by themselves or any other or others, should confer on, and assign to said Oddo above priory with all its rights and appurtenances, in whatsoever way it should be vacant, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein. Etc., etc. (Reg. Adrian VI., an. 1, lib. 1, f. 278.)

19 Sept., 1522.

Deaney of Ardagh.—The deanship of Ardagh being at present vacant certo modo, and so long vacant that the right of presentation has legitimately lapsed to the Apostolic See, although Donatus Offegyll, calling himself a priest, has been for some time and is still in possession of it without any legitimate title, pope Adrian VI., by bull duned an. Inc. Dune 1522, 13 Kal. Oct. an. 1st, directed the prior of St. Mary's Devenish, dioec. of Clegher, the dean of Achonry, and Odo Macannay, canon of Ardagh, to call to their presence the above named Donatus alias, and all others who should of right be so called, and then to confer said deanship, the yearly value of which does not exceed
36 marks, in whatsoever way it should be vacant, on William O'Frellal, a clerk of this diocese, in the 19th year of his age, recommended to the apostolic see by trustworthу witnesses for his blameless life and conversation, the pope dispensing him super defectu statis et natalitum, he being the son of a clerk and a spinster, nobles, related in 3rd and 4th degrees of affinity. Provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, and that the deanery shall not be defrauded of its usual services, and that the care of souls, if inherent to it, shall in no way be neglected, and all its incumbent obligations fulfilled. Dat. Rome etc. & Inc. O'Donovan. 13 Kal. Oct. an° 17. (Reg. Adrian VI, an°. 1°, lib°. 2°, p. 118.)

14th March, 1522.

Per. vic. of Clilleanurk.—The per. vicarage of the parish church of Clilleanurk is at present vacant certo modo, and has been so long vacant that according to the statutes of the Lateran council its collocation has lapsed to the Apostolic See, but Nomes Macseagadun, calling himself a priest, has been for somewhat less than a year in undue possession of it, and still continues to hold it without any legitimate title. The pope desiring to grant a special grace to Donatus Maigillahalyg, priest of this diocese, recommended to him on trustworthy evidence, and who is unbenevolent, directed Donald Maegranayll [recte Maegranayll], Magnôus and Torellus Macsean, canons of Ardagh, that they or any two or one of them, if having cited said Nomes et alios vocandos, should find said vicarage, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 9 marks ster., vacant in any way, to confer it with all its rights, etc., by apostolic authority, on said Donatus, provided that at the date of these presents no one has an especially acquired right therein. Given at Rome etc. an°. 1522, pridie Id. Mart., an°. 1°. Hc. gratia pro Deo: pridie Kal. Apr. an°. 1° Torrella. (Reg. Adriani VI, an°. 1°, lib°. 1°, f. 34.)

BISHOPS OF ARDAKH.

1373. CHARLES O’FERRALL.

Charles, or Carbrac O’Ferral who succeeded to this see in 1373, died at Rome in 1378. He was, the Four Masters say, "a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee* of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and humanity."

* Fostering knee.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee. (O’Donovan.)

1378. JOHN.

John O’Frac, or O’Frayn, as he is called in the Annals of Loughke, was, according to Ware, set over this see in 1378, on the demise of Charles O’Ferral, and died in 1394.

29 April, 1392. HENRY NONY.

The see of Ardagh being vacant by the death of Charles [O’Ferral] and its appointment reserved previously by pope Boniface IX. to himself, he by his Bull Divina dispensate, dated S. Peter’s Rome, III. Kal. May, an°. 111°, provided thereto Henry Nonny of the order of Preachers, in priest’s orders, and a papal chaplain—a man conspicuous for his religious zeal; learned, and of unblemished life, etc. This appointment was made on the supposition that Ardagh see was then vacant; but subsequently it was found that such was not the case. Consequently Henry’s provision was of no account; and as he had been consecrated in virtue of the same, he was not bishop of Ardagh, but, as was the usage of that age, would be intitled bishop in the universal church—a bishop without a see and without an episcopal munus, i.e. temporalities for his support. Stubbs (Reg. Sac. Ang.) says that Nony was Suffragan of Exeter in 1396. On the Ides of April, an°. XI, (15th April, 1400) Pope Boniface addressed a Bull to Nony as follows:—"Cum itaque nos ducimus eccœ Ardagaladun, tunc ut creditatur vacanti, de persona tua, nobis et fratribus nostris ob tumulum exiguam meritorum acceptis, aucto apostolica duxerimus providendum preificiendo te eadem eccœ. In episcopum et pastorum, dictaque ecclesia, propt postmodum accepius, non vacaverit, Nos volentes tibi qui post prefecteoman humi—modi tibi fecisti nunus consecrationum impendere, ne in dedeex pontificalis dignitas mendicare noscaris, solahri pro- videre, tuis in hac pars supplicacionibus inclinati, tectum et quodcumque bene- ficium ecclesiasticum cum cura vel sine cura, si tibi alias canonicæ conferatur vel commendetur etc., recipere, et quodquidque de persona tua alicui cathedrae eccœ pro- visium fuerit, et possessionem adminis- tracionis bonorum ipsius pacifico, assis- quiris, rotine libere et licta vales, quibusque et negotiwm obstantibus etc. Provise quod bennificium huiusmodi debitibus non frateriet obsequii, et ani- marum cura in eo nullatenus neglegitur etc. Dat. Rome etc. Id. Aprilis, anno XI, (Reg. Bonificati IX., an°. XI., lib°. 3°, f. 217.)
20th Oct., 1395. GILBERT ALIAS COMEDINUS Macrabadavch.

This see being void by the demise of John (O'Fraic) of good memory, and reserved to his own disposal by Boniface IX., by his Bull Divina dispositione, dated Rome etc. XIIII. Kal. Nov., an. VI., he provided to it Gilbert alias Comedimus Macrabadavch, in priest's orders, who, on trustworthy testimony, had been recommended to him as litterarum scientia preditus, vite ac morum decorus etc. The pope willied that as soon as Gilbert's bulls were expedited he should betake himself to his diocese, and reside there. John the immediate predecessor of Gilbert was called O'Fric. In the provision of Nonn he is not named, but in his stead Charles (O'Tearell) appears—no doubt by an oversight.

15 Feb., 1400. ADAM LEVYS.

Boniface IX. by his bulls Inter sollicitudines, dated Rome etc. XV. Kal. Martii, an. XI., provided Adam Levys, a Dominican, to this see, then vacant by the death of bishop Gilbert extra Romanam curiam. Buliar Ord. Pred. The Four Masters say ad annum 1416 regarding the above bishop: Adam Lexid, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned (to death) at Raithespagh (Rathaspick). I suppose his burning was accidental.

17 Feb., 1418. CORNELIUS O'FARRELL.

Eadem die (Mercurii xiii. Kal. Martii, an. 2° Mart. V.), provisum est ecclesia Ardecchaden, in Hibernia, vacant per mortem, de persona Cornelli decani, electi, confirmati (Lib. prov. Soc. Collegii). The Four Masters say, ad. an. 1424, concerning this bishop: Conor (Concobair) O'Farrell, Bishop of Connemara, [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died. Ware says bishop Cornelius was buried in a Dominican abbey at Longford. I don't believe that he was a Dominican, as some writers assert. He was, when promoted to the see of Ardagh, Deus of the same; a proof positive that he was not a Regular.


10 Jany., 1425. RICHARD O'FARRELL.

On the voidance of this see by the demise extra curiam of Cornelius O'Farrell, the chapter, not being aware perhaps that the pope had reserved its provision to himself, unanimously postulated for Richard, abbot of Granard as their bishop. The pope refused to admit this postulation, declaring it to be null and void, as it was post et contra the reservation aforesaid. Lest, however, the said church should be subjected to the perils of a prolonged vacancy, taking counsel with his brethren the Cardinals, in view of the merits of said Richard, who is religious, zelo conspicus, vite ac morum honestate decorus, etc., and also the unanimous postulation of the chapter, he made choice of him as bishop of Ardagh, and by his bull Apostolatus officium, dated Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos, 4th Iles of Jan., an. 8°, committed to him the rule and administration of said church in spirituals and temporals etc. (Reg. Martini V. an. 8°, lib. i. 108, f. ) Richard died in 1444. (Four Masters.)

6th Nov., 1444. CORMAC (MAGSMANH-RADHAN).

Eugene IV. by his bull Divina dispositione, dated Rome apud S. Petrum, an. 2°. Inca-Duce, 1444, an. 14°, provided to this church, then vacant by the demise of bishop Richard of good memory, Cormac, prior of the house of S. Mary of Drymleathan O.S.A. (Regular Canons), in the diocese of Kilmore, cui de litterarum scientia, vite mundicia, honestate morum; alisque multiplicatione virtutum donis apud eum fidelissima testimonium perhibetur. (Reg. Eng. IV., an. 15 (sic), lib. v. 8°, f. 302.)

Eugene IV. by bull Cum nos susper, dated the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1444. 10th of the Kal. of Dec., licensed Cormac aforesaid to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice gratians et communionon sedis apet. ha-bente, excite et in hoc sibi assistentibus duobus vel tribus Catholicis episcopis simillem gratiam et communionem habentibus. 12th Oct., 1467. DONATUS OFFERGAY [rette Offergav].

Die xii. (1467) idem S. d. n. (Paulus II.) in Consistorio secreto, ad relacionem Dni. Albian, promovit ad ecclesiam Aridakaden, in Ybernia, dominum Donatum Offergay, canonicalm eiusdem ecclesie vacan. per obitum ultimi episcopi, in partibus defuncti. (Lib. provis., 1466-83, f. 13.) (See next entry.)

28 July, 1469. JOHN. Bishop Cormac having of his own free will resigned the rule and administration of this diocese into the hands of pope Paul II., he, having accepted the same, appointed in his stead Donatus Yergul, who, however, died extra Romanam curiam before his bulls were expedited. Thereupon pope Paul, by his bull Divina dispositione bearing date Rome apud S,
Petrum, an. Inca. Dominice 1469, 5th Kal. Aug., an. 5th, appointed to the vacant church John, a canon of the same, recommended to him on reliable testimony de litterarum scientia, vite munditia, honestate morum, etc. The pope reminded the Elect that he must not presume to alienate any of the immoveable property of said church, or of its precious moveables, on pain of incurring ipso facto the penalties sanctioned by him for such like offenders.


The Four Masters call him Ruaidri ua maoleoin, and say that he died in 1540. Cloanan mentioned above is Clonmacnoise.

14th Nov. 1541. Patrick Machmaun.


Machmaun died probably in 1576.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS DERENSIS.

1413-1535.

Diversorum Joh. XXIII.
MCCCCXIII.


Diversorum Martini V.
MCCCCXII.

1. Eadem die (xxviii. Julii), Thomas Ocearballan [O'Carolan], principalis, obligavit se super annata rectorie par. ecclesie de Domnachmor4

Div. Jo. XXIII., f. 156.
1 Farnagi.—In Irish, Urndaidhe, Ernaide, etc., which primarily mean a prayer, and in a secondary sense an oratory. (Reeves.) In the Taxation it appears as Frounchy, and is there valued at 2 marks. It is now known as Urney, and gives its name to a parish, which is partly in the barony of Raphoe South, co. Donegal, but chiefly in the baronies of Strabane Lower and Omagh West co. Tyrone. The patron was Finneach, Virgin, Oct. 18.

F. 156.
2 Leac paddrich.—More correctly Leac Phadruc, i.e. "Patrick's flagstone," now Leckpatrick, a parish in the county of Tyrone, barony of Strabane Lower. It was sometimes called Magherynclee and sometimes Kylpatrick. The ruins of the old church are in the townland of the same name, near the Protestant parish church. (See Reeves' Colton.)

F. 157.
3 Taulachtafindleagan.—Now called Tamlacht Finlagan, a parish in the co. of Londonderry, bar. of Keenaght. In the calendar of the O'Cleries the patron of this church is thus noticed: "Fionn-lugh of Tamlacht-Fionlogha in Cianacht of Glen-given," 3 Jan. He seems to have been the monk "Findlaganus," who, according to Adamnan, interposed in the island of Imlair to save St. Columkille's life.—li. 24. (See Reeves' Colton, n., pp. 79-80.) The editor of the Annals of Ulster, Dr. Mac Carthy, says "He (F.) has been erroneously identified with Finning of Doon, co. Limerick, whose feast is Jan. 3."

1421-22, f. 154.
1 Domnachmor.—Donaghoore. A parish in the co. of Donegal, and barony of Raphoe South, valued at 1 mark in the Taxation. Its foundation is attributed to St. Patrick in the Tripartite Life (Part
Obligationes pro Annatis

Deren. dioc., cuius fructus octo marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per obitum Nellani Niemolanphaid\(^3\) extra curiam collate eodem Rome etc. ij. Kal. Julii, an. V. *(1421-23, f. 154.)*

**MCCCXXXIII.**


**Lib, Quietantium.**

Universis etc. Antonius etc. Salutem etc. etc.

1. Quod venerabilis vir dns Johannes Odubai [O'Duffy], rector parrochialis ecclesie de Oluainmaine,\(^2\) Darensis [recte Derensis] dioc., de et super fructibus per eum a dicta parrochiali ecclesia male et indebite perceptis cum Camera Apostolica ad summam duorum florenorum auri de Camera composuit et concordavit, quos nobis pro dicta Camera recipientibus die date presencium solvit integre cum effectu. De quibus quidem duobus florensis etc. pro totali et integra solucione dictorum fructuum etc. prelibatum dominum Johanne, Rectorem, eiusque successores etc. etc. tenore presencium absolvimus etc. In quorum etc. Datum Rome sub anno Nativitatis Domini millesium quadragesimo vigesimocerto, Indictione prima, die vero terciadecima mensis Decembris, pontificatus etc. ano septimo.

Antonius Epus. Senen.

Thesaurarius.

L. de Rotella,

**(1423-26, f. 39.)**

**Diversorum Martini V.**

**MCCCXXXIII.**

1. Die x. eiusdem (Oct.), Bernardus Macolgan, principalis, oblig\(^4\) se

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\(^{1}\) There and in the annalists it is called Domnach mor Maige Itha, i.e. *great church of the plain of Ith.* Ith, uncle of Milesius, was buried here, where he was slain by the Tuatha de Danaan, according to bardic tradition. *(See Reeves, ut sup., p. 60, note v, and The Book of Rights, p. 124.)*

\(^{2}\) 1421-23, f. 154.

\(^{3}\) In the bull Nellauna's surname is given as Macmolanphaid.

\(^{4}\) P. 223.

\(^{5}\) Ardracha.—*Ard-strath,* i.e. "height of the river bank," now Ardstrow, a parish in the co. of Tyrone, partly in the barony of Omagh West, partly chiefly in that of Strabane Lower. The founder of the church was St. Eoghan or Eugene, a bishop who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, and whose festival was observed on the 23rd of August. *(See Reeves' Colton.)*

The abbots of this church were sometimes bishops: at the year 878, the Four Masters record the death of one of them, Aenghus, who is called Comarba (successor) of Bishop Eoghan of Ard-strath. *(See Reeves, ut supra, p. 10, n. g.)*

For some of the abbots, bishops and herenaghs, see *Index to Annals of Ulster* in the *Taxation, Ardstrate (sic in the Rolls' edition!), is valued at 1 mark yearly.*

MCCCCXXV.


2. Eadem die (xxviii. Mar.), Patricius Lochlannach, principalis, oblig⁴ se Camere, super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Culdabcha, Deren. dioc., cuius fructus octo marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per obitum Nemie Odufaghy [O'Duffy] extra curiam; collate eidem Rome etc. viij. Idus Marcii anno octavo. (F. 50.)

MCCCCXXVI.

1. Eadem die (xij. Junii), Johannes Okeandhealagh [O'Kennealy], principalis, oblig⁴ se Camere super annata prioratus Beate Marie de Dungebin¹ ord. S. Aug., Deren. dioc., cuius fructus sedecim marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per obitum Johannis Omitreaaidh extra curiam; collati eidem Rome etc., Kalendis Aprilis, anno nono. (F. 167.)


3. Die dicta (vii. Junii mcccxxvi.), una bulla pro Petro Okaylty [O'Quilty], super per. vicaria par. ecclesie de Rathluraygh,⁴ Deren. dioc., cuius fructus sex marc. ster. co. ext., fuit restituta sine obligacione. (F. 284.)

1423-26, f. 39.

1 Cluainmaine?—Recte Cluain-Maine, now Clonmany, a parish in the co. of Donegal, and bar. of Inishowen East. It is valued in the Taxation at ½ mark. 1427-28, f. 48.

1 Tisgtha.—Not identified. (F. 50.)

2 Culdabcha.—In Irish Culdabhach, “back of the pool,” now Cullaff, a parish in the co. of Donegal, and bar. of Inishowen East. It does not appear in the Taxation; it is, however, to be found in Colton’s Rental, where its value is set down at ½ mark.

1427-28, f. 167.

1 Dungebin.—In Irish Dun-geimhín, which, according to O'Donovan (An. Four Mast., ad. an. 1206, note e) signifies the fortress of Geimin, a man’s name. Though the foundation of this priory is referred by Ware to the year 1206, there is no mention of it in the Annals of the Four Masters until the year 1295. Archdall (Monasticon) says that O'Cahane, Prince of that country, founded it in 1206 for Regular Canons of St. Austin. 1424-27, f. 284.

1 Rathluraygh.—I.e. (St.) “Lurch’s fort.” This church is situated in the
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

MCCCXXXVII.


MCCCXXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (xxvi. Mar.), Johannes Ogubuin, rector par. ecclesie de Cluaymane, Deren. dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligat se Camere nomine Catholicæ Macgillabudi [Mac Gillboy], super annata decanatus ecclesie Derensis, cuius fructus sexaginta marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per modum Si neutri; collati eidem Rome etc. Idibus Marci, anno undecimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra octo mens. (F. 123.)


3. Die dicta (xxv. Mar.), una bulla pro Eugenio Ogubuin super par. ecclesie de Disearteignidh, Deren. dioc., cuius fructus quartu marc. ster. co. ext., fuit restituta sine obligatione. Ita est N. de Valle. (F. 293.)

town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Rathba Lurailh, where the church, grave and holy well of St. Lursach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February (Four Masters, ad. an. 1218, note l.) Maghera is in the co. of Londonderry, and barony of Loughinsholin.

1427-28, f. 83.

1 Maghbile.—i.e. “Plain of (venerable) tree,” Moville parish in the co. of Donegal, and barony of Inishown East. In the Rolls edition of the Taxation it is called Magurbill, and is there valued at 40s. Rev. Dr. Mac Carly, quoting the Tripartite Life (Part II.) says: “This church is the Doneach-bhit, in the Brecach, where St. Patrick ordained Oengus, the grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and stayed there one Sunday.” F. 95.

2. Cluaincatha.—i.e. “Battle Meadow,” now Clons, a parish in the co. of Donegal, and barony of Inishown East. In the Taxation, “Clonks, with the chapel,” is valued at l. 3s. 1d.

F. 170.

3 Ceapach.—The meaning of this name is “a plot of land laid out for tillage.” (Reeves’ ColIon.) It is now written Cappagh, and gives its name to a parish in the co. of Tyrone, and is partly in the bar. of Omagh East, but chiefly in that of Strabane Upper. It is valued at ½ of a mark in the Taxation. The cemetery and site of the old church are in the townland of Dumellan.

F. 293.

4 Disearteignidh.—Disirt Eignig, i.e. desert (heritage) of (St.) Eicnech (son of Cu-ca-thurch-cams civitas)—whose feast was April 24. In the Martyrology of Donegal the entry anent this saint is: “April 24. Eignach, son of Cuesthrach.” This parish is in the co. of Donegal, and bar. of Inishown West. According to Colgan (Triad. Th.), quoted in Reeves’ ColIon, this is one of the churches founded by St. Columba. In the Taxation it is valued at 40d.
DIOCESIS DERENSIS.


1428-30, f. 28.

1 Domnach.—Now called Donagh, a parish in the co. Donegal, and bar. of Inishowen East. In Irish it is called Domnachghilime-tochair, "the church of Glentogher." Dr. Mac Carthy, quoting the Tripartite Life (Part II.), states that St. Patrick founded Domnach Mor of Magh Tochar (Glen of Causeway), remained there forty days and left in charge a son of Cairthenn (Mac Cairthenn), brother of the (better known) son of Cairthenn, who is in Glentogher. A prophecy of the Saint respecting the two sees (ib.), he says, is a palpable interpolation. To the ecclesiastical antiquary, says Reeves, this parish is invested with additional interest in having been the birth place of our great hagiologist, John Colgan, as we learn from his own statement: Hac Eclesia fuit clima sodes Episcopalis—in cuius ago ego natus fui. Dunataght (Domnach-tochair) is valued at ½ mark in the Taxation.

F. 29.

2 Druimrathi.—More correctly written Drums ratha, "the ridge of the rath or fort;" Drumragh parish is in the co. of Tyrone and bar. of Omagh East. Omagh, the county town, is in this parish. In the Taxation, where this parish is called Rath, it is valued at ½ mark.

F. 79.

3 Gerelach.—Recte Grellach, "miry place. Apparently, says Dr. Mac Carthy, the chapel of Clonka named in the Taxation. According to Colgan, Grellach was one of the four churches in this diocese, where St. Adamnan was patron, (Acts SS., p. 387.) In O'Cleary's Calendar, p. 339, he records " Radaigh, of Grellach Bunna, between Tamlacht and Cenamas. He was of the race of Conal Gulban, son of Niall, Sobben (good woman) was his mother." His feast was the 16th Dec.

F. 179.

2 Durrbo.—Recte Dorn bo, "Fort of
5. Dicta die (xiv. Oct.), Rodericus Odochartaigh [O’Dogherty], principalis, se obligat Camere super annata primi anni rectorie par. ecclesia de Fachainmura Deren. dioc., cuius fructus decem march. ster. co. ext. etc., vacantis per obitum Rogerii Oudubghall [O’Dowell], extra Romanam curiam defuncti; collate eidem Rome etc. xv. Kal. Julii anno duo-decimo. (F. 85.)


Lib. Annatar. Mart. V.

MCCCXXX.

1. Dicta die (ix. Oct.), David Omaelmuchocheghe [O’Mulmochery], principalis, obligat se Camere super annata per. vicaria par. ecclesia de Magbili [Moville] Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. xvj. marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per modum Si neutri; collate eidem Rome etc. iij. Nonas Aug., anno xxiiij. (1430-31, f. 38.)


3. Dicta die (xx. Dec.), Mauricius Oulcherean [O’Loughren], presbyter...
Diocesis Derensis. 193


4. Dicta die (xviij. Dec.) una bulla pro Heurico Oassinn [recte O’Cassinn] super per. vicaria par. ecclesie de Hachaddubaig
deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. v. marc. ster. co. ext., restituta fuit sine obligacione. (F. 221.)

Lib. annatar. Eugenii IV.

MCCCCXXXI.


3. Dicta die (xxijij. Maii), Donaldus Odubaigh [O’Duffy], principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata par. ecclesie, plebanie nuncupate, de Cloineha [Clonca], Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. xij. marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per constitucionem Execrabitis; collate eadem Rome apud S. Petrum, anno Inc. Dnoe MCCCCXXX., Idibus Marcii, anno primo. (In margine, Gratia pro Deo.) (F. 30.)

4. Dicta die (xxviij. Maii), Thomas Oyfeandnatha [O’Finaghy], presbyter Deren. dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie par. ecclesie de Achadubhendh [Aghadowey] diete dioc., cuius fructus etc. quinque marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per assecutionem per. vicarie

1430-31, f. 221.

1 Hachaddubaig. — “Field of Dubthach” (Duffy), now Aghadowey, a parish in the co. of Londonderry, and bar. of Cotheraine. It is called Achad in the Taxation, in which it is valued at 20s. According to an abstract from the Geneal. 85., furnished to the editor by Rev. Dr. Mac Carthy, Guaire mor and Guaire the little were the patrons of this church. For further information regarding them, see Appendix.

1431-33, f. 9.

1 Noroprut—A corrupt form of Norborch. In 1905 Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, erected in Inishowen a fortress which the Irish called Caislon nua, “New castle.” It was also called Northburgh. In the Taxation Maggurbili, recte Magh bile (now Moville), of which Norborch is an alter, is valued at 40s. (See Reeves’ Colton, p. 68, note x.)
par. ecclesie de Bentur\textsuperscript{a} eiusdem dioc., per Donaldum Ocarthae filium, anno Inc. Dnce MCCCCC XXXXI., viij. Idus Aprilis, anno primo. (\textit{Gratis pro Deo.}) (F. 32.)

5. Dieta die (xxx. May), Donaldus Odubaidh [O'Duffy], presbyte Deren. dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, oblig\textsuperscript{b} se Camere nomine Philippi (sic) Odupaidh [O'Duffy], super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Culdabhecha [Culdaff] dicte Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. viij. marc.

stori. co. ext., vacantis per obitum Cornelii Ohorstim extra curiam collate eadem Rome apud S. Petrum anno Inc. Dnce MCCCCCXXXI. xv. Kal. Maii, anno primo. (F. 35.)

MCCCCXXXII.


2. Dieta die (ut supra), Nicolaus Oocarbhollan [O'Carolan], principalis, oblig\textsuperscript{c} se Camere super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Ardsratha [Ardstraw] Deren. dioc., cuius fructus duodecim marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per liberam resignacionem Bernardi Macelgan extra curiam factam; collate eadem Rome ut supra, Kal. Feb., anno primo. (F. 104.)

3. Dieta die (xxx. Maii), Dermicious Macblosgaid [M'Closkey], canonicus Derensis, principalis, oblig\textsuperscript{d} se Camere super annata decanatus ecclesie Derensis, cuius fructus etc. quadraginta octo marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per resignacionem Eugenii Macmenimim?, extra curiam factam; collati eadem Rome etc. anno Inc. Dnce MCCCCCXXXII., viij. Idus Aprilis, anno secundo. (F. 132.)

MCCCCXXXIII.

1. Die xxvij. eiusdem (Januarii), Donatus Oocarbhollan, ut principalis et privata persona, oblig\textsuperscript{e} se Camere, nomine Johannis Oocarbhollan, eius fratris, super annata par. ecclesie de Furnage [Urney] Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. decem marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per privacionem Matheii O? maebairis fiendam; collate eadem Rome ut supra, Kalendis Jan. (MCCCCXXXII.), anno secundo. (F. 187.)

2. Die xxvij. eiusdem (Aug. MCCCCXXXI.), una bulla pro Rogeri Omorann super per. vicaria par. ecclesie de Dornachgaed\textsuperscript{f} Deren. dioc.,

F. 32.

2 \textit{Bentur}, vel Benchur?—Now Banaghan in the barony of Keanagh, about 14 miles S.E. of Derry. In the \textit{Taxation} it appears as Bendore, and is valued at \frac{3}{4} mark. 

F. 268.

3 \textit{Dornachgaed}.—Rexce "Dornachgoeth, "church of Coet" (or Coed): Donaghadey. It is a parish in the co. of Tyrone, and bar. of Strabane Lower. The ruins of the old church are in the townland Bunown, a little N.E. of the present (Protestant) church. It is the \textit{Domnach Cati} of the \textit{Tripartite Life} (Part II.), one of the seven churches which St. Patrick had on the Faughan river, in Magh Dula, which the Saint visited. In the \textit{Taxation} it is valued at \frac{3}{4} mark. The feast day of the patron, Coet, was October 24. (\textit{Mart. Tal.}) For further information on this subject see Appendix.
cuix fructus etc. octo marc. ster. co. ext., restituta fuit sine obligacione. Ita est. de roreollis. (F. 268.)

3. Die xxvij. (Feb. MCCCCXXXII.), una bulla pro Jacobo Oloman super rectoria de Dyssertocuataill² Deren. dioc., cuix fructus etc. iiij. marc. ster. co. ext., restituta fuit sine obligacione. Ita est. R. de rogillii. (F. 274.)


Diversor. Eugenii IV.

MCCCCXXXVIII.

1. Dicta die (vij. Julii), Odo Okathan [O’Kane], principalis, oblig⁴ se Camere super annata par. ecclesie de Tamlatcharda¹ Deren. dioc., cuix fructus etc. decem marc. ster. co. ext., vacature per privacionem Patrii O(e)artan fiendum; collate eidem Florenicie anno etc. MCCCCXXXVIII. Idibus Junii, anno nono. (1438-42, f. 84.)

MCCCCXL.

1. Die xxvii. eiusdem (Junii), Clemens Oferigil [O’Freel], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Domnachmor Maighthyth¹ Rapoten. [recte Derensis] dioc., cuix fructus etc. novem marcharum sterlingorum communi estimatione, vacantis per obtium quondam Luce extra curiam defuncti. Coll. eidem Florenicie, anno etc. MCCCCXL, pridie Nonas Junii, anno decimo. (F. 162.)

MCCCCXLII.


-F. 274.

⁴ Dyssertocuataill.—The correct Irish name is Díáirt uí Thuaitgile, “O’Tuamhill’s desert,” so called from the family which formerly resided there. Colgan rocks this church among those founded by St. Columkille. (Tr. Th.) The cemetery and site of the old church, locally called Desert, are in the townland Bally-nameen.” (Reeves’ Colton.) In the Taxation it is valued at ½ mark, and is called Diserto tokayil. It is now known as Desertoghill, in the co. of Londonderry and bar. of Coleraine.

-F. 284.

⁵ Gluaenlad.—Recte Cluain-laoig, “the calves’ meadow,” now Clonleigh, a parish in the barony of Raphoe North, containing Lifford, the county town of Donegal. Its patron saint was one of the twelve missionaries who accompanied St. Columbille to Iona, and his name appears in the Irish Calendar at the 24th of March, as Lughadh, son of EACHAIDH of Cluain-laogh.” (Reeves’ Colton, p. 61, note 2.) In the Taxation Clonleg is returned as void.

1438-42, f. 84.

1. Tamlatcharda.—Recte Taïmleacht-arca, now Magilligan or Tamlaghtard, a parish in the co. of Londonderry and barony of Keenagh. The ruins of the old church are in the townland Tamlaght. . . . The patron saint was Cadan or Catanus, whose tomb, nearly covered by the surrounding graves, lies close under the east gable of the old church. In the Book of Leasach he is called “Priest Cadan of Tamlaghtard.” (Reeves’ Colton, pp. 39-84.) His feast is the 12th Deo.

F. 162.

2 Domnachmor Maighthiith.—See note 4, 1421-23, f. 154.
Obligationes pro Annatis

dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marc. ster. co. ext., vacature per privacionem Cornelli fiendam; collate eidem Florencie, anno etc. MCCCC- XLI., x. Kal. Sept., anno undecimo. (F. 269.)

MCCCCXLII.

1. Dicta die (xxvj. Jan.), Johannes Magdalaid, principalis, obligat se Camere super annata rectorie par. ecclesie de Domnaemor [Donaghmore] Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. decem marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis per obitum quondam Thome extra curiam; collate eidem Florencie, anno ut supra (Mccccxl.), Idibus Januarii anno undecimo. (F. 299.)


Divisorum Pii. II.

MCCCCLVIII.


3. Die x. eiusdem (Dec.), Phillipus (sic) Omilfalyi?, canonicus monasterii Beate Marie Deren. O.S.A., ut principalis etc. obligat se Camere, nomine Johannis Macblosgayd [Mac Closkey], super annata decanatus ecclesie Derensis, cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marc. ster. etc., vacaturi per privacionem Johannis Macgillabride, extra curiam faciendam in forma iuris, et conferendi etc. sub dat. Mantue iiiij. Idus Nov., anno secundo. (F. 56.)

MCCCCLX.

1. Dicta die (xxvj. Junii), una bulla pro Nellano Mattuarta (vel Matcuarta [Mac Cuarty], Ybernico, super parrochialia ecclesia de Keppach [Cappagh] Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. sex. marc. ster., vacat for per

1458-59, f. 7.

1. Omuylmochaeran or Omuylmochaeri? In the Register it is written thus: Omuylmochany, which should, I think, be read Omuylmocher[i]i. Dr. Mac Carthy interprets Macmoch-sirgi devotes of early rising. The Annals of Ulster, give, he says, the obit of Braen Ua Miall Markeirghi, abbot of Kells, at 1277.
privacionem Ludiviei Macgillalma, in forma iuris extra curiam faciendam, et conferenda eidem [Nellano], sub dat. Senis, iij. Kal. Marcii, anno ii. (1459-61, f. 221.)

MCCCCLXI.


MCCCCLXIII.

1. Die xvij eiusdem (Junii), Johannes Macgillabride, clericus Derensis ut principalis etc. obligát sancti Camere nomine Mauricii Okaan super annata rectorie par. ecclesie de Roha [Ro, alias Drumachose], courbanie S. Canicii nuncupate, Deren. dic., cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marc. ster., vacantis per privacionem Donaldi eciam Okaan, in forma iuris fiendam, et conferende eidem [Mauricio] Rome terciodecimo Kal. Junii, anno quinto. (1462-64, f. 135.)


MCCCCLXIII.

1. Dicta die (xix. Junii), Patricius Obugyll [O’Boyle], presbyter Deren. dic., principalis, obligát sancti Camere Apostolice super annata par. ecclesie de Leamcayill2 Deren. dic., cuius fructus etc. sex marc. ster. co. ext.,

1461-62, f. 52.

1 Drimossa.—Now Drumachose a parish in the co. of Londonderry and bar. of Keanaght. The patron of this church is St. Canice, who was a contemporary of St. Columba, born near this place, and one with St. Canice who has given his name to Kilkenny. This church appears in the Taxation under the name “Ecclesia de Ro,” which is an alias for Drumachose, as appears by an instrument of Archbishop Fleming, dated the 26th of Oct., 1406, copied into Colton’s Visitation, at p. 39, and also by a bull of Gregory XII. dated 18th of August, 1407, quoted in the Appendix to the dio. of Derry.

1464, f. 74.

1 Leam cæll—Recte Leam coill, “the Elm-wood.” Agreeably to a general process by which the termination coill is vulgarly changed into field, the present compound is known under the form Longfield. In the year 1800 this parish was for Protestant parochial purposes divided into Longfield East and West; the Catho-
Obligationes pro Annatis

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vacature per privationem in forma iuris Conasii Obugyll, in partibus faciendam. Et mandatur sibi conferri sub dat. apud Annem Paleam subitus Radicofanum Clusin dioc., septimo Idus Maii, anno sexto. (1464, f. 74.)

2. Dicta die (xxiiij. Junii), Donaldus Oquerwllan [O'Carolan], principalis, obligat se Camere super fructibus male perceptis per vicarìas par. ecclesie de Domnachmorr [Donaghmore] Derensis dioc., cuius fructus viij. marc. ster., vacantis alias certo modo, et quam detinit per quatuor annos, fructus percepienti de facto; et collate eadem Senis, tercio Nonas Maii, anno sexto. (F. 81.)

Diversor. Paulii II.
MCCCCLXVI.


Lib. sextus annatar. Pauli II.
MCCCCLXX.

1. Dicta die (xxx. Jan.), Williamus Oqueruollan [O'Carolan], canonicus Daren [recte Deren.], principalis, obligat se Camere Apostolice pro fructibus per cum male perceptis per sex menses, vel circa, ex rectoria par.

lics, however, keep to the old arrangement. This parish is in the co. of Tyrone and the bar. of Omagh West. The ruins of the old church are in the townland of Maghareeny. (See Reeves' Colton, p. 76.)
Diocesis Derensis.

199
ecclesie de Donmachmor [Donaghmore] Daren [recte Deren.] dioc.,
quam de facto assecutus fuit, eamque per dictos sex menses, vel circa,
detinuit, fructus ex eadem percipiens licet de facto; cuius rectorie
fructus sex marc. ster. co. ext., alias certo modo vacantis. Et mandatur
provideri de eadem sub dat. Rome Kalendis Jan. anno sexto. Et pro-
misit solvere fructus male perceptos huissmodi infra sex menses a die
habite possessionis dicte rectorie computandos, sub penis etc. etc.
(1469-70, f. 51.)

2. Die xiiij. eiusdem mensis (Feb.), Eugenius Ohegartaych, presbyter
Daren [recte Deren.] dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro
annata rectorie par. ecclesie de Bredach, Dunen. dioc., cuius quinque,
quam per duos menses de facto detinuit, fructus ex ea percipiendo; ac
etiam pro annata per vicarie par. ecclesie de Balennserine dicte Daren
[recte Deren.] dioc., cuius etiam quinque marc. ster. co. ext., fructus
non excedunt, et quam per annum et ultra detinuit de facto, fructus ex
eadem percipiens similiter de facto, alias certis modis vacantibus. Et
mandatur provideri dicto Eugenio de dicta vicaria; et dicta rectoria
eidem vicarie ad vitam dicti Eugenii uniri mandatur sub dat. Rome
quarto Kal. Jan., anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum
rectorie et vicarie eidem Camere infra sex menses immediate a die
habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta fuit
bulla] de mandato, quia pro Hibernico paupere. (F. 57.)

3. Die xvij. eiusdem meusis (Feb.), dni. Eugenius Maemenan, canonici
ecclesie Rapoten., et Guillermus Odubhyth [O’Duffy], rector par.
ecclesie S. Columbe Daren [recte Deren.], ut principales et private
personae, obligarunt se Camere Apostolice nomine Johannis Odomnaill
[O’Donnell] pro annata monasterii Cellenigre Derensis ord. S. Augustini,
cuius fructus quatuordecim marc. ster. co. ext., vacaturi per privationem
Wilbelmi Ohegyrtaich [O’Hegarty], illius abbatibus, in forma iuris extra
Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Johanni de
dicto monasterio, sub dat. Rome, xiiij. Kal. Jan., anno sexto. Et pro-
misit solvere annatam dicti mon. eidem Camere infra sex menses im-
mediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta
[fuit bulla] de mandato dni. Mensarii, quia pro Hibernico, et
[est] privatio in forma iuris. (F. 60.)

4. Dicta die (xxvij. Martii), dnus. Comedinus Omurgyssan [Cumidhe,
pron. Cumee, O’Morrison], clericus Deren dioc., principalis, obligavit se
Camere pro annata rectorie, plebanie nuncupate, par. ecclesie de
Obligationes pro Annatis

Cluainkaa [Clonca] dicte Daren. [recte Deren.] dioec., cuius fructus decem marc. ster. co. ext., vacantis alias per privationem Patricii Oduby, olim ipsius ecclesie rectoris, extra Romanam curiam auctoritate ordinaria factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Comedinno (sic) de dicta rectoria, sub dat. Rome decimo Kal. Martii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae rectorie eidem Camere infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. (F. 84.)


6. (Mcccclx.) una bulla pro Johanne Ohennacha, subdiascano Daren. [recte Deren.] dioec., super provisione per. vicarie par. ecclesie de Bentor [Banagher] dicte Daren [recte Deren.] dioec., cuius fructus trium marchari sterlingorum communis extimatione, quamque de facto per tres menses vel circa detinuit, prout detinet, indebite occupatam: debet solvere pro fructibus male percepitis etc. ut supra [i.e. dimissa tertia parte fructuum dictorum male perceptorum].

Diversorum Pauli II.
1471.


Diversorum Sixti IV.
1471.


F. 198.

4 Cluainplam?—Not identified.
canonicatus et prebende eadem Camere infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. Restituta [fuit bulla] de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. Licet dicta obligatio sit facta pro dicto Niallano, principali, est veritas quod Donaldus Ocheruolan, presbyter Deren. dioc., obligavit se, et firmavit dictam obligationem pro dicto Niallano. (1471-73, f. 48.)

1478.


Lib. X. Annatar. Sixti IV.

1479.


1478-79, f. 54, Magbble, now Movilla. See note under
1 Migbile alias de Noruport. — Recte 1427.
202 Obligationes pro Annatis

Diversorum Sixti IV.

1480.


1484.

1. Die xxij. eiusdem (Junii), una bulla pro dno. Mauritio Okahan, clerico Deren. dioc., super mandato de providendo de monasterio Beatæ Marie de Clarofonte Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marchar. sterlingor. secundum communem estimationem valorem annum non excedunt, sub dat. Rome, quarto idus Junii, anno xiiij. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandate, quia pauci valoris, et non fuit repertum taxatum etiam in taxis antiquis. (1483-84, f. 231.)

Diversorum Innocentii VIII.

1485.

1. Die xvij ejusdem (Feb.), dns. Johannes Odobim, presbyter Deren. dioc., principalis, obligt se Camere Apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesie Deren., cuius fructus etc. quinquaginta marchar. sterlingor, secundum communam estimationem valorem annum non excedunt, cuius ultimus modus vacationis habetur pro expresso. Et mandatur provideri eidem dno. Johanni de dicto decanatu in forma si neutri, sub dat. Rome, quarto Kal. Feb., anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra unum annum proxime sequentem, et in eventum (sic) quod non habuerit possessionem infra dictum [annum], infra unum mensem ex tunc etiam proxime sequentem certificare Collectorem Camere Apostolice in partibus illis promisit etc., sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Data [fuit bulla] de mandate, quia pro Ibernico, et quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (1484-85, f. 80.)

1488.

1. Die xvi. dictator (Dec.), Patritius Maecongalaid [Macongalaid in Indice] [Mac Connolly], canonicus Deren., principalis, obligt se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Deren., cuius fructus etc. viginti marchar. sterlingor. co. ext. valorem annum non excedunt, vacantis per

1483-84, f. 231.

1 Mon. B. Marie de Clarofonte.—In Irish Mag-Cosgrain, “Cosgran’s plain.” now Macosquin. It was founded, according to Archdall (Monasticon) for Cistercian monks in the year 1172.

1489.

1. Die xv. dicti Maii, Odo Magloschard, canonicus Deren., principalis, oblig• se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Deren., cuius fructus etc. viginti marchar. sterlingor. etc. non excedunt, certo modo vacantis; et de quo mandatur provideri dicto Odoni, sub dat. viij Idus Maii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam Collectori vel succollectorij in partibus, infra tres menses post habitam possessionem, sub penis Camere. Juravit etc. Data [fuit bulla], quia pauper Hibernicus, de mandato. (F. 149.)


1492.

1. Die dicta (xxvij. Feb.), Ricardus Odugan, clericus Derin. (sic) dioce, principalis, oblig• se Camere pro annata rectorie par. ecclesie de Camus, ac perpetui beneficii ecclesiastici, vicarie nuncupati, in dicta ecclesia Duren [recte Deren.], vacaturorum per devolutionem, et quorum insimul fructus etc. sex marcharum argenti sterlingorum non excedunt; et de quibus, vocatis vocandis, provideri mandatur dicto Ricardo, sub

1491-92, f. 107.

1 Camus.—There are two churches of this name in the diocese of Derry—one is Camus on the Bann, in the liberties of Coleraine, co. of Londonderry, which is more generally known at present as Macosquin, from the abbey of that name. The other Camus, in the co. of Tyrone, and bar. of Lower Strabane, has the adjunct *juxta Mourne*, because it is situated on that river. The Irish word *Camus* signifies "the curved stream," and is applicable to the course of the Bann and Mourne, opposite the ancient churches to which it gave name." (Reeves' *Cotton*, p. 151.) The old abbey church of Macosquin, repaired in 1826, is now the Protestant parish church.
Obligationes pro Annatis

dat. tertio Kal. Feb., anno viij. Et promissit solvere dictam annatam cum primum illa (beneficia) fuerit assecutus, sub penis Camere, juravit, Collectori in partibus, quia narratur intrusus. (1491-92, f. 107.)


3. Die dicta (xxviii. Maii, 1492), una bulla pro David Omiran [vel Omiran ?], diacono Raptopen., super provisione vicarie par. ecclesia de Cluynac [Clenca] Daren. [recte Deren.] dioec., culius fructus etc. octo marchar. sterilior. etc. non excedunt, vacantis per devolutionem; et in eventum (sic) erectionis unius canoniciatus et prebendae in ecclesia Deren. [recte Deren.], sub dat. Rome, quarto Idus Maii, anno octavo. (F. 285.)

Diversor. Alex. VI.

1493.

1. Die v. dicti mensis (Julii), Donaldus Omirigan, clericus Darin [recte Deren.] dioec., obligavit se Camere pro annata par. ecclesia de Dominica mayna [Donaghmore] dictae dioec., vacantis per devolutionem, cuius fructus etc. seseceim marchar. steriliorum non excedunt; et de qua,

2 Machugelyn.—Recte Mac Uibhilin, now Mac Quillim. The chiefaincy of Dalciada or the Rout was in this family. The head of this family is stated to have come to Ireland among the Welsh adventurers at the time of the English invasion. In time his descendants became the chiefs of the Route. The Four Masters, at the year 1544, record that James and Colla, sons of Alexander Mac Donnell, came with a body of Scotchmen, at the invitation of Mac Quillim to assist him against the O’Rane; but this alliance was soon after succeeded by his own expulsion, for Somhairle Buidhe [Sorley Boy], a younger son of Alexander Mac Donnell, took forcible possession of the Route, about the year 1554, and even established himself in Mac Quillim’s fortresses of Dunluce. (See Reeves’ Colton, pp. 328, 329.)

3 Prioratus mon. B. Marie de Athgeiby.—Now Agivey, a grange, or extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of Aghadowey, half-barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, 6 miles from Coleraine. It appears to have been the site of a religious house, called by some a priory, by others an abbey, the foundation of which, about the beginning of the 7th century, is attributed to St. Goaracus, who afterwards founded a cell at Agha-
dowey. Subsequently it became dependent on the abbey of Macosquin. There are some slight remains of the ancient religious house, with an extensive cemetery. (Lewis’s Topog. Dict.)

4 Lochoneyilt et Lochoneyilt et Lochoneyilt.—The same perhaps as the parish of Loughquhile which takes its name from a lake, on the east edge of which, in the township Lavin Lower, is the churchyard containing the site of the original church. (Reeves’ Down and Connor.)

5 Darrenecayn.—Recte Doire Chaochcain, now Derrykelghan, a parish in the co. Antrim and bar. of Dunluce Lower, dioec. of Connor. This church must have been founded soon after the spread of Christianity in Ireland, inasmuch as its first minister was brother to St. Mochay [Bishop of Mahee island], who died in the year 497. The first word of the compound Doire Chaochcain signifies “an oak-wood;” the other is a proper name, signifying “purblind.” The Ul. Vis. states that the rectory was appropriated to Kells or Woodburne; but according to the Antrim Inq. of 1605, the Prior of Down was seized, at the Dissolution, of the “rectory of Derrighan in the toun of Ballinlagh in the Rowte.” (Reeves’ Ecc. Ant., p. 78, note 2.)

6 Kyllagnyn.—Desertegray.

1494.


1497.


1499.

1. Die xxvj. dicti (Aug.), dns. Johannes Macgyllabryde, canonicus Rapotensis, principalis, oblig^t se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii Cell[i]enigre ord. S. Aug., Deren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. sexdecim marchar. sterlongorum etc. non excedunt, per obitum quondam Johannis

1494-95, f. 169.

1 Faoccanmayl.—Now Faughanvale, a parish in the co. of Londonderry and bar. of Tirkellan. In the Taxation of 1322-6 it is called Noongail which correctly enough represents its Irish name, Nua congail, "Nova habitatio." In the Rental of the see of Derry (1397) it appears as Fochwayll, which is not unlike the name given in the annat text. (Rec. ves' Collon, p. 79.)
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1500.


1501.

1. Die xviij. eiusdem (Aug.), dns. Mauritius Oquerwolan [O'Carolan], canonicus ecclesie Deren., principalis, obligat se Camere Apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesie Deren., cuius et illius annexorum fructus etc. quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum se eo. ext., valorem annuum etc. non excedunt, vacaturi per privationem dni. Patritii Macbloscaeydh, eiusdem ecclesie decani, in forma iuris in partibus faciendam. Et mandatur conferri dictus decanatus, in eventum (sic) privationis huiusmodi, eidem dno. Mauritio sub dat. Rome, sexto Idus Julii, anno nono. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam Collectori in partibus infra tres menses a die privationis huiusmodi computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. (1501-02, f. 7.)

Diversor. Julii. II.

1510.


1511.


Diversor. Leonis X.

1516.

1. Dicta die (9 Dec.), dns. Niellanie (sic) Omulfayl, canonicus Rapotensis, obligavit se pro annata monasterii Collenigre [recte Colleenigre]
Cister. or. [recte Ord. S. Aug.], Derensis dioec., vacantis certo modo; cuius fructus sexdecim marchar. sterlimgorum non excedunt. Et provideri mandatur, sub dat. quinto Nonas Maii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more Ibernico. -Restituta [bulla] per L. Amerinum, quia narrat intrsum. (1516, f. 67.)

1517.
1. Dicta die (1 Junii), Jacobus Megnasenan [Mac Gilsenan], canonicus Clocorensis, obligavit se [pro annata] rectorie de Drumer, et alterius etiam de Drumer, ac alterius de Kilichadir, perpetuarum vicariarum parochialium ecclesiarum Clochoren et Deren., respective dioec., vacantium certo modo; quorum insimul fructus sexdecim marchar. sterlimgorum non excedunt. Et provideri mandatur sub dat. uno Kal. Junii, anno quinto. Et promiss solvere Collectori in partibus, more Ibernico. Juravit. (1517, f. 154.)

1521.

Diversor. Clementis VII.

1529.
1. Die xvij. dicti (Juliij), dns. Benardus (sic) Oduagayn [O'Duggan], Hibernicus, clericis Darenseis (recte Deren.) dioec., principalis etc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie et perpetue vicarie par ecclesie.

1517, f. 154.
1. Bodobuain.—A corrupt form of the Irish name Booth Domnailig, "Casa domnici," now Bodoney Upper and Lower, parishes in the co. of Tyrone and bar. of Strabane Upper. The Tripart. Life of St. Patrick relates that while at Dagart in the territory of Madphula that saint founded seven churches, of which Bethh-Domnach was one. (Reeves' Colton.)
Dr. Mac Caithy says that "Aithhein, the patron of this church, was sixth in descent from Cola Menu (one of the three of that name by whom Navan Fort, Armagh, was raised about A.D. 350), and consequently flourished in the second quarter of the sixth century. (Geneal. SS., B. L. 374 h.) Yet in a fabricated List of the Patrician Household appended to the Tripartite and the Geneal. of SS. (ubi supra) he is given as Patrick's cook!" At the Dissolution this rectory was approprioate to the priory of Dungiven. The ancient site and cemetery are in Glenron townland, Upper Bodoney.
2. Descrivs? — Desert da croich, "desert (hermitage) of two (adjacent) territories," DesertCreight parish, Dunghan barony, county Tyrone, dioec. of Armagh. It is valued at 2 marks 3s. 4d. in the Taxation where it is called Dissertaedrua. (1590-21, f. 111.)
1. Drumer rectory.—Perhaps Dromore, a parish in the barony of Omagh East, county of Tyrone, and diocese of Clogher.
2. Drumer perpetual vicarage.—Perhaps the perpetual vicarage of Drumer named above.
3. Kilichadir?, called also Kellaharrgl, Perhaps Kyicheyrell, now Termoneamongan, the most westerly parish in the co. of Tyrone, dioec. of Derry. (See Reeves' Colton, p. 72, note c.)
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de Cannis [Camus] Daren [recte Deren.] dioc., vacantis certo modo; cuius fructus octo marchar. sterilorum non excedunt. Et providetur eidem, sub dat. non Junii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere debita annatam infra sex menses, aut docere de non habita possessione, sub penis Camere; et iuravit etc. Restituta [fuit bulla], quia Hibernicus, et narratur intrusus. (1529-30, f. 36.)

1530.


1531.

1. Dicta die (17 Feb.), D. Eugenius Odecarti [O'Dogherty], clericus Darenis [recte Derensis], obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata

1530-31, f. 25.

1 Cillmiaenain. — Recte Cill-mic-Ne-nain, now Kilmacrenan, a parish in the barony of that name, co. Donegal and diocese of Raphoe. In the Taxation the portion of rector and vicar is valued at 2 marks £s. 4d. The bishop's portion in the same, 20s. “Codex B. of Reeves’ Adamnan” (p. 247) gives as one of St. Columba’s sisters: Mincoloth, mater filiorum Enain, quorum unus Calman dictur. The original (Mothers of Ir. SS., B. L. 372c) has: Mincoloth (=pura fama), mathair mac Nemain, et Chobrain cusc Chobrain, Mincoloth, mother of the sons of Nemain, i.e. Colman and Cobran, (Cf. Colman, son of Nemain, Homonymous Lists, ibid. 367c.) Hence Mincoloth was neither sister of Columba, nor wife of Ean. Quorum etc., arose from the writer being unaware that Chobrain was written over Chobmain (on blank) end of previous line.)

With the B. L. manuscript before him, Colgan (Adamnan, p. 247) reads Nemain; omits Cobran (for the reason just given); and doubts not Keil-mac-Eanain is=Celia-filiorum-Enani. But another proof of his independent search, on the preceding folio (p. 309g), the son of Ean is among the Ir. SS. who were only sons.” (Annals of Ulster, Vol. II., ed. Mac Carthy, p. 474-5.)

Diversor. Pauli III.

1535.


* In the bull Toriclettus is written Torelettus.
APPENDIX

1407-1555.

18 Aug., 1407.

Rectv. of Drumachose.—The rectory of the parish church of Durnroes alias Ros [recte Drumachoss alias Roe] in the diocese of Derry, called a corbonia,* the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed xxx. marks stg., is of lay patronage, is vacant at present by the death of John Metchaigh [Mac Teige], and is so long void that the right of collation to it has, according to the statutes of the Lateran council, legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see. Gregory XII. desiring to confer a special favour on Maurice O'Ceathain [O'Cane], canon of Derry, who had been on trustworthy evidence commended to him as of blameless life and conversation, sent a mandate dated Viterbo xv. Kal. Sept., an. 1°, to the archbishop of Armagh, and the bishops of Vesprix and Clogher enjoining them, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu altios, if matters be as represented, provided that no one has a specially acquired right therein, to confer said rectory, with all its rights and appurtenances by apostolic authority, on said Maurice and assign it to him.

*Corbonia.—This Irish term is equivalent to the Latin term Plebania, concerning which Du Cange tells us that "Plebania est majus quam Rectoria, habet sub se capellas, et dignitatem esse patiunt interpres."

7th Nov., 1407.

Deanery of Derry.—The above deanery which has care of souls, is elective, the fruits etc. of which do not exceed annually xxx. marks stg., has been and is now void because of the late William Mackathmayl [generally anglicised Mac Cavel and latinized Cavallus] while in possession of the rectory with care of souls of the parish church of Urney, having been canonically collated to the deanery of Derry, continued, contrary to the Constitution "Excrabilis," to hold it together with the rectory aforesaid. Pope Gregory XII., by bull dated Sienna, 7th Ides of Nov., anno 1°, ordered it to be conferred on, and assigned to, Eugene Macmeanman Ydronnall [O'Donnell], canon of Raphoe and scholar of Canon and Civil Law. (Reg. Greg. XII.)

20 July, 1409.

The deanery of Derry, a dignity major after the pontifical, with care of souls, and valued at not more than 40 marks stg., yearly, has been and is now vacant because Donald Macgillibride, then rector of Tech-Baeithin [Tangibhyne], dio. of Raphoe, having got possession of said deanery, to which he had been canonically collated, held together with the same, for a month or more, the aforesaid rectory, contrary to the constitution "Excrabilis" of John XXII., Alexander V. by bull dated Pisa, xiii. Kal. Augt., an. 2, addressed to the archbishop of Pisa, the bishop of Raphoe and Dermot Ooyney, canon of Killala, commanded them to confer said deanery, whether vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, on Eugene Macmeanman Ydronnall, canon of Raphoe, who had been commended to him as of blameless life and conversation etc. There is the customary clause: provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. (Reg. Alex. V., an. 1°, lib. 5°, f. 48, No. 138.)

* Theachbudhain.—" Recte Tech-Baethin, Baethin's house." This was Baethin of Lona, so called because he was a companion, relative, and disciple of St. Columba, and governed the monastery for four years after that saint's death: he died the 9th of June, 600." (Joyce's Irish Names, etc.)

† Resolve thus: Mac Meanman Ydronnall.

29 Dec., 1410.

Abbey of Cella Nigra, Derry.—This abbey, which belonged to the Regular Canons of St. Austin, being vacant by the demise of its abbot, Odo, in portibus illis, and reserved to the pope, he made choice of Philip * Magrabortaid, a canon of that house, expressly professed in the order, and a priest, recommended to him on trustworthy testimony, de religiosis aulo, litterarum scientia, vite munditia, etc. Philip's bull of provision to the vacant abbey was dated Bovonia, 11th of the Kalends of Jan. anno 1°.

* Magrabortaid.—Mac Roarty.

25 July, 1411.

Rectv. of Drummagh.—The rectory of the parish church of Drumogha [recte Drumagha] alias "dorsum arice," now Drumragh] being vacant by the death of Maurice Mackachmayl [generally anglicised Mac Cavel and latinized Cavallus] extra curiam, John XXIII. desirous of conferring a special favour on Odo Macachmall, clerk of this diocese, who has been commended to him on trustworthy testimony, commanded by bull dated Rome, at S. Peter's, VIII. Kal. Augt., an. 2, the bishops of Oloren and Clogher, and the archdeacon of the same, if said rectv. the yearly fruits of which do not exceed viii. marks stg., should he void as above mentioned, or in any other way, etc., to confer it on said Odo by apostolic authority, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Stephæ (gratis) pro Deo, de Prato. Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 2°, lib. 18, f. 277.)
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DERRY.

8 Nov., 1411.

Per. vic. of Maghera.—The per. vicar of the parish church of * Rathluraich [Maghera] dioc. of Derry, being vacant at present by the demise of Philip * Macloochagan [Mageoghegan] extra Ro. curam, John XXIII., in view of the merits of Enas Macloochagan, priest of the same dioc., who had been on reliable testimony recommended to him, desiring to grant him a special favour, sent on mandate, dated Rome apud S. Petrum, VI. Id. Nov., an. 2°, to the bishop of Lurcian, and the dean of Armagh and Clogher to confer said per. vicarage, the annual fruits etc. of which do not exceed iii. marks stg. on said Enas, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 2°, lib. 18, f. 219.)

* Rathluraich.—"That is "Lurach's fort," the ancient name of this diocese, prefixed, and the last word omitted, makes Maghera, the modern name. The church was called after its patron St. Lurach, and the festival was observed on 17th of Feb. (Reeves' Colton, note p. 4)*.

† Four Masters ad. an. 1415, p. 823.

21st Dec., 1411.

Rect. of Longfield.—The rectory of the par. church of Leamkaill [rede Leam coll, i.e. "the elm wood," now Longfield], dioc. of Derry, is now vacant by the resignation of Simon Ybuill [O'Boyle], freely made into the hands of John, bishop of Derry, and accepted by him. John XXIII., wishing to confer a special favour on Cuchonnac Oryhill?, clerk of this dioc., in consideration of his merits, sent a mandate dated Rome at S. Peter's XII. Kal. Jan., an. 2°, directing the bishop of Lurcian, the dean of Derry and John Okassalaid, canon of the same, to confer on, and assign to Cuchonnac the above rectory, the annual fruits etc. of which do not exceed vi. marks stg., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Franciscus (gratis) pro Dec. de Agello.

2 Feb., 1412.

Per. vic. of Cappagh.—The per. vicarage of Cappagh * [Cappagh], the yearly income of which does not exceed 6 marks stg., being vacant by the death of Paul Macnourth [Macnarty], John XXIII., by bull dated Rome etc. 4th of the Names of Feb., an. 2°, ordered the bishop of Lurcian, the dean of Derry and John Okassalaid to confer it, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, on Cuchonnac † Obyuil [O'Boyle], who says that he comes of noble race on that estate, and has been recommended to the pope on trustworthy testimony. Notwithstanding that the pope lately provided said Cuchonnac to the rectory of the par. church of Leamkaill [rede Leam coll, now Longfield], and has licensed him to hold it for five years together with the aforesaid per. vicarage. Provided that said vicarage and rectory shall not in the meantime be defrauded of their due services, nor the care of souls therein be in any way neglected. The pope will also, et ego quisnam ? Cuchonnac shall give and bound to give up whichever of the two benefices named above he first received, and which est tunc is decreed to be vacant. (Reg. Jo. 28, an. 2°, lib. 18, f. 170.)

* Cappagh.—The name In Irish is Caapep, which signifies "a plot of land laid out for tillage. It is still a living word in Connaught. The cemetery and site of the old church are in the townland Dunmullan. (Reeves' Colton, note p. 4.)*

† Some (Irish) proper names of men were formed by prefixing the word con, a hound or dog, to the name of a place or some substantive, Cu-Chonnacht.—A former bishop of Connaught. (Irish Topog. Poems, Introduction 56.)

10 March, 1412.

Rect. of Moville.—The above rectory of the par. church of Magbili alias Northbourg [Moville alias Ngill], dioc. of Derry, and of lay patronage, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed x. marks stg., is so long vacant by the demise of Donald Maglaidainc that the right of collation to it has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see. John XXIII., desiring to grant a special grace to Robert Makellais, clerk of this diocese, who has been dispensed super defectu sacerdotii de soluto genitus et soluta, so that he might be promoted to all holy orders and hold a benefice, even with care of souls, and has on trustworthy testimony been recommended to him, sent a mandate bearing date Rome, apud S. Petrum, VI. Id. Mart. XXIII., secundus, to the bishop of Volterra, the archdeacon of Raphoe and the official of Derry that, if the facts were as stated, they, or any two or one of them, per se vel altum seu altos, should confer on said Robert the aforesaid rectory, whether vacant as above mentioned, or in any other way etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 2, lib. 18, f. 6.)

* Northburgh.—"In 1395 Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, erected in Inishowen a fortress which the Irish called Cullinna, " New-castle," and vacated the same, known by the name of Greencastle. . . . The ruins of Greencastle are situate in the parish of Lower Moville, opposite and across the Point of which is the entrance of Lough Foyle." (Reeves' Colton, p. 58, note x.)

10 April, 1412.

Vicarage of Faham.—The above benefice, in the diocese of Derry, being void by the demise extra curiam of Metrach Omnagisau [O'Morrison], pope John XXIII. desiring to confer a special favour on John Olaiois [O'Lacy], priest of the diocese of Raphoe, who is recommended
to him on trustworthy testimony, sent a mandate of the IIII of the Ides of April, the second year of his pontificate, to the Bishop of Volterra, S. Maurice Odomnial, canon of Raphoe, and the official of Derry, that they, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or another, or others, whether said vicarage, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed six marks sterling, is vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, should confer it on, and assign it to, said John by apostolic authority, provided that at the date of these presents no one has an especially acquired right therein. (Reg. John XXIII.)

24 July, 1413.

Per. vicarage of Urney.—It was made known to John XXIII., on the part of Donald Machabaird [Mac Ward], priest of the dioec. of Derry, that the per. vicarage of Furnage'* [Ureney] of the same dioec. being vacant by the resignation of John Ochasanial troely made into the hands of John, bishop of Derry, and by him accepted, was by his ordinary authority conferred on said Donald, who, in virtue of said collation, obtained possession of the same. Donald is, however, doubtful ex certis causis that his position holds good, and, as the pope has heard, the said per. vicarage is known to be still vacant. In consideration, however, of Donald's merits, wishing to grant him a special favour, he, by bull dated S. Anthony's, without the walls of Florence, VIII. Kal. Aug., an. IIII., directed the bishop of Auguston., John Ochasanial, canon of Armagh, and the official of Derry, whether said per. vicarage, the annual fruits etc. of which do not exceed x. marks stg., should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to confer it on said Donald. Franciscus (gratis) pro Doco, de Agellis.

* Furnage.—'Now the parish of Urney in the county of Tyrone, baronies of Strabane Lower and Omagh West. The Irish word ernáide primarily means "a prayer," and secondarily an "oratory," as proseúk in Greek signifies both the devotion and the place of it. . . . The present church is noticed in the Feilire of Zengus as "Ernálde of Magh-Ith." (Reeves' Collon, note e, pp. 16, 17.)

17 Nov., 1413.

Per. vic. of Tamlachfinlagan.—It was represented to John XXIII., in behalf of Nemas Mackenan, priest of the dioec. of Derry, that some time ago the per. vicarage of Tamlachfinlagan being vacant by the death extra Romanam curiam of Laurence Micalmer, said Nemas, who was then dispensed super defectus natalium, in virtue of certain letters of the late pope Innocent VII., as he was called in his obedience, drawn up in the form customary with him pro pauperibus clericis beneficandis, obtained the expectation of a benefice with or without cure in the collation of the bishop of Derry; the above named benefice being then vacant, and in the collation of said bishop, he accepted it within legitimate time, and was provided to it during the life time of said Innocent. But as said Nemas doubts for certain reasons that said accoplation and provision hold good, and as the pope (Jo. 29) has heard that said vicarage is known to be as yet vacant, desiring to grant a special favour to Nemas, he, by bull dated Bologna 15 Kal. Dec., 1413, commanded that said vicarage, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed x. marks stg., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, should be conferred on said Nemas. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 4°, lib. 40, f. 84.)

Tamlachfinlagan.—This parish is in the barony of Keenagh, county of Londonderry. The patron of this parish is thus noticed in the calendar of the O'Clyers: "Flannagh of Tamlagh-Finnloga in Clanchet of Glenn-given," 3 Jan. He seems to have been the monk *Findugamer,* who, according to Adamnan, was interposed in the island of Hiberna to save St. Columbkille's life. (Reeves' Collon, note, pp. 75, 79.)

2 March, 1414.

Per. vic. of Aghadowey.—The above per. vicarage was freely resigned by its incumbent, Cristinimus O'Luain [Lamb], for the purpose of exchanging it for another benefice, but as the proceedings were tainted by simony, no legitimate exchange was effected; the vicarage is canonically vacant, but held de facto by said Cristinus. John XXIII. desiring to grant a favour to Eugone Okairean, a clerk of the diocese of Derry, of whose integrity of life and conversation he has received trustworthy testimony, and who some time ago was dispensed by apostolic authority super defectus natalium quem patitur de soluto genitis et soluta so that he might be promoted to all even holy orders, and hold a benefice with cure, sent a mandate dated as below, to the prior of Dungiven, Donald Ocurrane and Henry Odubayll, canons of Derry, that they or any two or one of them, per se et alium etc., said Cristinus and all who de jure should be summoned being cited, whether said vicarage, the yearly income of which does not exceed v. marks stg., is vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, to confer it on, with all its rights and appurtenances, on said Eugene, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Given at Bologna, vi. lib. Mart., an. IV. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. IV., lib. 86, f. 169.)

Achadhadhag. —Recte Achadh —Dubhthaigh. —Dubthagh's field, now Aghadowey. "The two Guaires were its patron saints. They are thus noticed in connection with this church in the calendar of the O'Clyers: Jan. 9, "Guaire Beg of Achadh-Dubhthaigh in Moy-Li, on the
edge of the Bann; son of Lasren of the race of Colla-Uaíis." Again, Jan. 22, "Guaire Mor of Achaďu-Dubthaigh on the edge of the Bann." (Reeves' Colton, note w, p. 80.)

In the Rentale of the see of Derry made during its vacancy by the translation of John Dongan to Down, and during its visitation by John Colton, Abp. of Armagh, then Custos of its spiritualities and temporalities, Aghadowey is valued pro tertis episcopaliis yearly at iij. mares. The Rentale is dated thus: factum in civitate Deiresis, octavo die mensis Octobris Anno dominii Mmcxxcco nonagesimo septimo.

2 March, 1414.

Per. vic. of * Ballynascreen.—As the above per. vicarage is vacant by the death of Isaac Magallyn [Mac Allen], John XXIII., in consideration of the merits of Philip Ochegegan, deacon of this dioc. of Derry, recommended to him on trust-worthy testimony, desiring to confer on him a special favour, sent a mandate dated Bologna VI. Non. Mar., an° 4°, to the bishop of Augusten., and the deans of Armagh and Clogher, to confer the above per. vicarage, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed v. marks stg., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, on said Philip, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 4°, lib. 38, f. 50.)

* Balanascone.—Recte Bails na scrime, "town of the shrine," called Serin Colaismille in Tir Eochain by the Four Masters at 1293. The ruins of the old church stand in the cemetery on the N. side of the Moycla, in Moneycone, one of the "two towns of Ballynascreen." (Reeves' Colton, pp. 88, 83, note s.)

25 March, 1414.

Rectv. of Aghadowey.—The above rectory was vacant by reason that Donald Okartean, per. vicar of Bencor [Banagher], dioc. of Derry, on whom it had been canonically conferred, held both benefices together for a month or more without a dispensation, contrary to the canons. John XXIII., desiring to confer a special favour on Patrick O’Dwalla, clerk of this dioc., who, as he says, is in the 23rd year of his age, in consideration of his merits, by bull dated Bologna, VIII. Kal. April, an° 4°, commanded the bishop of Volterra, the dean of Derry and John Ochaśanlay, canon of the same, whether said rectory, the yearly income of which does not exceed six marks stg., should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, to confer it on said Patrick, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Notwithstanding said Patrick’s deficiency in age. Provided that the rectory shall not on that account be defrauded of its due services, nor the care of souls therein be in any way neglected. (Reg Jo. 23, an° 4°, lib. 38, f. 25.)

*Bendcor.—Called in the Taxation of 1521 Bencharra. At page 35 of Colton's Visitations it appears as Benchor, and in the Rental which is attached to this record the name is written Bangorta, and thus helps to prove the identity of Benchor as aforesaid. This place which is now known as Banagher is in the barony of Keenagh, about fourteen miles S.E. of Derry. The ruins of this Irish church are by far the most interesting in the diocese. Bannachur or Banagher [Banagher] is a modification of heann, and signifies uncommon, or pointed hills or rocks, and sometimes merely a peaked hill. (See Reeves’ Colton, and Joyce’s Irish Names.)

2 March, 1414.

Rectv. of Comber.—* Patrick Olin [Lamb] represented to John XXIII. that having been dispensed by apostolic authority super defectis natalium quiaz pa’titut de soluto genitus et soluta, the rectory of Comor * [Comber] being vacant by the demise of Dermot Ooachan [recto Ooachtain, now O’Kane], John, archbishop of Armagh, of good memory, to whom the right of collation had devolved, collated and provided him thence, and in virtue of said collation etc. he obtained possession of and same. He, however, doubts ex certis causa that his collation and provision hold good. The pope undertaking that the said rectory is still vacant, desiring to grant a special favour to said Patrick, sent a mandate dated Bononle VI. Non. Mar., an° 4°, to the bishop of Augusten., Donat O الكرالان [O’Carolan] and Maurice Ocandaelad, canons of Derry, si est titls, that they or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, should confer the above rectory, the yearly fruits etc. of which don’t exceed IV. marks stg., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, on said Patrick, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an° 4, lib. 40, f. 34.)

* The correct Irish name of this place is "Co- mar," a word which is compound of cum, ‘together,’ and bier, “water,” and denotes a place where two or more rivers meet, or where a river falls into a larger body of water. . . The (Protestant) parish church of Upper Comer occupies the old site in the townland of Lumber near the place where the Glinrandle river runs into the Faughan. (Reeves’ Colton, note 2, pp. 85, 85.)

4th April, 1414.

Rectv. of Enrigal.—* The above named rectory, the yearly income of which does not exceed four marks stg., is now vacant by the demise of Odo Othomaltad outside the Roman curia. John XXIII. desiring to grant a special favour to Eugene Okairtean [Ocarin], clerk of this dioc. of Derry, commanded him to him for his integrity of life and conversation etc., in view of his merits, by bull dated Bologna, 2 Non. Apr., an° 4, addressed to the bishop of Augusten., and two others, commanded them to confer said rectory
on him, who had been dispensed super defectum natualium quem paupertur de soluto genus et soluta, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Notwithstanding that the pope had some time ago made provision to said Eugene of the per. vicarage of Aghadufaid [Aghadowey] of the same diocese, the yearly income of which does not exceed v. marks stg. Provided that said rectory and per. vicarage shall not on that account be defrauded of their due services, nor the care of souls therein be in any way neglected. (Reg. Jo. 23, an. 4°, lib. 38, f. 72.)

* Erigal.—The Irish word “Aireagal,” primarily signifies “an apartment” or “habitation.” . . . Sometimes, like the words fast, but, it was adopted in ecclesiastical use, and was either simply or in composition denoting a church. The present church was anciently Aireagal Adamnan. St. Adamnan being the patron of it, the name, and site of the church stands on the towndale Ballintemple, south of which is a spot marked on the Ordnance Map, “St. Adamn’s rock.” St. Adamnan and Eunan are the vagier forms under which St. Adamnan of books is known in Ireland and Scotland. (Reeves’ Colton, note j, pp. 86, 81.)

22 May, 1414.

**Canonry and prebend of Derry**—John XXIII. desiring to grant a special favour to Eugene Okairtean, of whose integrity of life and conversation he has received trustworthy testimony, and who, as he says, has for three years or threeneboul, stood a canon and civil law in various places in those parts, in view of his merits confers on him a canonry in the cathedral of Derry, and reserves to him a prebend, if such he now vacant, or shall be vacant, which he, or his legally constituted proctor, shall willingly accept within a month after its vacancy shall be known to them; the pope strictly forbidding that the same chapels, or others to whom the appointment, presentation etc. of such prebend belongs to dispose of it before said Eugene or his proctor shall have declared their mind thereupon. Notwithstanding that the pope has some time ago made provision to said Eugene of the per. vicarage of Aghadowey and rectory of Erigal in this diocese, the annual revenue of which does not exceed nine marks stg., and has dispensed him to hold them together as long as he lives. Nulli ergo etc. Datum Bononic, XI. Kal. Junii, anno quarto. (Reg. Jo. 23, No. 167, f. 114.)

28 Feb., 1415.

**Rectory of Tamlaghtmacneach**.—It was represented to John XXXIII., in behalf of Odo O’Crilly, O’Colton, the dean of Derry, that some time ago the rectory of the par. church of Tamlaghtmacneach [Tamlaght O’Crilly], of the same dioe, being vacant by the death of John Macracchan, John, bishop of Derry, of good memory, by his ordinary authority provided him to it; in virtue of which provision having obtained possession of the same, he has held it for two years and more, and still holds it pectoral and by right. But as said Odo doubts, for certain reasons that his collation and provision hold good, and, as the pope has heard, said rectory is known to be still vacant as before, he, desiring to confer a favour on said Odo, in consideration of his merits, by bull dated Constance, VII. Kal. Martii, an. V°, and addressed to the bishop of Arezzo, John Olcherean and Maurice Macbolgagay, canons of Derry, ordered that said rectory, the yearly income of which does not exceed III. marks stg., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, should be conferred on, and assigned to said Odo, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Datum Constance, VII. Kal. Mart. an. V°. Stes. (Maurice) Tuohy O'Drath of Drach, dean of Derry.

* Tamlaghtmacneach.—In the rentals in Colton’s Visitations this benefice is called Tamlaght Me’finagh and Tamlaght Meninach. The parish is now called Tamlaght O’Crilly, from the O’Crillys who settled here at an early period. The family Ui Cormlaciat集成电路 seems to have come hither from Connaught, for they were a branch of the M’Dermots of Moynagh. The cemetery, with a roofless church, which occupies the site of an older, is in the townland of Drummacaeun, beside the wretched hamlet Tamlaght. (C.R. Sur. Londond., S. 33; Reeves’ Colton, p. 81.)

10 Dec., 1417.

**Rectory of Clonca**.—David Ommugisin [O’Morrison], rector of Clonca, having obtained the rectory of Clonmany, retained Clonca with it for more than a month, contrary to the constitution Exscreabilis, thereby incurring the voidance of Clonca. The knowledge of this coming to John XXIII., he commissioned certain judges, if said rectory were vacant in the way alleged, and that no one then had a special right therein, to confer it on Saloman O’Brolchain. Afterwards, however, when said Saloman was already in possession of this benefice, in virtue of pope John’s mandate, Luke Omlmöchear [O’Mulmochery], calling himself a clerk of this diocese, hindered him from enjoying the peaceable possession of the same, and from receiving its income. To obtain relief from these unjust vexations, and others greater still with which said Saloman has been menaced, he, simplicitate ductus, and by the persuasion of others, who said that they would take the responsibility on themselves, consented to let said Luke have one half the revenues of the benefice; moreover it was said by some that said rectory, which has dependent on it several petty parishes, to which there are perpetual vicars appointed, not removable, save on cause shown, is called a plebania, and is usually governed by canons of Derry cathedral, although it was not expressed in pope John’s letters; it is also said that this rectory is void not in the way al-
15th Dec., 1417.

The priory of St. Mary of Dungiven, a house of Regular Canons of St. Austin, vacant by the resignation of its prior, John Omurigaid, into the hands of his convent, was reserved to Pope John XXIII. who however died before he had provided any one to the same, but as said reservation still remained in force his immediate successor Pope Martin V., desiring to confer a special favour on Philip Omurigaid, a priest and canon of said priory, and, as he says, expressly professed in the said order, in consideration of his integrity of life and conversation, and other merits for which he is recommended to him, in whatsoever way said priory, which is conventual, not dependant on any other religious house, and the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed XII. marks, is vacant, provided that its appointment is at his disposal for this time, confers it with all its rights and appurtenances, by apostolic authority, on him, and provides him thereto. Notwithstanding etc. Given at Constance the 3rd of the Ides of Dec. anno primo. The Bishop of Civitan., the Abbot of Derry and the Dean of the same were commanded, all, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, to induct said Philip into corporal possession of said priory. (Reg. Martini V., an. i°, lib. 6, f. 210.)

15 Jan., 1418.

Mon. of S. Columba, Derry.—In the bull of John XXIII. providing Philip, then canon of the monastery of St. Sevrus, diocese of Bologna, to the abbacy of Cellae Nigrae, Derry, it was stated that it was vacant by the death of abbot Odo. Subsequently said Philip being in doubt that such was the case—that, perhaps, the vacancy was owing to the death of abbot Maurice, laid the matter before Martin V., who by bull Perinde vaeve dated Constance XVIII. Kal. Feb., an. i°, granted that the aforesaid provision should from the date of these presents have full force and validity in omnibus et per omnia, even though the vacancy aforesaid was not due to the death of said Odo etc. (Reg. Mart. V., No. 190, f. 80.)

15 March, 1419.

Per. vic. of Cloncha.—A mandate dated the 15th March, an. ii°, was sent to the abbot of Macesquin by Martin V., bidding him to confer the above per. vicavgeo, vacant by the demise of Patrick O'mulclochar [O'Mulcheonery], the yearly income of which does not exceed seven marks, on Solomon Oharchan, priest of the diocese of Derry, if after a diligent examination he should find him fit, whether it was vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a specially acquired right therein. Given as above. (Reg. Martini V., etc.)

* Cloncha.—Cinain cata, "battle field," not noticed in any ancient Irish authority.

Near Malin Head is a spot where patrons used to be held on St. John's Eve and the Assumption in honour of St. Mallogh. (Paroch. Survey, vol. ii., p. 81; Reeves' Colton, n. p. 67.) The Ulster Inquest says that one of the herinaghs of church lands in this parish was O'Hartan.

5 May, 1419.

Rec. of Banagher.—Martin V. having heard that the rectory of S. Murian [? or Mirian] of Beauch [Banagher] was vacant by the death extra Romanam curiam of Comedinus Ohegyll, desiring to confer a favour on John Okeartean, priest of this diocese of Derry, in consideration of his merits, by bull dated Florence, III. Non. May, an. ii°, directed the bishop of Oloren., the dean of Clogher and Maurice Mac Blokayed [Mac Closkey], canon of Derry, that they, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, should confer said recty. the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed six marks stg., whether vacant as before mentioned, or in any other way, on said John, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. (Reg. Mart. V., No. 200, f. 4.)

17th May, 1419.

Rec. of * Desertegney.—The rectory named above being vacant by the resignation of Nemeas Oghbayn [Gillana-naemh O'Gowan] into the hands of the late Tomolizin Michbosgaidh [Tomol-tach McClokey], dean of Derry, and accepted by him in virtue of special power granted to him by John, late archbishop of Armagh, the see of Derry being then vacant, Martin V. sent a mandate dated Florence XVI. Kal. Jun., an. ii°, to Maurice Maichbosgaidh, Eugene Macmaconne, respectively canons of Derry and Raphoe, and another, bidding them, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or another or others, whether the above recty. should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, . . . to confer it
on, and assign it to Patrick Magrodagh, clerk of the diocese of Derry, who on trustworthily testimony had been recommended to him for his blameless life and conversation etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Notwithstanding that said Patrick patitur defectum etatis, being but in the 23rd year of his age, the pope dispensing him so that he may freely and lawfully accept and hold said rectory. Provided that it shall not on that account had defrauded of its due services, nor the cure of souls therein be in any way neglected. Dat. ut supra. Franciscus (gratis) pro Deo, de Agello. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 2. lib. ... f. 16.)

* Discernery or "hermitage."—Hibernae Disivit Emania, "Eneas's desert." Colgan reckons it among Colges of Donegal. The Ulster Inquest says that the ancient herenaghs were the Magradas—perhaps the surname Magrodaghgi given above is an older form of that name. (See Reeves' Colton, pp. 64-67.)

Doctor Mac Carthy says: desert (hermitage) of (St.) Eicaen (son of Cu-cathrac—canis civitatis—see feast)=desert on the 24th of June, anno 2°, if on diligent examination he should find said Maurice fit, to confer on him, and provide him to said rectory, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed, as he asserts, VII. marks stg., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Dat. ut supra. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 2. 2°, lib. ... f. 301, No. 200.)

* Fathym mara.*—"This name was framed in memory of St. Muir, the founder of the church, who flourished at the close of the sixth century. His festival was the 1st of March, and he was held in special veneration by the Cnile-Eoghain." (Ross' Colton's Restonim.)

1 Mention the name Eowrei O'Dunnygall, which seems to be another form of Rogerhus Odubhgyall found above. Dr. Reeves says: "In Ireland the vulgar form which the name assumes is Doyd, in Scotland Dougal and Dungald." (Reeves' Colton, p. 46.)

16th June, 1419.

Per. vic. of Moville.—It was stated that the above benefice, the jus patronatus which belongs to some lay people, is now so long vacant by the death of Dionisius Ogormall [O'Gormelly] that the right of collation to it has lapsed to the apostolic see. Martin V. sent a mandate dated XVI. Kal. July, an. 2°, to Eugene Macmeanmanybhomhaull [Mac Meanman

O'Donell], canon of Raphoe, the official of the same, and another, that they, or any two or one of them, should confer said benefice, whether vacant in the way asserted, or in other way, on David Omaelmuchoiridh, clerk of the diocese of Derry, provided the right of collation has lapsed to the apostolic see, and that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein—the yearly fruits etc. of said vicarage do not exceed x. marks. Dat. ut supra. (Reg. Martini V., etc.)

18 June, 1419.

Per. vicarage of Fahan.—It appears from a bull of Martin V. that Baldassar, called in his obedience John XXIII., having heard that the per. vicarage of Fahan, vicarage, etc. of Deghvy, then vacant by the demise of *Matrach Omurgusian [O'Morrison] extra di. curiam, sent mandatory letters to certain judges to confer it on, and assign it to John Olasi, priest of the diocese of Raphoe, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that then no one had a special right therein. Now, it having been reported on the part of said Olasi to pope Martin that after he had obtained said per. vicarage and was for some years in peaceable possession of the same, Donald Oluban [O'Tone], calling himself a clerk of said dioc., despoiled him of said per. vicarage and its possession of facto; intruded himself therein; has held and still holds it unduly. Thereupon the pope considering that injurate spoliatus restitutionis est beneficio successendium, wishing to confer on said John, in view of his merits, a special favour, since he John says that owing to the power of said Donald in the diocese of Ferry he has no hope of receiving there a full measure of justice, sent a mandate to the pope, dean and official of Raphoe that they, or any two or one of them, per se, vel alium seu aliis, Donald and others etc. being cited, and Olasi restored to possession, siculi visum fuerit, to hear the case and duly decide it, and cause what they decree to be, under penalty of eclesiastical censure, firmly observed. Moreover, if they should find said per. vicarage, etc. of Deghvy fruits etc. of which do not exceed, as said John asserts, VIII. marks stg., vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to confer and assign it by apostolic authority on the same. Given at Florence XIII. Kal. July, an. 2°, Graffio Leo.

* Matrach Omurgusian named above is likely identical with Melrach Omurgusian concerning whom Dr. Reeves says: A transcript from Pope Martin V., preserved in Primate Swaine's reg., mentions a Melrach Omurgusian as late perpetual vicar of Fahan, circa, 1430." (Reeves' Colton, note 2, p. 45.)

10 July, 1419.

Fruits etc. of the see of Derry formed
out.—It was represented to Martin V., on the part of John Ocalei, per. vicar of the par. church of Fachain [Fahan], dioc. of Derry, that the yearly income of said benefice does not exceed six marks stg., which are insufficient for his fitting support, for the exercise of the hospitality that's required of him, the payment of episcopal dues, and the discharge of other obligations incumbent on him. If the third part of all the fruits, rents and profits of the said episcopal church of Derry, which before used to be let out to farm to secular clerks by the bishops of same, at a certain yearly pension, but is now unduly possessed by some lay people of those parts, were given to him to farm, he hopes, avextore Domino, that he should be able to redeem and wrest (extrahere) it out of their hands; he is prepared to pay to the Bishops of Derry pro tempore the rent before mentioned. Wherefore he humbly prays that de benignitate apostolica his petition may be granted. Thereupon the pope favourably disposed towards the petitioner, commissioned the official of Derry, if what has been stated be true, to give the aforesaid part to said John to farm for life, at the same pension, to be paid annis singulis, to said Bishops pro tempore existentibus, at stated times to be by said official fixed and determined. Contradictiores per censuram etc. Datum Florense sexto Idus Iulii, anno secundo. Antonius, gratia pro Deo, de Ponto. (Reg. Martini V., ann. 26, lb. 3, f. 272.)

5 Nov., 1490.

Per vicem Donaghmore.—Patrick Obrayn [O’Breen], per. vicar of Donaghmore in the deanery of Mugich [recte * Magh Itha], having freely resigned said benefice into the hands of Arthur, bishop of Clogher, to receive 'cathedratis of the diocese of Derry', then vacant, having, as he said, special faculties thereto from Nicholas, archbishop of Armagh, to whom, during the vacancy of the see of Derry, as is known, belong the right of collation, provision, presentation et omnino disposito of such ecclesiastical benefices as are in the patronage of the bishop of Derry. Said Arthur in virtue of his special faculties having accepted the resignation before mentioned, in virtue of the same faculties conferred the vacant benefice on Geoffrey Odoredi [O’Deery], priest of this dioc. But as said Geoffrey doubts for certain reasons that his collation and provision hold good, and as the pope has heard that said benefice is said to be vacant, desiring to confer a favour on said Geoffrey, who has been much commended to him for his integrity of life and conversation etc., he sent a mandate to the official of Derry, if on diligent examination he should find Geoffrey fit, to confer by apostolical authority this per. vicarage, the yearly income of which does not exceed x. marks stg., on him, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way. Provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. (Reg. Mart. V., No. 307, f. 302.)

* Mag Itha.—A territory now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe.

25 Nov., 1421.

Deanery of Derry.—The above deanery, which is the major dignity post pontificatem in the cathedral of Derry, has care of souls, is elective, but now reserved to the pope, and the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed sixty marks stg., is vacant at present by the demise extra Ro. curiam of Donald Macgillabridi. Martin V., to whom trustworthy information has been given touching the integrity of the life and conversation of John Macmolyn [M’Mulun], priest of this diocese, who, as he says, was some time ago dispensed super defectu natalium quem petitur, de soluto genus et soluto, in consideration of his merits wishing to grant him a special favour, conferred on him, and provided him to the said deanery, whether his letters as before mentioned, or in any other way, . . . Notwithstanding . . . Or that the pope lately by certain letters ordered him to be provided to the per. vicarage of Rosserchen [Rasharkin] and Clones, respectively in the dio. of Connor and Clogher, and of which he has not possession, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed XII. marks stg., and has dispensed with him, if they should, in virtue of said letters, be conferred on him, to receive and hold them together for five years, within which time he shall be bound to give up one of said vicarages simply or de causa perturbationis; and that some time ago he by his letters granted the cure of the division to be conducive to him of a cure with reservation of a prebend in the cathedral of Clogher, and a benefice with or without cure, even if it should be a dignity, personatus or office, but not in a cathedral; neither should the dignity be the principal in a collegiate church, in the collation or any other disposition conjoint or several of the bishop of Clogher, and the dean and chapter, or single canons and persons of said cathedral of Clogher, vacantum, vel vacaturum seu vacaturum . . . dispensing with him, if he resigns one of the vicarages, should he in the mean time obtain it, or not having obtained it, resign every right he has in or to it, to hold said canonry and prebend, benefice and the remaining vicarage, if he should obtain it, ut prefertur. The pope willed that as soon as in virtue of these presents Patrick should obtain peaceable possession of said deanery, he shall be bound to give up said vicarages, if in the interim he should obtain them, and within such a time the pope dothcesere to be vacant. Alia quis he shall be bound to renounce every
right he in any way has in, or to them. He wills that the other aforesaid letters, and the processes (proceedings) that in virtue of said letters have taken place et quaecumque inde sculito quo ad beneficium cern cura huiusmodi dandum sint ossa et irrita, nulliusque roboris vel momenti. Nulli ergo . . . Si quis autem . . . Dat. Rome apud S. Petrum, septimo Kal. Dec. anno quarto . . . F. xxvi. gratis de mandato D. nostri Pape, in Bulla et Registro, secundo Nov. Sept., anno sexto, de Ceretanis. (Reg. Martini V.)

16 Jan., 1421.

Recty. of Donagh.—It was represented to Martin V., on the part of Donald Maccholgan, priest of the diocese of Derry, that some time ago the rectory of the parish church of *Dompach (Donagh)* in this diocese being vacant by the demise of Nemac Meecholgan extra curiam Domnac Pouhy, by, John, then Elect of Derry, by his ordinary authority provided thereto said Donald, who, in virtue of the provision aforesaid, has since then held and still holds possession of the same. But for certain reasons Donald doubts that his possession holds good, and the pope has heard that said rectory is known to be still vacant. The pope desiring, in consideration of the merits of Donald, who has been much commended to him de vite ac morum honestate etc., to confer a special favour on him, sent a mandate dated St. Peter's Rome, 18 Kal. Feb., an".4", bidding Eugene Mahemeehanun (recte Maemamcan), canon of Raphoe, if on diligent examination he should find Donald fit, whether said rectory should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to assign it with all its rights and appurtenances, by apostolic authority, to the said Donald. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4, lib. 52, f. 205, No. 214.)

*Dompach.—*The name in Irish is *Donnach mac Ciothuir,* "Dominus Glen-tochuir," which is now decomposed in common use, and preserved, partly in *Donagh,* the name of the parish, and partly in Glenover, otherwise Carronmore, an extensive mountainous tract therein." (Reeves' Colton, note page 67.)

29 Nov., 1421 ?

Recty. of *Donaghedy.—*The above rectory being vacant by the demise of Michael Okahan [O'Kane] John XXIII. directed certain judges, if they should find said recty. vacant in the manner asserted, and that no one at that time had a special right therein, to confer it on John Okearbolan [O'Carolan], priest of the dio. of Derry: but as it is said that said recty., which in virtue of a mandate of pope, then John was obtained by said Okearbolan, was vacant not in the manner alleged by him, he has laid the matter before Martin V., pope John's immediate successor, who has by bull dated Rome etc. III. Kal. Dec., an. IV. commissioned Donatus Okearbolan, Maurice Macbiosgaid, canons of Derry, and another named, or any two or one of them etc. to confer said rectory on the aforesaid John, whether it is still vacant by the death of Michael named above, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein.—Reg. Mart. V. an. 4 etc.)

*Donaghedy.—*"Domnac Caoidhe, Domnica "Caidinid." S. Cauidnus Confessor colitur in ecclesia de Domnac Caoidhe, dioecesis Derensis in Ultonia, 28 Octobris. (Act. SS. p. 162 b.) Colgan observes that, the termination of being a diminutive, Caoidn or Caoidn or Caidoc are the same. Caidocus a't Caidinus was a companion of St. Columbaus, and the apostle of the Martinis. The ruins of the old church of Donaghedy in the townland of Bunowen, a little N.E. of the present (Protestant) church."—Reeves' Colton, n. p. 73.

9th June, 1422.

Per vic. of Cappagh.—The above per vicarage being vacant by the death of Paul Macuarta [Macartury] *extra Romanam curiam, Martin V. desirous to grant special favour to Cornelius Omongan who had been recommended to him as of blameless life and conversation etc., in consideration of his merits, by bull dated V Id. June, an. Vc. bade the dean of Derry, if after a diligent examination he should find said Cornelius fit, to confer on him said per. vicarage, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not, as said Cornelius asserts, exceed six marks sig., whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, . . . provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Datum ut supra. (Reg. Martin V.)

*Cuchonnact O'Boyle's appointment made on the 2nd Feb. 1412, by John XXIII., seems to be ignored.

29 Sept., 1423.

Union of recty. and p. vic.—As the per vicarage of the par. church of Daricanthan [Derrykeighan], which some say is of lay patronage, though at present none present to it, is now vacant by the death *extra Romanam curiam* of Peter Ochosncean, a petition in behalf of Maurice Odubugan [O'Dugan], priest of the diocese of Derry, on whom the pope, by other letters, has this day ordered the rectory of the par. church of Kanns [Camus] to be conferred, was presented to him. In said petition Maurice stated that the fruits of said rectory are so meagre that they would not suffice to maintain him in a manner befitting his priestly dignity. Wherefore he humbly prayed him de benignantate apostolica to unite and annex to, and incorporate with the aforesaid vicarage the above rectory,
the yearly fruits etc. of which do not respectively exceed XII. and VI. marks stg.
Thereupon the pope sent a mandate, dated S. Mary Mary’s, Rome, III. Kal. Oct.
an. VI. to the prior of Dungeamin [Dungiven], should it be evident to him that what is stated is true, and that said Maurice has, in virtue of the above-mentioned letters, been provided to said rectory, to unite, annexed and incorporated said vicarage, vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, and said rectory in perpetuum, so that it shall be lawful ex tue for said Maurice per se et alium etc. to take corporate possession of said vicarage and of its rights and appurtenances by his own authority, license of the ordinary or of any one else being by no means required, provided that the patrons of the vicarage, if such there be, give their assent, and that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Reg. Martin V., No. 283, f. 50.

11 Nov., 1422?

Indulgence.—Martin V. has heard that the buildings of the abbey of St. Columba, Derry, are going to ruin and destruction owing to the continual wars and deadly enmities that have prevailed and still prevail in these parts; and as the resources of that house are not sufficient for its repair and conservation, relying on the mercy of God Almighty, and the authority of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul and his own, he granted during ten years to all truly repentant and confessed who on the principal feasts of the year, the feast of St. Columba and the dedication of his church, yearly devoutly visit said church and give helping hands (manus adjutrices) towards the aforesaid reparation and conservation, a relaxation of three years and three quadragesima of enjoined penance on each such visit; and on the same conditions to those who devoutly visit said church on certain octave days, and the six days immediately following Whitsunday, a like relaxation of a hundred days, on each such yearly visit. The pope willed that if any other indulgence perpetual, or ad tempus not yet expired, had been granted to those visiting said church, or giving alms for the repair etc. of said fabric, or for other purposes there, or any other indulgence had been granted by him, these present letters shall be of no account. Datum Rome apud S. Mariam maiorem, tercio Idus Nov., anno sexto. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 6°, lib. 1°, f. 84).

Cf. 1424—27, f. 50.

Per. vic. of Culdaff.—As it was alleged that the above benefice was vacant by the demise of Nemmes Odufaghry [O’Duffy], and that Arhalt Odufaghry, calling himself a priest of this diocese, was then in undue possession of it for 10 years or more, Martin V. directed the abbey of Derry, Magnusius Odrolahaig, canon of Raphoe, and the official of the same, to cite Odufaghry to appear before them and should they find this benefice vacant in the way alleged etc., to confer it on Patrick Lochlannach [Loughlin]. The pope who had, by bull (3 Kal. Feb., anno 8°), conferred on said Patrick the perpetual vicarage of Greelash [Grillagh], the value of which does not exceed annually 2 marks, and is vacant by the death of Bogue Oghamaha, or on the resignation of John Ogubayn [O’Gowan] dispensed Lochlannaich to retain it for his life together with Culdaff. (Reg. Mart. V.)

Cf. 24—27, f. 284

Rathkurvy, i.e. S. Lurach’s fort.—“There is a village in Derry called Maghera, which is contracted from Macaire ratha. It was anciently called Rath-Lurach i.e. the fort of St. Lurach, or, as he is now called, Lowry, the patron saint of this well remembered in that village, and his church, grave, and holy well are still to be seen. From this church, the level land where the town stands took the name of Macaire Ratha Luraygh (the plain of Rathlowry), contracted to Macaire-ratha, and modernized to Maghera.” (Four Masters, and Joyce, Irish Names etc.) This parish is in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry.

Cf. 1427—28, f. 293.

Disertegny rect.—It was reported to the pope by Eugene Ogbuin [O’Gowan], scholar of the dioce of Derry, that Patrick Macrodal [Mac Goody], rector of the par. church of Disertegny had made simoniacal bargain with Nemmes Ogbuin, priest of the same dioce, regarding his rectory. The dean of Derry was ordered by the pope, should Eugene make his accusations in due form, to cite Macrodal etc. to appear before him; to inquire diligently into the matter in hands, and if he should find the charges proved, to deprive Macrodal, and confer the rectory on Eugene if, after a diligent examination he should find him worthy, and that no one had at the date of these presents a special right therein: The bull is dated the 3rd of the Ides of Feb. an. XI., Martin V. (Reg. Mart. V. an. XI., lib. 1°, f. c. 5th Jan., 1425.

Per. vic. of Bodoney.—The per. vicarage of *Bhodemetagh alias Aghdudhasinn, being vacant by the demise of Polinus Mactanagh, though Philip Ounregaid, canon of the priory of Dungiven, O.S.A. has retained it unduly for more than XII. years, and retains it still, Martin V. sent a mandate dated as below, to the bishop of Derry; to cite said Philip and others citandos to his presence, and if he should find the vicarage vacant as
asserted, . . . and Saloman Obuidgill [O’Boyle] a priest of this diocese, highly recommended to him, to be fit etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to confer it, the annual fruits etc. of which do not exceed V. marks sterling, on him, and put him in corporal possession of the same. Dat. Non. Jan., anno VIII. (Reg. Martin V., etc.)

* Bhdomansmc.—i.e. the tent of the church.

† Athghadh daimh.—recte Achad-dáin, i.e. field or meadow of the ox?

30 Jan., 1425.

Per v. Tamlagh Finlaghan—The above per vicarage being still vacant by the death of John Otyletan (? Otylecian) [O’Phelan], notwithstanding that Nemessa Makennay, calling himself a priest of this diocese (Derry), has unduly kept possession of it for more than 10 years, and still holds it, Martin V. sent a mandate dated III. Kal., Feb. anno VIII., to the abbots of Cella Nigra [St. Columkill’s, Derry] directing him to make diligent inquiries regarding the fitness and merits of Patrick Macnamay [Mac Nameo], clerk of this dioc., who though he received the clerical tonsure, tacito defectu natalium quem patitur, has for the rest been recommended to the pope de vite et morum honestate etc., having cited him and any others citandos to his presence, if he should find him fit etc., and said vicarage vacant as aforesaid etc. and that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein to confer it (yearly fruits etc. don’t exceed X marks stg.) on said Patrick, notwithstanding etc. Datum ut supra. (Reg. Mart. V., etc.)

Cf. 1428–30, f. 85.

As it was asserted that the abbot and convent of St. Columkille, Derry, were for more than four years in undue possession of the above rectory, *the pope commissioned the archdeacon of Raphoe, Mathew Macaiallidh and Donald Macmaemn Odhommhnnayl, canons of that church, that, if, having cited the abbot and convent aforesaid, et alios vocandos, they should find the rectory vacant etc., donummodo etc., to confer it on O’Colgertaigh [O’Dogherty], priest of the dioc. of Raphoe. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12, lib. 2, f. 198.)

* Faham.


Cella Nigra, Derry.—The monastery of Cella Nigra, Derry, of the order of St. Augustin, being vacant by the voluntary resignation of its abbot, Philip, into the hands of Martin V. and admitted by the same, he, desiring to save it from the injury of a prolonged vacancy, and provide to it a useful and fitting person, commissioned the bishop of Eletken., to diligently inform himself regarding the merits and fitness of Dermot *Othegrait- haidh, canon of the same, and, as he says, expressly professed in the order, who is much recommended to him de religiosis sibi, vite mundicia, honestate morum. . alisique virtutum meritis. Then, if he should find said Dermot to be useful and adapted for the rule and administration of said house, the yearly income of which does not exceed XIII. marks stg. to provide him thereto, and set him over it as abbot, by apostolic authority, whether vacant as aforesaid, or by the death, extra Romanam curiam of abbot Donatus, or in any other way, in case that at the date of these presents there is no canonically appointed abbot there. Non obstantibus etc. The pope willed that as soon as Dermot in virtue of these presents should obtain peaceable possession vel quasi of the aforesaid rule and administration, he must resign the society of said house to which he has been by other letters apostolic provided, if in the mean time he should get possession of it, and which the pope decrees to be vacant ex tenu. Datum Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos, tercio Kal. Junii, anno duodecimo. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12th, No. 290, f. 156.)

* Othegrait-haidh [O’Hegarty].


Cella Nigra.—This is the Latin equivalent of Dubh Regles, the Irish name of the abbey church founded by St. Columkille at Derry. The Annals of Ulster place this foundation at 546. Archdall says (Monasticon) it may be supposed that it was founded for Regular Canons following the rule of St. Austin. Dr. Reeves, on the other hand, rightly holds that the monasteries founded by St. Columba originally followed a Rule peculiar to themselves, . . . and that it would seem that all the ancient Irish Rules were abandoned by consent in the twelfth century, and the comprehensive one bearing the name of St. Augustine introduced in their stead. Colton’s Visitations.

Cf. 1428–30, f. 268.

Vicarage of Cuildaff.—This benefice being vacant by the death of Patrick Lochlannach in curia, the dean of Derry was bidden by Martin V. (bull dated the Nones of Sept. an. XII.) to confer it on Henry Oumurigissan, should he be on diligent examination find him fit. donummodo etc. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 12, lib. 159, f. )

19 Oct., 1429.

Mon. Cella Nigra.—The above abbey being vacant by the demise of its abbot Dermot in Curia Romana, Martin V. by bull dated Rome prope Sanctos Apostolos, 14 Kal. Nov., an. 12th, directed the dean of Derry to make inquiry regarding
the merits of Maurice Macgillibrade, canon of said abbey, as he says, expressly professed, of illegitimate birth . . . the fruits etc. of which do not exceed vi. marks yearly, and his fitness for its rule and government; and should the result of his inquiry prove satisfactory, to appoint him abbot, whether the abbey was vacant in the way stated above, or by the resignation of the abbot, Philip Magrabantaid [MacRoarty] into pope Martin's hands, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents there was no canonically appointed abbot there. Should said Maurice be promoted, he was licensed by the pope to receive the abbatial blessing from any bishop of his choice who was in the enjoyment of the communion and favour of the apostolic see, and who should receive from him the usual oath of fidelity to the Holy See. (Reg. Martin V., an. 12*, lib. 15.)

24 Nov., 1430— Cf. 1430-31, f. 221.

Per. vic. of Aghadowey.—Though the above benefice was vacant by the non promotion to priest's orders of Pellimuins Okahan 'O'Cane, he continues to hold possession of it. (The prior of St. Paddy's of Dungiven, Maurice Macpleskiog [recte Macblosgaid, now M'Closkey] and John O'Feilahan [? O'Phelan], canons of Derry, were commissioned by bull of Martin V., dated VIII. Kal. Dec., an. XIII. . . to cite 'O'Cahan to appear before them, and should they find said benefice vacant in the way alleged, or by the death of Cristinus Oloan or Eugene Okartane [O'Cartan], or in any other way, damnmodo etc. to confer it on Henry Oassin [? recte O'Caissin], clerk of this diocese. (Reg. Martin V., an. 14, lib. 1, f. 96, No. 299.)

26 March, 1431.

Deaney of Derry.—John Macmoloin, priest of the diocese of Clougher who, as appears from the appendix note immediately preceding, had been provided to the deaney above named in succession to Donaldus Macguillibrade, "ejusdem decanatus possessione per eum non habita, a civitate nostra Anagin [Anagni], in qua dita curia tunc existebat. vocatio suae alia forsae causa sequenda; in castro nostro Cavin [Cavi], Penenstren, dioce, ab eodem civitate ultra duas dies, legates non distante, et in qua proprium non habebat domiciliun, de esset." (Ex. buls Eug. IV.) The Annot entry 1431-33, f. 23 tells us that his successor in the deaney was Cristinus Olusheran, who was provided by Eugene IV. on the 7th of the Kalendis of April, 1431.

Cf. 1431-33, f. 9.

Norroprut.—In the Rental which begins at p. 63 of Colton's Visitatio etc. this place appears as Norborgh and Nor-

borth. With regard to it Dr. Reeves (lib. cit., p. 68, n. x) says—"In 1305 the Red Earl, that is Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, erected in Inishowen a fortress which the Irish called Caistienea, "New Castle," and which is now commonly known by the name of Greenacastle. It was also called Northburgh, for to it Grace refers when anent the Scotch invasion under Bruce in 1315, he writes: "Capitum arx Northburgensis in Ultonia ab eisdem." The ruins of Greenacastle are situate in the parish of Lower Moville, opposite Magillian Point, and command the entrance of Lough Foyle."

Cf. 1431-33, f. 92.

Banagher old church.—Bentur (vel Bendur, now Banagher. The ruins of the old parish church are by far the most interesting in the diocese, not only on account of the massive square-headed door in the west end, and the curious rounded windows in the south wall, but also on account of the remarkable quadrilateral building which holds the same relation to it as regards distance and bearing which the round towers do in general to other churches; and the tomb of the patron saint in the cemetery on the south.) (Reeves' Colton.)

27 Sept., 1435.

Dungiven priory.—St. Mary's priory of Dunghechun [Dungiven], a house of regular canons of St. Austin, diocese of Derry, which does not depend on any other house, is reserved to the pope, and the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed XVI. marks stg., is now vacant by the death of Philip Ommureadaid [O'Murray]. Martin V. desiring to confer a special favour on John Omarieadaid, an expressly professed canon of said priory, and in priests orders, who has been recommended to him as one zealous for religious discipline, of blameless life and conversation etc., by bull Religionis ZeUs, dated Florence, the year of the Incarnation etc. 1435, Kal. Oct. anno quinto, provided him to the same, whether vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way...

Nulli ergo etc. Si quis etc. Dar. ut supra.

Simili modo ad. f. Decano Deven., Archidiaco Hannonio et Johanni Ofollochlan, canonio Deven. (Reg. Martini V., No. 334, f. 198.)

An. Inc. 1436, 16 Feb.

Remission of tithe.—It was reported to Eugene IV., on the part of Patrick O' Braym [O'Brean], professor monk of the abbey of Samera [Assaroe], dioec. of Raphoe, that Emund, abbot of the same, had committed to him the government of the grange of Cillifori, dioec. of Derry, dependent on said abbey, and commonly called St. Mary's monastery. Now, John, bishop of Derry, considering that
the income of said grange is so slender as to be insufficient for the easy discharge of the obligations of the same, has forgiven and remitted in perpetuo, one third part of the tithe payable yearly by the same to the Bishop of Derry for the time being, i.e. about a mark sterling. Wherefore, on behalf of said Patrick humble petition is made to the pope that he would de apostolica benigntate give to said forgiveness and remission pro illarum substantia firmiori, the strength (rubor) of apostolic confirmation, and supply for all defects that may occur therein. Thereupon he sent a mandate to the archdeacon of Derry, dated as at foot, to cite bishop John and any others who should be cited, and if he should find what is alleged true, and that said remission etc. will not overburden the episcopal mensal of Derry, to confirm said remission and donation, and supply for all defects that may be found therein, by apostolic authority. Dat. Bononie. an. Inc 60, 1496, 14 Kal. Mart. an. 69. (Reg. Eug. IV. No. 346, f. 23.)

Cilliford is probably identical with Kilfore alias Monaster Cilliford, which Archdall, says was part of the possessions of Assaroe abbey.

5 June, 1436.

Rect. of Donagh.—The recty. of the parish church of Donnach Gennatagchay (Domnach glinne-tocal, now Donagh) being vacant by the demise of Nemeas Maccholgan, notwithstanding that Donaldus Maccholgan calling himself a priest of this diocese of Derry, has possession of it simonically, it is said, for seven years and more, and continues to hold it. Eugene IV. sent a mandate dated the nones of June, anno 60, to the abbot of Maccholgan, the archdeacon of Derry and John O'Phelan, canon of Derry, to cite said Donald to their presence, and should they find the said recty. (yearly value does not exceed VI. marks) vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way, to confer it on John Maccholgan, priest of this dioc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Dated as above. (Reg. Eug. IV, etc.)

Cf. 1438-42, f. 84.

Tamlaghard.—This parish was called Ard Mo Gillyen in the 16th century, from the family who were the hereditary tenants of the twelve quarters of church lands which were in it. In latter times the Ard had been dropt, . . . Lewis (Topogr. Dict.) says that the old church being in a decayed state, and in an inconvenient position was relinquished as a Protestant place of worship, and was given to the Catholic parishioners with the consent of the Earl of Bristol, at that time the Protestant Bishop of Derry; but proving after a time unsuited for this purpose, a large and commodious church was built, to which the Protestant bishop, Dr. Knox, and other Protestants contributed.

4th June, 1440.

Per vic. of Donaghmore.—The per vicarage of Donnaghmore Maighdiuthi [recte Donnmac mor Maige Ita, i.e. “Donnaghmore of Magh-Ibhe’] diocese of Derry, being vacant by the death of Luke MacAndeaghanaigth Ithiarnaith, [O’Tierny] notwithstanding that Henry Contraesan [O’Morrison], calling himself a priest of this diocese, has kept possession of it for about two years, and continues to hold it, on the grounds that he was provided thereto by John, bishop of Derry, though it is known that the collation and provision to said church belong not to the bishop alone, but to the bishop and chapter pro officio and in common, and that the chapter opposed said Henry’s appointment. On this information Eugene IV. sent a mandate, dated as below, to the abbot of Assaroe, Catholico Okathan, canon of Raphoe, and the official of the same, that they, or any two or one of them, sit vocati dicto Henrico et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, should find said vicarage, the annual fruits etc. of which do not exceed VIII. marks stg., vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, . . . to confer it with all its rights and appurtenances, by apostolic authority on Clement Oferigel [O’Friel], clerk of the dio. of Raphoe, recommended to him on trustworthy testimony for his manifold virtues and merits. Dat. Florimle an6. Incarnations Donnichin MCCXXXI, pridie Non Junii, anno decimo. An. gratis pro deo, decimo Kal. Junii, anno decimo, d. Adria. (Reg. Eug. IV., anno 10, No. 571, f. 82.)

14th Dec. 1469.

Cathedral of Derry.—It having been made known to Paul II. that the cathedral of Derry, which among these of the kingdom of Ireland sat nobilis est, owing to many and divers misfortunes that for a long time have afflicted these parts, is all but roofless, and the bishop has not a house in which he can fittingly dwell; besides, the cathedral which has but one chalice, and that of tin, is now in need of chalices, books, vestments and other ecclesiastical necessities, and unless the charitable help of the faithful intervenes, it is much to be feared that the church will quickly fall to ruin. The pope desiring to come to the help of the cathedral and the bishop, relying on God’s mercy and the authority of his apostles SS. Peter and Paul, granted to all Christian people of both sexes who being truly contrite and confessed devoutly visit the aforesaid church on the feast of St. Martin in winter, and Blessed Columba, annually, and give helping hands (manus porrecte vii adjutrices) for the rebuild-
ing, restoration, and conservation before-mentioned, a relaxation of seven years and as many quadrages of enjoyed penance, on each of said feasts. These presents are to hold good for all future time. The pope willed that if he had at any other time granted to those visiting said church or giving alms as above, or for other reasons, there, or any other indulgence perpetual, or for a certain time not yet perhaps elapsed, these present letters shall be nullius roboris vel momenti. Given at S. Peter's Rome an. Ines. etc. MCCCCLXVIII., XVIII. Kal. Jan. an. VI. (Reg. Pauli II., an. 6°, f. 296.)

26 Mali, 1475.

Deanery of Derry. - John Magillabredi, priest of the diocese of Derry, represented to pope Sixtus IV. that having been promoted by apostolical authority to the deanery of Derry, he resigned before certain private ecclesiastics the per. vicarage of Fahan, which he held, believing that said resignation was sufficient; but Nicholas, bishop of Derry, notwithstanding such resignation, declared the deanery to be vacant by the constitution " Execrabiles:" this declaration notwithstanding, John has kept possession of the same for 4 years or thereabout, and still holds possession.

The pope stating that John, who had been highly recommended to him for the integrity of his life and conversation, had journeyed from Ireland to the Roman curia, where he is now present, not less than five times, sent a mandate dated 7 Kal. June, an. 4°, to the abbot of S. Columbille, Derry, the official of Derry, and another, that they, or any two or one of them, per se, vel alium seu alios, should confer said deanery, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 48 marks ster., on Magillabride, whether still vacant by the above declaration, or in any other way etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. It was also provided that before said abbot and his fellow commissioners proceeded to carry out the pope's injunctions, said John should resign into their hands the aforesaid deanery. (Reg. Sixti IV., an. 4°, lib. 6°, f. 56.)

9th May, 1482.

Per. vic. of Urney. - It was reported to Sixtus IV. by Odo Ocevronal (Lege Ocevronal) [O'Carolan.], priest of the dioc. of Derry, that Donaldus Obyrn [O'Breen], per. vicar of the parish church of Fori

ay [or Forimay] [Urney] of the same diocese, unmindful of his soul's welfare etc., though an excommunicate, and denounced publicly as such, has not consented to celebrate mass and other divine offices, or rather to profane them, and has, to the peril of his soul and the scandal of many, let one of his parishioners die without the sacraments, although he had very earnestly sought for them. The pope considering that, if these charges are true, said Donaldus has rendered himself unworthy to hold said vicarage; and desiring to confer a special favour, in consideration of his merits, on said Odo, sent a mandate dated as below to the abbot of S. Columbille, Derry, Cornelius Ocevronal and Patrick Ochinan, canons of Derry, that they, or any two or one of them, if said Odo should before them super premissis accuse the above Donaldus, and bind himself in scriptis in due form of law, said Donald and any others who should be cited being summoned, should make diligent inquiry regarding said charges, and, if they should find that they are true, to pronounce sentence of privation against the accused, and remove him from said vicarage effectually. Then, if in virtue of these presents said privation and removal should take place, whether said vicarage, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed VIII. marks stg., should be vacant by said privation and removal then, or in any other way, . . . . provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to confer it with all its rights and appurtenances, by apostolical authority, on said Odo. Given at S. Peter's Rome, the year of the Incarnation etc. MCCCCLXXII., VII. Id. May, an. XI. (Reg. Sixti IV., No. 812, f. 248.)

12 Aug., 1489.

Per. etc. and recty. of Boveagh. - Whereas it was represented to Innocent VIII. that Patrick * Maccongaid, rector of the par. church of Bhomehba [BothMechibe, now Boveagh], to which the per vicarage of the same is united so long as he shall hold said rectory, lately proposes to resign the same for certain good reasons, the pope by bull, dated as below, commissioned the prior of Dungiven, Roger and Cormac Macconnighi, canons of Derry, or any two or one of them, if matters are as stated, to receive for this time only from said Patrick, or his proc. specially appointed thereunto, his resignations, and to make it in their hands; then said resignation being received and admitted by them, to confer and assign said rectory, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed 11I marks stg., on John Maccongaid, clerk of the dioc. of Derry, who on trustworthy testimony is recommended to the pope.

Then the per. vicarage, whether now
vacant by the aforesaid resignation of the rectory and consequent dissolution of their union, or in any other way, they shall take care to reunite to said rectory by apostolic authority, so long as said John shall be rector there. Provided that the care of souls in said par., vicarage shall not on account of said union be in any way neglected.

Then follows the reminder usually given in bulls like the present to the executors of the same, to look well to it that there is no taint of simony ex parte Patricii et Johannis. Given at St. Peter's Rome the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1497, pridie Id. Aug., a.d. 4°, N. Gorot. pro Deo. Non. Oct. anno quarto. Eps. Ypore. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., No. 861, f. 67.)

*Macconagall [Mac Connolly],
Macconmighi [Mac Conny ?]

15th July, 1497.

Per. vic. of Dunboe.—It was reported to Alexander VI., by Cornelius Macnamayll [Mac Cawell], clerk of the dio. of Derry, that Oddo Macblosgayd, archdeacon of Derry, to whose archdeaconry the vicarage of Dunbo [Dunboe] is united, inasmuch as it has not its own vicar, is considered as almost derelict, and the care of the parish church is neglected by said archdeacon; wherefore it is at present inhabited by lay people, like any private house; they cook their food there; keep there their domestic utensils etc.; the walls of the same threaten to fall to ruin, and divine worship is diminished therein etc. Now, the aforesaid Cornelius says that, if the union before mentioned were dissolved, and the par. vicarage conferred on him, he would expect those lay people from the church, repair its walls, revive divine worship therein, attend to the care of souls, and diligently discharge all other duties of the parish. On this report the pope sent a mandate dated the Ides of July, anno 5°, directing the abbot of Macosquin, Donaldus [Donnell] Otoocayll or Otuocayll, and John Maccongalyd [Mac Connolly], canons of Derry, or any two or one of them, if, having cited the archdeacon Oddo, and others who should be summoned, they should find what had been alleged true, to dissolve etc. said union, separate said vicarage from the archdeaconry, and restore it to the state in which it was before said union. Moreover, if they shall proceed to said separation and dissolution and restitution they shall confer said per vicarage, the yearly fruits etc. of which don't exceed V. marks stg., whether vacant by said dissolution and separation then, or in any other way, . . . provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, on said Cornelius, whom the pope, in consideration of his merits, has desired to favour in a special manner. Given at St. Peter's Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1497, the Ides of July, anno 5°. (Reg. Alex. VI., No. 1010, f. 147.)

Cf. 1500, f. 162.

_Ynisstat__—The above named place is now called Ballyskeully. This name of the parish was derived from the O'Scuilins who were the herenaghs. The earlier one, however, was derived from the patron saint, whose name we find in the calendar of the O'Clevys, Sept. 7, "S. Toit of Inis-Toide in Louagh-beg, in HyTuirtre." The name _Ynisate_ is preserved as an _alter_ for Ballyskeully in the Ulster Visitation and the Inquisition. (Reeves' _Colton's Visitation_, p. 83, note n.)

The little island in Louagh Beg, on which the ruins of the church are, contains only seven acres. This parish is partly in the barony of Toome Upper, in Antrim, but chiefly in that of Loughsholin in Londonderry.

12 Dec., 1506.

_Erection of a canonry and prebend._—The rectorcy of the par. church of S. Cabanibhe of Cluainshrias de Chlintriruch, dio. of Derry (Derryensis) is now vacant and so long as the right of collation thereto has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see, notwithstanding that Nialanus Odocardigh [O'Dogherty], clerk of this dio., has held it for several years, and still holds it without any legitimate title. Now, a petition on behalf of Emund Ichardigh [O'Dogherty], clerk of this dio., has been presented to the pope, humbly praying that he would be beneficatia apostolica erect a canonry in the cathedral of Derry and institute as its simple prebend the aforesaid rectory, the yearly fruits of which don't exceed X marks stg., for his lifetime, of which if he were provided, it would conduct not only much to his advantage, but also to the increase of divine worship in said cathedral. Thereupon the pope to whom Emund had been recommended for his blameless life and conversation etc., and who had been dispensed by apostolic authority _super defectu natalium quem patitur_, as the son of an unmarried man and a spinster, so that he might receive all holy orders, and hold a benefice, even though it should have care of souls, desiring to confer a special favour on the name, in consideration of his merits, sent a mandate to the abbot of SS. Peter and Paul, Lisgoool, dio. of Clogher, Patrick Ocsalide [O'Cassidy], Charles Muguygc [recte Maguidir, now Maguire], canons of Clogher, that they, or any one of them, if Niallanus, the chapter of Derry, and any others who should be summoned being cited, should find the aforesaid rectory vacant in any way, . . . provided that at the date of these presents
no one had a special right therein, to erect and institute it into a simple prebend and also one canonry in said church, only for the life of said Edmund, without prejudice to anyone. And, if in virtue of these presents, they shall proceed to the aforesaid erection and institution, then they shall confer on, and assign to the said Edmund, by apostolic authority, the said canonry and prebend, vacant from their primeval erection, with the fulness of canon law, and all their rights and appurtenances. The pope dispensed him to hold said canonry and prebend, notwithstanding the above-mentioned illegitimacy. Given at Bologna the year of the Incarnation 1506, the day before the Ides of Dec., an. 4°. (Reg. Julii II., No. 1188, f. 97.)

22 Feb., 1511.

**Recty of Kilcronaghan**—It was reported to Julius II. that the rectory of Kyrcronachyann [Kilcronaghan] was then vacant certo modo, and has been so long vacant that the right of collation thereto has legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see, notwithstanding that Donald Ohegyrtyd [O'Hegarty] has been for some time and still is in possession, without any canonical title. Thereupon he sent a mandate to the prior of Dungeyon and Thady Otheagan Mecnany [MacNamee], canon of Derry, dated as before, that both or either of them, if, having cited said Donald, and others who should be summoned, in whatsoever way they should find said rectory, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed V. marks et., vacant, to confer it by apostolic authority, with all its rights and appurtenances, on Magnus Otheagan [O'Hagan], priest of this diocese, who had been recommended to him for the integrity of his life and conversation, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Given at Ravenna, anno etc. (Incarcimation) 1510, Kal. Mart., an. 6°. (Reg. Julii II., No. 1261, f. 271.)

* Kilcronaghan.—A par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, county Londonderry. The patron is Corecatam, whose elevato ad culsum is given in the Mart. 3al. at Dec. 23, whence by Metathesis as Corecatam Kilecronabhan. (Rev. Dr. Mac Carthy.)

Cf. 1520-21, f. 111.

The second place-name in the Annat text indexed as above, possibly may be a corrupt form of Kyklyurryl, as it is called in Colton's *Rectula*, or of Kelkirell as it appears in the *Taxesation.* "The name is formed from Cilchailrill, Caireall's church, having been built hy, or in commemoration of St. Carroll." (See Colgan's *Acta SS.*; Colvin's *Colton*, note p. 72.)

Dr. Reeves identifies this place with Termonamongan. He says (boco cit.): "The key to the identification of the modern with the ancient name is afforded by Primate Fleming's Registry, in which is an entry, at the year 1411, confirming to Patrick Omongan, herenach of Kylchyrryl the church-lands hitherto held by him and his predecessors. (Vol. 456.)" The Four Masters, at 1557, call the parish Tearman u Mhoain, "Termonmoen." Druner alias Drumlorli may be Drumully, a parish partly in the barony of Darnaco, co. Monaghan, but chiefly in Clankelly and Coole baronies, co. Fermanagh, or Drumragh, in the barony of Omagh East, co. Tyrone, in which parish the town of Omagh is situated.

Cf. 1534-36, f. 29.

The benefices annexed to the perpetual vicarage of Furlinagh [Urney] the names of which are not given in the annat entry indexed as above, are to be found in the bull of Paul III., an. 1°, lib. 3, f. 181. No. 1617 They are as follow:—the rectory of Urney in the dio. of Derry; that of S. Moeheuthe, called also Mulruehe, B. Soder, both perhaps having care of souls to S. Murlhens being the same, or lay, or lay and clerical mixtum patronage: also two chapels in the parish of Urney, sine cura, viz., Camus and Baillena Lynadha; all which benefices are reported to be vacant certo modo and vacant so long that the right of collation to them has legitimately lapsed to the aforesaid (for Ulster). Notwithstanding that Toroletus Macgeoaghga [MacHughes], Magonius Oairmblegady [O'Gormly] and Velanus Ocorballan [O'Carolan], divide the fruits of the per. vicarage and rectory of Urney between them; Patrick Reisse and Macolimus Macamiribdy divide in like manner between them the fruits of the rectory of (S.) Mok尤thee; Camus and Baillena Lynadha are respectively held by Nellanus Oequairmlagody, and the aforesaid Torletus Macgeoaghga without any canonical title. For the rest see the annat entry indexed as above.

In the island of Islay there is a parish now called Kilarrow, the right name of which is, according to Dr. Reeves (Adamian's *Columna*) Cil Madruba. It is likely identical with the church of the same name given above. Baillena Lynadha is one and the same with the Chapel of Eas of Ballllinny mentioned in the Ulster Inquest. It is now known as a separate parish called, says Dr. Reeves (Colton's *Visitation*), "Skirrs of Urney," and familiarly "the parish of Derg." The chapel of Camus is, I suppose, the same as what is now called Camus julia Bunore, which does not appear among the parishes named in the *Taxesation.*

30 July, 1535.

Can. and preb. erected in Derry canth. —Paul III. having been informed that the per. vicarage of Donaghmore, dio. of Derry, is vacant at present, and has been so long vacant that the right of collation to it has, according to the statutes of the Lateran council, legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see, although Arthur Ogallar, calling himself a priest, has held for a certain time, and still holds undue possession thereof.
29 May, 1555.

Deaney of Derry.—As pope Julius III. had been informed that the above deaneey is at present vacant certo modo, and has been so long vacant that, according to the statutes of the council of Lateran, its collation had lapsed to the apostolic see, notwithstanding that Arthur bishop of Raphoe has held and still holds possession of it without any canonical title, taking into account the merits etc. of Cornelius Odacartard [O'Dogherty], who, as he says, was some time ago dispensed by apostolick authority, as the son of an unmarried man and a spinner of noble race, to receive clerical tonsure and all even holy orders, and hold two benefices with care of souls or otherwise incompatible, for life, and subsequently, in virtue of said dispensation, has been tonsured and promoted to the orders aforesaid, and has obtained the parish church of Moville, be conferred on him same annibus annexis the deaneey aforesaid, which is a major dignity after the pontifical, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed LX. marks sterling, and provided him thereto, in case that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein.

Wherefore the pope sent a mandate to the bishops of Lipari and . . . and Odow Makarmic alias Odonnall, canon of Raphoe, bishop Arthur and all others who should be cited being summoned, bidding them, or any two or one of them, to induct said Cornelius into the corporal possession of the aforesaid deaneey.

Given at Rome etc. in the year 1555, the 4th of the Kalends of June, and the 5th year of the pontificate of Pope Julius III. (Reg. Julii III., No. 1758, f. 12 Cod. Vat.)

BISHOPS OF DERRY.

16th Sept., 1394. JOHN DONKAN.

This see being being vacant by the demise of John (Ross, a Benedictine and some time, Prior of Down), pope Boniface IX., who had reserved its appointment to himself, that so a fitting person might be appointed for its rule, in view of the great virtues and merits of the above named John Donkan, and of his praise worthy government of the church of Derry, after mature deliberation, and taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, made choice of him for the rule of the vacant see of Down, and so by his bull Romani pontificis, dated Rome etc. XVI. Kal. Oct. an. V. °, translated him to the same. (Reg. Bonifacii IX., an. 6, lib. 45, f. 36.)
Derry.

On the voidance of the see of Down by the demise of John Ross, Boniface IX., by his bull Romani Pontificis dated 16 Kal. Oct., anno 5° (16th Sept. 1394) translated Dongan to that see.

On Tuesday, 6th of Oct., 1394, the Reverend father in Christ, John Donkan, Bishop of Down in Ireland, personally promised to pay to the Camera etc. for common service 130 florins auri de Camá and 5 of the usual services. Item recognitv etc. for John his predecessor, 65 florins, and 5 consuetu servitiae. A moiety of the sum promised was to be paid on the 29th Sept. next ensuing, and the other moiety in a year after, and the whole of the recognitum, after another year. Alioquin etc. Juravit etc. (Lib. ob., 1355-97, ff. 148, 166.)


This see being vacant by bishop Donegan's translation to Down, as noted above, desirous of saving it from the danger of a prolonged vacancy and of providing for its rule and government a useful and fitting person, after due deliberation etc. Pope Boniface made choice of John Omathan, priest of the diocese of Achonry, cui de litterarum scientia, vite mundicia honestate morum etc. apud cum fidèles legem testitnonia perhibentur, and by his bull Apostolatus officium dated Rome etc. XVI. Kal. Oct., anno Vo°, set him over said church as its bishop and pastor etc. (Reg. Bon. IX., an 5°, Libo. 45, f. 32.)


In a Vatican MS. quoted below, I find the above date assigned for the provision of Hugh to the bishoprick of Derry.

Indictione vta. die xv mensis Marci Reverendus pater Dominus Hugo Electus Derensis in provincia Armachan, personalt promisit Camere et Collegio pro suo col. servicio centum viginti flor. auri de Camára et quinque servicia consuetae: futi promotoris V. Kael Marci, ano neo. (Bonifacii IX.) (25th Feb., 1398.)

14th Oct. 1400.

To the Archbishop of Armagh, and the Bishops of Meath and Leighlin Letters conservatory for five years for Hugh Bishop of Derry (Reg. Bonifacii IX. (1400) an. 11, Lib. 1, f. 242.) In these Letters the Pope says: Sane ven. fratris nostri Hugonis, Episcopi Derensis, conquestione percepimus quod unum illius occum- parent et occupari fecerunt castra, villas et alia loca, terras, domos, possessiones, iura et jurisdictiones necnon fructus, census, redditus et proventus . . . et nunulla alia bona mobilia et immobilia spiritualia et temporalia ad ipsam episcopiam et mensam episcopalem Deren. spec- tationem atque definit indebite occupata etc. fructibus post quinqueannium minus valuitur.


The aforesaid John was abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Moyocosquin about three miles S. W. of Coletterane; (Boniface IX. having by bull dated Rome apud S. Petrum xiii. Kal. Sept. an. xii. dispensed him super defectu natilibrium, provided him on the same day to this see of Derry, sperans, as he says, quod per merita quibus circumspexit existit et alia sibi futura suffregia evit idem ecclesie Deren., au- lore Domini, multipliciter fructuosus. On the 27th of Aug. 1401 he promised to pay for his tax 120 florins, and for the aforesaid Hugo, his predecessor, for John his ante predecessor—for another John, his predecessor, for Simon another predecessor. (Lib. oblig., Tome 57, f. 24.)


Eadem die (Veneris 15 Kal. Martii anno quinto Joh. XXIII.) provisum est ecclesie Derensis in Hybernia vacanti per mortem [de persona] Donaldi Macharii, Canonici Eccle. Leglínii, cun dispensatio. (MS. M. archivii, Consist.)


It appears from a bull of Martin the V., dated Florence, 17 Kal. Nov. anno 2° that this see being vacant by the demise of Bishop, John Wercerena, lest it should be subjected again to the disadvantage of a prolonged vacancy, Pope Martin the V., without needless delay turned his thoughts to the matter of providing for the rule and administration of this church of Derry one who should be utilis et fructuosus; so, after mature deliberation, and taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, taking into account the merits of Donald Omeirach, priest of the diocese of Meath, bachelor of canon law, and of blameless life and conversation, he made choice of him for its rule by his bull dated as above. (Reg. Martin V. an. 2°, lib. 32, f. 287.)

The matters referred to in this entry were the concern not of Donald Machanul, as he was long dead before they occurred, but of his successor in the see of Derry, Donald Omeirach.

Die 12th Oct. an. a Nativitate Dni. 1429, pro parte partis sui com. serv. 12 flor. auri de Camá, per manus dni. Johannis, canonici ejusd. ecces solvi facit realiter etc., termino jam diu elapso. Then, intellecta de moie, gravaminum that burdens said Donald he was granted six months more for the payment of the rest of his debt. (Lib. quiten. 1429-31, f. 81.)
Appendix


Martin V. by his bull Quam sit, dated V. Id., Dec., an. 13, ex certis racionabilibus causis ad id sumum inducendibus animam, translated said Eugene from the see of Connor to that of Derry. (Reg. Martini V., an. 13, lib. 171.)

18th September 1433. John Ogbun.

He was a canon of Derry, and succeeded at the above date Eugene O’Donnell. He was, no doubt, in Rome at the time of his promotion to this see, as I find in a codex of the consistorial archives intitled Obl. S.C. that Johannes Electus Derensis die 26 Oct. 1433 obtulit personam (Camere etc.) Flerenos 120. In the Lib. Introitus et Exitus Camere of pope Eugenius IV. there is an entry that on the 3rd of Oct. 1434, John, bishop of Derry in Ibernia, paid for a part of the Com. servicii of his see 30 florins.

John Bole.

On the demise of bishop John Ogbun, who died in 1456, Calixtus III. provided to the vacant see John Bole, abbot of S. Mary’s, Navan, in the diocese of Meath, but before his bulls were expedited he revoked the above appointment, and by his bull Romani pontificis dated an. 1457, 6 Non. Maii., promoted him ob executiam meritorum suorum to the see of Armagh, vacant by the death of John (Mey) and for which the Chapter of said church had postulated him. (Reg. Callixti III., an. 3°, lib. 1°.)

Bole is not reckoned in the succession roll of the Bishops of Meath.

27 May, 1457.

Bartholomew Offlanagan.

This see, being vacant by the death of John Ogbun of good memory, Calixtus III., by the bull Apostolatus officium, dated Rome etc. (anno Ine. Dnec.) millesimo quadragentesimo quin (quagesimo septimo, sexto) Kl. Junii, anno tercio, provided to it Bartholomew Offlanagan, a monk of the Cistercian monastery of S. Mary, de Sameria [Assaroe], in the diocese of Raphoe, expressly professed in his order, skilled in canon and civil law, and recommended to the pope by trustworthy witnesses for learning, integrity, prudence and discretion etc.

In the date above the parts that are bracketed are torn out of the original, but have been supplied by me from a bull existing in another volume of the same archives (Lateran), which is cancelled because it is inserted out of its proper place. (Reg. Calixtis III., an. 4°, lib. 1°, f. 200, No. 530.)

On the 17th of June 1458 the Reverend father Lord Bartholomew, Bishop of Derry in Ireland, paid to the Vice Treasurer, through the honourable men Peter and John de Medicis and Co. of the Roman Court, for the common service of said Church, 60 florins aurii de Camera. (Lib. Introitus et Exitus Calixti III. N° 439.)

Barth. vacated his see. Eubel says that he became assistant or coadjutor to the Bishop of Lejge, with a yearly assignment of 300 Rhenish florins.


On the demise of John of good memory, who died lately at the Apostolic See while ruling the bishopric of Derry, Pope Paul the Second, who had reserved its next appointment to himself, provided to it by his bull Apostolatus officium, dated S. Mark’s Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1464. The 9th of the Kal. of March, anno secundo, Nicholas Waston (sic) in penitent orders, cui de litterarum scientiâ, vite munditiam, honestatem morum, fide dignitatem testimonia prohibentur (Reg. Pauli 2, an. 5 (sic), lib. 1°, f. 100). He was licensed by the pope to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice etc. According to Ware he was consecrated in 1466, and died in 1484.

16th May 1485. Donald Offaluy.

This see being void by the demise of Nicholas (Weston) extra curiam, and reserved to the appointment of Innocent VIII., he after due deliberation and taking counsel with his brethren the cardinals made choice of Donald Offaluy an Observantine Friar Minor, in priest’s orders, recommended to him by trustworthy witnesses as one zealous for religion, of blameless life and conversation, foreseeing and circumspect in matters spiritual and temporal, and endowed with other spiritual gifts, for the rule and administration of the vacant church, and by his bull Apostolatus officium, dated Rome at S. Peter’s in the year of the Incarnation 1485, 17 Kal. June, provided him to the same as its bishop and pastor. The pope also licensed him to receive consecration from any bishop of his choice in the favour etc. of the apostolic see, assistentibus duobus vel tribus Catholicis Episcopis etc. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. etc.) He died in 1500, having governed this diocese fifteen years and was reckoned a man of great reputation in his time for learning, and a constant course of preaching through all Ireland, which he continued for full thirty years. (Ware.)

5th July 1501. James Macmahon.

The above James, priest of the diocese of Clogher, was provided to this see, then vacant by the death of Donald Yallam [O’Fallon] by pope Alexander VI. on the III of the Nones of July, anno 2°. But said Alexander having died before Macmahon’s bulls were expedited, lest there should be on that account any hesitation regarding the said provision
and appointment, pope Julius II. by bull _Egnum reputamus_, dated the year of the Incarnation etc. 1503, 6 Kal. Decr. anno primo, declared quod provisio et prefectio huiusmodi perinde a dicta die tercia Non. Julii sum verticanum effectum ac sit super illis ipsius Alexandri predecessoris littere sub data diei dicte consecrator, prout supra enunciatur. (Reg. Julii II. an. I°, f. 72, No. 1129.) He was also licensed to receive consecration from any Catholic bishop of his choice etc. He was Comendatory Prior of SS. Peter and Paul Knock in the county of Louth. He died a little before Christmas in 1517. (Ware.)


On the voidance of this see by the demise _extra curiam_ of James [MacMahon] pope Leo X., desiring to set over it a useful and fitting ruler, reserved its provision to himself, and after mature deliberation, and consultation with his brethren, the cardinals, taking into consideration the merits of Roderick above named, who is dean of Raphoe, in priest's orders, and to whose learning, blameless life and conversation, foresight and prudence in matters spiritual and temporal etc. testimony is given by trustworthy witnesses, made choice of him for the rule and administration of the vacant see, and by the advice of his aforesaid brethren and his apostolic authority, by his bull _Apostolatus officium_, dated Rome at S. Peter's, an. etc. 1519, 3 Ides Jan., an. 7mo., set him over it as its bishop and pastor etc. (Reg. Leonis X. an. 5-9, lib. 6, f. 25, No. 1400.) The concurrent bull usually addressed in a case like the present to the Metropolitan, instead of being addressed to the Abp. of Armagh, was by an oversight of the scribe addressed to the Abp. of Dublin. The pope allowed the Elect to retain, together with the see of Derry, his deanery as long as he should be bishop of Derry—the income of the deanery does not exceed 30 marks sterling yearly.

In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1550, they say about the above Roderick: “Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar, * by his own will, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal in the habit of St. Francis.

* By his own will, _ex conscientia_, i.e. _quod voluntatem_. The translator in f. 1, 18, understands this passage thus: Studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.” The same translator says that bishop Roderick died on the 8th Oct. Some say that the year of his demise was 1551. Deren. Roricus etc. ad ecclesiam Deren. promotus fuit, nulla facta mentione de Rege vel Domino temporali Hibernie, anno septimo Leonis X. (Arch. Vat. XII., Caps. III., n. 90, f. 152.)

25th June 1554. Eugene O'Doherty.

In the Consistory held on the above date by pope Paul IV., the see of Derry being then void by the demise _extra curiam_ of Roderick O'Donnell, he provided to it Eugene Odochartaide, abbot of the monastery called Cella Nigra, in the city of Derry, of noble race _ex ultero parente_, and born in lawful wedlock. The pope dispensed him so that his promotion to said bishopric should not void his abbacy, _sed ciam Episcopus Derensis existens, ipsius monasterii Abbas ut quis quod vixerit, existat. Acta Consistoria_.

“Cella Nigra.—This is a translation of Dubh _nighearg_, the name by which St. Columbkille's church in Derry was known among the Irish in the twelfth and following centuries. It was a conventual house belonging to regular canons of the order of S. Augustine.” (Reeves' Colton.)
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS TRIBURNENSIS.

1423–1530.

Diversor. Mart. V.
MCCCCXXIII.

1. Eadem die (secunda Marci), Philippus Macbradaych [Mac Brady], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sanete Brigide de Disertfinchilly,

2. Die xxj. eiusdem (Juli), Mauricius Ofoagaych [O'Fagaigh], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialium ecclesiarum de Drinnyrhcaylaych

3. Die dicta (xx. Maii), una bulla pro Adam Ofoagaych super perpetuo beneficio rectoria de Baliniicanthobayl [recte Ballymicanchobayl]

1421-23, f. 93.

The bull says the said churches are usually governed by one rector; besides it gives Kenealuachan as an alias for Wauturacht.

4 Kenealuachan, or, as it is called in Irish, Cineal-Luachain, was a territory in the barony of Oughteragh, supposed, says Joyce (Irish Names), to be the same as Ochter n Achid, i.e. "Upper field," named in Trench's annotations to the Book of Armagh, is a parish in the barony of Carrigallen, co. of Leitrim.

5 Balmacanthebajly [Balmacanthebajly].—It is called in the bull cited in the above annat-entry Balmacanthebajly, and in another bull in Bally Macobajly.

In the bull it is called a sinecura and a rectory in the par church of Drung.

The usual governing of a parish by one rector; gives Kenealuachan as an alias for Wauturacht.

1 S. Brigide de Disertfinchilly.—This is Disert Fincheall of Slabh-Guaire, now Slievemore, a mountainous district in what is at present called the barony of Clancoe, in county of Cavan. See Appendix sub an. 1613.

2 Drinnyrhcaylaych [recte Drumreilly]. Perhaps Drumreilly, a parish partly in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. of Cavan, but chiefly in those of Carrigallen and Drumhaire, co. of Leitrim.

3 Wauturach.—Now Oughteragh, supposed, says Joyce (Irish Names), to be the same as Ochter n Achid, i.e. "Upper field," named in Trench's annotations to the Book of Armagh, is a parish in the barony of Carrigallen, co. of Leitrim.

MCCCCXXV.

1. Eadem die (viij. Junii), Matheus Ogobann [O'Gowan], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie

2. Die xxj. eiusdem (Juli), Mauricius Ofoagaych [O'Fagaigh], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialium ecclesiarum de Drinnyrbaylaych; et Wauturacht alias de Kenealuachan vulgariter nuncupate, Triburnensis dioec., cuius fructus x. marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Luce Orodachan extra curiam. Collate eidem Rome apud S. P., Idibus Maii anno quinto. (F. 151.)

Sanctorum Paericii [recte Patricii] Carhac\(^1\) ac Beate Brigidie, Tribur- 
nensis dioec., cuius fructus octo marcarum sterilorum communi extin-
ationale, vacantis per obitum Macrobi Ofarcheallich extra curiam. Collate 
ei
dem Rome etc. Idibus Maii anno quinto. (1424-27, f. 67.)

**MCCCXXXVI.**

1. Eadem die (ix. Januarii), Ruogricus Maghamrughan [Magauran], 
principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochii-
alis ecclesie de Inisbreehirurgy alias Tempullauryt, Triburnensis dioec., 
cuius fructus octo marcarum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis 
per obitum Andree Magamrugan extra curiam, collate eidem Rome etc. 
viij. kalendas Decembrii anno octavo. (F. 118.)

2. Die xxiiij. eiusdem (Decembris), David Omoohan [O'Moghan], 
principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parro-
chialis ecclesie Sancte Brigidie de Dysertfyndgilli, Triburnensis dioec., 
cuius fructus octo marcarum sterilorum communi extimatione, va-
cature per privacionem Philippii Magbradayc fiendam. Collate eidem 
Rome etc. vij. Idus Novembris anno nono. (F. 222.)

**MCCCXXXVII.**

1. Eadem die (vij. Jan.), Patricius Ofaerchealliaich [O'Farrelly], prin-
cipalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis 
ecclesie Sancte Frydlymei [sic] de Keallmor,\(^2\) Triburnensis dioec., cuius 
fructus duodecim marcarum sterilorum communi extimatione, va-
cantis per non promocionem Patricii Osyridean. Collate eidem Rome 
etc. viij. kalendas Decembrii anno nono. (F. 224.)

2. Die xxiiij. dicti mensis Januarii, Patricius Ofaerchellaych, Tribur-
nensis dioec., tanquam principalis et privata persona obligavit se Camere 
nomine Andree Maecbradaych super annata perpetui benefici rectorie 
de Kedy\(^e\) nuncupate, dicto dioec., cuius fructus octo marcarum ster-

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\(^1\) Carhac.—Perhaps Carha, now the 
name of a townland in the parish of 
Larha, county of Cavan. The name St. 
Paeraci found in the annat appears in 
the bull as St. Patricii. The bull pro-
viding Ogobain to this benefice says that 
it was to be conferred on him whether 
should be vacant by the demise of Ma-
crobius Ofaercheallich or the spontaneous 
resignation of Thomas Ogobain, formerly 
its parvicaire.

F. 118.

\(^2\) Inisbreehirurgy.—Recte Inis-Breach-
muig, alias Templeport, a parish in the 
barony of Tullyhaw, county of Cavan. 
This parish comprises, according to the 
Ordnance Survey, 42,172 statute acres, 
of which 1,532\(^2\) are under water; it con-
tains not less than eight lakes. Not far 
from the church of Templeport [in Irish 
Toampall-an-phuirt, i.e. the church of the 
bank] is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which 
St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Ferns, 
was born—he was also patron of the 
churches of Rossinver and Drumlane, re-
spectively in the counties of Leitrim and 
Cavan. Anent Maedhog, Bishop of Ferns, 
the Martyrology says: "Aedh was his 
first name. He was of the race of Colla 
Uais, monarch of Erin. Eithne was the 
name of his mother, of the race of 
Amlaghaidh, son of Finbhar. A.D. 624 was the date when he resigned 
his spirit to heaven."

F. 224.

\(^3\) Keallmor.—In Irish Cill-mor, great 
church, now Kilmore, a parish partly in 
the barony of Comlain, but chiefly in 
that of Loughtee Upper, co. of Cavan. The 
parish church was dedicated to St. Felimy

F. 228.

\(^4\) Kedy.—In Irish Ceide, which, ac-
cording to O'Brien (Irish Dict.), means 
"a hillock, a kind of hill smooth and 
plain at the top," now Keadew, a parish
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lingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per privacionem Johannis Osiredean extra curiam factam, collate eidem Rome etc. v. Idus Decembris anno decimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra annum. (F. 228)

3. Die xxviiij. dicti mensis Marcii, Patricius Osiredean [O'Sheridan], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetui beneficii rectorie nuncupati de Kedi [Keady], Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus octo marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignationem Johannis Osiredean extra curiam. Collate eidem Rome etc. xv. kalendas Marcii anno decimo. (1427-28, f. 14.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (x. Nov.), Philippus Macbradaych, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata parrochialis ecclesie Sancte Brigide de Disertfinchilly, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per modum Si neutri. Collate eidem Genezani, Penestrin (recte Prenestinensis) dioc., xvij. kalendas Octobris anno undecimo. (F. 193.)

2. Die dicta (xiiij. Januarii, Mcccxxvii.), una bulla pro David Omochan [O'Moghan] super perpetuo beneficio, rectoria de Drumigyn alias de Macariambair vulgariter nuncupati, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus sex marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (F. 204.)

MCCCXXXVIII.

1. Eadem die (ix. Dec.), Philippus Mecbradayd, vicarius parrochialis ecclesie Disceartyncell (recte Disert Finchell), Triburnensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona obligavit se Camere, nomine Adam Ofagaidh, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Dedrong (recte de Drong), cui ecclesia de Leachra est annexa, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Augustini Macbradaygh extra curiam. Collate eidem Rome etc. xv. kalendas Decembris anno undecimo. Item super perpetuo beneficio feodario de Balmeicanchoaball vulgariter nuncupato, dictae dioc., cuius fructus durum marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, non fuit facta obligacio. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificationis infra sex menses. (1428-30, f. 3.)

MCCCXXX.

1. Dicta die (v. Maii), Moderirus (? recte Rodericus) Magamrugham (vel Magamrughain), ut principalis, obligavit se Camere, nomine Carmae (sic) Magamrughain, super annata rectorie de Teallachreach et Mageau-
in the barony of Loughtoe Upper, co. of Cavan. It is now united to Urney and Annagoliff parishes.

1427-28, f. 204.

1 Drumigyn alias Macariambair.—Drumgoon, a parish in the barony of Clankee and Tullygarvey, co. of Cavan.

The remains of the old parish church are in the townland of Drumgoon.

1428-30, f. 3.

1 Leachra.—Now Larah, a parish in the barony of Loughtoe Upper and Tullygarvey, co. of Cavan.

F. 145.

2 Teallachreach.—Recte Tealach Eashdh-
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gady ε vulgæriter nuncupate, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. xx. marcharum sterilorum, vacantis per obitum Renaldi Magamrughain, qui extra curiam obiit. Collate eidem Rome etc. x. kalendas Aprilis anno tercio decimo. (F. 145.)


3. Dicta die (xv. Maii, Meccexxx.), j. bulla pro Ruerico Magamrughaïy (sic) [Magauran] super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Cylinlaynacha, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. iij. marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, restituta sine obligacione. (F. 285 vel 288.)

Lib. Annatar. Eug. IV.
MCCCCXXXI.

1. Dicta die (secunda Maii), Cornelius Macconnamg (vel Macconnaim), principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Drong [Drung], Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. viij. marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis per modum Si neutri. Collate eidem Rome etc. anno Incarnacionis dominice Meccexxxmo Idibus Marci, anno primo. (1431-33, f. 19.)

MCCCCXXXIII.

1. Die secunda eiusdem (Marcii), Cormacuus Macconnaind (vel Macconam), principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetui beneficii rectorie de Macharynynair? (vel Macharynyvair) [alias Drungoon] nuncupate, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Philippi Macgilli, extra curiam defuncti (sic); Collate eidem Rome etc. anno Incarnacionis dominice Meccexxxij. xij. Kalendas Februarii, anno secundo. (F. 199.)

2. Dieta die (xxij. Aprilis) Cormacuus Macconaynd, principalis, obligavit

hach, "now the barony of Tullaghagh or Tullyhaw, in the n.w. of the co. of Cavan, in which the Magaurans, or Maggovern, are still very numerous." (An. Four Mast., 1258, note r.)

F. 145.

3 Magaurugadu — Reste Magh-Angaidhe, "this was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and co. of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called in English, 'The Moy.' O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain." (An. Four Mast., 1424, note q.)

F. 226.

4 Culbridin, alias Casselterain. — Now Casteltrewe, a parish in the barony of Loughtee Upper, co. of Cavan. "There is, says Joyce (Irish Names etc.), a townland in Cavan called Castletrewe, which gives name to a parish; the proper pronunciation, as O'Donovan found by conversation with the people, is Cussetairy, representing the Irish Cos-d'a-Isorragh, the foot of the colt, which has been so strangely corrupted; they accounted for the name by a legend, and showed him a stone in the townland on which was the impression of a colt's foot." F. 285 vel 288.

5 Cylinlaynacha.—Identical with Killining, a parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, county of Cavan.
se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Sanctarum Brigide et Fynchille de Disertfynchilli alias de Teallachgarnieh, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum stellarorum communi extimacione, vacantis per promocionem Donati¹ ad ecclesiam Triburnensem, vel per obitum quondam David Ofarchellard [recte Ofarchellaid], in curia deffuncti. Collate eidem Rome ut supra (apud S. Petrum anno Incarnacionis Dominice Mccoxxxij.), vj. Kalendas Marci anno secundo. (F. 215.)

2. Dicta die (xxvij. Julii), Ricarionus Magamurghan, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Ynisbreachmaidy alias de Teampollanpuyrt [Templeport], Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum stellarorum communi extimatione, vacantis per modum nove provisionis. Collate eidem Rome etc. anno Incarnacionis Dominice Mccoxxxij., pridie Idus Februarii anno secundo. (F. 243.)

3. Dicta die (xxiiiij. Augusti, Mccoxxxiij.), una bulla pro Patricio Ofairceallaich super prioratu Beate Marie de Droimleathan,² ordinis Sancti Augustini, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. v. marcharum stellarorum communi extimacione, restituta fuit sine obligacione. Ita est R. de Toregellis. (F. 263.)

4. Dicta die (xxviiiij. Marci, Mccoxxxij.), una bulla pro Ruarico Magamurghain, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Cyllnaynacha [Killinagh], Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus trium marcharum stellarorum communi extimacione, restituta fuit sine obligacione. Ita est N. de Valle. (F. 287.)

MCCCXXXVI.

1. Die xxvijæ- eiusdem (Novembris), Titheus Magribin [Maghibin], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesiæ Sancti Feigilemei de Kellmor [Kilmore], Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum stellarorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promocionem ad sacerdocium. Collate eidem Bononie anno etc. Mccoxxxiij., xjœ Kalendas Novembris, anno sexto. (1436-38, f. 39.)

2. Dicta die (xxix. Novembris), Patricius Ofairceallaich, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus Beate Marie de Droimeleathan

1431-33, f. 215.

1 The see of Kilmore being vacant by the demise of Nicholas, Donatus Ogaband, perpetual vicar of Villetempî [Ballintemple] was provided to it by Bull of Mart. V. (Apostolatus officium) dated Tivoli the Ides of Augt., and the 4th year of his pontificate (13th Augt., 1421). The pope says that the appointment had lapsed to the Apostolic See, as no election had been held within the canonical time. F. 208.

2 Priorat. B. Marie de Droimelethan. — Recte Druim-leathan, "the broad ridge," now Drumlane, "a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the harony of Loughtee and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lanigan thinks that a monastery had existed here before St. Maidoc was born." (An. Four Masters, 1246, noto m.) It was a house of Regular Canons of St. Austin.
Diocesis Triburnensis

[Drumlane], ordinis S. Augustini, Triburnensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. vigintiquinque marcharum sterilingorum communi ext., vacantis per modum nove provisionis. Collati eadem Bononie anno ut supra Moccoc-xxxvij., viij° kalendas Novembris, anno sexto. Item similiter obligavit se ad solvendum hic in curia infra sex menses viginti florenos aurii de Camera pro fructibus male et indebite per ipsum perceptis ex eodem prioratu. (F. 40.)

3. Dicta die (xxi. Dec.), Thiteus Maguibilin?, perpetuus vicarius ecclesie Sancte Brigide de Nurnagy, Triburnensis dioec., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Andree Macbruadyg [recte Macbradyg], super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Triburnensis, cuius fructus etc. duodecem marcharum sterilingorum communi extimatione; vacaturi per liberam resignacionem Thome Osiridean fiendam. Collati eadem Bononie anno ut supra (Moccocxxxvij.), pridie Kalendas Novembris anno sexto. (F. 48.)

4. Dicta die (ut supra), prefatus Thiteus, modo quo supra, obligavit (se) Camere, nomine Thome Osiridean, super annata perpetui benefici loci de Kedy, Triburnensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterilingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per liberam resignacionem Andree Macbruadaig fiendam, collati eadem Bononie anno etc. Moccocxxxvij. vi° Idus Novembris anno sexto. (F. 149.)

5. Die xvi. eiusdem (Dec.), una bulla pro Donato Maegamgussa super plebanatu de Culbridin [Castleterra], Triburnensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. quinque marcharum sterilingorum communi extimatione, restituta (fuit) sine obligacione, quia infra taxam. (F. 230.)

6. Dicta die (ut supra) una bulla pro Titeo Meicflanid (vel Meioflaind) super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie Sancte Brigide Kilnasanarach, Triburnensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. quinque marcharum sterilingorum communi extimatione, restituta (fuit) sine obligacione, quia infra taxam. (F. 230.)

Diversor. Eug. IV.
MCCCCXLIII.

1. Die prima eiusdem (Julii), Cornelius Maconanig, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetui beneficii retorici de Kede [Keadue] nuncupati, Triburnensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterilingorum communi extimatione; vacaturi per privacionem Thome fiendam. Collati eadem Senis anno etc. Moccocxlilj., x° Kalendas Julii anno terciodecimo. (1442-44, f. 113.)

MCCCCXLVI. ?

1. Dicta die (iij. Aug.), Tycheus Macguirrin (? vel Macguirrm), prin-

1486-89, f. 48.

1 S. Brigide de Nurnagy.—Uney a parish in the county of Cavan and the baronies of Loughtee Lower and Loughtee Upper. The town of Cavan is in this parish.

F. 230 (2).

2 Kilnasanarach.—Recte Cill-a’-sean-
ratha, i.e. the church of the old rath, so called because the original church was built within the inclosure of an ancient rath which still exists. (Joyce’s Irish Names etc.) It is now called Killasandra, a parish in the barony of Tollyhunco, co. of Cavan.
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principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata prioratus monasterii de Drumleane, per priorem gubernari soliti, ordinis Sancti Augustini, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Patricii. Collati eodem Rome apud S. Petrum anno etc. Mccccxliiij°. Idibus Marci, anno xvi° (1445-47, f. 42.)

2. Die dicto (viii. Aug.), Eugenius Oragillich [O’Reilly], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantui (sic) per resignationem Andreæ Magbradaych faciendum. Collati eodem Rome apud S. Petrum anno etc. Mccccxliiij°. Idibus Marci, anno quintodecimo. (F. 43.)

3. Dicto die (viii. Sept.), Johannes Ogband, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata vicarie parochialis ecclesie Sanctarum Brigide et Pyncille de Dyssefynccille, Triburnensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacaturs (sic) per resignationem Andree Magbradaych faciendum. Collate eodem Rome apud S. Petrum anno etc. ut supra (Mccccxlvj.), Idibus Augusti anno xvij° (F. 51.)

4. Dicto die (ut supra), Thomas Ygoband, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie ecclesie Sancti Fylemey de Kellmor [Kilmore], Triburnensis dioc., cuius, uniendi decanati eiusdem ecclesie (vacantis) per assecutionem certi prioratus; necon super annata eiusdem decanatus, cuius fructus etc. unius marche sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacaturi per resignationem Laurentii Oferkellaith, iuxta tenorem bulle sub dat. Rome apud S. Petrum anno etc. ut supra (Mccccxlvj. Idibus Augusti, anno xvij.) (F. 51.)

Diversor. Pii IT.

MCCCCLX.

1. Die vij. eiusdem (Julii) una bulla pro Jhanne Ogband [O’Gowan], super decanatu ecclesie Kealmorensis [Kilmore], valoris novem marcharum sterlingorum, vacaturo per privationem Andreæ Osiridean, in forma iuris faciendum, et conferendo eidem sub dat. Macerati [Senen. dioc.], quarto Kalendas Junii anno 2° (1459-61, f. 223.)

MCCCCLXI.


MCCCCLXII.

1. Dicta die (viii. Feb.), una bulla pro Cormaco Magabraim super vicaria parochialis ecclesie de Tempulprut [Templeport] Kellmorensis
Diocesis Triburnensis

dioc., cuius fructus viii. marcharum sterlingorum, vacatura per privacionem Roricii Magabraim, et sub dat. Rome tertio Idus Octobris, anno quarto. (F. 224.)

MCCCCLXVI.

1. Die xxvij. eiusdem (Dec.), una bulla pro Johanne Ogoband, super provisione canonica et prebende Killmorensis ecclesie, cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum communi estimacione, vacatum per obitum quondam Maugonii Meguybne, apud Sedem Apostolicam defuncti, et collatum sub dat. Rome duodecimo Kalendas Octobris anno secundo; restituta (fuit) de mandato dominorum de Camera, quia infra taxam etc. (1465-66, f. 204.)

Diversor. Sixti IV.

MCCCCLXXI.

1. Dicta die (viij. Novembris), dominus Cormacus Osyridean, clericus Kyllmorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata perpetue vicarie terrarum ruralium infra metas parrochialium ecclesiaram Sancti Fellymei de Killmor [Kilmory], et Sancti Patricii de Balleintempaill, Kilmorensis dioc., cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi estimacione, vacantis certo modo per devolutionem ad Curiam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Cormaco de dicta perpetua vicaria sub dat. Rome octavo Kalendas Septembris anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte perpetue vicarie Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato domini Mensarri, quia pro Hibernico, et narratur intrusus in bulla. (1471-72, f. 4.)


1474.

1. Dicta die (xvij. Maii), Thomas Machbradayd, clericus Killmorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Killmorensis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi estimacione, vacaturi per privationem Eugenii Oragayly [O’Eeilly], eiusdem ecclesie archidiaconi, in forma iuris extra

1471-72, f. 4.

1 Balleintempaill.—Now Ballintemple, a parish in the barony of Clannaboy and county of Cavan.

2 As the year in the annat text is counted a Natvitate Domini, the indication of the year at the top of this page should be as I have marked it, viz. MCCCCLXVI.
Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thome de dicto archidiaconatu, vocatis dictis Eugenio et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, dicto Thorne (iteratur sic) sub dat. Rome sexto Nonas Maii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti archidiaconatus Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (bulla) de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. (1474, f. 81.)

2. Dicta die (xxvij. Junii), dominus Geraldus Orodachayn, clericus Ardakadensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie terre de Chiuainocam vulgarter nuncupate, Kelmorensis dioc., cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem Johannis Omuimochrome, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Geraldo de dicta rectoria, sub dat. Rome octavo Idus Junii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dicta rectorie Camere Apostolice infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla), de mandato, quia pro Hibernico (et quia est) privatio in forma iuris etc. (F. 117.)

3. Die viij. eiusdem mensis (Sept.), dominus Thieus Ofeegayd, clericus Kelmorensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere Apostolice nomine Odonis Ofeegahyd, presbyteri Kelmorensis dioc., pro fructibus per eum male perceptis per quatuor annos ex perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Enga, Kelmorensis dioc., occasione symonie per eum commisse in dicta perpetua vicaria, cuius vicarie fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignationem in manibus ordinarii factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Odoni de dicta perpetua vicaria sub dat. Rome quinto Julii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere dictos fructus male perceptos Camere Apostolice vel Collectori in partibus infra sex menses a die provisionis dictae vicarie facienda computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (bulla), de mandato domini Datarii, quia pro Hibernico. (F. 155.)

1477.

1. Die xx. Junii, 1477, Geraldus Orodochain, clericus Ardakadensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Droigermegelaid alias Cinaluachin [recte Cinal-Luachain] nuncupate, Kelmorensis dioc., cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per non promoc-

1474, f. 117.
1 Chiuainocam. — A very barbarous corruption of "Cinel-Luachain, a territory which comprised the parish of Oughteragh, situated at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin, in the east of the county of Leitrim." (Irish Topog. Poems, note 267.)

F. 155.
2 Enga.—Called in An. of the Four Masters, 1419, Eamach Garbh, now Annagh, a parish partly in the barony of Loughtee Lower, Cavan, but chiefly in that of Tullygarvey in the same county. This parish church was dedicated to St. Molanus.

1477-78, f. 13.
1 Droigermegelaid. — The annot text says that this place is an alias for Cinel-Luachain, and the note No. 367 to O'Dubbagain's Topographical Poem tells us that Cinel-Luachain was a territory which comprised the parish of Oughteragh.
ionem Johannis Omulmochari, olim illius rectoris, ad presbyteratus ordinem. Et mandatur provideri dicto Geraldo de dicta rectoria, sub dat. Rome quarto nonas Iunii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae rectorie Camere Apostolice, aut Collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (bulla), de mandato, quia pro Hibernico, et in bulla narratur intrurus. (1477-78, f. 13.)

1481.

1. Die xv. mensis Octobris predicti, dominus Johannes Omulmochore [O’Mulmochery], rector Hospitalis Pauperum loci de Drumerbelaid,1 Kelmorensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie ecclesie dicti loci, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis alias per resignationem quondam Mauricii Omulmochore, dictae ecclesie olim rectoris in manibus Ordinarii extra Romanam curiam factam, unite in forma gratiosa dicto Hospitali Pauperum dicti loci de Drumerbelaid diec. Patet et bullam sub dat. Rome quinto decimo Kalendas Julii, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae rectorie unite, eadem Camere, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses a die qua dictus Johannes assequetur possessionem dictae rectorie cum fructibus eiusdem computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato, quia pro Hibernico. (1481-82, f. 72.)

Diversor. Innoc. VIII.

1488.

1. Die x. Octobris, una bulla pro Arthuro Macconrich, canonico Kelmorensi, sub dat. tertio decimo kalendas Septembris anno quarto, super unione perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Killasyar1 Kelmorensis dioec., vacantis per devotionem iuxta Lateranensis statuta concilii; cuius etc. quatuor marcharum sterlingorum. Et mandatur uniri canoniceatui dictae Kelmorensis ecclesie, quos ipse Arthurus obtinet, ad eius vitam. Restituta quia non excedebant summam, et (pro) paupere Ibernicico. (1488-89, f. 210.)

1491.

1. Dicta die (viii. Dec.), Jacobus Macculmorthayn, clericus Belmoren. (recte Kilmorensis), principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sanctarum Brigide de Finkil de Discertfinkil dicto dioec., et unius S. Patricii de Druymghin [Drumgoon]; et alterius in Sancte Brigide de Nurnay [Urney] par. ecclesiariunm diote dioec. perpetuorum beneficiorum simplicium rectoriarum nunoupatarum, vacantium per certum modum; quorum insimul fructus etc. viginti

1481-82, f. 72. 1 Hospitaill Pauperum loci de Drumerbelaid.—Not identified.
1 Killasyr.—Called in Irish Cill lastrae and in English Killassery alias Killesher. It is situated in the south west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.
Obligationes pro Annatis

marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et que mandantur uniri, vocatis vocandis, canoniciatu et prebende ecclesie predicte, quos ipse Jacobus obtinet, ad vitam suum, sub dat. iij. Idus Octobris, anno viij. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra octo menses post habitam possessionem, Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere. Juravit. (1491-92, f. 53.)


Diversor. Alexandri VI.

1494.


1502.

1. Dicta die (viii. Jan.) una bulla erectionis canoniciatu et ecclesie Capelle nuncupate in prebendam in ecclesia Kelmorensi, quorum fructus, viz. canoniciatus unius marcharum, ac ecclesie Capelle nuncupate sex marcharum argentii non excedunt, ad vitam dumtaxat Ade Offegayd, clericii Kelmorensis, sub dat. tertio Kalendas Decembris, anno decimo, restituitur, de mandato domini Thesaurarii, quia non excedit xxiiiij. (ducatos). (1501-02, f. 212.)

Diversor. Julii II.

1505.

1. Die xij. dicti (Juniij) Dominus Bartholomeus Imitia¹ Hospitallarius

1491-92, f. 57.

1 Prioratus Insule S. Trinitatis de Loc.—Under the year 1260 the Annals of Clonmacnoise tell us that "Clarus Mac Moklyn O'Moylicheonrio brought the White Canons of the Order of Premonstrata, near Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke, to Trinity Island on Logh Oghter, in the Brenic, and were there appointed by the License of Cahall O'Reysle, who granted the place after this manner: "In garam et perpetuam Eitimaziam in Sancte Trinitatis, et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino qui Monstratenses [Premonstratenses] gaudent consimili privilegio cum monachis ita quod ad illam aliam ordinem transire possent." "This passage," says O'Donovan (note s, ad an. 1260, Four Masters), "must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251."

1505-06, f. 9.

1 Imitia. — Perhaps an abbreviated form of Omiadhohain, now O'Meehan.
hospitalis de Balac, corbania nuncupata Kilmorensis dioec., obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata de Rossinvir alias plebis Dartrair [Dartry], et de Druimlias, dicte dioec., parrochialium ecclesiaram vicariarum nuncupatarum, vacantium certo modo, quorum fructus insimul decem marcharum sterlorigorum; que uniuntur predicto hospitali sub dat. nono Kalendas Maii, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra mense post habitam possessionem Collectori in partibus. (1505-06, f. 9.)

Diversor. Clementis VII.
1530.

1. Dicta die (xii. Sept.) dominus Bernardus Macchago, presbyter Kylmorensis dioec., presens (?) vel principalis] etc. obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie et perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Iniystam [Iniyscain] dicte dioec., cuius fructus triginta marcharum sterlorigorum non excedunt, vacan. certo modo. Et providetur sub dat. tertio Idus Augusti, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam humi-modi infra sex menses, aut infra mensem post docere de non habita, possessione. Juravit etc. Restituta (bulls) quia narrat intrusum. (1530-31, f. 64.)

2 Balac, or Ballagh, as it is called by the Four Masters.—Perhaps "Ballaghmeehan, an ancient Termon, dedicated to St. Molais, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient earl, or lay incumbent. The head of this family still farms the adjacent Termon lands of Ballaghmeehan. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molais's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and the persons for whom it was made." (An. Four Mast., 1439, note q.)

3 Rossinvir.—Now Rossinver, takes its name, says Joyce (Irish Names etc.) from a point of land running into the south part of Lough Melvin—in Irish, Rosinbhur, i.e. the peninsula of the inver or river mouth. This parish is in the barony of Carbury, co. of Sligo, but chiefly in that of Rosclogher, co. of Leitrim. On the eastern shore of Lough Melvin are the ruins of an ancient church, supposed to have been that of the nuns of Daire-Melle (the oakwood of St. Melle), which St. Tigernach founded for his mouth St. Melle, who died there before the year 787. (See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 796.)

3 Druimlias [or Drunlias].—Recte Druim-Lias, i.e. the ridge of the huts, now Drumlese, a parish in the barony of Drumahaire, co. of Leitrim. St. Patrick built Druim-lias, near the river Boonid (now Bonnet), and placed St. Benignus over it. (Tr. Th., p. 180.) At Ballyrouke, alias Creevelea, or Carrig Patrick in this parish, are the extensive ruins of the magnificent house and church founded in 1508 by Owen O'Rourke, prince of Breffny, at the instance of his wife Margaret, daughter of Conor O'Erieng, king of Thomond, for Franciscans of the Observance. (See Meehan's Franciscan Monasteries, 5th edition, p. 77.)

1 Iniyscain.—Recte Inis-caoin, i.e. the beautiful island, now Inisheer, now a townland in the parish of Rosinver, barony of Rosclogher, and co. of Leitrim.
A P P E N D I X
1388-1388.

1st Nov., 1398.

Per. vic. of Drung.—A petition was presented to pope Boniface IX., on the part of Augustine Macbradach [Mac Brady], stating that the per. vicarage of Drung, dioec. of Kilmore, to which the par. church of S. Brigid, of Laragh, in the same dioec., is canonically united, being vacant by the promotion of Gilbert [Macbradachy] to the see of Ardagh and his consecration extra Ro. curiam, he, said Augustine, was in virtue of apostolic letters, provided thereto and canonically inducted into its possession. Nevertheless Nicholas, bishop of Kilmore, without reasonable cause deprived him of possession of said vicarage and despoiled him of its fruits etc. Wherefore on his part humble supplication is made that a suitable remedy be provided for his case. Therupon the pope sped a mandate (Rome etc. the Kalends of Nov. an IX.) to the Archbishop of Armagh to seriously warn bishop Nicholas, and all others in hac parte rebels, intruders, or opponents, within a certain peremptory term, to be fixed by him, to freely give up possession of said vicarage and the church of S. Brigid to the aforesaid Augustine, and give him competent satisfaction for the income etc. thereof. Otherwise, preven ratione, to pronounce sentence of excommunication against said bishop and any others who are culpable in this matter. Gratia pro Deo, N. de Benito. (Reg. Bonif. IX., an. 9°, lib. 7°, f. 13.) Pope Boniface, in his bull of provision to the see of Ardagh, for Gilbert, calls him Gilbert, alias dictus Comedinus, Macbradachy.

17 July, 1398.

Vic. of Culbrydyn, etc.—The perpetual benefice with cure called the vicarage of Culbrydyn [recte Cull Brighdein*] and Sendamair, dioec. of Tiburnen [Kilmore] the fruits etc. of which do not exceed V. marks sterling annually, and which does not exist in any church, was vacant, and is still so, by the voluntary resignation of Christinus Mechbradach. Pope Boniface IX., to whom the domicilium Donatus Macbradach of this dioecese and true patron of the aforesaid benefice, has presented for institution therein. John Macbradach, clerk of said dioec., in the XXIII. year of his age, by bull dated Rome etc. XVI. Kal. of August, an. 9°, commanded, should it be found on diligent examination that said John reads and construes Latin well, and speaks it suitably, sings well, and is otherwise fit for said benefice; and though he should not sing well, if he makes oath that within twelve months from the time of his examination he will learn to do so, that said benefice, whether void as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has an especially acquired right therein, shall by apostolic authority be conferred on, and assigned to said John. Notwithstanding that to-day it is ordered by apostolic authority that said John be provided de novo to the perpetual ecclesiastical benefice sine cura called the rectorcy of Culbryden and Sendamair of said dioec., which does not exist in any church, the fruits etc. of which do not exceed six marks yearly, and which he formerly possessed; and also quad patitur defectus statis (being only 24 years old). Provided that the benefice with cure shall not be defrauded of its due services, and that the said cure of souls therein shall not be in any way neglected. Pro Deo. (Reg. Boniface IX., an. 9°, f. 59.)

* See Appendix 242.

29 July, 1398.

Recty. of Killashandra.—The rectorcy of the parish church of Kilcarena? alias de Teallachunnga? vel Teallachunngua [recte Cill-a-sonn-ratha, Killashandra, alias of Teallach Dunchada, Tullyhuncu] in the dioecese of Kilmore, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed XX marks sterling, has been and is still vacant by the death of Austin Mackiernan, but unduly held by the prior and canons of Drumlane Austin priory in said dioecese. Wherefore pope Boniface IX. by his bull dated Rome etc. IIII. Kal. Augt. anno nono, ordered that, if said prior and canons and all others vacantes having been cited, it should be found that the aforesaid rectorcy is vacant in the way asserted, or in any other way etc., provided that at the date of these presents no one has an especially acquired right therein, care shall be taken that by apostolic authority it shall be assigned to, and conferred upon, John Mackiernan, a clerk of this dioecese. Given at Rome, as above. Pro Deo, N. de Benito. (Reg. Boniface IX. an 9°, f. 114.)

31 Jany., 1407.

Ballintemple per. vicarage.—The above per. vicarage of St. Patrick in the dioecese
of Triburnia (Kilmore) is now vacant by the death of John Macmulmartain (recte Macmulmartain) extra curiam. Pope Gregory XII. by bull dated Rome etc. 2 Kal. Feb., in the first year of his pontificate, bade the archdeacon of said diocese, if on diligent examination he should find that Lazarianus (Laisrian) Macmulmartain (recte Macmulmartain), priest of this diocese, can read and translate Latin well, and speak it bethingly, and sing well, and in other respects is fit for the office of per. vicar, or even if he cannot sing well, provided he makes oath that he will learn to do so within a year after his examination, to see that he is provided by apostolic authority to said per. vicarage, the annual fruits etc. of which do not exceed IV. marks stg., if it is void as asserted, or even if so long void that the right of collating thereto has legitimately lapsed to the Apostolic See, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein. (Reg. Greg. XII. an. 14., p. 133.)

29 Dec., 1410.

Recty. of S. Brigid de Disertfynchill.—It having been reported to pope John XXIII. that the rectory of St. Brigid of Disertfynchill was vacant by the appointment of David Ofarcellaith (O'Farrelly) to the see of Kilmore, made by Gregory XII. at Rimini, where he had him consecrated, said appointment having taken place after Gregory had been abandoned by the cardinals at Lucca, the vacant benefice was conferred by him (pope John) on Donatos Ogaband. Subsequently, however, it was made known to the pope, on the part of said Donatus, that the aforesaid church is not governed by a rector, but that formerly a certain perpetual benefice without cure of souls, rectorius episcopii ecclesiae vecdi est in ipso ecclesiae auctoritate apostolica fundatum esse, erectedam fuerit, and was held by the aforesaid David at the time of his said provision. Wherefore said Donatus fears lest his bulls of provision should be reckoned surreptitious, and that the said benefice which he holds, was not, and is not, void in the way named above, but by the death of said David, which occurred lately in curia Romana, or in some other way. Pope John taking into favourable account this representation made by said Donatus grants and concedes that his aforesaid bulls of provision etc. from the date of these presents valeant etc., even though said benefice should be void by the death in curia of the aforesaid David or in any other way. Given at Bologna III. 8 Kal. Jan. anno primo. (Reg. Joh. XXIII. etc.)

8 June, 1411.

Par. Kilmore.—The per. vicarage of the parish church of St. Fallemy of Kilmore being vacant by the death of Cormac Macconand extra curiam, Pope John XXIII., by bull dated vi. Id. Jun., an. 1410, ordered it to be conferred on Patrick Osiredan (O'Sheridan), a clerk of this diocese, in whatsoever way it should be vacant, provided that at the above date no one else had a special right therein. (Reg. Jo. XXIII. an. 20.)

10 March, 1411 ?

Per. vic. of Killanist ?—The perpetual vicarage of Killeanisda [Killanist ?], to which it is asserted that the parish church of Cuhmat is canonically united, being vacant by the non-promotion of John Macaedagan [Mac Egan] to the priesthood, and Cornelius Oruairt (recte Oruair) who says that he is of noble race, being on trustworthy testimony recommended to the holy see as of blameless life and conversation Pope John XXIII. ordered, by bull dated Rome etc. vi. Ides of March, an. 20, if what is related above is true, whether said per. vicarage is vacant in the manner alleged, or in any other manner, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special claim therein, that it shall be conferred etc. on the aforesaid Cornelius. The annual income of said benefice does not exceed six marks sterling. (Reg. Jo. XXIII. an. 20.)

22 March, 1412.

Conditional approval of lease.—In a petition lately presented to pope John XXIII. on the part of Cornelius Oruair [O'Rourke], a clerk of the diocese of Triburnen [Kilmore] it was stated that a third part of all the tithes in the deanery of Dartry, in said diocese, known to belong legitimately to the bishop pro tempore of the same, and his mensals, and which from ancient times were wont to be held by various persons at a certain yearly rent payable to said mensal, had been farmed for life, at the accustomed yearly rent to him, by Nicholas, bishop of the diocese. Wherefore lest in the future said Cornelius should be hindered or molested touching his reception of the fruits or income of said tithes by any one, he made humble suit to the pope that he would deign de speciali gratia to give to said letting etc. the strength (rubor) of apostolic confirmation. The pope desiring to grant a gracious favour to said Cornelius, who is much commended to him, sent a mandate, dated Rome etc. XI. Kal. April, an° 20, to the Archbishop of Armagh that, if after diligently informing himself regarding this matter, he should find that the said letting etc. would not damage or harm the aforesaid mensal, on which the pope burdened his conscience, to approve and confirm by apostolic authority the aforesaid letting and concession, and all following therefrom, and cause said Cornelius or his proctor to be admitted to the reception
of the above-mentioned fruits, and a full account of the same to be rendered to him.

Contradictors . . . Notwithstanding . . . (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 2°, lib. 29, f. 301.)

20th May, 1412.

Rectory of Brefny.—The above perpetual benefice, which is a sine cura, is now void and has been so long ago, that the true cause of its last voidance is not known for certainty—the abbot and convent of the monastery of Kells of the order of St. Austin, in the diocese of Meath, are in undue possession of it. Pope John XXIII. desiring to confer a special favour on Conchus Orual (recte Orual de), a clerk of Killmore dioce, recommended to him on trustworthy testimony, sent a mandate dated XII. Kal. June, 2nd year of his pontificate to the bishop, dean and official of Achonry, that they or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, said abbot and convent and any others evocandis being cited, should they find the said benefice, which takes no title etc. from any church, and does not exist in any special church, but whose incumbent pro tempore has certain tithes of churches in various parishes, and also other revenues, in all not exceeding 16 marks sterling yearly, void as aforesaid, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, to confer it by apostolic authority on said Cornelius. Notwithstanding that the pope has lately provided him to the perpetual vicarage of Killarnach (recte Glocheta) in this dioce, the yearly income of which does not exceed 6 marks sterling. (Gratis pro Deo.)

3 June, 1412.

Vic. of Cluainfaire.—The above perpetual vicarage, dioce of Triburnon (Kilmore), is now vacant by the non promotion of its late vicar, Cornelius Orual, to priest's orders. In consideration of the merits and needs of William O'Mihan [O'Mechnan], a priest and, as he says, a professed canon of St. Mary's abbey, Kells (alias Kenlis), dioce, of Meath, which, owing to the wars and other calamities that for a long time have afflicted those parts, is so impoverished that its income does not suffice for the fitting maintenance of its community, Pope John XXIII. desiring to confer a favour on him sent a mandate to the bishop of Lucera, the Prior of St. Mary's Devenish, dioce of Loughg, and the Official of Achonry that they, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or others or another, whether the said vicarage should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way etc. provided that at the date of these presents no one has therein an especially acquired right, should grant it by apostolic authority in commendam to said William to be held, ruled and governed by him as long as he lives. The yearly fruits of said vicarage do not exceed four marks sterling. The pope willeth that said vicarage shall not on account of the aforesaid commendam be defrauded of its wonted services, nor the cure of souls therein be by any means neglected. Given at Rome etc. III. Nones of June, an. III. (Gratis) pro Deo. (Reg. Jo. XXIII. an. 3° lib. 29, f. 7.)

16 July, 1412.

Per. vicarage of Tomregan.—The priory of Lough Oughter, dioce of Kilmore being vacant by the demise of Maurice Odlum, man, John XXIII. ordered that John Osryredan [O'Sheridan], a canon of the abbey of Loughkee, dioce. of Elphin should be provided thence: said John having represented to the pope that the income of the aforesaid priory is so meagre (but 5 marks yearly) that it would not suffice for his decent support, he by bull (17 Kal. August, an. 2°) in the papal Register the date is given thus: Dat. Rome aprud S. Petrum, 17 Kal. Augusti, anno secundo, directed that the perpetual vicarage of Tuaisirmogayn * the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 4 marks, if it should be void in the manner alleged or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, should be given to said John to be held by him, even with the above priory, in commendam for his lifetime. Provided that the said vicarage shall not be defrauded of its due services, and the cure of souls therein shall in no way be neglected. (Reg. Jo. XXIII. an. 2° lib. 29, f. 7.)

* Recte Tuaism-Degcon, i.e. the mount of Tuaisim, now Tomregan, near Bally-connell, on the borders of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. (An. Four Man., ad. Ann. 3727.)

5 July, 1411.

The perpetual vicarage of Kyllnas-canrach of Theallachduenchaga [Killebashandra of Tullyhunco barony] being vacant by the death of Nemes Mag-chigernayn * [now anglicised Mac Kernan, and sometimes Kernan], the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 6 marks sterling, pope John XXIII., by bull (III. Nones July, an. 2°) directed that in whatsoever manner it should be vacant, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein, it should be conferred on Nicholas O'Far-thaillicythe [recte O'Fartrahalig, O'Farrelly], a clerk of this dioce. fidelego commendatus testimonio. (Gratis pro Deo.) (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 2°, etc.)

* The Mac Kernans were the chiefs of the diocese of Tullyhunco in the west of the county of Cavan.
repair, practice hospitality *juxta morem patriae*, and bear all the other burdens inherent to his office, and as the tithes and the greater part of the revenues of these two churches are payable to the Prior and convent of the monastery of Fore, O. S. Ben., in the dioc. of Meath, what remains is so scanty and meagre, that it does not suffice for his fitting maintenance and for the discharge of his official obligations. Thereupon the pope, by Bull dated Florence? III. Non. Jul., an. 2°, directed the bishop of Ardagh, *vocatus dictis Prior et Conventu et utis qui fuerint evocandi*, to make diligent inquiry regarding the matter of complaint, and if he should find it to be as represented, to assign all and singular the revenues, rights, dues and emoluments of the churches in question (saving two-thirds of the grain, to be taken by the aforesaid Prior and convent) for the increase of the income of the perpetual vicar, or to assign from the same, etc. and the said Archbishop and his successors to *tempore*, such a part thereof as shall be sufficient for their fitting support, and for the due discharge of all their official obligations. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 2°, lib. 3, f. 25.)

Cf. 1421-23, f. 289.

**Rectory of Ballymicanchoyall.**—The bull referred to in the obligation under the date above says that the perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, a sinecure, and called the rectory of Ballymicanchoyall, in the parish church of Drong [Drung] is vacant now, and so long void that there is no certainty as to the manner in which it is void; that it is unduly held by Nemes Osogayagh, a priest of this dioc.; that the archdeacon of Kilmore was directed by pope Mart. V. by bull dated V. Ides Sept. an. 4°, *vocatus Nemes et alitis vocandis*, should he find the benefice to be canonically vacant [and on diligent examination that Adam Osogayagh, clerk of this dioc., was fit, to confer it on him, provided that the fact that he is the illegitimate son of the said Nemes (begotten, however, before his father took orders) shall not be a cause of scandal to the people there, and that no one has a special right in the same.] (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4, etc.)

**Drung par.**— . . . The said jurors doe upon their oaths say and present that in the said barony of Tullagavry are the several parishes ensuing, viz.: . . ., and also the parishes of Drong [Drung], containing six ballibetaghes, the personage whom it is impertinent to the said late priories of Plesheen ([Templeport, Fore]), and the vicarage thereof is collative, and that the tithes are paid in kindo, one third parte to the vicar, and another two-third partes (except
Appendix

of the termon lande of Maghererohelch, and of twelve polles and a gallon of Ballomencnachoel are paid to the said late priorie of Flower, in right of the said impropriacon, and the two thrides see excepted are paid to the said busshe of Kilnmore, and that in the said parish of Dronge is a chappel of ease called Maghererohelche; ” (Ult. Inq.)

Perhaps identical with Balnicaphobay of the annot entry.

15th May, 1422.

Per. vic. of Carhach.—Pope Martin V. having heard that the perpetual visagare of the parish church of SS. Patrick, Carhach and Bridget in the diocese of Triburnia [now Kilmore] is now void by the demise outside the Roman curia of MacRoubius Ofarheallach [O’Farrelly], and desiring to grant a special favour to Mathew Ogobain [O’Gowan], priest of the diocese of Ardagh, recommended to him on trustworthy evidence for integrity of life and conversation etc., sent a mandate to the Bishops of Eleten and Ardagh and the archdeacon of Ardagh that they or any two or one of them by themselves, or another or others should confer said vicagare, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed viii. marks sterling, as said Mathew asserts, whether vacant as aforesaid or by the voluntary resign- nation of Thomas Ogobann, formerly perpetual vicar of the same, or in any other way, and assign it by apostolic authority, with all its rights and appur- tenances, to said Mathew, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right therein. Inducting etc. Notwithstanding etc. Given at St. Peter’s, Rome, the Ídes of May, anno quinto. Pe. gratis pro Dee, quart. Nor. Junii, anno octavo. Observe that there are two dates to this bull—the first marks the date of the bull, the second tells when it was expedited to the beneficiary or his proctor. (Reg. Martin V., an. v°, lib. 72, f. 209, No. 229.)

3 June, 1422.

The recty. of Cuyloflaynd of Inismoyrmathghandy dioce. of Kilmore, a sine cura, the income of which does not exceed 4 marks sterling yearly, is now vacant, and is so for so long a time that there is no certainty as to the true cause of its voidance. Pope Martin V. desiring to grant a special favour to Maurice Oflaynd, who some time ago had been provided to the rectory of the parish church of Kyneallauchan, (yearly value not more than 10 silver marks) of which he has not got possession, sent a mandate to the bishops of Eleten and Ardagh and the archdeacon of Ardagh, that they or any two or one of them, per se vel aliam seu alios, if matters are as represented, in whatsoever way the aforesaid benefice is vacant etc., provided that no one at the date of these presents has a special right there- in, to confer it by apostolic authority on said Maurice. Given at S. Peter’s Rome, 3 Non. June, an. 5 Je. Gratia pro Dee. 9 Kal. Augusti, de Ceretanes. (Reg. Mart. V. an. 5, lib. 1, fol. 270, No. 225.)

24-27, f. 118.

Templeport parish, Kilmore.—“And further, the said jurors doe upon their oaths say and present, that in the said barony of Toloha the parishes under- named, viz. , and also the parish of Templepert containinge seventy ballibetages, and that the parsonage of the said parise is improper to the said late abbey of Kelles, and that the visagare thereof is collative, the tithes are payd in kinde, one-third parte to the vicar, and thother two-thirds to the said late abbey of Kelles in right of impropriacon, and that the said busshe of Kilmore hath of the vicar halfe a marke, prexes, and a third parte of a booe for his visitaco , and the said jurors doe upon their oaths finde and present that the lord busshe of Killmore is also seized in fee out of the termon land of Templeport, containinge sixe polles, tenne shillings and two-third partes of a booe per annum; and out of the other polles of termon land adjoyninge to the chappel of Kilfor, in the parish of Templeport, twelve pence per annum.” (Ult. Inq. app. vii.)

Per. Kilmore.— “The said jurors doe upon their oaths further saie and present, that in the said barony of Loughtie are the severall parishes ensueng, viz. the parish of Kilmore, the parsonage whereof is improper to the late dissolved priory of Flower [Fore] and that the visagare of the said parish is collative, and that the tithes of said parise are paid in kinde, one-third parte of all the said tithes are paid to the vicar, and thother two-third partes of all the said tithes (except all the tithes of sight of [sic] polls of Levally- nidershoe, and of the fower polles of Killmor), are paid and doe belong to the said lade (recte late) dissolved priory of Flower, in right of impropriacon; and that the said two-third partes excepted as aforesaid, are paid to the lord busshe of Killmore for the time being . . . the lord busshe of Killmore is seizd in his demeane, as of fee, in right of his busheopprick of Killmore of and in three polls of land in the towne fields of Killmore within the baronie of Cavan als Loughty, every poll containing two gal- lons, every gallon containing two pottles, and every sixteen pells making a ballibet: and the said jurors, doe further
Dromgone, the notary on cathedral its part, of Brenerin, finds marks doubt, clerk. Ides. Clonky eir they benefice commissioned halfe, not what sinecure, the Feb., 10th, Kilmore.

The issuinge right of bushopp to voeandos, dated Omochan, Oconueogan*.

"The said jurors doe further uppon their oaths say and present, that the busshopp of Killmore is seised in fee, in right of his busshopprie of Killmore of and in the severall rentes underwritten, issuinge out of certen landes within the barony of Clonky as followeth, viz. . . . and alse out of the terron land of Dromgone, containinge twoe polles, one shilling eight pence per annum: . . . The parche of Dromgone, containing lower ballibethages and a halfe, the person and vicar of which parish are collative by the bashshopp of Killmore, and that the tithes are all paid in kinde, one third part to the vicar, and other two third partes to the parson; what the bashshopp's proxies are the said jurors knowe not." (Ult. Inq., app. vii.)

In a bull of pope Nicholas V. Macariambur is called Macharynu Nybar; and in one of pope Alexander VI, I find mention of the parish church of St. Patrick, Drumdunyn alias plebes de Machorembahr. Drumdunyn, is no doubt, identical with Drumgoon, as may be inferred from an Inquisition held at Castle Aubgyn, 10th April, 1629, where the rectory of Drumdune in the barony of Clonkee [now Clonker] has for an alias Dromgown.

10th Feb., 1427.

Reservation of a benefice for the prior of Lough Oughter.—Pope Mart. V. understanding that the income of the priory of Holy Trinity of Lough Oughter did not exceed 3 marks yearly reserved to its prior, John Osirdean, at commodis sustentari vales et secular ecclesiastical benefice in the gift of the bishop and chapter of Kilmore, of the value of 25 marks, if with cure of souls, or 18 marks without cure, provided that it is not a cathedral canonry and prebend, to be held by him in commendam for life together with said priory. Given at Rome etc., 4th of the Ides of Feb. an. X°.

11 Feb., 1427.

Indulgence. — It having been made known to pope Martin V. that the church of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Lough Oughter of the Premonstratensian order was much in need of repairs, he granted a relaxation of three years and as many quarantines of enjoyed pence to all who being truly penitent and confessed, shall devoutly visit the said church on the feast of the Assumption and give helping hands toward its repair. Given at Rome etc., the thirdid the Ides of Feb. post. an. X°. (Reg. Mart. V., an. X., f. 241.)

Cf. 1424-27, f. 228.

Rectory of Keadue.—Nicholas, bishop, of Kilmore, having deprived John Ossiridean (O'Sheridan) of the benefice of Keyde, a sinecure, suis culpis et dem.-critis exigitibus, conferred it on Andrew Macbradelaych; but he being doubtful of the validity of his appointment, pope Mart. V., by bull dated 5 Ides of Dec., an. 10°, commissioned the bishop of Clogher to confer it on him, should he after a diligent examination find him fit. Macbradelaych was at that time rural dean of Drumleathan [Drumlan] and rector of Bali Mancoby; the annual value of both these benefices did not exceed 4 marks. (Reg. Mart. V., an. x. f. 106. Cod. Lateran.)


Keadue. — It having been reported to Pope Martin V. that John Osirdean, the incumbent of Kedi [Keadue] a sinecure, had resigned that benefice, in the presence of a notary public and trustworthy witnesses, and that Andrew Macbradaig, calling himself a clerk of this dioc. was then in possession of it for four years and continued to hold it without any canonical title, he commiss-
tioned the Bishop of Elphin, the Abbot of Lough Key, and Nemoa Obeoylayn, a canon of Elphin, to cite Machrady, and all others vocandes, to appear before them, and should they on due enquiry find the benefice canonically vacant, and that no one else had a special right therein, at the above date, to confer it (yearly value not more than six marks) on Patrick Osiredean, perpetual vicar of Kilmore who had studied in utroque jure at Oxford, and had trustworthy testimonials etc. The pope allowed Osiredean to retain both livings together. (Reg. Mart. V., an. VII. (recte X.) etc.)

15 Sept., 1428.

Per. vic. of Dissertinshilly.—Philip Machradyach, a priest of the diocese of Kilmore, stated in a petition presented by him to pope Martin V., that although he had been provided by apostolic authority to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of S. Brigid of Dissertinshilly, void by the death of David Machradyach [recte Machradyach], and was quiet and peaceable possession of it, nevertheless David Omechan, calling himself a clerk of the said dioce, asserting that said pope Martin had by his letters graciously ordered him to be provided to the said per. vicarage, and pretending that in force of said letters it belonged to him, summoned said Philip to the presence of Encas Ocairly, a canon of Clougher, the executor of said letters, who acting in this case injudiciously gave sentence adverse to said Philip, who appealed against it to the apostolic see. Thereupon pope Martin by bull dated Genazzano, dioce. of Palestrina 17 Kal. Oct. anno undecimo, commissioned the prior of Louth, dioce. of Armagh, the dean of Clougher, and Nemoa Ohenraightach [O’Haratty], canon of the same, or any two or one of them, to confirm, or quash said sentence, as justice shall require: should it appear to them that neither said Philip or David Omechan have any right to, or in said benefice (the yearly value of which does not exceed 8 marks st.), whether it should be vacant as aforesaid, or by the resignation of Donatus Ogaband or of any one else, to assign it by apostolic authority to said Philip, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein. (Reg. Mart. V., an. XI. etc.)

Cf. 1428-30, f. 3.

Par. of Lashe.—"The said jurors do further upon their oaths say and present that the said lord hushop of Killmore is seised in fee, in right of his said hushopp-ricke . . . , out of the termon land of Laragh, containing two polles and a halfe, (one acre of glebe excepted) nine shillings and four pence per annum, and out of one other poll of termon land called Tirlahode eight pence per annum, and out of another poll of termon land called Glearbarin eight pence per annum both which polls lie in the parish of Laragh : . . . and the said jurors doe upon their oaths further saie and present, that in the said barony of Loughtie are the several parishes, ensuinge, viz. . . . the parise of Laragh, containing three balliethaghs and a halfe, whereof part extendeth into the barony of Tullaggarvie, and that the parsonage of the said parise is inpropriate to the said late priorie of Power [Fore] and the vicarage is collative, and that the tithes are paid in kinde, one third part to the vicar, and the other two third partes (except the tithes of the poll of land called Laragh) are paid to the parson, and that the two thirdes of the tithes (excepted as aforesaid) are paid to the lord hushop of Kilmore for the time beinge, and that there is one great acre of glebe belonginge to the vicarage." (Ult. Inq., app. vii.)

Cf. 1428-30, f. 226.

Castleterra.—John Machradych, perpetual vicar of this benefice [Castleterra], having neglected to receive priest’s orders within twelve months after he had got peaceable possession of it, it became ipso facto vacant. It was alleged John Maganussa (or Maganussa), was collated to it anterioriter ordinaria after the right of appointment had lapsed to the Holy See, and was now for eight years or thereabout in undue possession. The Pope, Mart. V., by Bull dated Kal. Oct., an. XI., ordered the benefice, should it prove to be canonically vacant etc., to be conferred on Philip Machradyach. (Reg. Mart. V., an. XI., lib. 150, fol. 224),

"The said jurors do further upon their oaths say and present that the lord hushop of Kilmore is seised in fee . . . out of the termon land of Castleterragh, containing three polles and a halfe, extendinge into the parish of Laragh, fourer shillings per annum, and the said jurors doe upon their oaths further saie and present, that in the said barony of Loughtie, are the severall parishes parishes, ensuing viz. the parise of Castleterragh containinge forty five polles, and that the parsonage of the said parise was ever presentative by M. Brady and the vicarage collative, and that the tithes of the said parise are paid in kinde, two third partes to the parson and one third partes to the vicar." (Inq. Ult.)


Par. of Kilinagh.—"The said jurors doe upon their oaths say and present that the lord hushop of Killmore is also seised in fee . . . out of the termon landes of Killmedynagh containinge two polles, three shillings lower pence per annum—
that in the said baronies of Tolcha [Tullyham] are the parishes undenamed, viz., the parishes of Killeneynahagh containing three ballibetags, viz. one ballibetagh and a half in the Largin and one other ballibetagh and a half in Dubbally, and that in the said parish is one half a vicar collative, and the tithes paid in kind, one third parte to the vicar, an other third parte to the said busshopp of Kilmore, and another third parte to the late abbey of Kelles, and that the said vicar pays three shillings tower per annum, proxies to the said busshopp of Kilmore.** (Ult. Inq., app. vii.)

Cf. 1431-33, f. 26.

Priory Drumlane.—It was leased under Queen Elizabeth together with eight polls of land near Drumlahan, and the rectories of Kyshbanra [Killasandra] alias Tullaghoonkoreighter and Bolgan alias Drumlahan, and the tithes of the eight polls, each poll containing by estimation 30 acres arable and 20 pasture and land, to Hugh O'Reyly of the Brecon, chief of his nation. To hold for 21 years, rent £s. 14s. 6d. etc. (Fints Elizabeth, 1 Feb. XIII.)

In O'Reyly's lease of the above priory and of Holy Trinity in Longhoughton is stipulated that he shall maintain two horsemen, not alien without license except to persons of the (English) nation, and not charge coyne. Fine £11 lls. 4d.


Priory of Drumlane.—The conventual priory of St. Mary of Drumlane, a house of Austin Canons in the diocese of Truburaitis [Kilmore] being now void by the demise without the Roman court (cura) of Peter Magamragan [Magoveran] sole and reserved to the apostolic see, Pope Eugene IV. having heard that Patrick O'Farrelly, at that time perpetual vicar of the parish church of the st. Brigid of Nurain (Nurnaig) in this diocese, desired in same priory with the convent of the same sub regularis habitus virtutem Domine famulari, sent letters commanding the Bishop and Dean of Clougher and John Oisithig, Canon of the same, if said Patrick should be fit and no canonical hindrance bars the way, to have him received there by apostolic authority, provided that said priory is not thereby overburdened, as a canon and brother, to see that the religious habit, shall, as is customary there, be given to him, that he shall be maintained, like the rest of the canons, at the expense of said priory, and be treated with sincere charity in the Lord. Moreover, should he desire to make the religious profession want to be made by the canons there, to receive and admit it, and when he has been admitted as a canon, has received the habit, and made his profession as above, Cormac Magamragan, canon of said priory, who, though of illegitimate birth, has without any canonical dispensation held that priory for about five years, being summoned, and any others as well who should be cited, should they find said priory vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided no other had a specially acquired right therein, to confer it on and assign it to said Patrick, with all its rights and appurtenances, as is more fully mentioned in the aforesaid letters, but, it has been lately represented to pope Eugene, in a petition presented to him on the part of said Patrick, that formerly after Martin V. had renewed all the excommunications, suspensions, privations and interdicts, and other censures, sentences and penalties decreed and promulgated by the Supreme Pontiffs, his predecessors, against those guilty of simony, and willed those censures etc. should be incurred ipso facto by all guilty of simony either occult or manifest, absolution from which, save in articulo mortis, being reserved to himself and his legitimate successors, before the date of said letters, a contention regarding a certain perpetual vicarage of this diocese arose between said Patrick and another, the bull states that Patrick cum ipse adversario talen qd. per illam sibi etiam reservata nichilominus ei jure quod in dicta vicaria tunc habebat super ipsius vicarie fructibus etc. annua unius marche sterlingor., et quam idem Patricius aliqubis annis percepit pension persolveretur, thereby amoraliter incurring the said sentences, censures, etc. And, as the said petition subjoined, the aforesaid John (Oisithig) proceeding alone (solus) to the execution of the beforementioned apostolic letters, as by their form he was entitled to do (prost obias ex eorum forma solus), received said Patrick as aforesaid, as a deacon of said priory, but did not cause him to be received according to the tenor of said letters (sed non ut in tenorem litterarum haueusmodi recipi fecerat), and the definitive sentence by which he provided de facto said Patrick, then expressly professed in the order, to said priory was not then reduced to writing, and said Patrick after he had gotten, in virtue of the aforesaid sentence, which nulla provocatione suspensa in rem transit in iudicatum, possession of said priory, which he still holds, receiving its fruits etc. meanwhile, gave occasione dicti prioratus a sum of money to certain persons, and while under the ban of said censures and penalties celebrated masses and other divine offices et se illis immiscentur likewise de facto, not however, in contemplation eluavi, humble petition being made by said Patrick to pope Eugene that he would deign out of his apostolic kindness to provide a remedy for him et statui suo, he, Inasmuch as said Patrick had been utias much recommended to him de religious zelo, vite ac morum honestate
etc., desiring to confer on him a gracious favour, sped a mandate to the above archdeacon, should said Patrick humbly request it, to absolve him for this turn only, in the wonted form of the church, by apostolic authority, from the aforesaid renewed sentences, censures, and penalties which premissorum occasione he has in any way contracted, salutary penance proportioned to his fault being enjoined upon him and whatever else should be so enjoyed de sure, also to dispense with him by the same authority regarding the irregularity contracted by him on account of aforementioned celebrations etc., and abolish all inability, and stain or note of infamy incurred by him on said account. The pope willed that before the archdeacon proceeded to carry out the above apostolic mandate said Patrick must give up the said priory realister et omnino, Given at Bologna the year of our Lord’s Incarnation MCCCCXXXVI., VIII. of the Calends of Nov., in the VI. year (of Eug. IV.) pontificate. A. xx. d’ Adria.

Pope Eugene sent a second bull dated as above, to the aforesaid archdeacon in which after reciting all the contents of the first bull, he continues thus:—Since therefore according to the premises the said provision is of no force, and the said priory aforesaid is still void, and no one can provide to it for this time save the pope, the above mentioned reservation and decrees hindering the same, the pope wishing to grant a special favour to said Patrick, alias much recommended to him as above, command the said archdeacon quatenus si et postquam he had given the aforesaid dispensation, and abolition before mentioned and that said Patrick had really and entirely given up said priory which is a dependency of the monastery (sic) of St. Mary, Kells, of the same order, in the diocese of Meath, the yearly fruits etc. of which, as said Patrick asserts, do not exceed XXV. marks of the same money, whether it should be vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, . . . to confer it on, and assign it to, said Patrick, with all its rights and appurtenances aforesaid Indicons . . . Dat. Bologna ut supra.

This Bull states that this priory was dependent on St. Mary’s monastery Kells (Kenlis) in the dioc. of Meath.


Kilmore. Urny.—The lord busshopp of Kilmore is seised in fee, . . . out of the termon landes of Urny, containing three pollis, forty pence per annum, and that in the parish of Urny is halfe a poll of termon land called Lurganboy, out of which there is nothing issuinge to the said busshopp,—the parish of Urny, the personage (sic) whereof is also impropriate to the said late priorio of Power, and the vicarage there collative, and that the tithes of the said parish are paid in kinds, one third parte to the viccar, and another two third partes of all the tithes (except of the said three pollis of termon land of Urny, Derrilane and Derrigon, are paid and doe belong to the said priorie of Fower in right of the said impropriacian, and that two partes before excepted) are paid to the lord busshopp of Kilmore for the tyme beinge.” (Inq. Ult., app. vii.)


Kilmoren. Killashandra priorie.—The said busshopp of Kilmore is seised in fee, . . . and in the yecelli rent of two shillings, per annum, youinge out of one poll of termon land of Shanaluhy, in the parish of Killshanragh: and they (the jurors) above saie upon their oaths, that the said busshopp of Killmore, is seised in his deemesas as of fee, of and in the two pollis of land of Marchill, in the said parish of Killshanragh, as the mensall landes of the said busshoppickes of Kilmore: . . . the parish of Killshanragh containing five ballibetages and one poll, and the parsonage there is impropriate to the said late abbey of Drumlahan [Drumlane] and that the viccarage is collative, and the tithes paid in kind, one third parte of all the tithes paid to the viccar, (except the tithes of Marchill) and another two partes of all the tithes aforesaid, to the said late abbey of Drumlanin, in right of the said impropriacian; and that the said two partes of the tithes of Marchill, excepted as aforesaid, are paid to the said lord busshopp of Kilmore, to whom the said viccar is to pay halfe a marke, proxies.” (Ult. Inq., app. vii.)

24 Oct., 1444.

The prioryship of the Holy Trinity of Lochwat tailored [Lough Oughter] of the Premonstratensian order, dioc. of Kilmore, vacant by the resignation of Luke Mcgallgali into the hands of Thady, abbot of Loughkee, of the aforesaid order, dioc. of Elphin, who is the pater abbas of Lough Oughter, was conferred by said abbot Thady on Fergallus Osirdean [O'Sheridan], a prefessed canon of the same order. However the said appointment was null and void as it had been previously reserved to the apostolic see. Now, whether said priory which depends on the monastery of Loughkee, and is wonted to be ruled by canones of the same, and the yearly income of which does not exceed five marks sterling, is vacant in the way alleged or in any other way, or by the resignation of John Osirdean, the pope wishing to grant a special favour to Fergallus aforesaid, recommended to him on trustworthy evidence de vite et morum honestate etc., conferred it with all its rights and appurtenances on him,
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and provided him thereto. Notwithstanding etc. Given at Rome etc. the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1444, 9 
Kal. of Nov. and of Pope Eug. IV. pont. the 14th year. (Reg. Eug. IV. a 74, f. 313.)

1445-47, f. 42.

-Priory of Drumlane.—Pope Eugene IV. 
understanding that Tycheus [recte Ty- 
theus] Magg . . ., perpetual vicar of 
St. Pylemey's parish church, Kil- 
more, wished to enter among the 
Canons of Drumlane, ordered by Bull 
dated an. Incarnaciones 1444, the Ides of 
March, that he should be received there, 
provided there was no canonical impediment 
in the way, and that the priory 
should not be thereby unduly burdened, 
and also that after he had made his vows 
he should be appointed Prior there in 
succession to Patrick Offerkeallaych 
deeceased, vocato Cormaro Magawrakan 
[Magauran], a Regular Canon of St. 
Austin, lately promoted to the bishopric 
of Ardagh, and who for more than five 
years has held, and still holds possession of 
this priory on the plea dispositionis 
ordinarie. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 15th, lib. 
291, fol. 211.)

Magawrakan's appointment to Ardagh 
is entered in a codex of the Vatican 
Archives intitled Liber provisionum ab 
an. 1443 ad 1451; it is as follows:— 
Die Veneris, VIII. Idus Novembris (an. 
XIII. Eug. IV.) S. d. n., in Consistorio 
secreto, ad relationem dni. Caris. de 
Albertis, providit ecclesie Ardakadensi 
de persona dni. Cormaci, vacanti per 
obitum Richardi, extra Romanam curi- 
am deducti: dispensando securum super 
defectu natalium quem patitur," etc.

In Cormac's Bull of provision to the 
see of Ardagh "Divina dispositione," it is 
stated that he was at the time of his 
promotion Prior of Drumlane. (Reg. 
Eug. IV.)

31 Jany., 1450.

Annagh per. vic.—The perpetual vicar- 
age of the parish church of St. Motana 
of Enga [Annagh], plebis nuncupate 
Devonquire, diocese of Triburnia, being 
vacant by the demise outside the Roman 
court of Thomas Magracharan, Pope 
Nicholas V. desiring to confer a favour 
on Adam Ofeagh, rector of the church 
of Balmigenechul of said dio., much 
recommended de vite et morum honestate 
eth abject the abbot of Clones, if after 
a diligent examination he found said 
Adam apt for the vacant vicarage (yearly 
value does no exceed four marks sterl., 
on which, the pope burdens his conscience, 
whether it should be void as aforesaid, 
or in any other way, or by the voluntary 
resignation of Patrick Obigean etc. to 
confer it on and assign it to him, with 
all its rights and appurtenances, by aposto- 
lic authority. Inducting him . . .

Notwithstanding . . . or that he 
is known to possess the rectory of the 
church of Balmigenechul aforesaid, the 
yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed 
one pound sterling. Given at S. Peter's, 
Rome the year of the Incarnation 
MCCCXLVIII. the day before the 
calends of February, an. tercio. T.x-
quarto kal. Mareci, anno tercio de Teruisio 
(Reg. Nic. V., anno iii., f. 176.)

"The said jurors doe further uppon 
their oaths say and present that the 
said lord bishop of Killmore is 
seised in fee, out of the termon 
land of Annagh containing one poll, 
three shillings lower pence, and three 
reape hookes per annum, and out of 
the two polls of termon land of Clonyost, 
within the parish of Annagh, one marke 
and sixe reape hookes per annum 
and that in the said baronie of Loutghie 
are the several parishes, ensuyinge, viz. 
the parisse of Anagh containinge in all 
fover ballbetaghes, whereof there is both 
parson and viccar collative, and that the 
tithes are paid in kinde, one third parte 
of all to the viccar, and another two third 
partes of all (except of the two polles of 
Clonyose) are paid to the parson. and the 
said two third partes of the tithes of 
Clonyose excepted as aforesaid are paid 
to the lord busshopp of Killmore for 
the time beinge, and that the said parson 
of the parisse is to pay unto the said lord 
busshopp of Killmore two shillinges, 
proxies, and the viccar twelve shillings 
proxies." (Ult. Ing., app. vii.)

10 Dec., 1450.

Parish of Drumlease.—The perpetual 
vicearage of the above parish being vacant 
by the death of Andrew Yriddagan 
[recte Yriddigan alias Oeridigan], but 
now, and for between two or three years 
unduly held by Malachy Otibheryn, 
calling himself a priest of this diocese, 
who had been provided thereto by the 
ordinary, but after the right of provision 
had lapsed legitimately to the apostolic 
see, pope Nicholas V. being desirous of 
conferring a favour on Donatus Yri- 
dagan, a priest of this same dio., much 
recommended to him for his blameless 
life and conversation etc., sent a mandate 
(an. Incarnations etc. 1450, 4th of the 
Ides of Dec., anno 4°) to David Otarpa, 
canon of Kilmore, to cite to his presence 
said Malachy and any others encoreados, 
and, if on diligent inquiry he should 
find them aforesaid Donatus fit, to 
confirme said per vicearage etc., in what 
soever way it should be vacant etc., on 
him, provided that at the date of these 
preseants no one has a special right therein.
Notwithstanding etc. (Reg. Nic. V., an. 4°, lib. 5, f. 131.)

During.—An old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill, in the barony of Drumhamaire, and county of Leitrim. (An. Four Mast., note vol. 4, p. 619.)

25 Feb., 1454.

Recoty of Drungoon.—The above rectory of the parish church of St. Patrick's of Drungoon alias Macharym Nybar, vacant by the death at the Holy See of Patrick Macconanagyn, was conferred by pope Nicholas V. on John Magnimman, a clerk of this dioec. of Kilmore, who died at the holy see before his bulls were expedited. Subsequently by bull dated Rome etc. an. Incarnations etc. 1454, 5 Kal. Mar., an. 8°, the said rectory, which is a sinecure, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed six marks sterling, whether vacant in the way alleged, or in any other way, provided that its collation belongs for this time to the pope, was conferred on John Macmulthayn, a clerk of this dioec., who being of illegitimate birth, was, in view of his merit, de specialis dono gratie dispensed to receive sacred orders, and accept this benefice if in virtue of these presents it should be conferred on him. (Reg. Nic. V., an. 8°, lib. 1°, f. 99.)

20 April, 1455.

Confirmation of the erection of the cathedral etc. of Kilmore etc.—It appears from the Regestum of Calixtus III. (an. 1°, folio 230) that Andrew, Bishop of Triburnias and his chapter informed Pope Nicholas V., that he, said Andrew, seeing that he had neither a cathedral church nor canons, to remedy this inconvenienve had summoned all his clergy, and with their consent erected the parish church of Kilmore into a cathedral, and provided in it thirteen canons, provided, however, that the assent of the Holy See should be granted thereto; but as these things had been done without the the license of the apostolic see, said Andrew and his canons being doubtful of their validity made humble supplication to pope Nicholas aforesaid that he would be pleased to confirm them by his apostolical authority. The Pope thereupon ordered a bull, dated 5 Kal. Aug., an. 7°, to be addressed to the Prior of Drumlane, directing him, should he find what was related above to be as stated, to approve and confirm by apostolical authority the erection of the above parish church into a cathedral, and the creation of the canonries before mentioned, et quatenus inde secta fuerint, and to supply for all defects which might have occurred in the above proceedings. However, as Pope Nicholas died before this bull was expedited, lest the Bishop and his chapter should be deprived of the concessions intended for them by him, his successor, Calixtus III., issued a bull dated an. Inc. Dnac. 1455, 12 Kal. Maii, which he decreed should be received as ample proof of the previous concession of Pope Nicholas, and that no other proof should be needed.

3 July, 1456.

Priory of Drumlane, (Kilmoren)—Peter Magaurugan, a professed canon of Drumlane priory, reported to Pope Calixtus III. that the Bull authorising Thiteus, late Prior of Drumlane, to retain that priory in commendam after his promotion to the bishopric of Kilmore, was surreptitious, as it was obtained on the false plea that the revenues of that see were not sufficient for his support. The Pope, thereupon commanded the Dean and Archdeacon of Ardagh and Eugene Oradachain [recte Orodachain], a canon of Ardagh, by bull dated an. Inc. Dnac 1456, 5 Non. Juli., vocavit Episcopo et alios qui fuerint evocandi, and if they should find the priory to be vacant in the way alleged above, or in any other way, to confer it on Magaurugan, provided that at the above date no one had a special right to it. (Reg. Calixt. III., an. 2°, lib. 1°, f. 311.)

23rd April, 1457.

Vic. of Mumayr.—The perpetual vicarage of St. Brigid's parish church of Mumayr[ ] in the diocese of Kilmore, inasmuch as Nemeas Odrorns, who had been legitimately collatero, and had obtained peaceable possession of the same, had retained it for twelve months and more without taking priest's orders, is now vacant. Pope Calixtus III., to whom this voidance had been made known, desiring to confer a special favour on John Macbrady, Prior of Drumlane, of the said vicarage, of Kilmore, and the official of the same that they, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or another, or others, if matters are as represented, and that they should find said vicarage, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed five marks sterling, vacant, as aforesaid, or in any other way, or by the voluntary resignation of said Nemeas or of any other extra Ecclesiam, to confer it on, and assign it, with all its rights and appurtenances,
Kilmore.

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to said John by apostolic authority.

(Reg. Calixti III. an. 3, lib. 1, f. 3.)

"O'Droma.—This name is still extant in the county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish of Kilmurray, where it is englicised Drum, without the prefix O. This family possessed the hereditary cemaship of the parish of Kilmurray, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan. (An. Four Matt. ad. an. 1450, note 5.)

Ballytemple par.—"And the said jurors above say that in the said barony of O'Donanah are the parishes ensnare, viz. . . . The lord buschop of Kilmore is also seised in fee, . . . out of the termon land of Ballytemple, containinge two polles, twenty pence per annum—the parish of Ballytemple containing three ballibetagh, whereof the parsonage is impropriate to the said late priorie of Fover, and the vicarage is collative, and that the tithes are paid in kind, thone (sic) third parte to the vicar, and another two third partes of all the tithes are paid to the said late priorie of Fover, in right of the said improprion, and that the vicar is to paye twelve shilinges, proxies, to the said buschop of Killmore for the time being.—Ut. Inq. app. vii.

1471-72, f. 174.

Kilmore. — Sancti Meroci, recte Medocii, the possessors of this name Medocin, a latinised form of the Irish name Maech-hog, which is an enduring case of the name Aedh. Joyce (Irish Names etc. 1st series, note pag. 141) says: "The syllables me (my) and do or da (thy), were often prefixed to the names of Irish saints as terms of endearment or reverence; thus Conna became Mochonna, and Dachonna. The diminutives an, in, and ag, were often postfixed; as we find in Ernan, Erneg, Baoithin, Baothen, etc. Sometimes the names were greatly changed by these additions; thus Aedh is the same name as Maelhoch (Mo-Aechhoch, my little Aedh), though when pronounced they are quite unlike, Aedh being pronounced Ai, and Maelhoch, Moque: Ai equal to Mogue."

Dr. Reeves says (Proceedings R.A.I., vol. vii. p. 447) that the situation of this saint's birth is laid in Brackley Lake (Inis-Breaghnog). He is the patron of Fenns.

1491-92, f. 57.

Prioratus Insole S. Trinitatis.—Under the year 1237 the IV. Masters write: "A monastery for canons was commenced by the法规 Mac Mailhin, on Trinity Island in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly." (Ware says that this foundation was made in 1249.) This Clarus was Archdeacon of Elphin. Lough Oughter in Irish, Loch Uachtair, i.e. Upper Lake, was so called, says O'Donovan, because it was the upper-most of the chain of Lakes formed by the river Erne. Trinity Island, the site of the above priory, is in the southern part of this lake, and in the parish of Kilmore.

Amongst the Fians of Queen Eliza-beth I find a lease, under commission, 26 Sept., ix., to Hugh O'Reilly, of the Brennye, chief of his nation, of the site of the monastery of the Holy Trinity in the parochy of O’Reilly in Loughoughter, called the Brey, four parcels of land called Polle Drumore, Polle in Yllane, and Dyrre, Polle Snavelghor, Drumore alias Drumore, and their tithes. To hold for 21 years; rent 5s. 6d. By an Inquisition taken, says Archdall, (Monastic) in the 27th year of the same reign, O'Reilly was found to be eleven years and a half in arrear. There is a grant to Luke Dillon, as assignee of Sir James Craig, of £10 English, parcel of his "book" of the abbey of Lough-ower and Drumlaghan and their pos-sessions in the county Cavan, which, according to the rent formerly reserved, and the increase by the new survey, amounts to the yearly value of £15 6s. 6d. Irish. (Pat. and Close Rolls. Chancery, Ireland. Charles I, 1627.)

9th Jan., 1485.

Cas. and Prebend of Kilmore.—In a petition lately presented to pope Alexander VI., in behalf of Patrick Meeonayd a clerk of this diocese, it was stated that a canonry of the church of Kilmore, the prebend of which is formed of the perpetual vicarage of Drumgerierant (and) Lethrs, parish churches canonically united, being void by the resignation of the extra Ro. curiam of Thomas McGready into the hands of the bishop of the diocese, who by his extraordinary authority accepted the same, was conferred on the aforesaid Patrick, who in virtue of said collation etc. obtained thereof possession.

But for certain reasons he is doubtful whether his collation and provision hold good, and as the pope has heard, said canonry and prebend are known to be void. Whereof humble petition is made to the pope, in said Patrick's behalf, that he would de benignitate apostolica institute the aforesaid canonry and prebend into a simple prebend of said church of Kilmore for the lifetime of said Patrick. The pope, to whom Mecossay has been much commended for his blameless life and conversation, desiring to grant him a special favour, by his bull Deecet Romanum Pontificem bearing date Rome at S. Peter's annos etc. MCCCLXXXXIV., 5th of the Ides of January, anno tertio, bade the Priors of Drumlane and Holy Trinity of Lough-oughter and the official of Kilmore, or
any two or one of them, to diligently inform themselves, by apostolic authority, of the matters aforesaid, and if they by said inquiry shall find them true, to erect and institute said canonry and prebend by apostolic authority, and with the consent of the Bishop for the time being and his chapter, into a simple prebend of the church of Kilmore, for the lifetime of said Patrick . . . (Reg. Alex. VI., Lib. XVIII.)

18 Nov., 1501.

Vicarage of Drumgoon.—The benefice of St. Patrick's of Drumdoyn [Drumgoon] alias plebis de * Macharembuyr, being vacant certo modo, the bishop of Kilmore then existing, or his vicar general in spirituals having from said bishop in scriptis special faculties thereto, provided Eugene Magbraday, a priest of the dioc. of Kilmore, to the same, auctoritate ordinaria; in virtue of which provision said Eugene got possession of said benefice. Now, however, being for certain reasons doubtful of the validity of his provision and collation, he laid the matter before the Holy See. Thereupon the pope (Alexander VI.) wishing to grant to said Eugene in view of his merits a special favour, by bull dated an. Incarnations 1501, 14 Kal. Dec., an. 10, commissioned Patrick Magbraday and Adam Ofiegayd, canon of Kilmore, and the official of Kilmore, or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, in whatsoever way they got the said vicarage, the yearly value of which does not exceed five marks sterling, is void etc. to confer it with all its rights etc., by apostolic authority, on the aforesaid Eugene. (Reg. Alex. VI., an. 10, lib. 12, fol. 65. C.A. Lat.)

* Called elsewhere Macharinbar.

18 Nov., 1501.

Perpetual vic. of Ureny et al.—It was represented to pope Alexander VI. by Nicholas Magbraday, a priest of the diocese of Kilmore, that the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St. Brigid Ureny [Ureny] alias Kedc [Keadne] and the rectory of the church plebis nuancipate of Cnaenyned [Cnoc Ninnigh, i.e. St. Ninnigh's Hill, now Knockinneny, in the barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh], alias Claireogeradei being vacant, the bishop of Kilmore, or his vicar general in spirituals, having thereto special faculties in scriptis, provided said Nicholas to the aforesaid benefices by ordinary authority, who in virtue of said provision obtained possession of the same. But as said Nicholas now doubts, for certain reasons, of the validity of his collation and provision, the pope in view of his merits wishing to confer a special favour on him directed Patrick Macbradi and Odo Omulmachore, canons of Kilmore, and the official of Kilmore, by bull dated the year of the Incarnation 1501, 14 Kal. Decem December that they or any two or one of them, per se vel alium seu alios, should confer said vicarage and the rectory, which is sincere [the yearly revenues of both does not exceed 7 marks sterling], in whatsoever way they should be void etc. on said Nicholas, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein. (Reg. Alex. VI., an. 10, ib. 12, f. 64. Cod. Arch. Lat.)

2 June, 1532.

Union of the perpetual vicarage of Rosinver.—It was made known to pope Clement VII. that the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St. Medoc of Rosembeir [Rosinver alias Darcy] was then vacant certo modo, and so long vacant that the right of collation to it had legitimately lapsed to the apostolic see, and that Bartholomew Oymian, calling himself a clerk of the dioc. of Kilmore, was in possession of it without any canonical title. About the same time Bartholomew Ofirgassa, rector of the Hospital of the same place, presented a petition to the said pope Clement stating that more illegally than in its usual hospitality there, and that if the said vicarage were united to the Hospital aforesaid, so long only as he should possess it, the wants of Christ's poor as well as his own needs would be better consulted for. Thereupon the pope sent a mandate (Rome apud S. Petrum, an. etc. 1532, 4 Non. Junii, an. 9°) to the abbots of Sameria [Assaroe, alias Ballyshannon], Bernard Oenoubuyr* and Eugene Oenougean, respectively canons of Elphin and Tuon, that they or any two or one of them, vocatis dicto Bartholomeo Oymyan et alius qui fuerint ecclesiis, in whatever way they should find the aforesaid vicarage vacant (provided that its last vacancy was not per obitum in curia and that at the date of these presents no one has a special right therein) unite it with all its rights etc. to the aforesaid Hospital so long as the said Bartholomew Ofirgassa obtains it. It is also provided that the said vicarage shall not on account of this union be defrauded of its usual spiritual services nor the care of souls be therein in any way neglected etc. (Reg. Clem. VII., an. 6-9, lib. 89, fol. 172, No. 1530.)

* O’Conor.

26 July, 1538.

Archdeaconry of Kilmore.—Pope Paul III. having been informed that the archdeaconry of Kilmore was vacant certo modo, and also so long vacant that the right of collation had lapsed to the Holy See, and that Patrick Macbrady, calling
himself a clerk, was in possession, without any legitimate title, sent a mandate (Rome at St. Mark's, an. etc. 1538, 7 Kal. Augt., 4th of his pontificate) to the abbot of Kells, dioec. of Meath, and the prior of Drumlane, dioec. of Kilmore, that they or either of them, if said Patrick Macbrady and others etc. being summoned to their presence, they should find the archdeaconry vacant in any way whatsoever, confer it by apostolic authority on Andrew Macbrady, a canon of Kilmore, highly recommended to the Holy See by trustworthy witnesses. The yearly value of the archdeaconry et illi forsan annexorum does not exceed 12 marks sterling. (Reg. Pauli III. an. 4, lib. 11, fol. 48, No. 1086. Cod. Lat.)

BISHOPS OF KILMORE.

1389. Thomas de Rushook.

In 1352 he was prior of the Black Friars of Hereford. Some time after he was elected provincial. Richard II. succeeding to the throne, in 1377, made him his confessor, and, in 1382, presented him to the archdeaconry of St. Asaph. Through the royal influence he was promoted by the pope, Jan. 16th, 1382-3, to the bishopric of Llandaff, and was consecrated, May 3rd, in the church of the Black Friars of London by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Ely. He was translated to Chichester the 16th of October, 1385; the king still retaining him as confessor. In 1386, the king coerced by parliament, put the administration of the state into the hands of commissioners, but afterwards he got the judges to declare the commission to be prejudicial to the royal prerogatives, and stopped its execution. Thereupon the parliament assembled on the 3rd of Feb., 1387, condemned the judges, etc. On the same day, the bishop of Chichester was impeached for being present when the questions were put to the judges, for threatening them into their answers, etc. The bishop denied that any threats had been used, etc. The lords temporal found him guilty of treason, and banished him into Ireland for life, assigning the city of Cork or within two leagues of it as his residence; with permission to receive 40 marks a year from any friend who should allow him so much. The safe conduct, July 8th, 1388, suffered him to take forty marks for the first year, one bed, clothing, a book for saying his hours, and two English servants, sibi servitutis, si qui voluerint, and he was required to be at the port of Bristol by August 1st, and at Cork by Michaelmas day. As a consolation in his exile, pope Urban VI. translated him to the see of Truro [Kilmore]; but as the revenues were wholly inadequate, his friends petitioned parliament, that for God's sake and as a work of charity, a subsistence might be assigned to him for life. And so an exchequer pension of £40 a year was granted him, March 10th, 1389-90. His pension was regularly paid him, and for the last time, January 25th, 1392-3. Unable to separate himself from the scenes of his former greatness, he was hovering on the outskirts of the royal court when death overtook him, broken hearted at his political disgrace. He was buried within the church of St. Paul, in Kent. (Palmer's Provincialia of the Black Friars of England.)

The age of Christ 1393.

John, son of Geoffrey O'Reilly [undated], Bishop of Breifne [Kilmore], died. (An. Four Mast.)

John Oraghyich [recte undated] was elected Bishop of Kilmore, by the clergy of that church, confirmed and consecrated by his Metropolitan. (Reg. Bonif. IX., anno 9.)

According to Ware the next Bishop of this see was Roderick Brady, appointed, he says, by Boniface IX. In 1396. Roderick I take to be a mistake for Nicholas (Brady), who, as a marginal note to a MS. of the Camera Apostolica tells us, was appointed Bp. of Kilmore, an. 1395. (Lib. Bonif. IX.)

1395. Nicholas (Mac Brady)

He was provided to this see in the sixth year of the pontificate of Boniface IX. (Lib. divisionum.) At that time he held the rectory of Cull-Brighdein in East Breifne; it was a benefice sine cura; in Mac Brady's territory which comprises the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. He was consecrated in Romana curia. (Reg. Bonif. IX.)

Anno MCCC.LXXXV., etc. die Veneris XXVII. Augusti, coram etc., Reverendus p. d. Nicolaus, Episcopus Tiburnensis (sic), in Ybernia, personaliter promisit Came etc. pro suo cum servio XXXIII. florenos auri de Camera et terciarum partem similis flor, et v. servicia consuetua, et plus vel minus, juxta commisionem mictendam (sic) de partibus. Solvendo totum festo Resurrectionis D. n. J. proxima futurum ad annum, ex tunc proxime secuturum. Alioquin etc. Et juravit etc. (Lib. ob. 1385-97, f 162-182.)

Henricus etc. Qnod Rdues. p. d. Nicolaus, D. g. Episcopus Tyburneus, in Ybernia, pro parte partis sui coms ser-
Appendix.

viil etc. 12 flor. anri de Cama- et sol. 25, monete Romani, nobis. Et pro parte partis unus etiam eti minuti servitii et c. similis floren. die dat. presentum, per manus d. Lasaroni [recte Laisrani ?], vicarii dicit d. episopi, solvì fecit etc. Verum etc. Terminum etc. a festo As- 
samps. B. M. V. prex futuru. usque ad 
annum prorogamus etc. etc. Dat. ut supra die mensis Junii, ponto- ut supra (Bonificati IX.) anno undecimo (1100). (Lib. solutionum, 1389-1426. f. 109.)

Die xii. mensis Jan. (1407) Rduas. in X° p. d. Nicolaus D. g. episcopus Triburnen. solvit pro complemento finalis solutionis sui com- servitì 6 florenos anri de Cama- 
sol. 8 et den. 4, monete Romane. Et pro 
complemento finalis solutionis unus etiam 
1407, f. 133.)

Ad annum 1421, the Four Masters say 
anent bp. Nicholas: Nicholas Mac Brady, 
Bishop of Breifney, a man distinguished 
for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, 
died.

1409. David Ofarcheallaich.

It appears from a Register of pope John 
XXIII. that David who was incumbent of 
a certain perpetual benefice without 
cure of souls, "rectoria ecclesie S. Brigid 
de Desertynffin munucupatum, in isea 
ecclesia auctoritate apostolica fundatum 
seu erectum," was provided to the see of 
Kilmore by pope Gregory XII. at Rimini, 
when the Cardinals had left him; he also 
had him consecrated there.

On the 26th March, 1409, D. David, 
Episcopus Triburnen., in Ybernia, pro- 
misit to pay XXXIII. flor. and one third 
of a like florin for his com. service, and 
v. minute services. (Lib. obilg., 1408-17.)

In another codex it is stated that David's 
promise of payment was made by him in 
person—personaliùr. 

David's appointment as above gives 
him no legitimate title to be enrolled 
among the Bishops of Kilmore. When 
Pope Gregory named him to that see he 
was, no doubt, unaware that it was then 
rightfully held by another—Nicholas 
Mac Brady).

13th August, 1421. Donatus Ooband.

Pope Martin V. having heard that the 
bishoprick of Triburna was vacant by the 
demise extra Romanam curiam of Nicho-

las of good memory, and no notice that 
any one had been elected thereto having 
been transmitted to the Apostolic See 
within the time fixed by the canon law, 
\[\text{frentis et sollicitis studiis} \text{ turned his} \]
mind to the consideration of how best 
due and speedy provision might be made 
for the vacant church. After due delib-
eration, and taking counsel with his 
brothren (the cardinals), he made choice of 
Donatus Ogoband, perpetual vicar of the 
parish church of Villette mpl [Ballin-
temple] in this diocese, in priest's orders, 
who, on trustworthy testimony, had been 
recommended to him for his learning, 
blameless life and conversation, foresight 
and prudence in matters spiritual and 
temporal etc. and whom, ab svorum 
\[\text{exigentiam meritorum sibi et fratris} \text{ suis} \text{ (cardinalibus) acceptum, he has pro-
hided to said church as its bishop and 
pastor, as is witnessed by his bull Apos-
tolatus officium, dated Tivoli, the Ides of} 
Aug., the 4th year of his pontificate. 
(Reg. Mart. V., a* 4°, lib* 1. 355.)

In a bull reserving to Gilbert Ogoband, 
a sub-deacon of this diocese, the above 
per. vicarage, to be conferred on him as 
soon as it shall be vacant by the conse-
cration of Donatus aforesaid, or by the 
slate of the time pro episcopis conse-
crandis, the above parish church is 
titled S. Patrdi di Ballintempuyll. 
The yearly fruits etc. of the per. vicarage do 
not exceed five marks sterling.

Observe that Pope Martin ignores the 
appointment of David Ofarcheallaich.

On the 30th of June, 1422, the pope 
licensed Donatus to receive consecration 
in any Catholic bishop of his choice 
etc.

Tuesday, 13th April, 1423. Donatus, 
Elect of Kilmore, promised to pay for 
the Common Service tax of his see 33 
florins. (Lib. obli., T. 60, p. 39.)

9th March, 1444. Andrew Mac Brady.

Bulls were expedited on the 7th of the 
Ides of March, 1444, for the promotion of 
Andrew Mac Brady, a clerk in acoly-
tyhe's orders, and archdeacon of 
Tribrina, to the bishoprick of the same. 
It appears from the codex Lib. Obli-
gationum 1440-47, folio 130, that the 
honourable man, Robert de Martellis, a 
citizen and merchant of Florence, on the 
17th March, 1445, promised the Camera 
Apostolica and the College of Cardinals 
that within the next ensuing eight months 
he would either restore these said bulls 
sealed, as they had been consigned to 
him, or pay their tax of common and 
minute services. Juravit et in forma etc. 
See the Appendix on the conditional 
election of the parish church of Kilmore 
into a cathedral by Bp. Andrew and his 
chapter, and its subsequent confirmation 
by Pope Calistus III. Mac Brady died 
in 1455

11th July, 1455. Thady.

Die Veneris, undecimo Julii (anno 
primo pont. Calixti III., 1455), S. d. n. 
in Consistorio secreto, de persona fratris 
Tithcy, prioris prioratus Ste. Marie de 
Tarime et fidei. [recte Draim-leathan, now 
Drumlane], ordinis Ste. Augustini, pro-
vidit ecclesie Tibrilinae (sic); vacan. per
obitum quondam Andree Macbradaus, ultimi illius episcopi extra Romanam curiam defuncti. (Lib. provis., 1446-53?, f. 69.)

20 Julii, 1455, Thadeus Electus Triburten, personaliter obtulit florenos 333. (Lib. obligat.)

It appears from the Register of Primate Bole that in a provincial synod held by him in June, 1460, in the church of St. Peter, Drogheda, among the assistant bishops was Thady of Kilmore.

The age of Christ, 1454.

Fearsithe Mac Dubhne, Bishop of the the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died. (Annals of the Four Masters.) Cotton's Fasti place his death at the 26th Nov., 1464.

17th May, 1465. John (O'Reilly).

This see being vacant by the demise of Thady extra Romanam curiam, and reserved to the collation of pope Paul the second, he, after maturely consider- ring with his brethren, the Cardinals, the matter of providing for the vacant church personam utilem et fructuosam, re- flecting on the merits of John, abbot of Kells, in the diocese of Meath, consid- ering grandium virtutum meritis quisus personam suam iliarum ligeri, Dominus insignit, and that he, who in so praise- worthy a manner had presided over his monastery, would know how and be able (scet et poterit), auctore Domino, to rule well and wisely the vacant church, hence made choice of said John as bishop of the aforesaid diocese, and by his Bull Apostolatus officium, dated St. Peter's Rome, the year of our Lord's incarnation MCCCCLXV. XVI. Kal. June, anno 1°, set him over it as pastor, committing to him plenary power for its rule and administration in spirituals and temporalis. . . . (Reg. Paulus II., an. 1°, lib. 1°, f. 69.)

In a Bull granting him license to re- ceive consecration from any bishop of his choice etc., he is called John Oragill (O'Reilly).

On the 5th Dec., 1466, the venerable man John Macolmar alias Aluchi, vicar of the parish church of Enach [Annagh], diocese of Kilmore, proctor of the Reverend father Lord John Oregill (O'Reilly), Elect of Kilmore, promised to pay for the Common service of said church, rated at 333 florins, and five minute services— one moiety within six months from the present, and the remainder within the six months ensuing. Solvit pro parte communis servitii flor. 9 etc. within VI. months ensuing. (Lib. Oblig., 1464-71, f. 67.) Subsequently he paid pro rata partes com. servitii flo. 9 etc. (Patet Lib. 5°, Intratitus, f. 53.)

He was alive on the 26th of May, 1470, according to Ware, who, however, is unable to say how long he lived after that.

4th Nov., 1476. Corbac.*

Eadem die et consistorio, ad relationem Rm. domini Mediolanensis, idem S. D. noster prudicit ecclesiis Kilmarne [recte Kilmoren.], vacan. per obitum ultimi Episcopi, extra Romanam curiam defuncti, de persona R. p. domini Corbacil [recte Cormacil], prioris etc. Curti reser- vacione prioratus etc. (Lib. provis., 1468- 83, f. 74.)

Cormac.—The Four Masters call him Corbac mac Samphairian, i.e. Cormac Magauran; he is the same who contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady. According to the Four Masters, Cormac died before Christmas of the year 1512. See more of him later on.

20th October, 1480. Thomas.

While this see was still under the rule of John O'Reilly, Pope Sixtus IV, desiring when his next visitation should occur to set over it by the providence of the Apostolic See a useful and suitable person, reserved its provision for that occa- sion specially to himself. Subsequently the said church being vacant by the death of John aforesaid outside the Roman curia, lest it should be subjected to the injury of a prolonged vacation, pope Six- tus turning paternis et sollicitis studiis his thoughts to the question of making a speedy and happy provision for the widowed church aforesaid, after mature deliberation thereupon with his brethren, the Cardinals, in view of the merits of Thomas, archdeacon of said church of Kilmore, of noble race, born in legitimate wedlock and of legitimate age, and who, on trustworthy evidence, is recommended to him for his literary acquisitions, in- tegrity of life and conversation, etc., made choice of him for its rule and government, and by bull Apostolatus officium dated Rome, at St. Peter's, anno etc. MCCCCLXXX, XIII. Kal. Nov., pont. an. X. phy. de Pontecorute Spada. (Reg. Sixti IV., No. 603, Cod Vat.)

Regarding the above Thomas the Four Masters, under the heading, The age of Christ 1511, say: "Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clowns, instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the church—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit
to heaven on the 4th of the Calendars of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Drum-da-ethiar,* having gone to Brefnig to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Caván, the day of the week being Friday."

*Drum-da-ethiar, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

Die iij. Nov. (Mcccclxxxi.) Reverendus pater dominus Thomas, Electus Kilmorensis, principalis, obiit solvere Camare Apostolie etc. commune servitium eiusdem ecclesie, taxatam ad florenos auri de Camera XXXIII. cum uno tertio: bulle inerunt date partici, qui solvit sacram etc., ut prius per cedulam depositari. Jura vero papae et collegii (cardinalium) pro sim solvere hic in curia infra sex menses proxime sequentes. Juravit etc. (MS. Concist.)


1512? DERMOD.

I have not succeeded in finding the consistorial entry of the above Dermot. His appointment took place no doubt in 1511 or 1512. Ware says of him that he was "a man of learning, and being a lover of peace and tranquility, as the times were very tumultuous in Ulster, he withdrew to Swords in the county of Dublin where for a long time he officiated as vicar. and died in 1529."

3rd June, 1512. DERMOT ELECT OF KILMORE.

It was represented to pope Julius the second, on the part of Dermot, Elect of Kilmore, that Thomas of good memory, late bishop of the same, by the provision of pope Sixtus IV., had entered a suit before the Archbishop of Armagh, and the Bishops of Meath and Ardagh, judges appointed by apostolic authority ad hoc, against Cormac Magurrayn [Maguran], then Prior of Drumlane, a house of Regular Canons of St. Austin, regarding the rule and administration of the see of Kilmore, and the molestations and impediments etc. made use of in hindrance of said Thomas' possession, rule and administration by said Cormac. The final and definitive finding of said judges, or of such of them as took part in the trial, was in favour of said Thomas and against Cormac. They etc. adjudged the rule, administration and property of said church to said Thomas, and the proceedings regarding them of said Cormac they declared to be rash, unlawful and de facto presumptuous, and imposed on him perpetual silence, which sentence not having been appealed against, in rem transit judicatam. Wherefore said Dermot, who on the voidance of this see by the demise of Thomas was appointed bishop of the same by pope Julius, intending to put in force the above sentence against said Cormac, who intruded himself into the rule and administration of this church, and continues to do so, has caused humble prayer to be made to the pope, ut dictam sententiam robur debeat firmatiis obtinere faceret; itiusque sibi in privatus oportune providere de benignitate apostolica digna rerum. Whereupon the pope by bull dated Rome at St. Peter's, 3rd Nones of June, 1512, commanded the Bishop of Meath, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Kilmore, or any two or one of them, Cormac and any others vacanti etiam being cited, if it should be evident to them then that in the matter adjudicated upon the sentence has been rightly given, to cause it by apostolic authority, appellatione post positas, to be firmly observed. Notwithstanding etc. (Reg. Julii II., an. 9", lib. 4°, f. 123. A. x. Colatius.)

22 June M.D.XXX. fuit Consistorium etc. referente Rmo. Dno. de Cesis, ad supplicationem Regis Anglie fuit provisum ecclesie Kilmorensis, de persona Edmundi Nugier, prioris S. M. de Tristemare [recte Tristernagh], cum retentione cumition et singularum, et cum dispensatione ad alium, etiam si seculare aut regular. (Cod. C. Archivii Consistorialis.)

* Nugent surrendered his priory to King Henry the Eighth on the 30th of Nov., an. 31st, and on the 20th March, 1540 (or 1541) the King granted him a yearly pension of £2. 13s. 4d. for life, payable out of the revenues of the suppressed priory of Tristernagh. He died in the reign of Queen Mary, but so early at least as 1540 the Apostolic See had ceased to recognise him as Bishop of Kilmore. See the Consistorial Act below, in which he is ignored, the line of episcopal succession in this see not being traced through him, but through Dermot O'Reilly.

5 Nov., 1540. JOHN MAC BRADY.


* Termicii Orelly [Dermot O'Reilly].
† John Mac Brady died in 1539.
‡ Kildrum Parint.
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS DIOCESIS RAPOTENSIS.

1423-1475.

Diversor. Martini V.

MCCCXXXIII.


MCCCXXXV.


2. Eadem die (ut supra) Donaldus Orabairthaych [O’Rafferty], Prior monasterii de Sameria2 Cisterciensis dioec. (recte ordinis), Rapotensis

1419-25, f. 64.

1 Sellenigre.—Recte Celle negre. (See Derry annata.)
2 Par. ecclesie de Tchobuththin.—Recte Teach Baethin., “Baethin’s house,” now Taughboyne, a parish in the barony of Rephoe, and county of Donegal.
3 1424-27, f. 50.
1 Odaighiri (or Odarghini?).—Recte Odaighiri. Mention is made of Maedruanaidh Us Daighre, the chief annnchar [confessor] of Ireland, by the Four Masters ad. an. 1062.
2 F. 50.
3 Mon. de Samaria.—This place is now called Assaroe, in Irish Eas ruad, “the Red Cataract,” but the name is more correctly Eas Aoda ruadh, “the cataract of Aodh Ruadh,” [Red Hugh], who was drowned here in the year of the world 4518, according to the Four Masters, but in the year 1603 according to O’Flaherty’s corrected Irish Chronology. The cataract is more generally known as the Salmon Leap. It is on the river Samhaoir, now more generally called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon. The name Sameria given above to the priory comes plainly from the river name Samhaoir. According to Pembbridge’s Annals an abbey for Cistercians was founded here by Roderick O’Cananan, Prince of Tirconnell, in the year 1178.
dioc., tanquam principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Abbatis et conventus dicti monasterii, super integra annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Drumichuama\(^6\) dicte dioc., cuius fructus x. marcarum Sterlingorum communi extimatione, prefato monasterio unite. Coll. eidem Rome etc. xv. Kalendas Marci anno octavo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra x. menses. (F. 50 (2.))


MCCCXXVI.


F. 50.

3 Drumichuama.—Recte Druim-tuama, latinised by St. Adamnan, in his Life of St. Columba, Dorsum Tomme, i.e. the ridge of Tomme; a pagan woman's name. According to Joyce [Irish Names], it is now called Drumhome, and gives its name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, co. of Donegal. The ancient parish church, of which, says Dr. Reeves (Adamnan's Life of St. Columba), the west gate and belfry remain, is said, like the churches of Raphoe and Skreen, to have been founded by St. Columba, though dedicated to St. Adamnan, near whose birth-place it was probably situated. According to Sweetman's reading of Taxation Roll of 1302-6 it appears there as Drumenuama, with the note: “both rector and vicar” (yearly value) 72s.

F. 58.

4 Par. church of Kilbarron: Kilbar- ranra.—Recte Cill Barraine, i.e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhsion, now Kilbarron, a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. In the Martyrology of Donegal, at the date of the 21st of May, there is an entry as follows: Baifhionn, Bishop, of Drum-Cuilinn and of Gill-Bairrfinn to the north of Eas-Ruaidh. He is of the race of Conall Guliban, son of Niall etc. Dibhnat, daughter of Meachar, was his mother.

F. 200.

5 Inuearnale.—I.e. Nalt's river mouth, now the village of Inver, which gives name to a parish in the barony of Banagh, in the south west of Donegal. Its yearly value is set down at 30s. in the Taxation of 1302-6. See Appendix.

F. 200.

6 Kyllmacrenain.—I.e. the church of the son of Ean, now called Kilmacrenan, a parish in the barony of the same name, county of Donegal. In the Taxation its yearly value for both “rector and vicar” is rated at 2 marks, 3s. 4d.
MC CCCXXXVII.


MC CCCXXXVIII.


2. Die octava dicti mensis Octobris (Meccexxvij.) pro Muriano Obreslen una bulla pro rectoria parrochialis ecclesia de Iniseail [Inishkeel], Rapotensis dioec., cuius fructus quinque marcarum sterilorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. (F. 210.)


4. Die dicta (xxijij. Mai, Meccexxvij.) una bulla pro Philippo Onay super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesia de Insula Cayl [Inishkeel], Rapotensis dioec., cuius fructus quinque marcarum sterilorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. (F. 247.)

5. Die x. dicti mensis Decembris (Meccexxvij.) una bulla pro Muriano Obreslen, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesia de Killomayrrd, Rapotensis dioec., cuius fructus quatuor marcarum sterilorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. (F. 278.)

6. Die dicta (viij. Marcii, Meccexxvijij.) una bulla pro Virgilio Ofeirghil [O'Freel], super rectoria parrochialis ecclesia de Tulaobearghnd, Rapo-

F. 230.

7 Insula Tayll, in Irish, Inis Cooil, now called Inisheer, an island near the mouth of Gweebara bay in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. St. Colm Cooil is the patron of this parish. It is valued at 30s. yearly for the rector and vicar, in the papal Taxation above mentioned. 1426-28, f. 212.

1 Kyllathay.—In Irish, Cill-leacht-Aedha, i.e. the church of the sepulchral monument of Aedha (pronounced eo). (Joyce's Irish Names.) This parish, now called Killaghtee, is in the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal. The ruins of the old parish church are still to be seen near the village of Brucless. It is valued at 28s. yearly in the Taxation as above. 

F. 278.

2 Killomayrrd.—Now Killymard, a parish in the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

F. 290.

3 Tulaobearghnd.—Now Tullyfern, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. It appears in the papal Taxation as Tullagh, the rectory is valued at 15s. yearly.
tensis dioc., cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, fuit restituta sine obligatione. Ita est. N. de Valle. (F. 290.)

MCCCCXXVIII.


MCCCCXXVIII.


MCCCCXXX.

1. Dicta die (viij. Feb.) Gofredus Macdalaidh sive Macdeganaich, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Congball,³ Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. viij. marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione vacantis per obitum Johannis Macgillabridy extra curiam, et per devolucionem, collate eadem Rome etc. xij. Kalendas Novembris anno xij. (F. 115.)

1428-30, f. 45.

1 Cluayndabuadog.—Now Clondavadod, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. In the Taxation as above, it is valued at 6 marks, 6s. yearly.

F. 55.

2 Cluayndacorach.—Now Clonduhorky, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal. In the "Taxation" its yearly value is set down for "both rector and vicar" at 36s.

F. 115.

3 Congball.—Primarily this word means a habitation, but, as Joyce (Irish Name) says, it was very often applied to an ecclesiastical establishment. In the Annals of the Four Masters it is called Congball - Glanna Suilighie: i.e. the church of the vale of the River Swilly. This old church, now in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, gives its name to the parish now called Conwal.

2 Febr.—Fiachra, Abbot, of Congball Gleanna Suilighie in Cenel Conail. (Martyrology of Donegal.)
2. Dicta die (v. Dec. Mccccxxviiij.) bulla pro Cornelio Magmigayl [recto Magungayl] super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Killeachday [Killaghtee] Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. vj. marcharum ster-
lingorum communi estimacione, restituta fuit sine obligacione. (F. 263.)

3. Die (xv. Feb. Mccccxxx.) bulla pro Cornelio Magungail, super
perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Cellabega,¹ Rapotensis dioc.,
cuius fructus oct. trium march. sterlingorum communi extimatione,
restituta fuit sine obligacione. (F. 273.)

Lib. Annatarum.

MCCCCXXXI.

1. Dicta die (iv. Jan.) una bulla pro Nemea Magleoncon? super
officio saeristie monasterii Beate Marie de Sameria. [Assaroe] Cister-
ciensis ordinis, Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. iij. marcharum ster-
ingorum communi estimacione, va-
cantis per obitum Mauricii Magondgail, extra curiam defuncti; collate
eidem Rome etc. xv. Kalendis Januarii, anno quartodecimo (Mart. V.)
Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra octo menses.
(1430-31, f. 222.)

MCCCCXXXI.

1. Dicta die (xvij. Feb.) Florencius Maccolgan, clericus Derensis
dioc., supra nominatus, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Dermicii Othomindh?, super annata perpetue vicarie
parrochialis ecclesie de Tulachfergna [Tullyfern] Rapotensis dioc., cuius
fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum communi estimacione, va-
cantis per obitum Mauricii Magondgail, extra curiam defuncti; collate
eidem Rome etc. xv. Kalendis Januarii, anno quartodecimo (Mart. V.)
Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra octo menses.
(1431-33, f. 104.)

2. Dicta die (xix. Martii) Bernardus Miccolgain, principalis, obligavit
se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie Heachinnis,¹
Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum
communi estimacione, vacantis per privacionem Cornelii Odomnaill
[O'Donnell], extra curiam fiendam, collate eidem Rome ut supra (anno
Incarnat. dominice Mccccxxxj.), xvij. Kalendas Februarii anno primo
(Eug. IV.) (F. 110.)

3. Dicta die (xij. Julii) Laurencius Magcolghan, clericus Derensis
dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine
Donaldi Macmeannean Ydomnaill [O'Donnell], super annata decanatus
ecclesie Rapotensis, cuius fructus etc. triginta marcharum sterlingorum
communi extimatione, vacaturi per privacionem Cornelii Macgillabrichdi

F. 273.

¹ Cellabega.—Recte Cella-beaga, i.e. the small churches, now called Killybegs.
This parish is partly in the barony of Boylagh, but principally in that of Ban-
agh, county of Donegal. It appears in the papal Taxation as Kellabega, and is
there valued at 16s. 6d. yearly.
1431-33, f. 110.

¹ Heachinnis.—Recte eac thinis, i.e. horse

island. An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmilton, in the east of the barony
of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of this
parish, now called Aughnish, are still to be seen in this parish. (Ann. Four
Mast., an. 1232, note to. In the papal Taxation, the rectorry of this church is
valued at 12s. yearly.

MCCCCXXXIII.

2. Die viij. eiusdem (Feb.) Wilhalmus Macgilabridi, principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Cluayndachorebhach [Clondehorky], Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. novem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Andree Omurigayd, extra curiam defuncti. Coll. eidem Rome etc., anno Incarnacionis dominice Mccccxxxiiij. v. Kalendas Decembris anno secundo. (F. 191.)

3. Die viij. eiusdem (Jan. Mccccxxxiiij.) una bulla pro Eugenio Magondgail super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Mibhaich, Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, restituta fuit sine obligatione, quia non excedit xxiiij. florenos. Ita est Guillelmos de Prato. (F. 284.)

Diversor. Eng. IV.

MCCCCXXXVIII.
1. Dicta die (x. Dec.) Bernardus Ofergil [O'Freel], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kyilmaceriehayn [Kilmacrenan], Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. septem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Odonis Ogillabruigi, extra curiam defuncti. Coll. eidem Ferrarie, anno ut supra (Mccccxxxviiij.) xij. Kal. Dec., anno octavo. (1433-42, f. 30.)

MCCCCXL.
1. Die xxvij. eiusdem (Junii) Clemens Ofergil [O'Freel], principalis, obligavit se Camere super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Domnachmor Maighthythi, Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. novem

F. 284.
2 Mibhaich.—Now Movagh, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and co. of Donegal, 14 miles nearly due north of Letterkenny. It is valued at 2 marks yearly in the Taxation. 1438-42, f. 162.
1 Domnachmor Maighthythi.—Recte Domnach mor Maige Ita, i.e. the Great Church of the plain of Itb, the uncle of Milesius, who, according to bardic tradition, was buried here. The plain of Itb is now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal. Donaghmore is a parish in the diocese of Derry, and not in that of Raphoe as the annat says. (See Reeves' Colton, p. 69.)
Diocesis Rapotensis.

marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Luce extra curiam defuncti. Coll. eidem Florenicio anno etc. Mcccxl., pridie Nonas Junii anno decimo. (F. 162.)

Diversor. Pii II.

MCCCCLXIII.


Obligat. annatar. Paulii II.

MCCCCLXX.

1. Dicta die (xvj. Jan.) Johannes Ogalchubair [O’GaDagher], clericus Eappatensis (sic) dioc, principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata monasterii Beate Marie di Samaria, alias de Easruaigh [Assaroe], Cisterciensis ordinis, dicte Rapatensis (sic) dioc., eius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Magonii Ogalchur, dicti monasterii abbatis, in forma iuris extra Eomanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Johanni de dicto monasterio, vocatis dicto Magone et aliis etc. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii eidem Camere infra sex menses immediata die habite possessionis computandis, sub penis dicte Camere, in meliori forma etc. Juravit etc. Et etiam promisit solvere iura Procuratoris ordinis etc., ut supra etc. Restituta (fuit bulla), de mandato, quia est privatio in forma iuris etc. (1469-70, f. 46.)

2. Die xviiij. eiusdem (Jan.) Donatus Odochartaigh, canonicus Derensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de Teachbuiithin [Taughboyne], Rapatensis dioc, eius fructus etc. undecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacature per privationem in forma iuris cuisdam Bernardi Odomphaill alias Meameamnan, eiusdem parrochialis ecclesie rectoris, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur dicta parrochialis erigi in prebendam ecclesie Rapotensis ad vitam dumtaxat ipsius Donati, ac canonicius dicte ecclesie Rapotensis et dicta prebenda erigenda prefato Donato conferri sub dat. Rome quarto decimo Kalendas Decembris anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae parrochialis infra sex menses postquam privatio et erectio (recte erectio) predicta erunt secute effectum, computandos, sub penis dicte Camere. Restituta [fuit bulla], de mandato dni. B. Regas, prothonotarii, quia de privatione in forma iuris facienda. (F. 47.)

Diversor. Pauli II.

MCCCCLXXI.

1. Dicta die (ix. Aprilis) una bulla pro Nicolas Omiachan [Omeehan],
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

clerico Rapotensis dioc., super provisione vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllmaeneyn [Kilmacrennan] dicte dioc., cuius fructus novem mar-
charum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privacionem
Niellai (sic) Macchongalladh, in forma iuris extra Romanam (curiam)
faciendam. Patet per bullam sub dat. Rome quinto Idus Martii anno
septimo. Restituta [sine obligatione], de mandato domini B. Regas,
quia dicte novem marche non ascendunt summam etc. (1470-71, f. 180.)

2. Die iiiij. dicti mensis Maii dominus Fergallus Igallenbayr alias
Maegellation, presbyter Rappotensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere
apostolice pro annata perpetua vicarie parrochialis ecclesie loci de
Drumthuoma [Drumhome] dicte Rappotensis dioc., cuius fructus du-
decim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per
obitum quondam Davidis Obayge, olim ipsius ecclesie perpetuii vicarii,
extra Romanam curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Fargallo
de dicta vicaria sub dat. Rome Kalendis Aprilis anno septimo; quam
vicariam perpetuam dictus Fargallus per triennium de facto detinuit,
fructus ex edem percepiens ex edem (iteratur sic in codice originali)
licet de facto etc. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte perpetue vicarie
eidem Camere, et etiam fructus male perceptos ex dicta perpetua vicaria
infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub
penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla), de mandato domini Mensarii, sub
huiusmodi obligatione, quo ad annatam, et quo ad fructus male perceptos,
de mandato R. P. D. Episcopi Tirasonensis etc. Io. Gerones. (1471,
f. 1.)

3. Dicta die (ut prox. supra) domini Nicolaus Omiechan, clericus
Rapatensis (sic) dioc., Fergallus Igallenbayr alias Maegellation, presbyter
etiam Rapotensis dioc., et Derrmitius Machquillaschi ordinis tertii Sancti
Francesci, Rapotensis dioc., ut principales et private persone obligarunt
se Camere apostolice, et quilibet eorum se obligavit, nomine Cornelli
Omiechan, presbyteri Rapotensis dioc., pro annata perpetue vicarie par-
rochialis ecclesie de Cunnual [Conval] dicte Rapotensis dioc., cuius
fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature
per privationem Cornelli Omiechan (recte Olunan) in forma iuris extra
Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Cornelio de
dicta perpetua vicaria, vocatis (recte vocato) dicto Cornelio privando,
sub dat. Rome septimo Kalendas Septembris, anno septimo. Et pro-
misit solvere annatam dicte perpetue vicarie eidem Camere infra sex
menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc.
etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato domini Mensarii, quia est privatio
in forma iuris etc. (F. 166.)

4. Dicta die (xxij. Maii) una bulla pro Cornelio Maegungayl, clerico
Rapotensis dioc., super provisione parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllachday
[Killaghtee], dicte Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus quinque marcharum
sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacature per privationem in forma
iuris: patet per bullam sub dat. Rome quinto Idus Martii anno septimo.
Restituta (bulla sine obligatione), de mandato, quia non ascendit sum-
مام xxiv. flor. (F. 57.)
1. Die xxx. eiusdem mensis (Julii) dominus Edmundus Oroartaith [recte Oroartaich], clericus Rapotensis dioc., principalis, obligation se Camere apostolice pro annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Teachbuyyn [Taughboyne], Rapotensis dioc., que de iure patronatus laicorum existit, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterilorum, va-
cantis per obitum quondam Cormachi Ogallenbayr, olim ipsius ecclesie vicarii, extra Romanam curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Edmundo de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub dat. Rome, septimo Idus Julii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte perpetue vicarie Camere apostolice, aut collectori, infra sex menses proxime sequentes, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla) de mandato, quia pro possessore Hibernico. (1476-77, f. 23.)

2. Dicta die (xxiiij. Aug.) Dominus Johannes Olasci, rector parrochialis ecclesie de Hecanig [recte Eschinis, Aughnish], Rapotensis dioc., germanus infrascripti Cornelli, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere apostolice nomine domini Cornelli Olasci, canonici ecclesie Rapotensis, pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Raith,1 dicte Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterilorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantis dudum per liberam resignationem Johannis Ogallhur, tunc ipsius ecclesie rectoris, extra Romanam curiam factam. Et mandatur provideri de dicta rectoria eadem Cornelio, sub dat. Amerie septimo Idus Julii anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte rectorie infra sex menses proxime sequentes, he in curia, vel collectori in partibus, obligando se in forma et sub penis Camere etc. (F. 37.)

3. Dicta die (xxvijj. Sept.) dns. Johannes Olasci, canonicus Rapo-
tensis, principalis, obligation se Camere apostolice pro annata monasterii Beste Marie de Sameria [Assaroæ], Cisterciensis ordinis, Rapotensis (dioc.), cuius fructus vigintiunius marcharum sterilorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignationem Johannis Ogallenbayr, abbatis dicti monasterii, coram notorio et testibus fidedignis in urbe Romana factam. Et commendari mandatur dicto Johanni dictum monasterium, sub dat. Rome, calendis Julii, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii Camere apostolice, aut collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla), de mandato d. P. de Aranda etc. Et etiam promisit quod si in futuro dictum monasterium reperietur in taxa, solvet communia (et) minuta servitia, et omnia alia iura etc. Juravit etc. (F. 53.)

1 Raith.—Rath—maigh—enoigh, as it was called in Irish, now known as Ray-
mogh, is a parish in the barony of Raphoe North, and co. of Donegal. In the Taxation it appears as Rath, and is valued there at 20s. yearly. It is one of the churches connected with the history of St. Colomba’s early life; to it he re-
sorted with his teacher to hear the in-
struction of Bishop Brugach. (See Reeves Vita etc. Columba, p. 192, note c.)

**Obligat. Annatar Sixti IV.**

MCCCCLXXX.

1. Dicta die (xv. Martii) dominus Eugenius Maecmanmanydhomhnaill (recte Maecmanman Ydombhnaill), rector parrochialis ecclesiae de Tulach, Rapotensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochiali de Teachbuigin [Taughtboyne], dicte dioec., cuius fructus undeicm marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per asseccionem archidiaconatus dicte ecclesie per quendam Donatum factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Eugenio de dicta rectoria, sub dat. Rome, quarto Kalendis Martii anno nono. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte rectorie eadem Camere hic in curia, aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta (fuit bulla), de mandato, quia in bulla narratur intrusus etc. (1479-80, f. 176.)

**Diversor. Sixti IV.**

MCCCCLXXXIII.

1. Dicta die (xvij. Martii) dominus Emundus Orobfarty [O’Rafferty], rector parrochialis ecclesiae de Tulacferghtna [Tullyfern], Rapotensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata monasterii Sancte Marie de Sameria [Assaroe], Cist. ordinis, dicte Rapotensis dioec., cuius fructus etc. viginti marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacaturi per privationem in forma iuris de persona domini Johannis Olasce, eiusdem monasterii commendatorii, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri eadem domino Edmundo de dicto monasterio per eandem privationem (vac.) sub dat. Rome tertio Kalendis Martii anno tertidecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Data bulla sub prefata obligatione, quia privatio in forma iuris, et quia non fuit repertum in taxa. (1483-84, f. 63.)

**Diversorum Innocentii VIII.**

MCCCCLXXV.

1. Dicta die (xxvij. Jan.) dominus Laurentius Ogallenbhau (sic), clericus Rapotensis dioec., principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesiae Rapotensis, cuius fructus etc. triginta marcharum sterlingorum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacaturi per privationem domini Nicolii (sic) Omeoekakain.
Diocesis Rapotensis.

eiusdem ecclesie decani, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam et in partibus faciendam. Et mandatur conferri dictus decanus eidem domino Laurentio in eventum (sic) privationis huiusmodi faciende, sub dat. Rome Nonis Januarii, anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti decanatus Collectori in Hibernia infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Data (bulla) de mandato etc., quia privatio in forma iuris, et quia pro Ibernico etc. (1484-85, f. 69.)

MCCCCLXXXVI.

1. Die xvi. Octobris Nelonus Ogallcabhan, clericus Rapotensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata monasterii beate Marie de Sameria [Assaroe], Cist, ordinis, dicte dioc, cuius fructus etc. viginti unius marcharum sterliigorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt, alias per obitum Johannis Ogalleabhair, olim illius abbatis, apud sedem apostolicam defuncti, vacantis. Et mandatur provideri dicto Nelano per gratiam Si neutri, sub dat. Eome quinto Kalendas Septembris anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii infra tres menses post habitat possessionem Collectori Camere in partibus, sub penis Camere, et iuravit. (1486-87, f. 19.)

MCCCCLXXXVIII.


MCCCXCII.

1. Die xix. Maii, 1492, dominus Thatheus Othomdh (? vel Othonidh) perpetuo vicario [recte perpetuus vicarius] parrochialis ecclesie de Cun-bail [Conval], Rapotensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata parrochialis ecclesie de Raichmaighanidh [Raymoghy], Rapotensis dioc., cuius fructus etc. undeecim marcharum steriligorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt, vacature per privacionem fiendam. Et in eventum (sic) mandatur uniri eidem vicario ad vitam ipsius Tathey, sub dat. Rome quarto Idus Maii, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra duos menses post habitat possessionem Collectori in partibus, sub penis Camere, et iuravit etc., quia privatio etc. (1491-92, f. 152.)

MCCCCXCVIII.

1. Die dicta (ultima Augusti) una bulla erectionis unius prebende in
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS

ecclesia Rapotensi pro certo canonica quern Johannes Margylubbyrdob obtinet, ad eum vitam erecte. Sub dat. v. Idus Augusti an. viij. restituta quia fructus non excedunt octo marcas sterlingorum. (1499, f. 204.)

Ex libro Compositionum Datarie.

MDIII.

1. Dicata die (vi. Aprilis), pro habitacione Donaldi Obuigil [O’Boyle], monachi monasterii Beate Marie de Samaria [recte Sameria, Assaroe], Cist. ordinis, Rapotensis dioc., qui percepit citra viij. marchas sterlingorum ex nonnullis benefitiis de facto, compositum fuit ad ducatos tres, quia est pauper Ybernicus. (1502-03, f. 58.)

Diversor. Alex. VI.

MDIII.


Diversor. Julii II.

MDVII.


MDXI.

1. Dicta die (iiiij. Maii), dominus Edimundus Ogallenbaic (sic) clericus Rapotensis dioc., obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Tachbuethin [Taughboyne] dicte dioc., vacantis certo modo; cuius fructus undeceim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt: et mandatur provideri sub dat. decimoseptimo kalendas Maii anno viii. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more Ibernico, sub penis etc. Juravit etc. Restituta (bulla) quia per privationem (in) communi forma iuris. (1510-11, f. 88.)
Annatar. Julii II.

MDXII.


Diversor. Leonis X.

MDXXI.


Diversor. Clementis VII.

MDXXX.


MDXXXVII.

Obligationes pro Annatis

Januarii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam huiusmodi Collectori annatarum in illis partibus existentii, more Hibernico, etc., sub penis Camere. Juravit. (1536-37, f. 177.)


Diversorum Pauli III.

MDXLVII.

1. Die xij. dicti (Octob.) Tatbeus Oduibeanaig [O'Devany], canonicus et archidiaconus ecclesie Rapotensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus Rapotensis et vicarie de Achnis [Aughnish], et (rectorie) ejusdem de Achnis, neenon de Cluaindabuadog [Clondavaddog] et Imbearnail [Inver] Rapotensis dioc. parrochialium rectoriarum ecclesiarum, certo modo vacantium, quorum insimul fructus etc. vigintiseptem marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt. Et providetur eidem sub dat. pridie Idus Augusti anno tertio decimo. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori Apostolico in partibus Ybernie etc., more Ybernico etc., sub penis Camere. Juravit. (1547-49, f. 7.)

1 Cillkarra.—Kilca, a parish in the barony of Banagh, co. of Donegal, 5 miles (W.) from Killybegs. St. Carthach, whose festival is kept on the 5th of March, is said to have presided over a monastery here in the year 540.
Raphoe Appendix

1412-1540.

Parish of Taughboyne.— . . . and further, the said jurors doe upon their oathes say that in the said barony (of Raphoe) is also the parise of Tabothin, containing in the whole twelve ballybetaghys * and a half, whereof fewer quarters are herenagh land, and that O'Ruddy was ancienntly called the herenagh there, but nowe the busshop of Raphoe doth at his owne will dispose thereof out of wch the annuall rent to the said busshop was sixe meathers of butter and fower meathers of meale, and sixe shillings and eight pence, Tr. in money, for everie quarter inhabited; and that also the said herenagh paid pencon to the busshop for the thirds of his tithes there, fortie shillings's, Irish; and that in the said parise is both a parson and a vicar, and that the tithes are paid in kynde, one third parte to the parson, an other third parte to the vicar, and another thrid parte to the herenagh, and they to maintayne and repair the parise church, equallie as before, and that there are sixe gorts of glebe, whereof three gorts belong to the parson, and thother three belong to the vicar. (Ult. Inq. V. Donaghall 12 Sept. 1609.)

* Dr. Reeves (Culw's Visitation) says anent the denomination of land which formerlly prevailed in the diocese of Derry: “The Ballybetagh,—Sometimes abbreviated to Ballybet, which derived its name from bally bæcæ, 'a victualler's town,' and was reckoned the thirteent part of cupuldæ- ceado, or cantred. It was the largest measure of land, and generally contained four quarters, which being very variable in their exent, there was no fixed standard for their complex . . . . The quarter was one of the four components of the ballybetagh, and contained three ballyboes. The Ballyboe was one of the three components of a quarter, and was the common measure of land. Ticktenan (barony) contained fourteen ballybetaghys, or 182 ballyboes, which gives an average of thirteen ballyboes for each ballybetagh, twelve being the exact number. In this barony there are 92,756 acres, which, being divided by 182, give about 509 acres as the average exent of a ballyboe.'
income not exceeding 30 marks sterling, being vacant by the death of Florence Omonlaghbe, pope Martin V. desirous of granting a special favour to Cornelius Macgilliburdi, whom he had dispensed as of illegitimate birth, to receive orders, minor and major, and to hold a benefice even though it should have annexed to it cure of souls, sent a mandate dated Florence, 4th of the Kalenders of Feb., an. 5, to the bishop of Condum, the dean of Armagh, and Nemeas Oinmialchadhaich (O’Hanratty), canon of Clogher, that they, or any two or one of them, per se vel altum seu altos, should confer the said deannery, whether void as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right, or therein, on the said Cornelius, notwithstanding that etc. or that he is illegitimate, or that long since he (pope Martin) had provided him to a canony in the cathedral of Derry, with the reservation of a prebend then vacant, or that should be vacant in the future. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 5º, Hp. 41, f. 118.)

The deannery etc. of Raphoe.—At an Inquisition taken at Lifford the 12th day of Sept., 1609, the jurors, viz. Roland Congall, Pelin (sic) O’Doghertye, Cahill bane McDavid, Perrail M’Donell, Donogh O’Morison, Gilleduff McGerald O’Doghertye, Henrie oge McDavid, Morice O’Rorol, Maurice O’Ardis, Hugh oge O’Donell McGinell, James O'Sherin, Lewys O'Clery, Walter McSwyne, Cahill duff McGarrighie, Peirce O'Donan, Neil McGnollus, Shane oge McGillskerry and Tirlagh carragh McCarvill, good and lawfull men, being duly sworn upon the holy evangelists, doe upon their oaths present and say that Raphoe is the busshop’s sea (sic) of Raphoe and contains, in teto, nyne ballybetyages and an half, wherefo eigh - tene (sic) quarters are hereagh land, . . . of which, fourer quarters are di- vided into six colonies, every colonie conteyneinge five ballibees, . . . and that the colonie called Carorhesverene properly belongs to the dean of Raphoe, whoe in that respect is att his owne charge to entertaine the whole clerige the first day and night, att any tyme when a convocation shall be called; . . . and that half the quarter of Coo- laughgin belogneth to the deane of Raphoe, and thother moytyle to the busshop, . . . and they further say that the lord bus- shop of Raphoe is parson of the cath- edral and parishes church of Raphoe, . . . and that the deane of Raphoe is vicar of the sail parishes in right of his deanerie, and is to maynteyne a curate there; and that the tiethes of the said parishe are paid in kynde, one third parte to the parson, another third parte to the vicar, and thother third parte to the herenagh, and that they are to maintayne and repair the parish churches at their charge equallie as before; there is also a parcell of glebe land called Fodrialtor, belonging to the said vicar: . . . and furthe, the said jurors doe uppon their oaths say that in the said barony (of Raphoe) is also the parishe of Lacko- venan [Lack] conteyneinge in all five ballybetyages and a half, whereof there is one quarter of herenagh land; and that Magevan is herenagh there, paying out of the said herenagh land to the said busshop of Raphoe the yeerely rents of thirtenee shillinges and four pense, Irish, eight meathers of butter, and thirtwee meathers of meal, and out of the bus- shop’s thirds of his tiethes there, twentie sixe shillinges and eight pense, Irish penceon, and that the deane of Raphoe is parson and vicar there in right of his deanerie: and alsoe the parishe of Stra- hemmurlaghier (? Stranorlar), conteyneing in all lower ballybetyages and a half, but there is onlie cimiterial land, or a church yard thereunto belonginge, and that there is one ( ) tenant that holdeth fouere ballibees, . . . payinge thereout, yerelie to the said busshop, six shillinges and eight pence besides such other duties as are contained in said busshop’s register, . . . which landes are distant sixe or seaven myles from the parish church, but ly within the said parisse; and they further say, that the deane of Raphoe is both parson and vicar of this parisse, in right of his deaner- ie, to whom twoe third partes of the whole tiethes are paid in kynde, and thother third parte in kynde to the busshop of Raphoe, and the church to be repaired and mainteyned as before; and that there belogneth to the deane as vicar of the said parische, one gorte of gleabe: . . . and alsoe the parishe of Kilgarvane, . . . and they further say that the deane of Raphoe is parson and thother third partie in right of his deanerie, and paite proxies to the busshop of Raphoe for his personage as parte of his whole deannery (sic), for which he paite foure poundes, thirtenee shillinges and fouere pence, Irish, to the busshop per annum; and that the tiethes here are all paid in kynde, twoe third partes to the said deane as parson and vicar there; and thother third parte to the busshop of Raphoe; and that the said busshop is to beate one third parte of the charge in repairinge and mainteyninge the parishe church, and the said deane thother twoe third partes of the charge; and that there is one gorte of glebe belonginge to the said vicarage.

12 Feb., 1490.

Per. vicarage of Taughboyne.—On the resignation of the above per. vicarage by Philip Meicgrabartaid, Mathew Magda- lald was provided thereto by bull of John XXIII., but as said Mathew was doubtful that his provision held good, because his bull stated that said living did not ex-
ceed 8 marks in yearly value, while some alleged that it was worth more than 8, but did not exceed 12 marks, Martin V., to whom Mathew made known his doubt, gave him a bull Perinde vovere, dating it from the 2nd of the Ides of Feb., in the third year of his pontificate. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4 (recte 9), lib. 86, f. 18.)

5th Dec., 1420.

Jwer parish.—The rectory of Inber-snyle [Inver] being vacant by the death of Laurence Mchnichraga, John, Bishop of Raphoe, conferred it on Cornelius Magongay, priest of this dioce, who in virtue of said provision obtained possession of the same, which he still holds pacifice et quies; being doubtful, for certain reasons that his provision holds good, he has laid his case before the pope, who understands that said benefice is known to be still vacant. Thereupon desiring to grant a special favour to said Cornelius, recommended to him as of blameless life and conversation, he by bull dated the Nones of Dec., an. 4, directed the abbot of Assaroe should he after a diligent examination find Cornelius fit for said rectory, to confer on him, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Its yearly fruits etc. do not exceed six marks sterling. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4, lib. 52, f. 29.)

18 Dec., 1420.

Parish of Clondavaddog.—John, Bishop of Raphoe, appointed Laurence Mae Sweeney to the above benefice, void by the demise of Peter Odhralchaisch, but he being doubtful, ex cortis causis, that his provision held good, the abbot of Assaroe was commissioned by Martin V. (bull bearing date the 15th of the Kaineds of Jan., an. 4) should he after a diligent examination find him fit, to give him a new provision. (Reg. Mart. V., an. etc. ut supra fol. 208.)

14 Jan., 1421.

Abbey of Assaroe.—It having come to the knowledge of Martin V. that the above abbey was void by the death of Godfrey, he by bull dated Rome etc., 19th Kal. Feb., an. 4, directed James, bishop of Spoleto, residing in curia Romana, to inform himself diligently touching the vacancy of the same, and the merits and aptitude of Tythus Mac-anuilltaich [Ma Nulty], a monk of said abbey, in priest’s orders, and, as he says, expressly professed, but of illegitimate birth; then, if he should find said monastery vacant, and Tythus useful and fit for its rule and administration, to provide him as abbot thereto, whether it is void in the way asserted, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents said abbey has not a canonically appointed abbot. If said Tythus shall be set over the aforesaid monastery, the said James shall himself confer on him the abbatial benediction, or cause it to be conferred on him by another Catholic bishop who enjoys the grace and favour of the Apostolico See. This shall be without prejudice to the rights of the bishop of Raphoe. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4, lib. 57, f. 128.)

24 Feb., 1421.

Canony and prebend for Laurence Mae Sweeney.—Martin V., by bull (6 Kal. Mar., an. 4) bade the abbot of Assaroe, should he on diligent examination find Laurence Maeseubne [Mae Sweeney], per vicar of Clondavaddog, of noble birth and in priest’s orders, to be fit, to provide him to a canony in the cathedral of Raphoe, with a prebend not exceeding 18 marks sterling in yearly value, in the common or several gift of the bishop, dean and chapter, or of any canon or person belonging to said church, if such should be then vacant, if not, then to reserve for him the next like prebend that shall fall vacant, and that said Laurence shall elect to accept within a month after said vacancy shall be known to him. Notwithstanding that he holds the parochial vicarage of the above parish church, the yearly fruits of which do not exceed 10 marks sterling. (Reg. Mart. V., an. 4, lib. . . . , f. 300.)

Cf. 1424-37, f. 50.

N. Magmallgusaa was, according to the Bull, rector of Conwal in this dioce. Odaibhiri is likely the same as Us or O’Daihre, which is anglicised in the north of Ireland O’Deery or O’Derry.

Mon. de Samera (Asserse).—The Four Masters place its foundation at 1184, where they say: “The monastery of Assaroe was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O’Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.” Allemand says that it was a daughter of the abbey of Boyle. There is an Irish Chancery Roll of Queen Elizabeth, dated August 1, 1586, in which she directs that Anthony Ferryes shall have the abbey of Asserse [Asserse]. It appears from an Inquisition held at Ballyshannon 22nd Jan. 15th of James I., that “the said King by his letters patent beringe date the [ ] April in the sixth yeare of his Majestis raigne of England, etc. did grant unto Francis Goston all that late dissolved abbey etc. of the order of St. Bernard of Asaherse, together with the seite, circuit, ambit and precinct of the said abbey, one ruined church with a [ ] in the middest of yt. a ruinous dortare, the foundacions of other stone houses, . . . as alsoe the towne of Asherse, containing by estimation 3 acres of lande, . . . It appears further from this Inquisition that said Goston for good and valuable consideration, by his deed, under his hande and seale made
and executed, in due forme of law, unto Henry Folliott, by the name of sir Henry Folliott kn., beinge the 20th day of May 1608, did assigne, sell and sett over the said abbey, with all and singuler the premises with there and evrey of there appertennances, unto the said lord Folliott, who, together with his assignes, are now thereof lawfully and quietly seised and possessed in his and their De- mesne as of fee unto the onely use and behoofe of the said Henry lord Folliott his heirs and assignes for ever. The abbott of Asherhoe, time out of minde, before the dissolution of the said abbey, did give and bestow upon one of his monks, the vicarage and cure of the parish of Kilvanay alias Kill [ ] without presentation unto, or induction by the Bishops of Rapho or any other . . .

Cf. 24-27, f. 50 (9).

Drumhome parish.—"The said jurors doe upon their oaths say that in the said baronie of Tiree was alsoe the par- ishe of Dromchoonagh, conteynynge in 276

aforesaid thirty-three shillinges and foure pence proxies per annum, and they say alsoe, that the tithes are paid in kynde, one third parte to the parson, an other third parte to the viccar, and another third parte to the busshopp, and they to maytynne and re- paire the parishe church equallie as be- fore, and that to the said parsonage doth belonge one gorte or glebe, and to the said viccarage twoe gortes; and they say alsoe, upon their oaths that there are in the said parishe three quarters of Collum killie's land, everie quarter conteynynge sixe balliboes, in the tenure of Lewe O'Cleerie, to whom the said land(s?) were sitheence mortgaged for fortie pounds by the said late erle of Tircollnelt unto the said Lewe, whoe hath paid thereout yerely unto his majie since the late erle's death, twoe shillinges, twoo muttons and a pair of gloves but noething to the said busshopp; and the said jurors alsoe say, uppon their oaths, that in the said parishe of Dromhoonagh is half a quarter of land called Ballneogenanagh, the tenantes whereof pay yerely to the canons of Loghdirge seaven shillinges, and alse one other quarter of abbay land called Magherheg, nowe in the possession of capten Goare, which the O'Donnell annuelitie gave to tertiary friars of St. Francuice. (Ult. Inq. at Lifford, 12th Sept., 1609.)

Cf. 1424-27, f. 200.

Inner.—St. Natalis, in Irish Naile, who died in 563, was abbot here. (Tr. Th., p. 169.) A house for Franciscans of the Third Order was founded here in the fif- teenth century (Ware Mon.), and proba- bly on the site of St. Natalis's abbey. It was granted by James I. to Lord Clandeboy, who assigned it to Arthur Lord Chichester. (Archdall's Mon.)

Inner parish.—"The parishe of Eni- vernale, conteynynge in all three balli- betaghes, whereas of half a quarter is church land, and is nowe in the possession of the busshopp of Rapho, and that the usual rent thereof is fiftie meathers* of butter, and thirteeene shillinges and four pence Ir. in money, and out of the busshopp's thirds of the tithes there, lower marks per annum, and there is both a parson and a viccar to whombe belonge twoe gortes of glebe, whose pales unto the said busshopp of Rapho eight shillinges Ir. proxies per annum, and that the tithes are paid in kynde, one third parte to the said parson, an other third parte to the said viccar, and another third parte to the busshopp, who are to repair and main- tayne the parishe church as before, and that the one moytie of the royalties of fisbenge belonged to the bushoprick of Rapho, and another moytie belonged to the O'Donnells. (Ult. Inq. 12th Sept., 1609.)

* The meather was equivalent to two gallons English measure.

1424-27, f. 200.

Kilmacrenan parish.—Kilmacrenan, where St. Columba spent most of his early youth, is about three miles N. from Gartan where he was born and a like distance to the s. of Temple-Douglas, in the parish of Conwal, where he was baptized. "The old church of Kilmaco- renan," says Dr. Reeves (Vita S. Columba), "stood a little N.E. of the village of the same name, and beside it, on the N.E., are the remains, principally the south wall, of a small Franciscan mon- astery. The O'Firghils, now Freels, a family of the Cineal-Conaille, were the hereditary wardens of this church, whose privilege it was to inaugurate the chiefs of the O'Donnells, a ceremony which usually took place at the Rock of Dec in this parish."

"The parishe of Eniskeele, contain- ing in all six ballibetaghes, of which there are fewer quarters of heretagh land, whereof there are three several herenaghs, viz. O'Breian, O'Keran, and O'Mayny, whose pales yerely to the busshopp of Rapho twentie shillinges Irish, lower score and sixentee mothers of butter, and
out of the bishop's thirds of the tithes there, sixe and twentie shillinges and eight pence Irish pension, with some
refections at the tyne of the lord bishop's visitacion; and ye other
small duties as appeareth in the bishop's register." 

(Inq. Vlt., 1st Sept., 1609.)

20 Nov., 1426.

Monastery of Assaroe.—Edmund Ogall-
chubair (O' Gallagher), a clerk of the
diocese of Raphoe, being desirous of join-
ing the community of the monastery of
Assaroe, pope Martin V. by other letters
commissioned Magonins Odrobelyadh,
a canon of Raphoe, if he should find him
fit, and that no canonical impediment
barred the way, to have him received
there. Subsequently the abbacy of that
house, which was then reserved to the
pope, being vacant by the death of God-
frey, he by bull dated 6 Kal. Dec. an. 10,
sent a mandate to the aforesaid Magonius
to his presence Cormac Oussllamn,
a monk of the same, who without any
canonical title has for two years kept
possession of its government and admin-
istration, and continues so to hold it.
Then, in virtue of the same mandate, he
was to inquire diligently as to the merits
and fitness of the above Edmund, now
in the 23rd year of his age, and who long
since was dispensed on account of his
illegitimacy, so that he might receive
orders, and accept a benefice, even though
it should have cure of souls, and who for
his blameless life and conversation had
been highly recommended to the aposto-
tolic see; and if he should find him useful
and fit for the rule and administration of
said monastery, and that he is expressly
professed, to provide him to the same,
whether it should be void in the way
alleged, or by the death of Scui Micten-
ulnerable alias Titii, or by the resignation
of any one, or in any other way. And
should said Edmund be provided as
above, to procure for him the spiritual
beneficence from any Catholic bishop
he chooses, who shares the grace and
favour of the apostolic see; and to re-
ceive from him the usual oath of fidelity
to the same. (Reg. Mart. V., anno 10,
litb. 1, f. 232, No. 267.)

Parish of Killaghke.—"That in the
said barony is also the parish of Kill-
aghke, containinge twoe ballibetages and
half a quarter, of which three balli-
betages are herenagh land, whereof the
sept of Kernose are the herenaghes, paying
thereunto the said bushep of Raphoe,
for the tynge behinde, fifty weather of
butter, each weather containinge seven
quarters, and alse thirtene shillinges
and four pence pension per annum out of
the bushep's third parte of the tithes
there."

(Inq. Vlt., 12 Sept., 1609.)


Per. vicarage of Killymard.—The per.

vicarage of Killymard,* vacant by the
death of John Ouhsirig, being in posses-
sion of Luke Othailigen, a priest of
this dioc., who has held it for the last
3 years, and still holds it, in virtue of
his appointment by the Ordinary after
the right of collation had, it is said,
lapsed to the pope, a bull, dated 7 Kal.
Dec. an. XI. of Mart. V., was addressed
to Laurence Obeollayn [O'Boyle] and
David Obuigi, canons of Raphoe, and
the official of the same, bidding them to
their presence said Luke etc, and if
they should find the said vicarage void
canonically to appoint thereto Murianus
Oberslon, rector of Inishkeel, who was
dispensed to hold Inishkeel for 10 years
with Killymard.

* In the barony of Banagh, 20. Denegd.

Parish of Killynord.—" . . . in
the said barony of Tircewe, is also the
parish of Killiomiard, containinge in
twoe ballibetages, and that the par-
songe and vicarage are united, out of
both which the bushep of Raphoe, for
the tyme beinge, receaveth yerely eight
shillinges proxies." (Inq. Vlt., 1609,
19th Sept.)

Parish of Tulligern. "The parish of
Tullahfurny.cont. in the whole eight
ballibetages of wch there are foure
quarters of church land, whereof Moint-
termellogan is the herenagh, payinge
thereout yerely to the bushep a short
manor, Irish, per annuum, and thirtie
twoe meathers of butter, and a hundred
and eight meathers of meal yearely ac-
ccording to the inhabityinge of the said
land; and that there are also sixe and
thirtie free gorts equallie divided amongst
the tenants; and that there are also
twelve other free gorts belonginge to the
Bushep of Raphoe's official for which
the said herenagh payseth to the said
official the rent of twelve pence per
annum, and foure shillinges yerely pen-
cion to the said bushep for the thirds
of his tithes, and that here is both a parson
and a vicar, who pale eight shillinges
le (sic) peece proxies to the bushep, per
annum; and that the tithes are all
paid in kynde, one third parte to the
parson, another third parte to the vicar,
and the other third parte to the here-
nagh; and they to meynetynye and re-
paire the parisse church, equallie, as
before, and that there are alse eight
[gorts] of glean, whereof fower gorts be-
longe to the said parson, and another
foure gorts to the vicar." (Vlt. Inq.,
Lifford, 12 Sept., 1609.)

Cf. 1426-28, f. 290—16th Dec., 1427.

Rectory of Tulligern.—It having been
reported to pope Martin V. by Virgilius
Oferrghil [O'Freel], a priest of the dioc.
of Raphoe, that Godfrey Macdalaith alias
Macdageaganiald, rector of Tulligern,
after he had been provided to the same
by the apostolic see, entered into a si-
Appendix

moniacaal compact with Patrick Mac-
lithoig, a priest of the same dioe., who
pretended that he had a right in said
benefice. The pope, therupon, ordered
Laurence Macsweeny and Laurence
Obolean [O'Boyle], canons of Raphoe,
and the official of the same, or any two
or one of them, should Oferghill make
said charges in due form of law before
them, to cite Macdalaidh and all others
who should be cited, and inquire dilig-
ently into the matter, and, if they
should find the accusations true, to de-
prive him of the benefice, and confer it
on Oferghill, dummodo etc. Pope Mar-
tin's bull is dated 17 Kal. Jan., an. XI
Reg. Mart. V., an. XI., f. 308, No. 281.)

Cf. 1428-30, f. 45.

Cluainmhadhaoil.—"Baetan, Baithan,
Budan, Baetog, Baedog, Buadog, are all
varieties of the same name, and Baedog
prefixed by da the title of endearment,
and compounded with Cluain makes
Cluain-da-Bhaetog, now Clondavaddog,
the name of a parish in Fanad, in
the north of Donegâl. In the Inquis. of 1609,
the patron of this parish is called O’Wad-
dog. As patron saint of Cualaff he is
called Budan. See Calend. Dunagail.
Jul. 22." (Reeves' Adamnan, p. 409,
note n.) Fanad, from Fain, a slope, is a
territory with the north of three miles, or
the county of Donegâl, and forms the
north-east part of the barony of Kilmu-
crenan; it extends from Lough
Smulroy to Macroy Lough, and from the sea south-
wards to Rathmelton. The O'Breslans
were the chiefs of this territory; but they
were driven out, and the family of
McSloid Macnail, of Fanaid settled there. (See An.
Four Masters, an. 1186, note s, and Irish
Topog. Poems, note 207.)

" . the parishes of Kilbarron,
conteyninge five quarters in all, whereof
one quarter is herenagh land possessed
by the seipt of the Clerics as herenagh,
paying thercout yerelie to the lord
busshop of Raphoe thirteene shillings foure
pence Irish, per annum, six meathers of
butter and thirteene meathers of
meale, . . . and that the late abbott of
the late dissolved abbay of Achshrowe was,
at the tymne of the dissolution of monas-
teries, both parson and vicar of the said
parishe, in right of his house, and re-
ceived twote third partes of the tiethes in
kynde; and that other third part of
the tiethes were paid in kynde to the said
busshop of Raphoe; and the said
abbott was to receive two third partes of
the chardge in payrings and mayntey-
ninge the parishe church, and the said
busshop of Raphoe to bear therte other third
parte (Ing. Vlt., Appendix V. Dona-
gall.) The Annat above gives us the date
of the union of this parish to the abbey
of Assaroe. (Ing. Vlt. (1609.)


Killybegs parish.—Though this bene-
face being vacant by the demise extra
curia Romana of Carchoalus Ogleandan,
was for that reason reserved to the pope,
Cristinus Macseda Odubennaidh (O'De-
veny), calling himself a priest of this
dioe., on the ground that he had been
ossed to it by the ordinary (after the
reservation), has held possession of it
now for 2 years or more, a bull (3 Kal.
Dec., an. XIII. Mart. V.) was addressed
to the archdeacon of Raphoe, Donald
Macmennan Idomiannal, and David
Obuldhi (7 vel Olmidhi), canons of the
same, to summon said Cristinus and
others who of right should be summoned
to their presence; and if they should
find the vicarage void in the way alleged,
or in any other way, to confer it on
Cornelius Magunguil, dummodo etc. Cor-
nelius had a bull of provision for the
rectory of Killagheen, but he has not
got possession of it as yet. The pope
gave him licence to hold said rectory and the
vicarage above named together for
1, f. 138.)

Parish of Killybegs.—" . the
parish of Killybeg, containinge in toto
three ballabetaghes, whereof there is
quarter and a half of herenagh land,
享受ed by the seipt of Clannmagonell
as auantent herenaghes of the same,
reservinge to the said busshop (of Raphoe)
oneballiice called Fughe, parcell of the
said busshop of Kilbeg, to find him horte-
mente when he should come to the said
parish, and for that cause the said here-
aghan paid to the said busshop of Raphoe
out of the said balliice, three shillings
and foure pence onely, and out of the
residue of the said herenagh land fifty
and two meathers of [ ] per annum
and out of the busshop's thirds of the
churches, thirteene shillings and
foure pence pension per annum, and that
the busshop of Raphoe is parson there
in right of his busshoprice, and that
there is a viccer endowed whom payeth
yerelie to the busshop of Raphoe four
shillings Ir. proxies per annum, and that
the tiethes are all paid in kynde, one third
darte to the parson, another third parte
to the viccer, and the other third parte
to the herenagh, and they to reserpe and
mainteyne the parishe church as before,
and that there are towe gores of glebe,
those [the one] belonginge to the parson,
and thother to the viccer, and that thone
mothyte of the royaltie of the fischings
there with, other duties mentioned in
the register, wherunto the said jurors
doe herein refer themselves, belonge
to the busshoprice of Raphoe, and thother
mothyte of the royalties to the Mc.
Swyne; and they also say that in the
said parishe is one other quarter of land
called Killroan, whereof Mc. Gillaepc
is the herenagh, and pales thereoute yerdly
to the said busshop of Raphoe, thirteene
shillings and foure pence Ir. per annum
* Equal to 10s. gallon, English measure.
and some deficiencies when the busshopp cometh theather." (Vit Inq., 12th Sept., 1609.)

Of 1438-30, f. 55.

Parish of Clonhocks.—"... in the said barony (Kilmacrenan) is the parish of Clonhocks, conteyninge in all nye hallbetaghes, whereof ther is one quarter of herenagh land enjoyed by the herenagh O'Malgeoge, who pays thereunto the said busshopp of Raphoe, thirtie shillings and four pence, Irish, per annum: and out of the busshopp's thirds of the tithes there, thirtie three shillings and four pence, Irish pence; and the said jurors further say, that there is in the said parish one third part of a quarter, called Marlaph, belonginge to the said busshopp of Raphoe, out of which is paid to the said busshopp of Raphoe, foure shillings rent, per annum; and auncientlie inhabited by the sept of O'Boiles; and the said jurors also say, that the Me. Swynes had auncientlie paid unto them out of the said quarter of Marlaph, foure madders of butter, and eight meathers of meale, cosheringe, whereof in the tyne of the nowe lord busshopp of Raphoe nothing hath bene paid, and that within the said parish, about three myles from the church, there is a chappell ruinated with seaven gorts of free land thereto belonginge, called Cloneg, and that the tenants thereof paid to the parson of Clonhocks, twoe shillings and four pence per annum; and they also say, that in the said parsh is both a parson and vicear whose pay eight shillings, Irish, prefixes to the busshopp; and that the tithes are all paid in kynde, one third parte to the parson, an other parte to the vicar, and thother third parte to the herenagh; and they to repaire and mainteyne the parsh, and also to att their equal charges as before, and that to the said parson and vicar belonge foure gorts of glebe to be equalie devided, and further, the said jurors, say that there are also two quar ters of land belonginge to the late abbaye of Ballymcsweyne Odoe, beside Doe castle, the tithes and spiritualities whereof are devided betwixt the said parshis of Clonhocks, and the parshis (of Kil macrenan. (Vit Inq. (Lifford, 12 Sept., 1609.)


Rect. Convale.—Roger Macungall, asserting himself to be a priest of the diocese of Raphoe, is in possession of the above benefice for two years or more—he had entered without apostolic provision, after the appointment had lapsed to the holy see, a commissie was given by bull dated the 7th Kal Nov., an. 12, Martini V., to the dean of Raphoe, Donald Oosthan [O'Kane] and John Oghubin, canons of Raphoe, to cite Macungall, et alios evocandos to appear before them, and should they find the before named rectory vacant etc., dummesto etc., to confer it on Godfrey Macdaalaidh alias Macedeganish. Godfrey had at this time a lawsuit at Rome regarding the rectory of Tullachfergna [Tullyfern] of which he was in possession. The pope licensed him to hold these two benefices together for ten years, after which he must resign one of them for another compatible with that which he should choose to retain. (Reg. Mart. V., an. XIII. (recte XII.)

The parish of Convale,—... and that in the said barony (of Kilmacrenan) also is the parish of Convale conteyninge in all eleven ballyboghes, whereof foure quarters are herenagh land inhabited by foure several tenantes, payinge thereunto, yearly unto the lord busshopp of Raphoe, fittie shillings per annum; and alsoe payinge unto the said busshopp out of three of the said quarters, twenty foure meathers of meale, cosheringe and fouteen meathers of meale per annum over and besides the rent aforesaid; and that the fourth quarter named O'Bonimees is free from all duties, payinge to the said busshopp six shillings and eight pence rent, per annum, and they also say, that the sept which holdeth the said quarter free, is the sept of Cormock boy O'Gallochor, and that the sept of Munterisse are the herenaghes of one of the four quarters called Tullaghyear, and pay to the said busshopp of Raphoe for his thirds of the tithes, fortie shillings pence per annum; and that there is also within the said parish, one half quarter of land more, called Killalheg, which is free land, the tenantes whereof are the Munterhassides, paying the rent of six shillings and eight pence Irish, per annum, to the busshopp of Raphoe, without any other imposicions; and also the said jurors, say upon their oathes, that there is also a chappell called Tulloughoolease within the said parish, and twelues gorts or acres of free land to the said chappell belonginge, out of which there is paid yearly to the O'Freelies some rent unknown to the said jurors, which is the corbe of Kilmacrenan; and further, the said jurors doe, upon their oaths, say and present, that out of the said four quarters of church land in the said parish, O'Donnell had, tyme out of mynd, eighteen meathers of butter, and eighteen meathers of meale, cosheringe; and they also say, upon their oathes, that in the said parish is a parson and vicar, and that the tithes are paid in kynd, one third parte to the parson, an other third parte to the vicar, and thother third parte to the said herenagh; and they to repair and mainteyne the parish church equally att their chardge, as before; and that to the said parson and vicar three gorts of glebe, equalie to be devided betwixt them. (Vit. Inq., 12 Sept., 1609.)
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Cf. 1431-33, f. 110.

Par. of Aughnish.—The Inquisition of the 12th Sept., 1609, says "that in the said barony (Kilmacrenanan) is also the parishes of Aghnis, conteyninge in all foure fullbetaghes, of web there are two quarters of church land whereof Clammondemull is the herenaneg, and pailes thereout yerely to the lord busshop of Raphoe the rent of twenty sixe shillings, Irish, per annum, sixeone meathers of butter, and therscore and foure meathers of meale, and out of the busshop's thirds of his tiethes, there the yerely pencion of twenty six shillings and eight pence, Irish; and that there is also both a parson and a viccar, whoe paye foure shillings a pecoe, proxies to the said busshop, per annum, and that the tiethes are also all paid in kynde, the one thirde parte to the parson, an other third parte to the viccar, and thother third parte to the herenaneg, and they to maintayne and repair the parisme church at their equal charge as before: . . . and the said jurors doe further say, upon their oaths, that there is in the said parisme of Aginsh a monasterie and three quarters of land thereunto belonging, named Killodonnell, now in the tenure of captan Bassill Brokes, and that the tiethes and duties thereof have bene aumintedly paid to the said herenaneg, parson and viccar of Aghnis." Ware says that this house was built about the beginning of the 16th century by O'Donnell for Franciscans of the Third Order. It was near Rathmullan.

Cf. 1431-33, f. 190.

Obeaglaidg.—In the bull this name is written Obeaghlaith [O’Beagly].

Cf. 1431-33, f. 191.

In Magillabridi’s bull there is the clause si vocatis Donaldou, qui detinet (rectoriam), indebito occupatam, et alios qui fuerint escocati.

Cf. 1431-33, f. 284.

Mevaugh par.—. . . The said jurors doe further say that in the said barony (Kilmacrenanan) is also the parisme of Mevaugh conteyninge five fullbetaghes, whereof there is one quarter of church land enjoyed by the seft of the O’Nolans as ammunt herenanegs of that place, payinge to the said busshop of Raphoe thirteene shillings and four pence Irish per annum, and also payinge out of the busshop’s thirds of the tiethes, twentie shillings, Irish, pendon per annum; and that in the said parisme is both a parson and a viccar, whose paile three shillings, Irish, a pecoe proxies to the said busshop of Raphoe, and that tiethes are paid in kynde, one thirde parte to the parson, an other third parte to the viccar, and thother third parte to the herenaneg, and they to repair and mayutayne the parisme church equallie as before, and that to the said parson and viccar belongeth two gorts of glebe land to ye be equallie dividded; and they alsoe say, that in the said parisme are sixe gorts of free land called Kinolarge, the proprieors whereof paid yerealy to the officiell of Raphoe two shillings per annum, and there is also one chappell, with half a quarter of land thereunto belonging called Druin, which proprie belonged to the Francisci friers of Kilmacrenanan; and paid aumintely to the said friars thirteene shillings per annum, out of which half quarter of land hymne Mownes, and foure meathers of butter and eight meathers of meale, coshering. (Inq. Ult., 12th Sept., 1609.)

Cf. 1438-42, f. 30.

Bernard Ofeirgil [now O’Freael] was also Rector of Mevaugh.

Cf. 1462-64, f. 161.

In the Bull of Magillabridi for the deannery of Raphoe, Cornelius Magillabridi and Florence Ymacgraedhy are mentioned as former deans of that church 27th Jan., 1469.

Rect. of Kilcar.—The rectory of Gillkarohid, dioec. of Raphoe, the yearly revenue of which does not exceed 5 marks sterling, being void by the resignation of Cristinus Meygemeylgusa into the hands of Laurence, bishop of Raphoe, he by virtue of his ordinary authority conferred it on Donatus Obridean, who being of illegitimate birth had been dispensed by apostolical authority so as to be promoted to all, even sacred orders, and to accept a benefice, even one with care of souls. Said Donatus is doubtful of his collation and provision, as some say that he is the offspring begotten, not as had been represented, de soluto genitus et soluta, but de conjugato et soluta, and for other reasons also, he doubts that his col-

lation and provision are valid. The pope (Pius II.), in view of the merits of said Donatus, desiring to confer a special favour on him, absolved him from every sentence of excommunication, suspension and interdict, and other ecclesiastical censures and penalties, a jure vel ab homine latis which he might have in-
curred, ad effectum præsentium dumtaxat consequendum, and by bull given at S. Peter’s, Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1469, 6th Kal. Feb., an° 5°, commanded the bishop of Raphoe, the archdeacon of the same and Patrick Maccarmaich, canon of the same, or any two or one of them, by themselves, or by others or another, whether said church should be void as aforesaid, or in any other way, and that it should be specially reserved to the apostolic see, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein, to confer it
on and assign it to said Donatus. P. xv. residuum gratis pro Deo . . . de Varris. (Reg. Pl. II., an. 5, lib. I., f. 161.)

Parish of Kilcar.—In the Inquisition spod at Liffer, in co. Donegal, in 1609, it was found "that in the said barony of Tireewe is the parische de Kilcaragh, containinge in all five quarters, of which one half quartar is herenagh land, whereof Mr. Gillaspecke is the right herenagh, and paish thereout to the said bussels of Raphoe verely, twenty-four meathers of butter, and thitseene (thirteen) shillings and foure pence Ir. per annum in money, and foure meathers of butter to the serjeant, and alshe payinge to the said bussels of Raphoe, for the tymbe beinge, out of his third partes of his tithes there, eight shillings Ir. pception per annum; and the said jurors say also upon their oaths, that there is in the said parishe both a parson and a vicar whoe pay unto the said bussels of Raphoe shillings a piece proxies, and that there are two gortes of glebe land, whereof one belongs to the parsonage, and tho- ther to the vicarage, and that the tithes are paid in kynde, one third partes to the parson, an other third parte to the vic- car, and thether third parte to the here- nagh, and they to repaire and maynteyne the parishe church as before; and the said jurors further say, upon their oaths, that Mr. Swyne bannagh had, tymbe out of mynde, out of the said half quarter herenagh land, six shillings and eight pence Ir. or a mantle for cosheringe per annum." 11

21st Jan., 1469.

Deanery of Raphoe.—It was reported to Paul II. by Menelius Mackarmaix [recte Mac Carmacan], a clerk of the diocese of Raphoe, that the per. vicarage of Cluyandacorkach [Clondahorky] being vacant, and in the common gift of the bishop, dean and chapter of Raphoe for the time being, William Macgillabride, dean of the same, made a compact with a certain clerk of this dioc., who desired to obtain said vicarage, that if he would give him a certain portion of the property of the vicarage, he would vote for his appointment thereto; said clerk having obtained the wished-for benefit, William demanded and received the promised portion of the vicarage property, thereby incurring the guilt of simony, the excom- munication and other sentences, censures and penalties inflicted by the present and other popes on such like offenders. Moreover, though said William had been in due form of investiture by his bishop to reside in the church of Raphoe, he has for a long time (diutius) neglected and still neglects to do so, to the cons- tump of said warning, the peril of his soul and the scandal of many. The pope taking into account that if what has been stated is true, said William has rendered himself unworthy to hold the deanery of Raphoe, addressed a bull dated Rome etc. XII. Kal. Feb. anno etc. MCCCLXLVII., an. V., to the ab- bots of Macosquin, Arthur Macalwinni [Mac Cawell] and Roger Maconanngi, canons of Derry, commanding them, or any two or one of them, if said Menelius be willing to renew the above charges before them, and bind himself in due form of law, in scriptis, after he has done both these things, said William being cited and all others qui fuerint deputati, to make diligent inquiry as to the truth of the aforesaid charges, and if they should find them to be as charged, to pronounce sentence of privation of his deanery against said William, and remove him really therefrom; and if said privation and removal should take place as aforesaid, then they shall confer said deanery, which is a major dignity after the pontifical, elective, has care of souls, and the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed xxx. marks sterling, whether it should be vacant by the privation and removal aforesaid, or the privation of Donald Mcmeamman? Ydonnayll by apostolic authority, or in any other way, on the aforesaid Menelius, with all its rights and appurtenances, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. Notwithstanding . . . Collat. G. Blondus. Z. de Buccabally A. d.o. Purificus.

(Reg. Pauli II., an. IV-V., f. 161.)

Rectory of Cluanyandacorkach.—There is a bull of Paul II. dated Rome etc. anno etc. MCCCLXLVII., * XVI. Kal. Feb., which is de vero ad verbum, mutatis mutandis the same as that summarized on the column immediately preceding this; it regards the privation of the be- forenamed W. Magillabride of the rectory of Clondahorky (yearly value not exceeding 8 marks sterling), to be conferred on Thomas Makarmarc [recte Makarmaix] should said privation take place. The executors of the bull were the prior of Dungiven, Cornelius Odun and Nellanus Macuarte, canons of Derry.

* 17 Jan., 1469.

1469-70, f. 46.

Abbay of Assaroe.—It was alleged by John Ogallochbair [O’Gallagher], a clerk of the dioc. of Raphoe, that Magnonius Ogallichar [O’Gallagher], abbot of the monastery of Sameria alias de Etsruagh [Assaroe], was guilty of simony and di- laudation. Pope Paul II., by bull etc. Kal. Jan., 1469, commissioned Arthur Macoamulli [Mac Cawell] and Cornelius Oduby, canons of Derry, should said John renew the above charges before them in due canonical form, to cite the said abbot to their presence, and, if on careful inquiry they should find him
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guilty, to deprive him, and remove him effectually from his office. Moreover, as said John was desirous of becoming a monk in the said monastery, the pope authorised the aforesaid Arthur and his fellow commissioners to give him the monastic habit, should no canonical impediment bar the way, and receive his religious profession, if he of his own free will desires to make it; then after he has taken the vows, if they should find that he is fit for the rule and government of said monastery to make him abbot. (Reg. Pauli II. etc. Cod. Lateran.)

1469.

Xvj. Feb. una bulla pro Mannaolu Mackarmayx* provisionis decanatus eclesiasticus Raphoensis, cuius fructus sxx marcharum sterlingorum communis eximiationis.


The above are taken from the eodem entitled: Liber in quo particulariter sunt descripte omnes Bulle portata ad Cameram Apostolicam etc. (from 1st Feb., 1469, to the 27th Sept. of the same year.


* The same who was afterwards Bishop of Raphoe—his surname is Mac Carmach.

1470-71, f. 180.

Per. vicarage of Kilmacarne.—The above benefice being void by the voluntary resignation of Bernard Ífyrl [O'Freel] extra curiam, into the hands of Laurence, Bishop of Raphoe, Niellamus Macbroughgalaydh obtained it by simony—so Nicholas Omiachan reported to the apostolic see. Thereupon pope Paul II. directed the dean and Archdeacon of Raphoe, and Patrick Macarmach, a canon of the same, if said Nicholas should renew this charge in due form of law before them, to cite the accused to their presence, and if they should find him guilty, to declare his collection and provision null and void, remove him from the benefice, and confer it on Omiachan, should it be canonically vacant. Pope Paul's bull was dated the 5th of the Ides of March, an. 7°. (Reg. Pauli II., an. 7, lib. 1, f. 47. Cod. Lat. No. 707.)

1471, f. 1—20th March, 1471.

P. vic. of Convall.—Cornelius Ołoman, perrective vicar of Convall (Conwall) was accused by Cornelius Omiachan [O'Meehan], a priest of this dioc. (Raphoe), of simony, and of having celebrated in the presence of those who were under ecclesiastical interdict. The dean of Raphoe was commissioned by Bull of Paul II., dated the year of the Incarnation 1471, 7 Kal. April, an. 7°, if Olonan should renew in his presence the above charges, to cite the accused to appear before him, inquire into the matter, and if he should be found guilty to deprive him of the benefice, and should Olanan be fit, and the vicarage canonically vacant, to confer it on him. (Reg. Pauli II., an. 7, etc.)

Parish of Kilmacarne.—the parishes of Kilmacknam, containing eight ballibetaghes, near the abbey of Kilmacknamen, unto which parish there is no herenagh land belonging, and in the said parishes is both a parson and a vicar, whoe paie unto the bussisp of Raphoe eight shillings, Irish, proxies paid (sic) annuum; and that the whole tithe are paid in kynde, one third parte to the parson, an other third parte to the vicar, and other third parte to the said bussisp of Raphoe, and that they are to repair and maintayne the parchech church equallie as before; and there are two gorts of glebe belonging to the parson, and two to the vicar; and further the said viors doe uppon their oaths say and present, that in the said parishes are two quarters of land, the one called bussips-court, upon which the bussisp ought to dwell himself, and another called Portlemayogh wic hath aunciently bene inhabited by the sept of Owen sullagh O'Donill, paysing thereout, yearly to the bussisp of Raphoe, the rent of six shillings, and eight pence per annum; and that in the said parkech alsoe are foure more quarters of land belonginge to the said abbay, aunciently given to the Franciscan friars thare, nowe in the possession of Nichas (sic) Weston. (Vit. Ing., 12th Sept., 1609.)

31 May, 1471.

License to found a Franciscan convent.—Dermot Ídurnyn and Dermot Mogilleshburg, friars of the Third Order of the Penance of St. Francis, presented a petition to pope Paul II., in which they represented to him that there is in the diocese of Raphoe a place called Kylltonnaye belonging to the Irish friars of the said order, where if a house of the same were erected with its church, belfry, cemetery, cloister, dormitory, refectory, gardens, etc., and other necessary offices, for the use and dwelling of said friars, devotion to the order would be increased, divine worship would be celebrated there with greater devotion and quiet and majoris venustate. Wherefore they humbly prayed that the pope de benigneitate apostolica would give them license to erect a said house as above. Thereupon, by bull dated at St. Peter's, Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1471, the day before the Kalends of June, and of his pontificate the 7th year, pope Paul commanded the dean of Raphoe, should matters be as
Raphoe.

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represented, to grant by apostolic author-
ity the prayer of the aforesaid Dermot
Idurny and Dermot Megillaesburg, yet
so that it shall not be to the prejudice
of any one. And if said license shall be
granted, then to all and singular the friars
of said order who shall pro tempore dwell
in said house the pope grants all and sin-
gular the privileges, indulgts, favours, im-
munities and liberties which are conceded
to the order and its houses or otherwise
in genere, so that they may freely and
lawfully use and enjoy them. Notwith-
standing etc. Ture tamen parochialt et
euinhibet alterius in omnibus semper
salvo. (Reg. Pauli II., an. 4°, lib. 2,
f. 178.)

An. 1479.

Rectory of Corne [als Templecorig].—
It was reported to pope Sixtus IV. by
Nollanus Magrath, a clerk of this dioec.
that some say that the above recty. was
at a period now unknown united by the
the authority of the Ordinary to the
priory of the monastery of Lochdearg
of the order of S. Austin, but at present
in said monastery there is neither rector,
prior nor convent, and, what is still worse,
divine worship is not celebrated there, its
revenues being in undue possession of some
powerful clerks—the informant went on
to say that if said union, si qua sit, were
dissolved, and the recty. conferred on
some fit person, who per se vel aliquum
would celebrate mass and other divine
offices there, it would conduce to the
spiritual welfare of the parishioners etc.
Thereupon the pope by bull dated the
year of our Lord's Incarnation 1479, 6th
Ides of July, directed the abbots of SS.
Peter and Paul, Conves, the deans of
Clogher and Charles Macmaginissa [Mac
Macmaginissi], canon of the same, all, or any
two or one of them, to cite the aforesaid
clerks etc., inform themselves diligently
regarding the matter in hand, and, if they
etc. should find it to be as alleged,
to dissolve the union aforesaid etc., si
quae sunt, and confer the rectory, valued at
not more than IV. marks yearly, on said
Nollanus, recommended on trustworthy
testimony, whether void by said dissolu-
tion, or in any other way, provided that
at the date of these presents no other
has a specially acquired right therein.
N. gratis pro Deo, pro paupere Ibernoce,
(Reg. Sixti IV., an. 8°, lib. 1°, f. 183.
C. Lat.)

Templecorig is the name of the parish
in which Temron-Magrath is situated, in
the barony of Tirugh, and county of
Donegal. (An. Four Mast., note w, ad.
annum 1497.)

7th May, 1482.

Rectory of Inishkeel.—It was reported
to pope Sixtus IV. that the rectory of
Ynisseacayl [Inishkeel], dioec. of Raphoe,
of lay patronage, and of yearly value not
5 marks sterling, was then vacant, and so
long so, that there is no certainty as to
the manner of its last voidance, and that
the right of collation has legitimately
lapsed to the apostolic see, but that Odo
Oudibyr, calling himself a clerk, has been
in undue possession of it for the last
three months or thereabouts, and con-
tinues to hold it without any legitimate
title. The pope sent a mandate, dated
in the name of May, to the archdeacon of
Raphoe, John Olsaci, and Cornelius Obyughe,canons of Raphoe,
should they, or any two, or one of them,
having cited said Odo etc., find the said rectory vacant in any way, provided
that its provision had lapsed, as mentioned
above, and that no one has a special right therein, to confer it on William Obuigill
alias Macalands, notwithstanding that
he holds as he says the perpetual vicarage
of Delinhwe [Inver], the value of which
does not exceed 4 marks sterling; the
pope dispensing said William to hold both
livings together for his lifetime, with the
proviso usual in such cases. M. gratia pro
Deo, Idbius Junii, anno undecimo Bonat-
tus, pro A. de Petro. (Reg. Sixti IV.,

1476-77, f. 37.

Par. of Raymoghy.—In the Inquisition
sped at Liffere [Lifford] in 1609, it was
found that in the said barony (Raphoe) is
the parish of Raymoghe, containing
in the whole five ballsbetoghes and a half,
whereof one quarter is herannah land,
and that the herannah thereof is Moin-
tragh, paying thereout yerely to the
bushopp, the rent of thirteenth shillings
and foure pence, Ir. and out of the bus-
shop's thirds of the thiesthe there, twentie
six shillings and eight pence, Ir. pence,
and paid alsoe eight meathers of butter,
and thirte two measurers of meale, per
annum; and further, they say that in
the said parish is a parson and viccar,
and that the thiethe there are paid in
kynde, one third part to the parson,
an other third part to the viccar, and
other parte to the herannah, and they
to maynytine and repaire the church equallie
as before, and that to the parson belongeth
one gorte of globe, and to the viccar an
other gorte.

1491-92, f. 152—12th May, 1492, etc.

Raymoghy rectory united to, etc.—Thady
Othemudh (or Othenoide), perpetual vicar
of Cunbail [Conwally], reported to pope
Innocent VIII. that Andrew Obuighe (?
vel Obuighe), rector of the par. church of
Raymoghy, unmindful of his soul's
welfare, though an excommunicate and
publicly denounced as such, is not afraid
to celebrate (mass etc.), thereby incurring
irregularity, to the peril of his soul and the scandal of many. The pope, thereupon, sped a bull, dated an. Inc. etc. 1492, 4th of the Ides of May, to John and Cornelius Olsaci, and Cornelius Omiachen [O'Meehan], canons of Raphoe, that they or any two or one of them, if said Thady should renew in their presence the above charges, and bind himself in scriptis, in due form of law, having cited Andrew and all others eiusdem, to inquire diligently into this matter, and, if they etc. should find Andrew guilty, to give sentence of deprivation against him, and remove him effectually from the said rectory. In case such privation should take place, they were to unite the rectory, the yearly value of which does not exceed eleven marks sterling, whether vacant by said privation then, or in any other way etc., to the said perpetual vicarage for so long as said Thady shall be its vicar, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right in the said rectory. Then follow the clauses usual in the case of unions. Othomind represented to the pope that the revenues to his benefice were so slender that they are not sufficient for his support, and so prayed that if Andrew should be deprived his rectory might be united. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 8, lib. 8, f. 112. C. Lat.)

6th July, 1495.

The rectory and perpetual vicarage of Kylearota, which are united and incorporated together, are, it is said, so long vacant that the right of collation to them has lapsed legitimately to the apostolical see, but are in undue possession of Cornelius 'Obsdun?, calling himself a priest of this dioec. of Raphoe. Pope Alexander VI., by bull dated an. Inc. etc. 1495, the day before the Nones of July, directed Thomas Maccurmaro?, Cornelius Obuye, canons of Raphoe, and Bernard Machaleomayn, canon of Kilmore, that they, or any two or one of them, if, having cited said Cornelius Obudsun and all others who of right should be cited, they should find said rectory and perpetual vicarage, the united yearly value of which does not exceed 5 marks sterling, to be vacant in any way whatsoever to confer them on Roger Magunail, a clerk of the dioec. of Raphoe, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right therein. B. gratis pro Deo. Sexto Idus Augusti, an. tertio. Bagarothis. (Reg. Alex. VI., an. 3, lib. 4, f. 64.)

17th April, 1507.

Parish of Inver.—The parish church of Ubermale [recte Inver-Naile, now Inver], being vacant certo modo, the diocesan not having collated to it in due time, the archbishop of Armagh, to whom the right of provision had come by lapsed, collated Laurence Ogallucubair alias Mac-

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irregularity, to the peril of his soul and the scandal of many. The pope, thereupon, sped a bull, dated an. Inc. etc. 1492, 4th of the Ides of May, to John and Cornelius Olsaci, and Cornelius Omiachen [O'Meehan], canons of Raphoe, that they or any two or one of them, if said Thady should renew in their presence the above charges, and bind himself in scriptis, in due form of law, having cited Andrew and all others eiusdem, to inquire diligently into this matter, and, if they etc. should find Andrew guilty, to give sentence of deprivation against him, and remove him effectually from the said rectory. In case such privation should take place, they were to unite the rectory, the yearly value of which does not exceed eleven marks sterling, whether vacant by said privation then, or in any other way etc., to the said perpetual vicarage for so long as said Thady shall be its vicar, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right in the said rectory. Then follow the clauses usual in the case of unions. Othomind represented to the pope that the revenues to his benefice were so slender that they are not sufficient for his support, and so prayed that if Andrew should be deprived his rectory might be united. (Reg. Innoc. VIII., an. 8, lib. 8, f. 112. C. Lat.)

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17th April, 1507.

Parish of Inver.—The parish church of Ubermale [recte Inver-Naile, now Inver], being vacant certo modo, the diocesan not having collated to it in due time, the archbishop of Armagh, to whom the right of provision had come by lapsed, collated Laurence Ogallucubair alias Mac-

gillage, a priest of this dioec. of Raphoe, who in virtue of said provision obtained possession of the same. Said Laurence, however, being doubtful of the validity of his provision, Pope Julius II. by bull (an Inc. etc. 1507, 15 Kal. May) licensed Cormac Macarnyne of Raphoe, or any two or one of them per se, vel alium seu alios, in whatever way they should find said benefice to be vacant, to confer it (yearly value does not exceed 3 marks) on said Laurence. (Reg. Juli II., an. 4, lib. 3, f. 71. Cod. Lateran.)

15 June, 1508.

Dispensation and extension thereof,—Cormac Macarnyne of illegitimate birth was dispensed by apostolic authority to receive orders, and hold a benefice even with care of souls; in virtue of this dispensation the ordinary of the dioecese (Raphoe) conferred on him the rectory of Mevagh, then void certo modo; and by apostolic authority he was promoted to a certain canony and prebend in the cathedral of Raphoe; then pope Julius II., at the prayer of said Cormac, desiring in view of his merits to confer a special favour on him, licensed him, by bull dated at St. Peter's, Rome, the year of our Lord 1508, 17 Kal. July, the 6th year of his pontificate, to exchange his rectory, or his canony and prebend, all or any of them etc. for another benefice or other benefits like or unlike. Notwithstanding etc.

Union of the abbey of Assaroe to the episcopal see of Dromore ad tempus, an. 1511.—Thady, Bishop of Dromore, represented to Julius II. that the revenues of his see were so slender that for twenty years before his time no one could be found willing to preside over it as bishop —that he had consented to accept this bishopric infinita et ad procos certi domini temporali; he prayed, then, in order that he might be enabled to live as befitting his position, that the abbey of Assaroe, which he asserted to be then so long canonically vacant that the right of collating to it had lapsed to the apostolic see, but was in undue possession of Donald Obuyguyll [O'Boyle], might be united to the see of Dromore as long as he shall be bishop there. Thereupon the pope, by bull dated Rome, an. etc. 1511, 10 Kal. Feb., anno 3, directed the prior of St. Patrick's, dioec. of Clogher, John Machallan and John Udywuney (O'Devany), canons of Raphoe, or any one or two of them, to cite those interested in this matter of the proposed union, Obuyguyll and all others evocados, then, should they find said abbey canonically vacant quoris modo etc.,

Thady Orrell (O'Reilly), a Franciscan, was provided to the see of Dromore, by bull of Julius II., dated Rome Kal. May an. (7 May, an. 1512) (Reg. Juli II.)

Appendix
to unite it, amoto Donaldo etc., to the episcopal mensa of Dromore so long as Thady should be bishop there. There was the clause customary in such cases, namely, that neither divine worship, nor the usual number of monks in the monastery should suffer any diminution on account of said union, and illus et dilectum florum avventus ejusdem congræ supportentur onera consuetæ. (Reg. Juli II, etc.)

13th Jan., 1528.

Archdeaconry of Raphoe etc.—The above archdeaconry and the rectory of Raithmaghinnamb [recte hibernice Rathmagher-Enaigh, now Raymoghy] asserted by some to be of lay patronage, were, it is said, so long vacant that the right of collation to them had lapsed to the apostolic see, and are respectively held by John Odubhm-beanaidh [O'Devany] and Thady Otaimud, calling themselves priests. John Ogalloubayr [O'Gallagher], canon of Raphoe and vicar of Raymoghy, representing in a petition to pope Clement VII. that he and John Ogalleubair [O'Gallagher], vicar of Drumhome, had exchanged the revenues of their respective vicarages, prayed that if thereby he had incurred any ecclesiastical censure or penalty, he might be released therefrom. The pope (Clem. VII.) granted his prayer; and, as trustworthy witnesses gave testimony in his favour de vite et morum honestate etc., he, by bull (an. Ines 1527, Idus Jan. an. 5°) directed Wilham Odubhir, abbot of Assaroe, Dermot Oleyen and Bernard Odubhildas, respectively canons of Raphoe and Killala, or any two or one of them, per se vel per alios, seu alium, having cited to their presence at his pleasure, to confer on the said archdeaconry, the revenue of which does not exceed 3 marks yearly, on said Louis; and unite to it, so long as he shall hold it, the perpetual vicarage and rectory of Raymoghy in whatsoever way he may be vacant, provided that at the date of these presents no one had a special right in them. Furthermore said Louis was dispensed to hold for life the archdeaconry and his canony together. Provided also that the vicarage and rectory shall not on account of said union be defrauded of due spiritual assistance, and the cure of souls in them shall by no means be neglected. (Reg. Clem. VII., an. 4° [sic], lib. 21, f. 64. Cod. Lateran.)

26 July, 1538.

Churches of Templecrone, Tullaghobegly, etc.—It was reported to pope Paul III. that the parish churches of Templecrone, Tullaghobegly, and Glencolumbkille, called unions, were so long vacant that the right of collation to them had lapsed to the apostolic see, but that they are unduly held respectively by Rory, bishop of Derry, Roger Margillaibre [recte Macgillibrade] and Edmund Magelasia; Cormac Ogallcobair [O’Gallagher], a canon of Raphoe, but having no prebend, represented to the pope that if he would erect the church of Tullaghobegly, to which the perpetual vicarage of Rathleinsin is annexed, but now held unduly by Torletus Margillaibre, calling himself a clerk, into a simple prebend of a canony of Raphoe, and unite to it the other parish churches before mentioned, it would be for the decorum of the church of Raphoe, as well as for said Cormac’s advantage. The pope wishing to confer a special favour on said Cormac, who had been de vite ac morum honestate highly recommended to him, addressed a bull dated an. Ines-etc. 1538, 7 Kal. Aug., to Odo Maciambarrit, and Nilianus Ombriasa, canons of Derry, and the official of Raphoe, commanding them, or any two or one of them, Rory, the bishop, Roger, Edmund and Torlethus being cited, and for the erection and institution before mentioned, the bishop and chapter of Raphoe, etc., in whatsoever way they should find that the said parish churches are vacant, to erect the church of Tullaghobegly with its annexed per vicarage into a simple prebend of the church of Raphoe, confer it on said Cormac, and unite the remaining parish churches to said canony and prebend, provided that none of the above benefits are vacant per obitum in curia Romana, and that at the date of these presents no one had a special right in them. It is also provided that these benefits shall not be defrauded of due spiritual assistance, or the cure of souls in them be in any way neglected, and that on the resignation or death of said Cormac, the above erection shall be extinct, and the said union shall be dissolved. The value of the canony and united benefices does not exceed 19 marks yearly. (Reg. Papil III., an. 4, lib. 10, f. 246. C. Lateran.)

Parish of Templecrone.—; and further, the said jurors doe, upon their oaths, say and present, that there is also in the said barony (Tireheugh) the parische of Templecrone, containinge fower ballibetaghys, whereof there is halfe a quarter of herenagh land enjoyed by O'Doughie as herenagh there, who paies thereout yerelie to the bishopp of Raphoe the rent of eight shillings Irish per annwm, and there is in the said parische both a parson and a vicar, who paid to the bishopp of Raphoe eight shillings Irish proxies; and that the tiethes are paid in kind, one third parte of all the tithes are paid to the parson, an other to the vicar, and another third parte of all tiethes (except of fishe) are paid to the herenagh, and that the said bishopp of himselfe receaveth the said third parte
of the fische, (except as aforesaid,) and that the parson, vicar and herenagh are to repair and maintain the parische church as before, and that there are also two gortes of gleabe, those belonginge to the parsonage, thother to the viccarage; and further, the said jurors doe, upon their oaths, finde that the lord archbishop of Armagh, for the time beinge, hath time out of minde, in currus viaticomis metropolitice from time to time, receaved out of every chapple or union ten pence, and out of every greate parische twenty pence; and the said jurors doe also finde upon their oaths, that the bussopp for the tymbe beinge, could not raise or increase the rentes or duties upon the termon or herenagh land, either upon the afteracoon of the herenagh or otherwise, and that what rent or duties the said bishops' have raised or receaved, over and above thamecient rentes and duties above particularlie set downe in every parische, did first begine and were exacted by Rees Coytemore, in the time of his custodie and not before, and that the herenagh did yealle unto the said Coytemore's exacon and increase of rent, fearing that otherwise they should have bin displaced; . . . .
and the said jurors doe likewise upon their oaths, saie and present, that no temporall lord had the adovation or right of patronage of anie the prenownated personages or viccarages with the said com. of Donnagall, but they were all and alwaies collatave by the bussopp of the dioces, except that any man went specially to Roome and procured the pope's bull, and that thereupon the bishop did institute and induct him; moreover, the said jurors doe, upon their oaths present and saie, that the bussopp had, in and upon the church land within the dioces, several refoescon for the busines of the church and not otherwise, and that accordinge to the propono of the land and abilitie of the clergie, and that if the said bishop staied three nights in one parische, he late first upon the herenagh, the second night upon the viccar, and the third night upon the parson, and that if he said but one night in the parische, the parson, vicar and herenagh did contribute equallie towards that chardge; and the said jurors doe also finde upon their oaths, that all the church landes within the dioceses of Rapho were aunciently free from cuttisggs, exacons and impiscons whatsoever, (the rentes and duties above mentioned to be due and aumeasable out of the same excepted,) untill Manuel O'Donell's time, whose first began to impose bonnaghtes and the like upon them against the church men's willies; . . . .
and further, the said jurors doe, upon their oaths, saie and present, that in auncient time there were divers lands given by temporall lords to saintes or holie men in the said com. for celebrating divine service and prayinge for their soules healthes, and the saintes or holy men, dedicating themselves onely to praye and the service of God, did, for their better ease, ordeaine and constitute severall herenaghes to manure and occupy those landes, which were usually a whole sept, and the principal of the sept was named the herenagh, whose successively did enjoy those landes yeldinges and payinge certaine rentes unto the saintes, and that afterwaerd bishoppes beinge created by the pope, did succeed the saintes in those landes, of whom the said herenaghes held their said severall landes as from the saintes, payinge such rentes and duties to the bishoppes as they or their sept did formerlie pay to the saintes, and whose land was not to be displaced by the bussopp satisfying the auncient and accusustomed rentes and duties unto them, as they doe nowe in those latter daies, and that the said herenaghes are to be named by the said bishoppes, ever sithence, who take an income and an oathe of fi-delitie to themselves of the herenaghges, and that one sept beinge deside, the bussopp is to ordeaine another separt herenagh in that place, with theadvice of the gravenest men of the churche, which herenagh is aunciently the most auncient of the sept, and not to be chosen hereditarie, neither are the said landes inheritable to the chiefe herenagh alone, but that the whole sept of the said herenagh are equallie to inhabite with him, and have their share of the land accordinge to their severall abilities to pay the bussopp his rent, and that amonge them the herenagh hath a freedom above the rest, which in particular the said jurors cannot preciselie present." (Vit. H. qng. V. Donagall, 12th Sept., 1609.)

Parish of Tullaghobegy.—. . . .
"and the said jurors further say, that in the said barony (Kilmackeninnen) is also the parische of Tullaghobegy, containinge in all three halfbuteages, whereof one quarter is church land enjoyed by Olannickileedly as auncient herenagh of that place, payinge thereout yearly to the said bussopp of Rapho thirteene shillinges and foure penceIr. rent per annum, and out of the bussopp's thirds of the tiethes there thirteene shillinges and foure penceIr. pension per annum, and there is also both a parson and a viccar who paid foure shillinges proxies le peecce per annum unto the said bussopp of Rapho, and that the tiethes of the said parische are paid in kynde, one thidt part to the parson, another thidt parte to the viccar, and another thidt parte to the herenagh and they to maintayne and repare the parische church at their chardge equallie as before, and that there are foure gorts
of glebe land belonging to the said parson and vicar.” (Vit. Inq., ut supra.)

Parish of Glenoolumbkille.— . . . “and they (the jurors) also say, that in the said barony (of Tirechew) is the parish of Clancolumbkille, containing five quarters, being all termon land, and that Willm ogo Mc. Equeils is both corbe and herenagh of thoone moitie thereof, and Neale Mc. Eneilis is corbe of other moitie; and they further say, that in former times there was only one corbe of the whole landes, but that upper discontent conceived by one of the sept, for that he was not named corbe, he adhered to O'Donnell, and by his power was made corbe to the moitie thereof, and see continued in possession of his moitie until O'Donnell's late defeccone; and they further say, that in the said parishes is alsoe a parson and a viccar, and that the tieths are paid in kinde, one third parte to the parson, an another third parte the viccar, and another third parte to the herenagh, and they to require and maintaine the parish church as before, and that there is one gort of glebe belonging to the parsonage, and an other to the viccar; and they alsoe saie, that in the said parishes one half of the royalty of the fishinge of Tullin belongs to Neale Mc. Eneillius and thother moitie to the Mc. Swines.” (Vit. Inq. V. Donagall, 1609.)

2 March, 1540.

Inver rectory.—Patrick Mag Gilliaegh alias Ogaleubar [O’Gallagher], a priest of the dicu. of Raphoe, represented to Pope Paul III. that the rectory of Invermalle [Inver] being vacant certo modo the patron, the prince of the place called Odonell, presented him in due time to the ordinary for his vicar in spirituals for institution therein, who thereupon gave him the desired institution; in virtue of which he obtained possession of the benefice. Nevertheless, Louis Ogaleubah, calling himself a priest, on the pretext that the said rectory was still vacant certo modo, obtained letters from the apostolic see authorising Eugene Magunill (? or Maguill), a canon of Raphoe, and certain others to cite said Patrick to their presence, and if they or any two or one of them, should find said rectory vacant to confer it on said Louis. Eugene, as said Patrick says, perseverant procedens hujusmodi causa, gave sentence in favour of said Louis. From this sentence Patrick appealed to the Apostolic See. But as some say that neither he nor his adversary, Louis, has any right to, or in, said rectory; as it is also said that the perpetual vicarage of the same church which is in the patronage of the prince pro tempore of the place before mentioned, is now vacant, and is so long vacant that the right of collation has lapsed to the ap. see, but is in undue possession of Patrick Oscanlan, calling himself a clerk. The Pope addressed a bull dated the year of the Incarnation 1539, 6th of the nones of March, to Nelanus Omerissa and Thady Oeharles, canons of Derry, to the effect that if the case of the appeal should be committed to them, and that on inquiry it should become evident to them that neither Patrick Macgilliaegh nor said Louis has any right in or to the above rectory, having summoned the bishop and chapter of Raphoe, and any others who of right should be summoned, in whatsoever way etc. the rectory (a sinecure) should be found to be vacant to erect it into a taneany and single prebend of the church of Raphoe; and having cited Oscanlan etc., in whatever way the aforesaid vicarage should prove to be vacant to unite it to said canonry and prebend only so long as said canonry etc. shall he held by said Patrick, on whom they are to confer them, provided that at the date of these presents no one has any special right in said canonry and prebend, and vicarage. Then follow the clauses usual in the case of unions of benefices. (Reg. Pauli III., an. 6, lib. 5, f. 46. C. Lateran.)

BISHOPS OF RAPHOE.


Cornelius, bishop of Raphoe, being desirous on certain reasonable grounds of resigning his see, sent for that purpose to Rome, as his proctor, with a sufficient and special mandate, the above named John, a monk of the Cistercian monastery of Samera (Assaro). He made the said resignation into the hands of Francis Cardinal of S. Susanna, whom the pope (Boniface IX.) had specially licenced to admit it. The see being then vacant, the pope after due deliberation with the cardinals, on their advice, and taking into account the merits of said John, who had been recommended to him by trustworthy witnesses, provided him to the same by his bull Pastoralis officii, dated Rome etc., nono Kal. Martii, an. 2° (Reg. Bonifacii IX., an. 3°, f. 160.)

27 Feb., 1420. Laurence O’Gallchor.

Tertio Kal. Martii, 1420, confirmata
est electio Laurentii, decani Rapoten.,
ad ecclesiam predictam vacantem per
mortem, in provincia Armachana, in
Hibernia. (Codex Archivi Consistori-
alis.)

20 July, 1440. CORNELIUS MACGILLA-
BRIDE.

This church being vacant by the demise
of Laurence of good memory extra Ro-
manam curiam, and its appointment re-
served to pope Eugen IV., he, by bull
dated Florence, an. Incs. Dn.ce. 1440,
XIII. Kal. Aug., an. x°, provided to it,
Cornelius Macgillabridi, priest of this
dioc. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 10, f. 13.)

18 June, 1442. LAURENCE O'GALLAIBAIR.

Eugen IV. by his bull Divina dispu-
ente, bearing date Florence, an. Incs.
Dn.ce. 1442, XIII. Kal. July, an. XII°,
provided to this see, then vacant by the
death of Cornelius of good memory extra
Ri. curiam, Laurence O'Gallaibair (O'Gal-
lagher), canon of the same, in minor
orders only, but of legitimate age, and
for whom the chapter of said church had
by patent letters made humble suppli-
to him. (Reg. Eug. IV., an°, 12, lib°
†, f. 42.)

It appears from the consistorial entry
of the above provision that Laurence was
Official of the dioc., as well as canon.

It appears from a bull of Sixtus IV,
bearing date the 5th of the Ides of April,
1472, an. 2, that Laurence Bishop of
Raphoe was then residing in curia Ro-
mana, as he was at that time joined in
a commission with other bishop to in-
quire into and decide a question regarding
some property belonging to the priory
of St. Marie Novæ, ord. S. Benedicti de
Monte Oliveto.

2 Nov., 1479. JOHN DE ROGERIL.

MCCCCLXXVIII. die Veneris, XII°
mensis Novembris, idem Smus. D. no-
ster (Sixtus IV.), ad relationem Rm. Dni.
Navarien., providit ecclesie Rapoten.
(sic), in Ybernia, et provincia Armachan.,
de persona venerabilis, patris dni. Jo-
hannis de Rogeril, presbyteri Roman.,
vacan. per obitum dni. Ludovici, ultimi
ipsius ecclesie Episcopi, extra Romanam
curiam defuncti. (Lib. prov. 1466-83,
f. 83.)

4 Nov., 1483. MENCEUS MACCAR-
MACAN.

Menceus Mac Carmacan, sometimes
written among our imperfect Records
Carmagan Hibernicus, spent some time
among his countrymen in this University,
OBLIGATIONES PRO ANNATIS
DIOCESIS DROMORENSIS.

1419-1505.

Diversorum Martini V.

MCCCXX.

1. Die xxviiij. mensis Marci, Johannes Macgillabugi, presbyter Drumo-
morensis dioecesis, racione fructum male perceptorum ex canonicatu et
prebenda de Aehadirg¹ dicte dioecesis, promisit solvere florenos auri de
Camera sex, infra unum annum cum dimidio; et hoc in Romana curia.
(1419-25, f. 37.)

MCCCXXIII.

1. Eadem die (nona Jan.), Patricius Obserna (? vel Observa), rector
parrochialis ecclesia Ste. Magdalane,¹ Dunensis, tamquam principalis et
privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Petri Maguryn?, super
annata parrochialis ecclesie de Cluandallan,² Dromorensis dioec., cuius fructus
octo marcarum sterlingorum communi extimatione, per resignacionem
Patricii Okeallaych extra curiam. Coll. eidem Rome etc., xii. Kalends
Decembris, anno quinto. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificaci-
onis infra x. menses. (1421-23, f. 206.)

1419-25, f. 37.

¹ Aehadirg, i.e. red ford, now Agha-
derg, a parish partly in the barony of
Iveagh Lower, Lower Half, but for the far
larger part in that of Iveagh Upper, Upper
Half, co. of Down. In the Taxation of
1302-6 for the dioecese of Dromore, there
appears the church de Hacygild, valued
at 20s. yearly, and probably, according
to Dr. Reeves, a clerical error for Aychy-
derg, or some such ancient form of Agha-
derg. (See Reeves' Down and Connor,
etc.)

² Cluandallan (now Clonallan). — A
parish in the barony of Iveagh Upper,
Upper Half, co. of Down. It was first
presided over by St. Conall, who suc-
cceeded St. Cazireus, as Bishop of Cole-
raine, about the year 670. Anent him
the Calendar of the O'Clearys, at the 2nd
of April, says: "Conall, son of Aedh, of
Cluain (i.e. of Cluain-Dallain), near
Snamh Each, i.e. the harbour near unto
the Cael * in Ul-Eathach of Uladh." He
was a famous poet, and a contemporary
of St. Columbkill. He was buried in
Iniskeel in Donegal; and from him the
churches of Disert-Dallain, Tullach Dal-
lain (dioec. of Raphoe), Kill-Dallain, in
East Breffny (now Killadallon, dioec. of
Kilmore), derive their names.

* Carlingford Lough—("Narrow," in
the same sense in which the Scotch use
the word Kyles) now called Narrow
Water, which is simply a version of the
Irish name Caol turry. (See Reeves' Down
and Connor, etc.)

Arthur, Viscount Magenis of Iveagh,
was seised of the advowson of the parish
church of Cluandallan. (Ult. Inq., No.
13—Car. I., Down.)
1. Die vii Decembris, una bulla pro Marco Macbridyn, super rectoria partis ecclesie de Cluaindaym,1 Dromoren. dioc., cuius fructus etc. iijer. mar. sterlingorum co. ext., restituta fuit sine obligatione. (1428-30, f. 263.)

Diversorum Statii IV.

1478.

1. Diota die (xv. Maii), dns. Mauricius Maibruiuin, clerucus Dromorensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata Monasterii de Viridiligno,1 Cistertiensis ordinis, Dromorensis dioc., cuius fructus viginti quinque marchar. sterlingorum co. extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Magonii illius olim abbatis extra Romanam curiam defunoti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Mauricio de dicto monasterio, sub data Rome xvije kal. Maii anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii Camere Apostolice, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Restituta (bulla) quia constat in bulla de intruso. Restituta (bulla) de mandato domini Falcenis, non obstante ordine Cisterecien. quia pro Hibernico pauperrimo. (1478-79, f. 33.)

1480.

1. Die iijj. dicti mensis Julii, dominus Donaldus Magind, clerucus Dromoren. dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro fructibus male et de facto per eum percepitis ex canonicalu et prebenda ecclesie Dromorensis de Lend1 nuncupt., quos de facto per triennium percepit; quorum canonicalus et prebende fructus quatuor marachum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantium alias certo modo. Et de

1428-30, f. 263.

1 Cluaindaym.—"The meadow of the oxen," now Clonduff, a parish in the barony of Iveagh Upper, Lower Half, co. of Down. The ruins of the old church, 60 feet by 40, are about half a mile to the east of Hilltown, in the townland of Ballybaughian.

1478-79, f. 39.

1 Mon de Viridiligno.—"The town of Newry derives its name from the Irish n tuabap (Never) 'the Yew,' and is, to this day, called by the country people, 'the Newry.' Sometimes it is latinized by Ivorium, and Neworacum, but most commonly by Viride Lupinum. Cormac's Glossary, a work of the ninth century, derives the word tuabap quasi coabap, from Eo 'ever,' and Barr 'top,' because it never loses its top, i.e. Evergreen." (Reeves' Ecc. Ant. loc. citat.)

1480, f. 305.

1 Can. et prob de Lend.—The church of Lan in the Taxation of the dioc. of Dromore for 1302-6, is now known as the parish of Magheralin in the barony of Iveagh Lower, Upper Half. It is identical with the prebendal church of Lend of our annat entry, which is sometimes called Lann Do Cholmoc, or Lann-Mocholnac, which both signify "the church of Colman," its founder, who, according to Tigernach, died in 700, or, as the Four Masters say, a year earlier. (See Reeves ut supra.)
quibus provideri mandatur dicto Donaldo. Patet per bullam sub data Rome, pridie nonas Julii, anno nono. Et promissit solvere dictos fructus de facto perceptos (per) compositionem fiendam pro eisdem dictae Camere, aut Collectori in partibus, infra octo menses proxime et immediate se-quentes, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Restituta (bulla) de man-dato ut supra (i.e. dni. Falconis, quia pro Hibernico). (1480-81, f. 48.)

**Diocesis Dromorensis.**

1492.


2. Die (xiiij. Julii), una bulla provisionis canonici et prebende ecclesie Dromen [recte Dromoren.] pro Villelmo Magynd [Maginn], Archidiacono ecclesie Dunnensis, per privationem Thome Magbruyn dictae ecclesie canonici, cuius fructus trium marcharum, per bullas sub data pridie nonas Maii anno viij. (1491-92, f. 305.)

**Diocesurum Innocentii VIII.**

1492.

1. Dicta die (xxiiij. Aprilis), una bulla unionis prebende de Claondalan [Clonallallan], in ecclesia Dromoren., cuius (fructus) sex marcharum sterligerorum fabrice monasterii S. Benedicti ordinis et dicte dieo., ad vitam Gelasii Magnussa, moderni abbatis, sub data tertio nonas Aprilis, anno viij. Restituta sine obligatione. (1500, f. 222.)

1492, f. 305.

1. Per. vic. par. ecc. Kilmilan (Kilmilan).—It is now called Shankhill; a name which appears in the King’s Books and in the Return of 1622 (where it is written Shankhil, i.e. ‘an old church”).

2. In 1411 Patricius Megwynn is recorded to have been “rector parochialis de Kylmilan, prebende nuncupate.” (Reg. Flem., fol. 37.) In 1381 the Priorate, as custos of Dromore, conferred on Tatus Megwyn the “canonicatus et Prebenda Sti Fintani de Kylmilcon, alias de Cailimore,” which were then vacant by the death of Donald Oronaga. (Reg. Celt., fol. 43.) With the exception of one townland, Cailimore, which is in the county of Down, the whole of this parish lies in the modern county of Armagh.” (Reeves et supra.)

2. Per. vic. par. ecc. de Taydagoba.—The parish now called Seago, from Suroe Goba, “Sessio Gobh,” was an ciently called Teg-da-goba (Teach “tecum”), from St. Gobhan, of whom the Calendar of Cashel, as cited by Colgan, thus speaks: S. Gobhanus de Killamruideh [now Killamery in the county of Kil-kenny], juxta montem Shinab na-hbhann-bhinn dictum: vel Gobanus de Teg-da-goba ad ripam Bannis fluminis in Ibhechach [the Bann in Ivecagh], regione Uiltonis. Quisquis horum est, fuit pater mille monachorum.” (Acta Sanctorum, p. 750, col. 2.) The parish of Seago . . . though formerly in Ivecagh, and according to the natural boundary, in the county of Down, is now included in the barony of Oneilland East, and county of Armagh.” (Reeves et supra.)

3. Per. vic. par. ecc. de Acadile.—Aghalee? which at the date of this annum entry belonged to the Diocese of Down. 1500, f. 222.

1. Mon. S. Benedicti ord.—This indication would point to a house of Black monks, as the Benedictines were commonly called, but since there was no such monastery in the diocese of Dro- more, we may take it that it was intended the abbey of Newry; which though a Cistercian institute, might well be called of S. Benedict’s order as it fol-lowed his Rule.
Obligationes pro Annatis

Diversor. Julii II.

1505.

1. Die ij. Octobris, 1505, D. Eugenius Omulstegia, per. vicarius par. ecclesie Aechderdoch [Aghaderg], (et) Patritius Maguyn?, perpetuus vicarius Samgpadrig,¹ Dromoren. dioc. (obligarunt se) pro annata par. ecclesie de Aechdirdoch [Aghaderg] dicte dioc., vacantur per privationem in forma juris: et cuius fructus etc. novem mar. sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem non excedunt; et uniter vicarie prefate par. ecc. sub data octavo kal. Julii, anno ij°. Et promiserunt solvere Collectori in partibus sub penis Camere. Jurie etc. [In the entry in the original codex there is a line drawn across it; meant perhaps to indicate that it is cancelled.]

1505-06, f. 85.

1 Sanigpadrig, recte Suide Padruic, i.e. Patrick’s seat, now Seapatrick, a parish partly in the barony of Iveagh Lower, Lower Half, but chiefly in that of Iveagh Upper, Upper Half, co. of Down. This name does not appear in the Taxation of 1302-6. Likely it is represented there by Disertunde. (See Reeves’ Ecc. Antiq., p. 106, n. t.)
The rectory of the parish church of Clonduff, the yearly fruits, income, etc., of which do not exceed four marks ster., being so long vacant that the time of its last vacancy is unknown, Gregory XII., by bull dated Rome etc. XVI. Kal. Apr., aforesaid, ordered it to be conferred on Patrick Magyn (Maginn), per. vicar of the par. church of S. Ronan of Land, valued at not more than IV. marks yearly: notwithstanding that he had on this same day provided him to the canony and prebend of S. Ronan of Land in the cathedral of Dromore, of like value, then vacant by the death of Christopher Macfremoir. The place will be given over, that as soon as said Patrick should get peaceable possession of either the rectory or canony and prebend aforesaid, he must resign the above per. vicarage. (Reg. Greg. XII., an. 1°, f. 21.) In his Eco. Antiquities etc., Bp. Reeves says: "It does not appear that the church of Lannronan was identical with Lann Macholmog, now known by the name Magheralin." Further on, at p. 378, he says: "Lann Ronan.—The situation of this church is not exactly known, but it was near Moira, and in the old parish of Magheralin, of which Moira formed a part until about the year 1725, appears from the following entry in the Book of Lecan (he puts it into English thus.) "Lann Ronain, Fnn, in Corco Rischen in Magh Rath.""

At the Dissolution the rectory and advowson of the parish of Clonduff, extending to twenty ob Colombia, in Evaghe, alias Magen's country, belonged to the abbey of Bangor. (Ult. Inq., No. 2, Jac. I. Down.)

7th Aug., 1419.

It appears from a bull of Pope Martin V. dated the 7th of the Ides of August, an. 2°, that a petition on the part of John Magilabilugi, priest of the diocese of Down, has been lately presented to him, in which it was stated that some time ago during the vacancy of the see of Dromore, Odo, the dean, and the chapter of the same, to whom in virtue of an ancient, approved, and hitherto peaceably observed usage, belong the creation and collation of the canons of said church, during its vacancy, the reception of the same as canons and brethren, and the assignment to them of stalls in choir, and places in church, had, by their ordinary authority, "Stenore Odonis Megyn-guesa, laici dictis dioecesis, suarunque rerum perditionis, created and received him, said John, who had been dispensed by apostolic authority to receive the clerical tonsure, be promoted to all orders, and receive and retain an ecclesiastical benefice with or without cure of souls, if it should be canonically conferred on him, and was then a clerk, as a canon and brother, a stall in choir, and a place in chapter of said church with the plentitude of said canon law being assigned to him, and that John, late Archbishop of Armagh, the metropolitan of the place, had by his ordinary authority confirmed said creation and accension: and also that afterwards a canony with the prebend of Aghadereg falling vacant by the death of Thomas Osmund, Nicholas, Archbishop of Armagh, who said that the right of collation to said prebend belonged to him for that time, provided said John thereto de facto, who, on the pretext of those collations and provisions has held and continues to hold peaceable possession of the aforesaid canony and prebend and their fruits de facto. Wherefore said John humbly prayed the pope de benignitate apostolica to provide a suitable remedy for said John. In answer to this appeal, the pope in consideration of the witness borne alatas to Gillaubhi's blameless life and conversation, wishing to confer a special favour on him, freed him from the disability and other penalties he had incurred by the aforesaid proceedings, but willed, however, that he should at once readier et omnia give up said canony and prebend. (Reg. Martini V., an. 2°, lib. 3, f. 187.)

Gillaubhi being illegitimate was dispensed to hold a benefice even with care of souls, but not to hold a canony, and so, as the bull tells us he did, he incurred the pains and censures from which, on his humble confession, the pope absolved him.

17 January, 1420.

The perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Drumgouland [Drumgoolland], diocese of Dromore, being void by the death extra Romanam curiam of Tiernacus Oronoga, Patrick Oronoga, who being of illegitimate birth had been by apostolic authority dispensed to receive all even holy orders, and hold a benefice even with care of souls, is now by trustworthy witnesses recommended to Pope Martin V. for his integrity of life and conversation and other praise-worthy merits, who in view of these recommendations desiring to confer on
him a special favour sped a bull dated Florence, 16th Kal. February, anno tercio, to the Bishop of Eleeten, Nemea Oihanraothych [O'Hannarty] and Peter Magury, respectively canons of Clougher and Dromore, bidding them, or any two or one of them, by themselves or any other or others, whether said vicarage, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed four marks sterling, is vacant as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, to have care to confer it on, and assign it to, said Patrick, with all its rights and appurtenances, by apostolic authority. Given as above. (Reg. Mart. V., anno IX. (sic errata), f. 58.

* Oronoga—O'Rooney.

20th November, 1422.

The perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St. Patrick of Drum being vacant by the spontaneous resignatio extra curiam Romanam of Comedimus Maguryn into the hands of John, archbishop of Armagh, and Metropolitan of the church of Dromore, Martin V., to whom John Maciachy, a priest of this diocese, is much commended de vite ac morum honestate, alisque probatis et virtutum meritis, in consideration of which being desirous of conferring on him a gracious favour, sent a mandate, dated St. Mary Major’s, XII. Kal. December, anno V... if it is evident to him that said resignation has taken place, to admit it by apostolic authority, and that on diligent examination he should find said John fit, on which the pope burdnes his conscience, whether the aforesaid perpetual vicarage, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed two marks sterling, is void as aforesaid, or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, to confer it by apostolic authority, with all its rights and appurtenances, on, and assign it to, said John. Inducting etc. contradiectors. . . . Withstanding . . . . (Reg. Mart. VII., an. V., lib. 66, f. xliii.)

Drum.—Probably the modern Drumballymore, Urnum barte Ruanate, “ridge of O’Rooney’s-town.” (Reeves’ Down and Connor.)

18th Nov., 1422.

Abbey of Newry.—Pope Martin V. having been informed that the above abbey was then vacant by the death of its abbot, John Oronaga [O’Rooney], directed the Bishop of Clonmacnois, by bull dated the 14th of the calends of December, anno V., to make inquiry regarding the merits and fitness of Maurice alias John Macbruyn, some time a member of the order of Preachers, but now a professed Cistercian monk, who is commended to him de religionis sello, litterarum scientia, vite

municipio honestate morum . . . by trustworthy witnesses, and if he should find him to be useful and fit for the rule and administration of said monastery, the yearly fruits etc. of which do not exceed xx. marks sterling, whether it be void as aforesaid, or in any other way, in case it has not a canonical abbot already, to provide him by apostolic authority thereto as abbot. Moreover, if said Maurice should be thus provided by him, to confer on him the abbatial benediction, or cause it to be conferred on him by some other Catholic bishop who enjoys the favour and commendation of the Apostolic See. (Reg. Mart. V., an. V., lib. 10, f. 105.)

The town of Newry derives its name from the Irish niubhav (Newer), “the Yew,” and is, to this day, called by the country people, “the Newry.” Sometimes it is latinized by Ivorium, and Nevoracum, but most commonly by Vivid Lignum. Cormac’s Glossary, a work of the ninth century, . . . derives the word tuafach quasi cigailb, from tu “ever,” and bacht “abbot.” It would it never loses its top, i.e. is ever-green: the propriety of the monastic name in the text. In an Irish stanza quoted in Keating’s History, under the year 558, the place is called tuaf coin-raidce “the Yew at the head of the strand.” The foundation of a religious house here is ascribed by Keating to the famous Malachi O’Morgair, in these words: The holy Malachias, bishop of Down, erected the monastery of Isbhair Cinn Tragh in the county of Down, in 1144 of the Christian era. About fourteen years after, Maurice O’Loughlin, King of all Ireland, liberally endowed this newly formed community, and the instrument recording his donation is commonly, but erroneously, regarded as a Foundation charter. The chronological list of the Cistercian Abbeys of Ireland refers the foundation of this house to the year 1153; but this date is too late for the foundation, and too early for the endowment. The year assigned, by Ware, for the foundation, namely 1157, more properly belongs to the endowment, which could not have been earlier than 1156, because Maurice O’Loughlin ascended the throne in that year. (See Four Masters, 1C. 1156. . . . In 1237 Hugh de Lacy confirmed and enlarged the grant made by Maurice O’Loughlin. In 1658 this house was converted into a collegiate church consisting of a warden and vicars choral. (Reeves’ Down and Connor, pp. 116, 117, 118.)

Arthur Bagnall of the Newry in the co. of Downe, esq., was lawfully seised, in his demesne of the townes lands etc. belonging to the late dissolved religious house or college of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Patrick of the Newry, the particulars whereof ensue, viz. the said religious
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house and all castles, houses, messuages, etc. within the said circuit, the town of the Newry and the site, circuit, and precinct of the said town, on which are built above 300 edifices, messuages and cottages, together with their gardens, orchards and cartalages; also of one common or ballance of land called the Newry, except only the lands and tenements alleged to be granted by Sir Nicholas Bagnall and Sir Henry Bagnall unto Patrick Crilly, in fee farme, by indenture of feoffment bearing date the 20th June, 1588, all which messuages in the Newry, except as before excepted, are now in the possession of several persons; of 2 water mills under one roffe in the Newry, with the water course, 2 weares in the river of Glanry, neere the town of Glenry, the one to take salmon and thother to take eels, bothe which are now in decay and of noe value; of one faire to be holden in the town of the Newry, everie yeere viz. upon St. Patrick's day, together with the rates of powder and all other profits that belong to the said fayre, a market holden at the Newry, on thursday weeklie, together with all tolls customes profits and commodities thereof, a custome of 6 gallons of sack out of every butt of sack, 3½ gallons of wyne out of every hoghead of wyne, 5 gallons of ale or beere out of every hurrell of beere or ale, and 4d. out of every barrel of salt, bought and sold within the said town of the Newry; powre and libertie to make and purpose assize of bread, wyne and beere within the Newry, together with the office of clare of the market in the said town; a rent charg'd of 3l. 6s. 8d. yeerlie out of all the said lands and tenements granted to said Patrick Crilly in the Newry, and the ballice of Carneshawre, and other services in the said feoffment mentioned; of all and singular the carrows, townes, villages, balliaces and parcelts of land enswinge, being the demeanes of the said college; viz. the carrow or ballice of Cornyax alias Knetharayreagreta. (Inq. Ulit. Newry, co. Down, Jac. I.—not Tate.)

"The 29 April, 6 Ed. VI. a grant was made to Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Marshall of the Army, of the site and precinct of the late college of the Blessed Mary and St. Patrick of the Newrie, with the church, belfry, houses, buildings, orchards, gardens and all its possessions, etc. etc. To hold for ever, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee."—Westminster, April 29, 6 Ed. VI. (Irish Chan. Rolls.)

"This abbey with all its possessions was granted by Edward VI. in as free, full and solemn manner as it had been before joyed by any abbot. Hence the episcopall jurisdiction previously exercised by its clerical head devolved at once on its new proprietor, whose representative, the Earl of Kilmorey, exercises it to its fullest extent, as lay abbot appointing spiritual officers, holding ecclesiastical courts, granting probates of wills and licences of marriage etc." (Lewis' Topog. Dict.) All this exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction has, I believe, ceased since the Protestant Church in Ireland was disestablished by law.

Cf. 1421-23, f. 26—30th Nov., 1422.

Par. ch. Cuanidallan.—The parish church of Cuanidallan (Clonallan), which is usually held by a canon of Dromore, being vacant by the resignation of Patrick Okeallaych into the hands of John, Abp. of Armagh, during his visitation of the diocese of Dromore, as Metropolitan, Martin V., by bull of the XII. of the calends of Dec., an° V°, directed the Abbot of Newry, if this matter was as stated, and that on diligent examination he should find Peter Maguryn, a priest of Dromore dio., and highly recommended to the Holy See de vite au morum honestate, to be fit for the office, to appoint him a canon of Dromore, and provide him to the above parish, in case that at the above date no one else had a specially acquired right therein. The bull states that though the number of canoni- ries in this diocese is fixed, there is no distinction of prebends. It provides that, should the number of canoni- ries be full at the date of Maguryn's appointment, he must wait till a vacancy occurs, when, like the other canons, he is to be provided with his canonical portion out of the common revenues of the cathedral church of Dromore. (Reg. Mart. V., an° V°., lib. 66, f. xiiij.)


Rect. of Cluanidallay [Clonduff].—Mark Macbridy, who had been named by Martin V. canon of Dromore and prebendary of St. Ronan of Land, resigned this appointment into his hands on the kalends of November, an° XII., before his bulls had been expeditid. He in- formed the Pope that the above rectory of Cluanidallay being vacant by the death of Patrick Magyny, the Abbot and Con- vent of the monastery of Beandebar [Bangor] O.S.A., in the dioce of Down, tenemtate proprius, at nullo est ad hoc sufragante iuris administrato, had taken possession of it, and were then in posses- sion for five years or so. The pope by bull dated as above commissioned the Archdeacon of Dromore, John Macgilla- bugi and Nemeas Obirrynd, canons of the same church, if having cited the ab- bot and convent, and all others citando, they or any of them should find the rectory canonically vacant, as asserted etc., provided that at the date of these presents (V. Dec. MCCCCXXVIII.) no one had an especially acquired right therein, to confer it on the aforesaid Mark. (Reg. Martini V. etc.)
8th January, 1442.

Can. and preb. etc. of Dromore.—It having been reported to Pope Eugene IV. that the canony and prebend of this church of Dromore held by the late Nemeas Obyrnn, are now vacant by the death of the same, extra eurnum Romanam, although Patrick Oronaga [O’Roney], who calls himself a priest of this diocese, on the pretext of certain letters apostolic accepted by him, which, however, do not extend to a canony and prebend in a cathedral church, is in possession of the above canony and prebend for more than a year, but less than two years, and continues to hold them, the pope desiring to confer a special favour on Donald Maggyrnd, who is of illegitimate birth, begotten of an unmarried man and a spinster, but on trustworthiness testimony commended to him for integrity of life and conversation and other praiseworthy merits, by bull dated the VI. of the Ides of January, the year of the incarnation 1441, directed the abbot of Newry, Pater Magulluid and John Magillabuid, canons of Dromore, that they, or any two or one of them, if having cited said Patrick and any others who should be cited, should find the canony and the prebend which has care of souls, and to both of which the parish church of St. Colman of the same diocese is canonically united, and of which benefits the annual fruits etc. do not exceed four marks sterling, as said Donaldus asserts, vacant as aforesaid or in any other way, provided that at the date of these presents no one had an especially acquired right therein, to confer them with the pleniude of canon law, and all their rights and appurtenances on said Donald and assign them to him. Inducting... Contradictory.

Given as above. An. xv. residuum pro Deo an. xi°. de Adria. (Reg. Eng IV., an. xi°. (lib. 146), f. 1.)

July, 1476.

Church-lands farmed out.—Nicholas Ohegarthaec, abbot of S. Comgull O.S.A., Bonage, and Alior Wals, prior of St. Patrick’s O.S.B., Down, farmed out the property of the rectories of Quadam (Glonduff) and Drugnalan (Drumgooland), belonging respectively to the said abbey and priory, to Patrice Megind, a clerk of the dioc. of Dromore, for a certain yearly rent. Magind having petitioned Pope Sixtus IV. ut concessionesibus huius instantia, pro iliarum firmiori substantia sua confirmatiuncionis robius adhibito de benignitate apsa. dignecur, be, by bull dated Americ, an. Inc. Dnse 1476, 7 Id. Julii, directed Arctic (sic), priest, and Thomas Maebryan, canon of Dromore, to summon to their presence the said abbey, prior and their convents, and all others vocandos, to inquire into all and singular the particulars of the afore-

said lettings, and should they find them to be in evidentem monasteriorum predicitorum utilitatem, to approve and confirm them by apostolic authority, supplying for any defects that might have occurred therein, and pro potiori cautela, fructus, redditus et proventus huiusmodi eident. Patrictio pro similis pensione seu consu eadem auctoritate concedere. Non obstanteribus etc. Reg. Sixti IV., an. 4°, lib. 5°, f. 282.)

Of 1490-81, f. 48.

Land.—“In old Irish land means a house or church. The word is Irish, but in its ecclesiastical application it was borrowed from the Welsh, and was introduced into Ireland at a very early age; when it means simply ‘house,’ it is no doubt purely Irish, and not a loan-word.” (Joyce: Irish Names.) It is now called Magheralinn, and is a parish partly in the barony of Oneilland East, co. of Armagh, but chiefly in that of Lower Iveragh, co. Down. “The church was founded by S. Colman or Mocholmoc, whose death Tigernach records at the year 700... Or, as the Four Masters, a year earlier.

Hence it is some times called Lann-Da-Cholmale, or Lann-Mocholmoc, which both signify “the church of Colman;” for the syllables Da or Do, in the sense “your,” and Mo, in the sense “my,” were prefixed to saints’ names, as Colgan observes, “honoris et singularis observatione causa. The old church remains in the churchyard, and, at the distance of forty feet, on the north side, is the wall of some earlier building, which serves as a fence to the churchyard.” (Reeves’ Down, and Connor and Dromore.) In the Taxation the church of Lan is valued at 30s. yearly.

1491-92, f. 302.

Kilmilan.—Reeves Kylymylen alias Killmilon. “The parish of Kilmilton is now called Shankhill; a name which appears in the King’s Books, and in the Return of 1622 (where it is written Shankehill, i.e. scan eil, ‘old church’), as in the corps of the prebend of Dromard, while in the Foundation Charter of 1609, the same member of the prebend appears under the name Kilmilton. In a subsequent document (p. 324) it will be found that all the wended names of the parishes in Dromore occur except Shankhill, instead of which Killmilton is to be found.

With the exception of one townland, Killmore, which is in the county of Down, the whole of this parish lies in the modern county of Armagh.” (Reeves’ Ecz. Ant., p. 812, n. n.)

In a MS. of the Camera Apostolica containing notes of the bulls brought there for taxation from the Chancery, I find the following entry, dated vii. Jan., 1492, “una bulla unionis pro Donaldo Megind, super par. ecclesia de Killmilton ac de Taydagoba Dromorensis diece.”
1 March, 1504.

**Canony and pref. of Dromore.** As it was asserted that a canonry of Dromore with the prebend of Drumbeirach [Dromara] nunempata Sancti Espintriaym were then void certo modo, and so long as the right of appointment to them had lapsed to the Apostolic See, Marc Magynd held them *absque aliquo titulo vel juris adminiculo . . . seu temere et de facto*, Pope Julius II., by bull dated the year of our Lord’s Incarnation 1503, the Kalends of March, bade the Prior of St. John’s, Down, William Macreuvayr (Macreuvay), Canon of Clogher, and the Official of Down, if having summoned Magynd, and all others vacandos, they should find said canonry and prebend vacant in any way, or *ex cuissucunque persona* etc., to confer them, cum pleni-tudine juris canonici on William Ornonagha perpetual vicar of St. Patrick’s, Drumgooland, provided that at the aforesaid date no one had a special right therein. The Pope licensed Ormonagha to reside in either of these benefices at his choice, provided he causes that where he is non-resident to be served *in divinis* by a suitable person. The aforesaid benefice was not valued at more than six marks yearly. (Reg. Juli II., an. 1, lib. 1, f. 197.)

19 March, 1513.

**Can. et pref. Dromoren.**—There is a bull of Leo X., dated 14 Kal. 6 April, 1513, commanding the Abbot of Moville and others to confer a canonry in the cathedral of Dromore, uniting to it the parish church of Ray *in the same diocese, on Arthur Magnassa, clerk of Dromore, and another bull of the same date giving to him the monastery of Saul in commendam. (Reg. Leonis X., etc.)

*Ray.—Not identified.*

12th March, 1530.

**Per. vic. of Drumg.**—Pope Clement VII. having been informed that the per. vicarage of the parish church of St. Patrick of Drumgath [Dromara] was vacant *certo modo*, and was so long vacant that the right of collation to it had lapsed to the Apostolic See, but was then held by John Magnyndehay, calling himself a priest, who has no title or sanction of law for his possession, which is not *de facto*, and the outcome of his temerity and rashness. Thereupon the Pope, by bull dated Rome etc. an. etc. 1500, 4th Ides of March, an. 8°, bade the Archdeacon of Dromore, Eugene Magnysa and Cormac Oysgayl [O’Sheil], canons of Dromore, if, having summoned Magnyndehay and all others vacandos, they should find said vicarage void *quoniamodo, et ex cuissucunque persona* etc., to confer it *Drumgath.—A parish in the barony of Iveyagh, Upper Half, and Dungannon Middle, county of Down.*

on Nellanus Macayd, priest of Dromore diocese, provided that at the above date no other had a special right therein. The benefice was counted not to exceed in yearly value three marks sterling. (Reg. Clem. VII., an. 8°, f. 190.)

12th March, 1530.

**Canony and Prebend of Dromore.**—It was alleged that a canonry of Dromore with the prebend nunempata Sancti Episcopi alias Nama *de Drymberach [Dromara] were then vacant certo modo, and so long vacant that the right of appointment to them has lapsed to the Apostolic See, but are now held without any canonical title etc. by Patrick Magyn. Thereupon Pope Clement VII. by bull dated Rome etc., anno etc. 1530, 4 Id. March, ordered the Dean and Treasurer of Armagh and the Archdeacon of Dromore, if, having summoned Magyn and all others vocandos, they should find the aforesaid canonry and prebend vacant etc. to confer them on Arthur Orunanga, perpetual vicar of the par. church of St. Patrick of Drumgooland, provided that at the date of these presents no one else had a special right therein. (Reg. Clem. VII., an. 8°, f. 193.)

*Nama.—Identical, I believe, with St. Nelm aisg; Nebemias, whom St. Patrick, according to the Tripartite Life, appointed Bishop of Tullach in Dalriada. (See Reeves’Down and Conor etc., pp. 325, 326.)*

17 March, 1530.

**Rect. cap. of Clonduff.**—Pope Clement VII. having been informed that the rectorcy of the chapeil of Cluayndaym [Clonduff] was then vacant *certo modo*, and so long so that the right of appointing thereto had lapsed to the Apostolic See, notwithstanding that for a certain time it has been and is still held without any canonical title *de facto terneritate propria* by Emericus Oneyll, calling himself a clerk. Thereupon, by bull dated Rome etc., anno etc. 1530, 16 Kal. Apr., the pope bade the Prior of Down, the Treasurier of Armagh, and William Macfeayth, canon of Dromore, or any two or one of them, if having cited Oneyll and all others vacandos, they should find the said rectorcy to be vacant in any way, *et ex cuissucunque persona etc., to confer it etc.*, with all its rights and appurtenances, on Arthur Magyn, the younger, clerk of this diocese, provided that at the above date no one else had a special right therein. The yearly value of this benefice did not exceed five marks stg. (Reg. Clem. VII., an. 8, f. 198.)

24th May, 1539.

**Unio beneficier. cont. et prebend.**—It was reported to Paul III. by Thomas Macarmuynu, priest of the dio. of Dromore, that a canonry and the vicarage of Drymberrach (recte Drymhearrach, now Dromara) called a prebend and the dean-
Appendix

ery of Dromore, and also the rectory of Enachaity [Annahilt] and the chapel of St. Mary and St. Catherine of Cromlyn in the dioec. of Dromore and Down, though vacant certo modo at present, and so long vacant that the right of collating to them has, according to the statutes of the Lateran Council, legitimately lapsed to the Apostolic See; yet for some time in the past all these benefices have been held, and are still held without any title, iurisve adminiculi, des super suffragante, sed temeritatis propriis by certain persons calling themselves clerks; namely, Patrick Maguy and Dermot O'musthe, who hold the above prebend, dividing its fruits between them; John Maguy, who is in possession of the deanery, and Arthur alias Maguy in like possession of the rectory. In a petition lately presented to Pope Paul on the part of the above named Thomas, it was represented to him that if the aforesaid deanery, rectory and chapel were united to the said canonry and prebend as long as said Thomas should hold them, in case they should be in virtue of those presents conferred on him, ex hoc pro facto commoditatibus suis non parum consuleretur. The Pope desiring to grant a special favour to said Thomas, in consideration of his merits, sent a mandate dated Rome etc., an. etc 1639, non. Kal. Juni, to the Abbot of St. Mary's Inch, in the dioce. of Down, Cormac O'teagall and William Marcyedh, canons of Dromore, that they, or any two, or one of them, if having summoned said Patrick, Dermot, John and Arthur, and all others vocandoque quibusvisvis modis, et ex quorumcunque personis, seu per liberas resignationes quornunvis de illis extra Romanam curiam made even before a notary public and witnesses, . . . they should find said canonry, prebend, and deanery, which is a dignity, but not (sic) major after the pontifical, is elective and has care of souls, and also the rectory and chapel vacant, to confer the canonry and prebend on said Thomas, and take care to unite, annex and incorporate with them the above deanery, rectory and chapel, even though they should be specially reserved to the Apostolic See, the deanery elective, and with cure of souls even jurisdictional, and that all the before mentioned benefices are involved in law proceedings as yet undecided, provided that at the date of these presents no one has a specially acquired right in said canonry and prebend, so long as said Thomas holds them, if in virtue of these presents they should be conferred on him. The Pope willed that the deanery, rectory and chapel shall not be defrauded of their usual services on account of the aforesaid union; and that the care of souls in the rectory, and in the deanery, if it should be incumbent therein, shall be in no way neglected, and that sedente vel decedente said Thomas, the union etc. aforesaid shall be dissolved, and said deanery, rectory and chapel shall return to their pristine condition eo ipso. Given at St. Peter's Rome, an. etc. 1639, 9th Kal. June. (Reg. Pauli III., etc.)

Annahilt.—A parish in the baronies of Iveagh Lower, Lower Half, and Kinelarty, co. of Down. "The patron saint of this church is thus commemorated on the 18th of February in the Calendars of Ængus and the O'Clarys: Molibba of Enach-eilte in Iveagh of Úlindia." (Reeves' Ecc. Ant. of Down and Connor.)

The see of Dromore having been lately voided by the translation of Richard its bishop, then present at the Apostolic See to the bishoprick of Sodor, Pope John XXIII. desiring, as he said, paternis et solicitis studiis, to proceed to its speedy and happy provision, lest it should be exposed to the danger of a prolonged vacancy, after mature deliberation with his brethren, the Cardinals, on the matter of providing a useful and profitable person for the rule of said Church, he made choice of John Curlew, an expressly professed monk of the Benedictine monastery of St. Edmund de Bere [Bury] in the diocese of Norwich, recommended to him for his religious zeal, learning, purity and integrity of life and conversation, by trustworthy witnesses, and whom now by his bull Dudam sitiendum, dated Drsone, xv. Kal. Aug., an. primo, he sets over said church as its bishop and pastor. Curam etc. (Reg. Jo. XXIII., an. 1°, lib. 7°, f. 184.)

17th March, 1419. Nicholas Wartre.

This see being vacant by the demise extra curiam of John, Pope Martin V. taking into account the merits of Nicholas Wartre of the order of Minors and in priest's orders, who, as he has heard from trustworthy witnesses, is litterarum scientia preditus, vite ac morum honestate decorus, . . . alisque multiplicitum virtutum donis insignitus, having taken counsel with his brethren, the Cardinals —his omnibus debita meditazione pensatis, has by bull Aposotolatus officium, dated Florence, XVI. Kal. Aprilis, an. secundo, provided him as bishop and pastor to the above see, and fully committed to him its care, rule, and administration in spirituals and temporals. In illo qui dat gratias. . . . (Reg. Mart. V., an. 2°, lib. 32, f. 166.)

31 January, 1429. Thomas Rackelf.

This see being vacant by the death of its bishop Mark extra Ro. curiam, and reserved to the Apostolic See, Martin V. after mature deliberation with his brethren, the Cardinals, anent the appointment of a fitting person to the vacant bishoprick and with their advice and counsel, in view of the merits of Thomas Rackelf, an Austin Friar, professor of theology, and in priest's orders, recommended to him de religionis zelo, vite munidicia, honestate morum, . . . alisque multiplicitum virtutum donis; all which debita meditazioni pensatis, he by the bull Aposotolatus officium bearing date Rome apud Sanctos Apostolos, secundo Kal. Feb., anno dicesimodimo, set him over the said church as its bishop and pastor, with its cure and administration in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Martini V., an. 12°, lib. 95, f. 150.)

The usual commendatory letters to his Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Armagh, were sent in his favour.

In a petition presented to Pope Eugene IV. in behalf of Thomas Radclyff, Bishop of this see, it was represented that owing to the direful wars and other calamities which for a long time have afflicted and still afflict those parts, the income of his episcopal mensal is diminished and attenuated so much that it is inadequate for his fitting support, and for the discharge of other obligations incumbent on him. The pope, in consideration of the great virtues with which God had endowed him, giving a favourable ear to said Thomas' prayer, dispensed him to hold in commendam, together with his bishoprick, until his mensal returns to its pristine financial condition, a benefice quodunque, one only, with or without cure, even though it should be a parish church or its perpetual vicarage, of whatsoever yearly value it may be, if he should be canonically collated etc. thereto, and to resign it simpliciter, or in exchange for another benefice similar or dissimilar, as often as he will. Provided that said benefice shall not in the interim be defrauded of its wonted services, nor the care of souls, if inherent therein, be in any way neglected, and that the said church of Dromore shall not, on that account, suffer detriment in spirituals or temporals. Given at Bologna in the year of the Incarnation 1437, Kal. Sept., an. 7. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 7°, lib. 90, f. 143.)

22 June, 1431. David Chiebury.

While William of happy memory was presiding over this see Pope Martin V. desiring when next it should be vacant to provide thereto by the providence of the Apostolic See a useful and competent ruler, reserved its next provision to himself. Subsequently said see being vacant by the demise extra curiam of William aforesaid, and Pope Martin having died without making any nomination to the same, the right of appointment lapsed to his successor Eugene IV., who paternis et sollicitis studiis desiring to save the aforesaid church from the injury of a
prolonged vacancy, by a speedy and happy provision, after duly deliberating the matter with his brethren, the Cardinals, in consideration of the merits of David Chiebny a friar of the order of St. Mary of Mountcarmel, expressly professed in the same, lecturer in theology, secondum morum dicti ordinis, and in priest’s orders, recommended to the pope by trustworthy witnesses for religious zeal, integrity of life and conversation, and as gifted with many other virtues, he by the bull Romani pontificis, dated St. Peter’s Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1457., 10th Kal. July, anno primo, provided him to the aforesaid see as its bishop and pastor, committing fully to him its care and administration in spirituals and temporals. In illo . . . . The pope willed that before said David got possession of the rule and administration of said church he must make into the hands of the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Annaghdown, in the name of the Pope and the Roman Church, the oath of due fidelity according to the formula sent enclosed under the bull. (Reg. Eug. IV., an. 2°, lib. 8°, f. 188.)

17 April, 1456. LICENSE FOR CONSECRATION.

A petition in behalf of Donatus Ohendra (or Ohendra) was presented to Pope Calixtus III., in which he represented to him that although Pope Nicholas V. had provided him to the see of Dromore then vacant, as more fully appears in his apostolic letters, and that in virtue of said letters he had obtained possession of said church, of its government and the administration of its property, and presides over said church at present, still, having been legitimately hindered, he has not been consecrated, though the time sanctioned by the canons de consecrandis episcopis has long since lapsed. Thereupon the pope intends, as he says, ad ea que dicti Donati commoditatis augmentum edere valeant, gave him license to be consecrated by any bishop of his choice in the favour and communion of the apostolic see, two or three Catholic bishops in like favour and communion assisting, alias according to the form and tenor of Pope Nicholas’ letters granted super hoc. Notwithstanding etc. Given at St. Peter’s Rome, the year of our Lord’s Incarnation 1456., 25th Kal. May, an. 2°. Gratias pro Deo, 1d. May, anno secundo (recte 17° ?)

29 July, 1457. RICHARD MISYN.

This see being void by the demise of Nicholas extra curiam Romanam, and its provision reserved to the pope, Pope Calixtus III., to whom Richard Misyn, a Carmelite friar, had by reliable witnesses been recommended for his integrity of life and conversation, learning, etc., after taking counsel with the Cardinals, his brethren, made choice of him for the vacant see, and by his bull Romani pontificis, dated St. Peter’s Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1457, 4th Kalends of August, anno 3°, provided him to said church as its bishop and pastor, fully committing to him its care, rule, and administration in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Calixti III., an. 3, lib. 1, f. 249.)

The consistorial entry for the above provision is as follows: Die Veneris vice-simae nona mensis Iuli (anno a Nativitate 1457), prefatus Summus Dns. noster in suo secreto consistiero, ad relationem Rm. d. dni. Enee Card. Senensis ecclesie Dromerens (sic). in provincia Armachama (sic), tunc per obitum bone memorie dni. Nicolai, episcopi altimi vacan. de persona fratris Richardi Misin, ordinis Beate Marie de Montecarmelo, providit. Ipsumque prefectic dicte ecclesie Dromerens, in Episcopum et pastorem; curam, regimen . . . ; decretitque idem.

15 June, 1463. WM. EGREMOND.

While Richard of good memory was still ruling this diocese pope Pius II. desiring when next it should be vacant to provide to it, per operationis sue ministerium, a profitable and fitting person, reserved its provision to himself. Subsequently said see being void by the death of the aforesaid Richard extra curiam Romanam, the pope paternis et sollicitis studis turning his attention to the question of providing speedily and happily for its rule, and taking counsel with his brethren, the cardinals, his choice fell on William Egremond, an Austin friar, in priest’s orders, and a Bachelor in theology, who had been recommended to him by trustworthy witnesses de religionis zelo, litterarum scientia, vite meriticia honestate morum etc., all which debita meditatione pensatis, by his bull Apostolatus officium, dated S. Peter’s Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1463, 17 Kal. July, an. 5°, he set him over said see, as its bishop and pastor, with plenary power for its rule and administration in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Pii II., an. 5°, lib. 1°, f. 73.)

Stubb (Reg. Sac. Anglican.) says that he was Suffragan of York 1463-1501. He was also Rector of All Saints in the Faweven, at York, from 1489-1502, and was buried in York Minster.

18th April, 1483. GEORGE BRANA.

Some time ago, while this see was under the rule of its bishop Ivo, Sixtus IV. desiring at its next vacancy to set on it by the providence of the Apostolic See a useful and capable person, reserved its provision to himself. Subsequently a vacancy having occurred by the death of the aforesaid Ivo of good memory, out-
side the Roman curia, Pope Sixtus after diligently considering the question of providing a suitable person for the government of the vacant see, and taking counsel with the cardinals, made choice of George Brana, a canon of the monastery of All Saints outside the walls of Dublin, of the order of St. Austin, and expressly professed in the same, commended to him by trustworthy witnesses de religiosis zelo, viti munditia, honestate morum, spiritualium providentia, et temporalium circum-spectione . . . , for the vacant see, and by his bull Divina dispensente, dated St. Peter's Rome, the year of the Incarnation 1483, 14th Kal. May, anno 12mo., set him over it as its bishop and pastor, committing fully to him its care and administration in spirituals and temporals. (Reg. Sixti IV., an. 12, lib. 1, f. 273.)
CORRIGENDA ET ADDENEA.

BY W. H. GRATAN FLOOD, MUS. D., K.S.G., M.R.S.A.

Page 4, note 11. For "1557" read "1559."

5. Under MLCCXXXVII., line 1. For "Oondalarch" read Oondalach—i.e., O'Connolly.

9, sub. 1457, line 1. For "Omulivoy" read "O'Mulmoy—i.e., O'Molloy.

10, note 24. "Balchaygne—Not identified"—"Balchaygne" is Heynestown.

[Butler, writing in 1744, calls the parish Ballyheney or Heynestown, Co. Louth].

12, sub. 1508, line 4. "Amoylmoy"=O'Molloy. [This is Peter O'Molloy at p. 9.]

13, sub. 1517. "Teruletus Ydingale" Note 36, "?" This is Turlogh O'Donelly.

20, col. 2. "Odlinguassa," rectius Olargussa—i.e., O'Larissey.


29, 9. "Omeargh "=O'Merrick or Merry.

"Macrenype"="Macreever, Macreevy or MacCreever.

"Osurummu"="O'Faranan.

"Oluban"="O'Loan.

"Medocus Othaithlytt"="Mogue O'Tully.

31, 13. "Lochtagi." This is Lochtach, or Loughtoe, a crannoge near the town of Monaghan.

31, 14. "Olsaigyn"="O'Leyne.

15. Add O'Dwyer.

32, 19. This is Loughtoe or Longford MacMahon, adjoining the town of Monaghan.

32, sub. 1429, note 1. Mucknoe, now Castleblayney.

38, sub. 1470, note 1. Omit this note, or else correct, as Thomas is not "manifestly a curial alias for Torsetlavus." Thomas is Thomas MacCreerey, Abbot of Armagh—who was deprived in 1489.

39, sub. 1470, note 2. For the best account of St. Patrick's Purgatory or Lough Derg, see Canon O'Connor's St. Patrick's Purgatory (Dublin, 1895).

44. 1506, Note 1. Makmaly is not MacCawell. It is MacMee, a well-known name to this day in the diocese of Clogher.

47. After the article on Devenish add:—"The best account of Devenish is by Father M'Kenna (Dublin, 1897).

50. After the article on Lisgool add:—

The date of the agreement is 1533, which is also the date for the erection of the Franciscan Friary at Lisgool.—(See Wadding, Vol. XIV, p. 84).

51. 7 July, 1603. "Shane mac an abbot" is Shane mac Cathal Maguire.

54. Second par. For "1428-30" read 1629-30.

"Bishops of Clogher—2nd col. For "Chapter of Meath," read "Chapter of Clogher."

54. "Macgilliciokiagh" = Mac Gilliciosgilly. The name is still known as Cuskelly.

55. Sub 1475, Florence Woolley, add:—

It appears that Bishop Woolly never came to Clogher, and, as a matter of fact, he was suffragan of Norwich from 1478 to 1486. Ross (Roger) Maguire must have resumed the bishopric in 1478, as he is styled Bishop of Clogher at his death in 1483.

55. Second column, 14 June, 1484, omit "(sic)."

59. Note 2. Under Larcog, omit: "Dangan Castle was the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington." (The Duke was born in Merrion Square, Dublin).
Obligationes pro Annatis


63. 1431. Note:—"Marchoethatisch" is MacGeraghty.

73, 1485. Add note:—Johnus Wales—John Wall.

73, note 1. Add:—In the Cal. Pat. Rot. of Edward IV., July 4, 1474, John Wall is confirmed as parson of the parish church of St. Migneta, Rathwire, in the diocese of Meath." For "St. Luican" read "St. Etchen."

75, line 10. "In Oradakayn," insert note:—Orodakylun=Orodagin=O'Rogan.

81, 1517. "Birnui?—Not identified." Add: Birnui is a scribal error for Durmac, or Durrow.

103. After the article on Durrow, add:—(See two papers on The Termon of Durrow in the Journal of the R.S.A.I. for 1899).

104, 12 April, 1508. "par. ch. of Villa Petrie (?)." Villa Petrie is Piercetown [Piers=Peter].

106, col. 1, line 7. "[? Antha]." This should be [Outrath].

107, col. 2. 28 Jan., 1512. For Henry the Eight's read Henry the Seventh's. [Cardinal Hadrian was translated to Bath and Wells in 1504]. Add:—Bishop Inge was translated to Dublin in 1523.

114, 1513, n. 2. "Ray—Not identified." This is Dromara, Co. Down, diocese of Dromore.


127. At end of article on Tiberius Ugolino, add:—Additional light on Bishop Ugolino is to be found in the letters of the Nuncio Chiericati to Isabella d'Este, in her Life by Mrs. Ady. The Nuncio, in 1517, visited the Bishop of Down, and described him as a centenarian. See Ulster Journal of Archæology (July, 1903).

130, Note 3. "Ballibonaid." This is Ballymoney.

139, Line 13. "Donnachenagheri?" This is Donagh, dio. of Clogher.

144. "Mon de Innocentia." Add:—This house was a Clunia foundation, as is stated in the Cal. Pap. Reg.

145, 1443, line 2. "Fayre." Note—Not identified. "Fayre" is Wheery (Fothire).

146, 1478, Note. "Kyallonacon, alias de Kyncelmon—Not identified." This is certainly a scribal error for Killonillichon.

148, Note. Teaesarayn. Add:—Tisaran is now known as Ferbane.

156. At end of first par. add:—The text of the letters of recommendation from Henry VIII and Nicholas Horan is in Theiner, and is also in Monahan's Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. For: "I have not found the date of Quintinus's appointment." Substitute O'Higgins was appointed on Nov. 10, 1516. After "MacNogley" read Mac-an-Oglagh.


159, Note, "Kylkonan.—Not identified. This is Kilronan.

161, Note 1438-42. "Choocracha.—Not identified." This is Carrig-patrick, or Dromahaire. The old church on the hill at Dromahaire is dedicated to St. Patrick.


171, Note. "S. Jacobi de Villanova de Kyllciillid.—Not identified." This church is Jamestown.

185, 6 Nov., 1444. "(? Magamhradhan)." This was Cornac MacGauran.

189, Note 1427-28. "Tighsta.—Not identified." Tighsta is a scribal error for Balteagh.

199, Note. Par. eccl. S. Columba, etc.—Not identified, etc." This is the parish church of St. Columba at Moville.

215, 5 May, 1419. For (? Mirani) read St. Mura or Muranus.

227, 15th Feb., 1415. Macharcoil is Machavell or MacCawell.

230, Note 1. Disert Fincheall is Knockbride.
Page 228, 2nd col., line 8. For "Leige" read Liege.

228, Line 28. Offaluyyn is O'Fallon.

235, N. 1446 †. For (? vel Macguirrm) read MacGurrin.

238, sec. 3. Thieus Ofegayd, add:—[Thady O'Fay].

1477. Droimergelaid=Drumreilly.

239, Note 1. Drumrebalaid=Drumreilly.


240, Note 1491-2. Add:—The Priory of Lough Oughter was founded in 1237 by Charles MacMailin, on land bestowed by Cathal O'Reilly—(Annals of Loch Ce, sub. 1237).

243, Note 8, 8 June, 1411. St. Fallemey=St. Felimy, also written Phelim.


261, 1445.-47. This is Thady MacDalbhne (MaoGiveny) —Cal. Pap. Reg. VIII.)

251, 10 Dec., 1450. Irecte Ycridigan, aZias Ocridigan]. This surname is O'Cregan.

252, 23 April, 1457. "Mumayr"=Mullogh.

258, last note é "Kyldrumfertan." This is Kildrumfertoa, or Crosserlough.

275. Asaroe was founded in 1178 by Flaherty O'Cannavan, Prince of Tyrconnell. Anthony Ferris in lieu of Assaroe got a pension of 20 pence sterling a day on Aug. 1, 1586. The monks held possession long after this date.

283, 1479. Rectory of Carne. For "[Mac Maqinnis]" read [MacManus].


290, 1480, note. "Lend." This is Lann Ronan in the parish of Magheralin.

292, 1505, line 2. "Magun ?" is Maginn.

296, 1480-81. Land. For the identification of Land and Lann Ronan see O'Laverty (Ulster Journal of Archaeology).

298. "Marcyedh"=MacAedl or MacHugh.

299, 1429. "Rackelf"=Radcliff.

299. 1431. For "Chiebury" read "Chirbury." [Bishop Chirbury acted as suffragan in the diocese of St. David's].
INDEX.

This Index does not include Subjects, but only Personal and Local Names—viz., those (1) of Bishops and Clergy (not foreign bankers or Agents of the Curia), and (2) of Dioceses, Parishes, Abbeys and Churches. It refers both to the (Latin) text of the Annates, and to the (English) Notes.

In the case of names occurring in several forms the principal reference is to the more usual modern name (under which its variants are entered in brackets), and to these there are cross references from the names in other forms where the identity is not apparent.

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