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H. J. LAWLOR

A CALENDAR OF THE REGISTER OF
ARCHBISHOP SWETEeman

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In three Sections like Vol. XXIV.
A CALENDAR OF THE REGISTER OF ARCHBISHOP SWETEMAN.

BY REV. H. J. LAWLOR, D.D.

Read JUNE 26. Published SEPTKMBEK 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

In the Public Library of Armagh is preserved a series of manuscript volumes unique among early Irish records. They are the Registers of the medieval Archbishops of Armagh, and, with some gaps, cover a period of two centuries, from about 1350 to 1550 A.D. They are the source of all the information we possess concerning the ordinary official life of a pre-Reformation Irish bishop, and they throw much light on the condition of the Church in Ulster in the centuries to which they belong. The volumes are seven in number, and their contents are as follows:—

Volume I, Registers of Milo Sweteman and Nicholas Fleming, together with some leaves of registers of earlier and later Primates.
Volume II, Register of John Swayne.
Volume III, Register of John Prene.
Volume IV, Register of John Mey.
Volume V, Register of Octavian de Palatio.
Volume VI, Register of George Cromer.
Volume VII, Register of George Dowdall.

All these are originals, with the exception of the last, which is an early copy of a lost original.

Of three of these volumes (vols. II, III, VI) transcripts were made by an excellent scribe in the eighteenth century, and are still preserved in the Armagh Library. The late Dr. Reeves, while he held the office of librarian, completed the set of transcripts, copying with his own hand vols. I, IV, V, VII. The volumes prepared by Dr. Reeves are probably superior, both in accuracy and as specimens of calligraphy, to their fellows in the series of fair copies.

It is obvious that copies of such beautiful workmanship could not have been made direct from originals which are often difficult to read, and yet oftener sadly mutilated. We may therefore infer that rough copies of the

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same volumes, in Dr. Reeves's hand, deposited by him in the Library of Trinity College, were made as a first step in the execution of his design. With them are placed transcripts of the Registers of Swayne, Prene, and Cromer, written by an amanuensis under Dr. Reeves's direction, and drawn, not from the originals, but from the eighteenth-century copies. In these the documents are not in all cases arranged in their original order, and the text is not free from clerical errors.

Thus the Library of Trinity College owes to the labour and the generosity of Dr. Reeves a copy of the entire series of the Armagh Registers. It may be added that it possesses a second copy of the Register of Dowdall, made apparently in the eighteenth century by the scribe to whom we are indebted for a copy of the Register of John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin.

The first volume of the Armagh Registers opens with two unnumbered leaves of vellum, the first of which contains Acts of Archbishop David Mageraghty (1335-1346), and the second certain proceedings of the commissary of the Chapter of Armagh, during the vacancy of the see caused by the death of his successor, Archbishop Richard Fitz Ralph (1346-1360). Upon these follows a table of contents, written on paper about the year 1600; and then three leaves of vellum, containing Acts of the latter part of the archiepiscopate of Milo Sweteman (1361-1380). These are stray leaves from a volume, or volumes, now lost. The first of them bears the number 147. After them come 52 leaves, numbered in a later hand 1-29, and 31-53. The number 30 does not appear, either through loss of a leaf or through clerical error. These leaves are of paper, with the exception of ff. 32, 33, 51, 52, 53, which are of vellum. They are followed by a fresh table of contents, and leaves numbered 1-68, and described by Ussher in a note written on a fly-leaf as the Register of Nicholas Fleming. With these, which obviously at one time formed a volume apart, we have now no concern.

The earlier part of the present volume is generally known as the Register of Milo Sweteman, and the designation, if not quite accurate, is convenient. It is evident that at some period the portion of it which consists of consecutively numbered leaves formed a separate volume. But a cursory examination proves that it is a mere fragment of Sweteman's Register. We have in it 36 documents which may be assigned with certainty or high probability to the year 1365; 47 which may be placed in 1366, and 47 also in 1367. But the years 1362-1364 are represented by only 8 documents; 1368-1370 by 17 each; and the period 1371-1380 by no more than 26. Moreover, it is clear that several of the later documents have come down to us through the accident

1 The series, in thirteen volumes, is numbered 557 in Dr. Abbott's Catalogue of MSS.
2 MS. 588 (N.2.11).
3 MS. 554 (F.1.8).
that they were copied in the blank spaces left in an earlier book. Thus we have something like a complete record of only three out of the nineteen years of Sweteman's primacy.

And even in the part of the Register which relates to those years a good many leaves have been lost. In most cases in which a document commenced on one leaf and concluded on the next, either the beginning or the end has been lost. Thus, confining ourselves to the years 1365–1367, we find reason to suspect the loss of the leaf which followed each of the following:—ff. 13, 24, 27, 37, 42, 48, 50.1 Leaves seem also to be missing before ff. 22, 23, 25, 39.2

Again, there are sometimes cross-references to documents which no longer appear. Such are the references to "f. xi supra" on f. 19r; to f. vii on f. 42r, and to the 15th following leaf on f. 45.3

Thus, it appears that for the three years, 1365–1367, alone, at least 12 or 13 leaves—which would have contained matter equal in amount to one-quarter of all that remains—have disappeared.

If further proof is needed of the fragmentary character of the Register as we have it, it is at hand. Some of the leaves bear older numbers. Thus f. 2 is marked 26(?); f. 28 has what appears to be a number—probably 114—and f. 29 has the number 116. If these numbers mark the position of the leaves in an older book, it must have been much more than twice as large as the fragments of it that are left.

But if the remaining leaves of Sweteman's Register bear but a small proportion to those which once existed, it can no less easily be shown that the original Register was not a single volume at all. It is à priori improbable that the vellum leaves (32, 33, 51, 52, 53) belonged originally to the same book as the paper leaves with which they are now bound. And the suspicion that they came from a different volume is confirmed when we measure them. The exact size of the paper leaves cannot be determined, owing to the mutilation of their upper and lower edges, but they seem to have been about 295 × 230 mm. The vellum leaves, ff. 32, 51–53 are considerably larger—about 333 × 250 mm., though their edges have been cut away. And another sheet of vellum, numbered as a leaf of our volume (f. 33), is clearly an intruder. It measures 450 × 250 mm., and is bound in sideways, and folded. It may have been part of a roll.

It can further be proved that the leaves have, in some cases, been displaced from their original positions. We find, for example, the earlier part of a

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1 See nos. 78, 129, 143, 179, 200, 232, 242. 2 See nos. 115, 121, 130, 184. 3 See nos. 105, 200, 211. 4 Perhaps the first two of three digits. If the number was 117 it would prove that ff. 28, 29 had been transposed. It is worthy of note that when the leaves are placed in the reverse of their present order the documents follow one another in chronological sequence.
document on f. 40," and its conclusion on f. 19. We find also on f. 42 a cross-reference to "the beginning of the second leaf," which is apparently satisfied by the first entry in f. 40. And, since f. 38 preserves a document which was apparently intended to be read as a sequel to one on f. 40, it would appear that the latter leaf originally preceded the former.

Finally, on the recto side of f. 43, a citation of the colidei, clergy and people of Armagh for the archbishop's ordinary visitation appears, though it is stated on the recto of f. 42 to have been copied "in alia parte folii precedentis." Ff. 42, 43 have therefore been transposed; and apparently one of them was reversed in the process, so that the recto became the verso of the leaf. That f. 42 was the leaf so treated may be concluded, since the documents on what is now the verso belong to 1367, while those on the recto are plainly later additions. All these facts are explained if we suppose the original order to have been 43, 42 (reversed), A, 40, 19, 38, where A is the lost leaf after 42 already mentioned.

It may be conjectured that the derangement of the order of the leaves has gone much further than we could safely infer from this single example. And there is some evidence in support of this hypothesis. In a Register which records the Acts of an archbishop from month to month, we might expect some sort of rough chronological order. And this we actually find. Thus, for example, the documents on ff. 5, 6, which can be proved to have been always consecutive, are in chronological sequence from June, 1368, to February, 1371. And many instances might be given of single leaves where the arrangement is, at any rate approximately, in the order of time: it is so in the greater number of cases. This fact raises the suspicion that, on the one hand, departure from such order in passing from one leaf to another is due to displacement, and on the other that leaves which, taken together, present a chronological sequence originally followed one another, however far apart they now stand. Thus ff. 12, 13 have documents from June to November, 1366, placed nearly in the order of date. We may assume that they were originally, as now, consecutive. A similar inference may be drawn regarding ff. 15, 16 the documents on which are of October and November, 1365. But f. 14, on which are written letters of 1368, is clearly out of place. Grouping the leaves together on this principle we may conclude that ff. 36, 29, 28, 15, 16 (February-November, 1365), if not immediately consecutive, at least followed the order in which I have written them. So also, it seems, did ff. 41, 24, 23, 25 (reversed) (February, 1366-May, 1367). Again f. 45 (May, June, 1367) probably preceded f. 42.

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1 No. 188. 2 No. 199. 3 No. 186. 4 Nos. 186, 183. 5 No. 202. 6 No. 195.

7 Judging from the dates of the documents, we may suspect that f. 43 was originally left blank, and the following leaf (now 42) written on one side only.
(June, July, 1367), and the latter was followed by ff. 17, 18 (June-September). Combining this with what has already been proved, we get the sequence ff. 25, 45, 43, 42, A, 40, 19, 17, 18, 38. In like manner we may connect ff. 44, 49 (September, 1367–February, 1368) and ff. 34, 9, 10 (January, 1369–June, 1370). And combining the results an inference may be drawn which includes nearly half the existing leaves, and shows that a very great amount of displacement has occurred. It has, in short, been made probable that the following leaves originally stood in the order indicated: ff. 36, 29, 28, 15, 16, 41, 24, 23, 25, 45, 43, 42, A, 40, 19, 17, 18, 38, 44, 49, 34, 9, 10.

This may be as appropriate a place as any other to mention that f. 35 has been imported from a Register of Archbishop Swayne.

Thus it appears that what is called Sweteman's Register is a collection of leaves of vellum and paper, containing no doubt in almost all cases records of his administration, but drawn from different volumes, and bound together in haphazard order.

A few words must be said about the Calendar of Sweteman's Register which is now presented to the Academy. My aim has been to give a summary of each document sufficiently full to serve the purposes of a historical student. The summaries have been made from Dr. Reeves's rough copy of the Register in Trinity College. But by the kindness of the Governors of the Public Library of Armagh the original manuscript has been lent to the Library of Trinity College for my use; and I have checked my summaries by it throughout. All personal and local names have been included exactly as they stand in the manuscript, except in the case of common Christian names, for which the modern forms are used. In the index I have collected the various spellings of surnames, prefixing in each instance, where I considered that little or no doubt was possible, the modern form, and in the case of Irish names the equivalent Irish spelling. I have succeeded in identifying most of the places named; but a margin remains which I hope may become smaller as I extend my knowledge of the later Registers.

Throughout this Calendar the words 'archbishop' and 'primate' always stand for Archbishop Milo Sweteman, unless the contrary is indicated. When a letter neither emanates from him nor is addressed to him the fact is stated.

In the dates of documents issued by Sweteman the years are indicated not only by the ordinary A.D. reckoning, but also by the year of the archbishop's consecration. I have not thought it necessary, as a rule, to give the year in the latter form. It will suffice to say here that a comparison of two documents summarized below shows that Sweteman's sixth year began 17 × 21 November,
1366, and therefore that he was consecrated 17 × 21 November, 1361. All other indications agree with this conclusion.

In preparing the Calendar I have received help in identifying places from the Rev. J. B. Leslie, the Rev. W. M'Alister, and the Rev. Canon Healy. Mr. E. J. Gwynn has read the proof of the index, and has made many valuable suggestions. And once again, as so often before, I must acknowledge the kindness of Mr. James Mills and of Dr. H. F. Berry, who have aided me with their stores of learning. To all these friends I tender my sincere thanks.

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CALENDAR.

1. Acts of Archbishop David (Mageraghty) in his metropolitical visitation on 10 June, 1335 x 1345. of the diocese of Meath.

The abbot and convent of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, claiming to hold the churches of Grenok, Donaghmore (also written Donagmore) near Grenok, Killegelan (also written Kyleglan), Knocmark, Culmelyn, Maynclare, Balimaglassan, Kylmore, Dirpatrike (also written Dirpatrick), Kytlale (also written Kyltat), Villa Scurlage, and Lethircore (also written Lethyrcore) were ordered to show by what right they held them, and to show cause why in certain of them which had no vicars—viz.: Grenok, Donaghmore near Grenok, Kyleglan, Crikestoun, Dirpatrike and [ . . . . ]—vicars should not be appointed by the archbishop. The abbot and convent having exhibited the grants of the churches and confirmations of the same, including one from the chapter of the former cathedral church of Meath, and having pleaded immemorial usage for placing chaplains rather than vicars in the churches just named, decision was given in their favour, in the church of St. Mary, Droghda.

The year in the date is partly cut away.

Compare Reg. of St. Thomas, 241, 243, 246.

2. Acts of Master Isaac O Culean, canon of Armagh, and commissary of the dean and chapter, during vacancy of the see, regarding the vicarage of Carlingford.

The following documents are included:—

(1) Thomas de Burley, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, having presented Sir Thomas Waleys, priest, to the vicarage, O'Culean orders the archdeacon, or his commissary, to make the customary inquiries, 6 April.

(2) Hugh Germey, vicar of Drummeskyn, commissary of the archdeacon, informs O'Culean that having made inquiry as ordered, he finds that the vicarage is vacant by the death, last Easter, of Sir Henry Mowir, that the prior aforesaid is the true patron, and that the person presented by him is fit. Dated 26 April.

(3) O'Culean, having admitted Waleys, orders the official or commissary of the archdeacon to cause him to be inducted. Dated at Droghda 27 April.

(4) Certificate of admission of Waleys, here styled 'chaplain,' by the giving of O'Culean's gloves. Dated at Droghda, 27 April.
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(5) Germey orders Sir Adam, rector of Mar[...][...](?) to induct Waleys. Dated at Drummeskyn, 28 April.

3. Certificate of Richard (Fitz Ralph), Archbishop of Armagh. f. 2*.

1348 x 1360. States that Sir Thomas Waleys, chaplain of the diocese of Armagh, was ordered to appear before the archbishop at his ordinary visitation.

Mutilated, only the first few words remaining. Probably a certificate of orders put in by Waleys at the archdeacon's inquisition (see no. 2).

c. 1600. 4. Table of contents. Inserted leaves.

5. Documents partly illegible.

The following words have been read by the late Bishop Reeves:

"[... ] archiepiscopus dominum Johannem Peshelle excommunicavit denunciavit et ipsum inde absolvere noluit quousque oportebit [...]."

"Okaughian quod ipse extune de cetero dictum Philippum non nominaret custodem sedu priorem domus predicte et super hoc [...] literas suas patentes predictas tunc majori et Ballivis testificantes dictum Walterum per ipsum auctoritate ordinaria fore excommunicatum [...] custodis et pro donis ab eo receptis ad excludendum dictum Walterum de actione sua in [...] predicta per quas literas [...] sua remansit sine die ad grave dampnum ipsius Walteri."


States that the writer had given judgement in a matrimonial cause concerning Agnes Laundey, who married three men who were still living, and in an action against her for adultery with John Whyte of Dundalke, while he lived (?), for about twelve years, enjoining upon her corporal penance, viz., that she should be beaten round the churches for seven years; that this judgement was modified, at the instance of friends of Agnes Laundey, the archbishop substituting pecuniary for corporal penance; that the sentence having been reported to Keppock he charged the archbishop with extortion, and with having, by the imposition of the pecuniary penalty, invaded the prerogatives of the civil courts (imponitis penam illam pecuniariam eidem adultere per nos impositam et forte receptam fuisse factam per intrusionem), and summoned him to appear before him at Drogheda on 17 November. The archbishop announces that he will appear on that day to defend the rights of his church. He also certifies that he has to-day (14 November) received letters from Niallan Oneyll to the effect that Geoffrey Whyte and others from Doundalke have broken the peace of Christ and the king which by his mediation had been made, concerning the matters about which the day of parliament (viz. 17 November) had been appointed.
He therefore requires Keppock, lieutenant of the king in Ireland, in that parliament to do justice between the parties.

The year is not given; but it lies between c. 1374, when John Keppock first appears as a justice (C. P. R. I. i. 86, nos. 33, 87), and 1380 when Sweteman died. Since 17 November is said to have been Thursday its Sunday letter is B: it is therefore probably 1379, but possibly 1373.

7. Letter to the son of Niallan Oneyl.

29 May, 1376. States that when the archbishop was last in his manor beside (infra) the lake near Armagh (Armachia) Niallan Oneyl and his wife had informed him that the clerks of the chapter had risen against him with all their men. Then Oneyl and his wife, of their own motion, took oath to defend him against the chapter. Relying on this oath, the archbishop made Oneyl his arch-seneschal, to which office belonged the collection of the rents of Armagh and Telachoge and other places. He afterwards sent to him his messenger Gylcomy Orylchan, who stayed with him fifteen days, but received no rents. Afterwards, hearing that this was due to information given by false clerks to Oneyl that the archbishop had been excommunicated at the Roman curia, he sent him by the same messenger a copy of his absolution, with a letter. It is reported, however, that the messenger has been taken prisoner by the pretended dean of Armagh, and deprived of his clothes and of the absolution and letter (above the line it is added, and was three days in a wood). Oneyl’s son is asked to intimate all this to his father, in order that he may be induced to give satisfaction regarding the rent, and that the archbishop may not be obliged to proceed against him for perjury. The archbishop sends for Oneyl a copy of his absolution, which like the aforesaid letter is not closed but open so that all whom it concerns may see it.

8. Letter to Masters Odo (Mcdinim), dean, and Maurice (O’Corry) 6 August, 1374. chancellor, and other canons resident in the chapter of Armagh.

Certain charges have been brought against Niallan Oneyll, under the seal of confession (in secreto quasi confessionis) by persons who would not otherwise have dared to make them—viz. 1. that since the archbishop last left the church of Armagh, he threatened to make his manor (facere manerium sive lanfordum) at Hewynnæ near Armagh, which is the archbishop’s land; 2. that he aims at making his own all the lands of Clondouyll; 3. that he claims all the archbishop’s lands and tenements, and will leave the archbishop and his clerks nothing at Armagh except the cathedral church. If he says these things he has relapsed into heresy, from which he had been restored by the archbishop. But the archbishop does not believe these reports, and he has promised not to proceed against Oneyll without consulting the chapter. And further Oneyll has wasted the deanery
of Tulachog. Therefore the archbishop requires the chapter to certify him concerning all these things within eight days. The chancellor is also to proceed on behalf of the archbishop against Gilbert Omolduyn, pretended canon of Armagh, Clogher, and Rathbo, son of a presbyter, especially since he has given false information to Oneyll, the archbishop's lay friend, against him and his church, thereby incurring the guilt of perjury. The archbishop is to be informed of these proceedings without delay.

9. Memorandum of debts due to the church of Armagh during the c. 1381. episcopate (de toto tempore) of Milo (Sweteman). f. 1**v.

John Plunket, Lord of Beaulu, and the other lords of the same are bound in 3 lbs of wax for Beaulu; also for Kerwillestown 3 lbs of pepper which have not been paid since the death of Archbishop Richard (FitzRalph).

It seems to be implied that the document belongs to the period immediately following Sweteman's death (August, 1380).

10. Letters patent. f. 2**.

15 July, 1373. States that the archbishop, elected (eclesie Ardâni in krepidanem Ardâni) at the Roman curia by the cardinals, and by authority of the Pope confirmed, and consecrated there by the said (?) lord [Pope (?)] (a dňo d[.]s (?) [. . .]), since his coming to his church had laboured among the English and Irish for the peace of the Church and of the King of England and lord of Ireland, and had suffered much. At length on Thursday, 15 July, 1373, with the aid of Sir Robert de Aysstone, justiciary, and the English, a concordat was made between Niallan Magunussa (also written M'gunissa and M'gunusse) M'magnuna (also written M'gmahouna), Terence his brother and M'doundyll captain of the Scots dwelling in Ulster, on the one hand, and the justiciary, Sir Thomas de Verdon, knight, [. . .] James de Verdone, John Doudall, sheriff of Louth, Geoffrey Whyte, Roger Gernoun, Nicholas Houth, Lord of Beaulu, and many other English magnates, on the other hand, all of whom swore on the “crux dominica” which was carried before the Archbishop as it had been carried before St. Patrick, except the justiciary, who swore by his own faith (fide sua media . . . juranit). The Irish were to maintain peace, especially in Ergalia and Midia; and the English were to keep peace towards the Irish. If rapines, depredations, spoilings, incendiarisms or accidental (casualia) homicides were committed by the English among the Irish, or wrong done by the Irish to the English, complaint was to be made to the justiciary so far as they concerned the king's right, and to the archbishop so far as they concerned the Church's right. And it was agreed by M'ginissa that he himself would do justice (quod ipse paratum se optulit facere justiciam) [. . . and] receive [. . .] from them, as by his letters the justiciary promised to write to them, within the term [fixed] by the archbishop, viz. 1 November;
and meanwhile that on the part of Mcgunissa there should be truce (tr'ige) if the Ulstermen were willing. Sealed by the archbishop and William Pyrroun, notary public, who drew up the instrument.


There is an error in the date, since 15 July, 1373, was Friday. The true date was probably 15 July, 1372, which was Thursday. This would allow time for Taney's tenure of the office of justiciary, which is said to have lasted eighteen months, and to have preceded the second period of office of William de Windsor (C. P. R. I., i., p. 86, no. 41), which began in April, 1374 (ib. no. 19).

11. Acknowledgement by Maurice Ocorry, Chancellor of Armagh, of money 10 September, 1373. due by him to the archbishop, made before the archbishop sitting in his capitative place at Armagh cathedral. f. 2**

Ocorry owed 10 silver marks, viz. 2½ marks "in prece vel pretio" then payable, the like payable on 1 November and 25 December, and 3 marks on 2 February for corn and animals (?) sold to him. And thus a delay is granted (respectuatur) of all his other debts "sub bono suo gestu futuro scriptis presentibus decano Ardmachano et ceteris residentibus de capitulo Ardmachano." A notarial certificate, for the most part illegible, follows. Two names, perhaps of witnesses, have been read: Malachias M²K[. . .] and William Ohmr (?).

12. Verses of a religious character. f. 2**v col. 1.
A considerable part is illegible.


14 August, 1374. States that Nicholas Fer [. . .] received from the archbishop collation and institution to the rectory with cure (curata) of Dunbeynge, and was instituted and inducted, and remained there some years without being ordained priest. He then received the rectory with cure (curata) of Mourne, to which he was instituted by the Bishop of Down and inducted, still retaining Dunbeynge for some months. When called upon at the ordinary visitation of Armagh in 1374 to produce his titles and dispensation he did not do so, and appealed to the Pope. The archbishop, disallowing (non deferens) the appeal as frivolous, now addresses these refutatory letters to the Pope.

Dated at the manor of Dromesky.

On f. 3** we find "Milo Swet[eman] 13 [. . .]" partly cut away.

14. Letter to Master Maurice (O'Corry), Dean of Armagh. f. 3 ** v.

24 [ . . . ] 1380. States that brother Simon, Bishop of Derry, had been guilty of various crimes, e.g., simony, squandering the goods of his church, neglecting to correct the sins of his subjects, false [obtaining (?) of a bull] of
Pope Gregory XI by the instrumentality of the abbot of Cella Nigra at Derry, and in virtue of it, by the counsel of the abbot and other prelates of his diocese, oppressing many persons. He was guilty of divers other crimes throughout the province, and especially in the dioceses of Armagh, Raphoe and Derry, and is bound by certain debts to the archbishop. The dean is given power to proceed against the bishop in the archbishop's name.

Dated at the manor of Drummeskyn.

The beginnings of the lines of this document have been cut away, and in consequence the purport of much of it cannot be ascertained.

15. Appointment of proctors by the archbishop. f. 1.

6 March, 1366. The proctors named were John Phil[...Iptoun and Sir [Gilbert] Cauntoun [...]. They were to state to Leonellus Duke of Clarence, son and lieutenant in Ireland of the king, the cause why the archbishop could not at mid-Lent give him a full reply concerning the "mutual" carrying of the crosses of himself and the Archbishop of Dublin, each in the province of the other, and the evidences and reasons for the archbishop's right to the primacy of Ireland and to the carrying of his cross.

Dated at the city of Down.

16. Letter of the archbishop, chaplain of Edward (III), to the 27 September (?), 1365. king. f. 1.

States that on 28 August he had received the king's brief, ordering that, if any impediment hindered him from doing the things contained therein, he should appear before the king within fifteen days of Michaelmas. In obedience thereto he repaired to certain places on the border of the provinces, on 17 and Thursday, 24 September, to treat with the Archbishop of Dublin about the matter contained in the brief. The Archbishop of Dublin did not appear; but on the latter day he sent proctors, desiring the archbishop to obey the brief in all things, and especially in regard to the mutual carrying of the crosses in both provinces. This the archbishop could not do, (1) because it was impossible for him, in so short a time, to hold the necessary consultation with his chapter and suffragans, who were 100 miles or more away; (2) because, by grants of the Apostolic See, and of the crown, some of which he sends for inspection, the Archbishops of Armagh have the right of primacy in the province of Dublin, and of carrying their cross throughout the whole of Ireland; (3) because a suit brought by him many years ago at the Roman curia against the Archbishop of Dublin on that matter was still pending; while concerning the right of the Archbishop of Dublin to carry his cross in the province of Armagh no question had ever been raised, notwithstanding suggestions to the contrary, and so the case of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York was not parallel to that of the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin; (4) because, of
right and ancient custom, the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, has three archbishops subject to him, and when one of them—the Archbishop of Tuam—was recalcitrant, the primate got judgement in his favour at the Roman curia, and a bull entitling him to hold quinquennial visitations. Therefore, he begs to be excused on account of the shortness of the time from appearing personally before the king as required by the brief; and that the king will command that no similar brief shall henceforth issue from his chancery.

Dated at the manor of Dromeskyn "die sabbati etcet."

Printed, with an omission, in Ussher's Works, i., p. cxxxviii.

This document evidently belongs to the same year as no. 17, to which it is the archbishop's reply (1365). It follows that the statement made in it that 24 September was the Thursday before Michaelmas is erroneous. In 1365, 24 September was Wednesday. It was written on a Saturday, and apparently on that which followed 24 or 25 September, i.e., 27 September.

17. Letter of King Edward (III) to the archbishop in regard to the 9 June, 1365. controversy about the carrying of the crosses. f. 1 v.

Enjoins that the archbishops shall meet and arrange a concordat, on the understanding that each may have his cross carried before him in the province of the other, following the example of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who, at the intervention of the king, made peace on this understanding after a similar controversy. If by any impediment the Archbishop of Armagh is hindered from so doing, he is to appear before the king in England within fifteen days of Michaelmas.

Dated at Westminster.

The month and year in the date cannot now be read. The date, however, is undoubtedly 9 June, 1365: see Cal. Close Rolls, 1364–1368, p. 181. Ussher (Works i. p. cxxxviii) wrongly gives the year as 40 Edward III (1366).

18. Letter of the same to the same and the Dean and Chapter of 22 September, 1366. Armagh. f. 2.

States that on account of the recent appointment of the archbishop they are bound to give an annual pension to one of the king's clerks nominated by him until he is provided by the archbishop with a sufficient benefice in the archbishopric, and nominates accordingly Walter Brygge, who had been previously nominated without effect.


19. Acquittance for rent of the Castle of Trym. f. 2.

20 January, 1365. Acknowledges the receipt from Walter de Dalby, clerk, treasurer of Ireland, and chamberlain of the exchequer of Ireland, of £33 18s. 4d., from the 35th to the 38th year of Edward III, in part payment
of a yearly rent of £8 16s. 7½d., and arrears thereof, now in the king's hand during the minority of the heir of Roger de Mortuo Mari, late Earl of March.

Dated in the Exchequer aforesaid.

20. Letter from King (Edward III) to the Archbishop. f. 2v.

**22 October, 1363 (?).** After mentioning the disastrous consequences of the controversy between the two archbishops (see no. 16, &c.), gives an injunction similar to that contained in no. 17, the Duke of Clarendon, son of the king, to whom the king has written, being named as mediator between the archbishops. If this is not carried out the archbishops are to appear personally before the king at London in the quinzeine of Easter.

Dated at Westminster.

*In French.*

The year is not given in the date. But this letter, and the concurrent letter to the Duke of Clarence mentioned in it, are referred to in nos. 23, 110. It must therefore have been written in the October preceding their dates—i.e., apparently in 1363.


Since his deputy William Ilgere is for a time unable to continue to exercise his office in the lordships of the Archbishop of Armagh in the counties of Loueth and Midia, the above are appointed to do so until Easter.

Dated at Drogheda.

22. Letter of Edward (III) to the archbishop. f. 2v.

**6 July, 1371.** He is to cause the Dean and Chapter of Armagh to appear before the justiciary at Cathirlagh within fifteen days of Michaelmas, to answer the Abbot of Mellifont, who claims that they owe him £80.


The archbishop is to meet Robert de Asshetone, chancellor, and Thomas de la Dale, at Domboyne, this day week, viz.: Thursday, 25 January, before the first hour (die Jovis proxime futuro ad octos dies ante horam primam), so that answer may be given regarding the things contained in the letters sent by the king to the archbishop.

Ends: "Datum sub nostro sigillo privato in castro Dublin," &c.

The year is not given in the date. But the letter must have been written between 1362, when Lionel was made Duke of Clarence, and 14 December, 1366, when he had left Ireland (no. 24; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1364-1368, p. 151). And if the obscure phrase "die Jovis," &c., has been rightly interpreted as "this day week being Thursday," 18 January was Thursday. The only year within the limits named in which this happened was 1364. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe that no. 15 was parted from nos. 20, 23 by an interval of over a year.
24. Letter of Edward (III) to the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter

14 December, 1366. of Armagh.

This is a demand in almost identical terms with no. 18, Brigge being substituted for Brygge, but ending, "Teste Thoma de la Dale custode terre nostre Hibernie apud Trym" &c. It is stated in the heading to have been received by the archbishop in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, on Ember Saturday, (19) December.

25. Acquittance for rent of the Castle of Trym.

12 December, 1364. Identical with no. 19, except in the date.

26. Payments made out of the rents of Trym.

1363 × 1372. On Wednesday [...] John Betis crossbearer of the primate and Sir (?) [...] obtained from (?) the chancellor of the king in Ireland liberates directed (vocati liberate directi) to the treasurer and barons of the king's [exchequer] out of the rents of the Castle of Trym, which were in arrear, and he (it does not appear who) received, by the hands of the said Sir John, messenger of the primate, tallies to be delivered to the following on behalf of the primate for their salary: viz. (1) a tally directed to Peter Penteney, sheriff of Uriel, for £4 10s. to be delivered to Richard Whit, narrator, as part of his fee—an acquittance therefor to be received by Master J. Strode or Betis; (2) a tally for £4, directed to the same, delivered to John Plunket, narrator, as his fee by Strode and Betis; (3) a tally for £3, directed to Simon Crux, sheriff of Dublin, delivered to John Kepoke, narrator, as his fee by the same; (4) a tally for £4 10s., directed to the same, remaining with the primate, who will hand it to Sir R. Prestoun when he comes to him.

Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March (born 1351), was still a minor when this document was written. It may therefore be dated not later than 1372. It is later than no. 142.

27. Safe conduct handed to Gilbert messenger of the primate in the

13 May, 1366. chamber of the latter at Drumeskyn on 10 March, 1367, in the presence of John Strode and R. Dencourt.

It was granted by Leonellus son of the king, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught and lieutenant of the king in Ireland, to Edward, Gilbert and Paulinus, messengers of the primate, and was valid in Ulster for a year.

Dated at Down.

28. Letter of Edward (III) to the sheriff of Loueth, obtained by


The Sheriff is to command the archbishop to deliver without delay to John son of Peter de Haddesore the manor of Inesken, which Jordan Darditz gave to Richard de Haddesore and his wife Margery and their
heirs, and which on the death of Richard and Margery and their son John, and his sons John, Richard and Peter, ought to descend to the aforesaid John son of Peter their kinsman and heir. If he is not obeyed, and if John gives security that he will prosecute his claim (fecerit te securum de clamio sno ps) he is to summon the archbishop to appear before the justices at Carthilragh within fifteen days of Easter.


A note stated that John Haddesore gave 10s. security for this letter. A second note (in a different hand) states that another letter was sought, for (ad) 3 November, of which a copy appears below (no. 32).

29. Summons to a parliament at Kylkenny on the morrow of Holy
27 April, 1367. Trinity (14 June).

Ends: “Teste Geraldo FitzMorice Comite Desemoñ justiciario nostro Hibernie apud Dublin,” &c.

30. Letter to Edward (III).

6 October, 1367. Informs him that Adam Hauberi, senior (?), of Dervere (?) in the diocese of Armagh had been sentenced for contumacy to the greater excommunication by the archbishop’s official principal, at the instance of Maurice Bensices (?) of Louth, and that he has remained obdurate for over 40 days. Prays that the king will compel him to make satisfaction.

Dated at the manor of Drummeskyn.

31. Acquittance.

9 October, 1366. Peter Derepenteney, sheriff of Loueth, acknowledges receipt from the archbishop of f. mark for a letter concerning the holding of a convention, viz: in extracts of fines and amercements of the Chancellor of Ireland in an. 40 (1366): and of 40s. for licence to make agreement, viz: in extracts before Robert de Prestoun and his fellow-justices of the Irish Bench, Hilary term 1365.

32. Letter of Edward (III) to the Sheriff of Loueth.

14 October, 1367. Identical with no. 28, except that ‘on the morrow of All Souls (3 November)’ is substituted for ‘within fifteen days of Easter,’ and that it ends: “Teste Geraldo FitzMorice Comite Desmond, justiciario nostro Hibernie apud Carthilragh,” &c.

33. Letter of the same to the sheriff of Uriel, obtained by the malice of 12 February, 1368. John de Troye without the knowledge of the king.

The sheriff is commanded to have at the Irish Exchequer at Carthilragh by the morrow of the close of Easter (17 April) the following sums, ‘viz. super remotionibus comp‘ of the county of the Cross of Ulster in our 41st

1 Or ‘gives, as security for his claim, 10s’; P and x being difficult to distinguish.
year (1367) : From the archbishop, guardian of the spirituality of the bishopric of Down, sede vacante, and John Langestoun, clerk, for many defaults 100s.; from the same for unjust impediment 100s.

   Ends: "Teste Johanne de Troie thesaurario nostro Hibernie" &c.

34. Summoned to a parliament at Dublin on 1 May.

12 March, 1368. Ends: "Teste Geraldo &c. (as no. 32) apud Corke" &c.

35. The Archbishop appoints John de Clynton lord of Drumcassell and

29 April, 1368. Robert Galys his familiar, his proctors at the foregoing parliament.

Dated at the manor of Tarmefeghyn.

36. Brief of Quare impedit obtained by the Prior of St. Mary, Loueth (also

20 June, 1368. written Louthe), against the primate and John Kenan, clerk.

Edward (III) directs the sheriff of Loueth to command the last-named persons to permit the prior to present a fit person to the vicarage of St. Feghin of Tarmefeghynn, vacant, and in his gift, as he says. If the command is not obeyed, and the prior gives security, as in no. 28, they are to be summoned to show cause before the justices at Cathirlagh within 15 days of 24 June.

   Ends: "Teste Geraldo &c. (as no. 32) apud Drogheda" &c.

37. Another brief relating to the same matter. f. 5.

11 (?) July, 1368. Edward (III) directs the sheriff of Loueth to take recognisance and sureties (vadium et salvos plegios) of the same to appear before the justices at Cathirlagh within three weeks of 29 September to answer the plea of the prior about the vicarage of St. Feghin of Tarme Feghyn, and to have there the names of the sureties.

   Ends "Teste R. de Prestoun apud Cathirlagh.'"

38. Letter of the archbishop, guardian of the spiritual jurisdiction of

10 January, 1369. the bishopric of Down in the vacancy of the see by the death of Bishop William (White), to Sir Ralph de Poley, Kt., seneschal of the Liberty of Ulster.

States that the presentation to the parish church of Kylkeyl in the Mourne, diocese of Down, belongs to the Earl of Ulster or his locum tenens in Ulster; that it is now vacant by the deprivation by the archbishop, during the vacancy of the see by the death of Bishop Richard (Calf), of Master John de Preez, late rector, for homicide and perjury; and that the presentation has now devolved upon the archbishop. Out of respect for the earl and Poley the archbishop calls on the latter to present, notwithstanding any appeal made by Preez, the de facto incumbent, to the Roman curia. It seems to be added that if Poley does not soon make a presentation he will confer the rectory on a fit person.

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Dated at the manor of Drummeskyn.

The latter part is almost wholly illegible.

The domical year in the date is partly illegible, but the document is said to be of the 8th year of the consecration of Milo, i.e. 17 November, 1368 x 20 November, 1369.

39. Summons to a parliament at Dublin on 30 July, 1639. f. 5v.

18 June, 1369. Ends: "Teste Willielmo de Wyndesore locum nostrum tenente in terra nostra Hibernic apud Dublin" &c. f. 5v.

40. Appointment of Master John de Strode, rector of Stagbanan, and 27 July, 1369. John de Clyntoun, lord of Drumcassell, as proctors of the archbishop at the foregoing parliament. f. 5v.

Dated at Tarmesfechyn.

41. Letter of Edward (III) to the primate received by the latter in the hall 29 December, 1369. of his manor of Drummeskyn on 2 January (MS. wrongly December), 1370, in the presence of Sir Thomas de Verdoun, Kt., William Fouler, Prior of St. Leonard's, Dundalke, Master Nicholas Beth, William Vu[er]aton (?), William Gernoun, Robert Beth, and others. f. 5v.

The letter (quoted in full) summons the archbishop to attend a parliament at [ ] on 2 January, 1370.

Ends: "Teste Willielmo &c. (as no. 39) apud Dublin" &c.

An endorsement states that the letter not having been received till after 9 o'clock on the day of the parliament, the archbishop could neither attend it nor send proctors.

42. Letter of the same to the same. f. 6.

13 January, 1370. The archbishop is commanded to cause 18d. out of every librate of ecclesiastical benefices, according to the taxation (taxas) of the same, granted by the archbishop and the clergy of his diocese to William de Wyndesore, to be paid before 2 February.

Ends: "Teste Willielmo &c. (as no. 39) apud Dublin" &c. "Thelwalke."

43. Letter of the same to the same. f. 6.

13 January, 1370. The archbishop is to compel the Abbot of Mellyffont, the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, and the Abbot of Newry (de Viridi Ligno) to satisfy him concerning a sum of 18d. out of a librate &c. (as no. 42) so that it may be paid to William de Wyndesore before 2 February.

Ends as no. 39.

44. Brief of the king for a council at [Dublin before William de Wyndesore, c. 1 March, 1370. 22 April] 1370. f. 6v.

A blank space is left for the text of the brief.

Summonses to parliaments are usually dated about seven or eight weeks before the date of meeting (see nos. 29, 34, 39, 54, 106, 111, 112, 114, 239). Hence this brief probably belongs to the early days of March.
45. Letter of the archbishop appointing John de Strode, rector of 
20 April, 1370. Stagbhan and [blank] his proctors at the foregoing 
parliament. 

Dated at Tarmefechyn.

46. Letter to William de Wyndesore, lieutenant of the king in 
17 February, 1371 (?). Ireland. 

By a letter of 18 January, received 15 February, de Wyndesore signified 
his will that an agreement should be made between the Archbishops of 
Armagh and Dublin, in the same form as that made between the Archbishops 
of Canterbury and York, and that if they would not acquiesce in this a 
reasonable delay should be allowed that meanwhile by his mediation an 
agreement might be made in some other form. He desired a reply by the 
bearer. The archbishop excuses himself from replying immediately, as the 
matter concerns his chapter and suffragans.

Dated at the manor of Dromesky.

The year is not given in the date. But de Windsor was viceroy from a date between June, 1368, 
and April, 1369 (nos. 36, 64), to 21 March, 1372 (C. P. R. I., p. 84, no. 131), and again from 
April, 1374, to 1376 (ib. p. 86, no. 19, p. 100, no. 27). The possible years are therefore 1369, 1370, 
1371, 1372, 1375, 1376. But this is the last document of the series (nos. 36-46) on ff. 5, 6, which 
have always been consecutive leaves; and the preceding documents are arranged in chronological 
order from 20 June, 1368, to 20 April, 1370. This points to 1371.

47. Letter to the Bishop of Clogher. 

7 August, 1366. States that Malachy Maugydir having been deprived of his 
canonry in the church of Clogher by the archbishop at his metropolitical 
visitation, and the right of appointment having devolved on the bishop 
through negligence of the chapter of Clogher, he has conferred it upon 
Master Dionysius Magnysoband, official of Clogher, at the request of the 
archbishop. Maugysoband being disturbed in his possession thereof the 
bishop is commanded to protect him.

Dated at Dromesky.

48. Commission to Master Philip Odalchan (Odallachan in no. 52), 
8 August, 1366. archdeacon, and Sirs Macrobius, vicar of Lyethmanan 
(Lyechmanan in no. 52), and Christin Obuachall, chaplains, of the diocese of 
Clonmacnoise (Cluanen.), to hold the metropolitical visitation of that diocese 
for the archbishop.

Henry is mentioned as the Bishop of Clonmacnoise.

Dated at Dromesky.

A note refers to no. 52.

49. Memorandum. 

16 September, 1366. Records the taking of the usual oath in the chapel of 
Tarmefechin by Augustine (Oromga), Dean of Dromore, in the presence of
Master John Kenan, notary public, John Whyt, clerk, and Gilbert, messenger, prior to the issue of the commission to him and Cornelius Omakrel (no. 50).

50. Commission to Masters Augustine Oromga, [Dean] and Cornelius
16 September, 1366. Omakrel, canon of Dromore, to hold the metropolitical visitation of such parts of that diocese as the archbishop had not personally visited, according to a composition entered into between the archbishop and the bishop, chapter, and clergy of the diocese, when the archbishop was last there.

Dated at Tarmefechyn.

51. Letter to the Bishop of Dromore.

1 October, 1366. The archbishop has heard that, contrary to the composition (see no. 50), the bishop has impeded the dean and Cornelius Omagrela, canons of Dromore, in their visitation. He orders the bishop, under the penalty of greater excommunication, not to impede them, and to certify him by the bearer of this letter what he considers meet to be done in regard to this matter.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

A note states that the primate sent a copy of the foregoing by Molcalym Omagrela, messenger, who was sworn concerning the bringing back of a reply from the Bishop of Dromore, to his commissaries above named; another letter to M'genosa, King of Oneach; and a third to the above-named commissaries. These letters Omagrela received, 2 October, in the presence of Master R. Sampford, vicar of Tarmefeghyn; Sir John Rosell, chaplain, and John Whyt, clerk.

52. Letter to the commissaries named in no. 48.

16 November, 1366. The archbishop requires them, or one of them, to come to him in accordance with their oath regarding the procurations, taken 29 September. The letter is borne by Edward, a messenger.

Dated at Dromesky.

53. Remission for Odo (O'Neill), Bishop of Clogher (also written

The archbishop remits any action he might have against him regarding 145 marks demanded by the archbishop from him before, by reason of a collection of money concerning (the archbishop) of Armagh himself, and, according to the latter, not paid before Odo became bishop, and (by reason) of rents of the archbishop's lands farmed to him, in which the archbishop judicially condemned him at Louth; so that it will (not) be competent to the archbishop to take any action against him, so long as he observes the promises made in his letters patent of this date.

Dated at the manor of Dromesky.

¹The word "ab" is inserted above the line.
54. Summons to a parliament at Cassell on the octave of Holy
25 April, 1371. Trinity (8 June).
The archbishop is to attend in person, together with proctors of the dean and chapter and others of the clergy of the diocese.

Ends: "Teste Willielmo &c. (as no. 39) apud Balydoill," &c.

55. Letter to the Bishop of [Meath ?].

17 July, 1366 (?). The Bishop is to cite certain princes (reguli), who are under the archbishop's sentence of greater excommunication and interdict, to appear before the archbishop on a fixed day in the March of Kenlys, that those who desire and deserve absolution and relaxation may obtain it; he is to certify to the archbishop the names of the persons cited and willing to appear, at least two days before the day appointed, which is to be before (infra) the end of next week.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

On the date see note to no. 57.

56. Letter to Philip Oragilich, King of Brefnia.

17 July, 1366 (?). States that the archbishop is unwilling lightly to begin the things contained in the king's last letter to him. He therefore proposes that the latter should meet him, or someone on his behalf, on 26 July on some march of his country beyond Kellmagnean Beg, and asks to be informed of the king's will in this matter, within three days.

Dated at Dromeskyn.
The letter is crossed out.

On the date see note to no. 57.

57. Letter to Philip O'Rayly, King of Brefnia.

17 July, 1366 (?). The will of the king having been explained in his last letter, with regard to the Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen,), the archbishop replies as follows: That if the king finds a clerk (not a layman) in whose hands the fruits of the bishopric may be sequestrated, and will help such clerk in levying the fruits, he will so sequestrate the fruits and will cause the king to receive fitting satisfaction for his labour in that regard.

And the archbishop desires the king to bind himself, by letters containing his oath, that, in case the archbishop should of necessity take action for the deposition of the bishop at the Roman curia, he will be obedient to the archbishop and the church of Armagh while such action is pending in matters concerning the action and in the levying of the fruits. If the king so binds himself, the archbishop will pledge himself not to make any agreement with the bishop without his consent.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

After the date the following is added: "Item mandatum nostrum aliid
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vobis directum circa defensionem Nimee M·molmartyn nostro ac vestro clerico (sic) quoad prebendam suam de Macharinebair debite executioni demandatis nostris precibus et amore."

The year is omitted in the dates of the three documents, nos. 55–57. But they are written by the same hand, and are all dated 17 July. Hence they almost certainly belong to the same year. The contents of the present document seem to indicate that it followed no. 71 and preceded no. 73, and it is therefore to be placed in 1366. It will be observed that with the exception of no. 54 (which is at the end of a page, and may be a later addition), all the dated documents on ff. 7, 8, which were always consecutive, are of the year 1366 or 1367.

58. Letter to the Bishop of Clochor. f. 8v.
8 March c. 1367 (?). States that the archbishop, during the vacancy of the see of Clochor, had excommunicated Philip Rog (?) son of Bernard Mc·magmuna, who now claims to be King of Ergallia, and interdicted all the lands in the diocese of Clochor whither he might go, for spoiling the goods of Mc·Comgan, a principal citizen and tenant of the archbishop, and other citizens; that the archbishop had also excommunicated and interdicted the same P. and Ardgall, Kathlicus, Sean, Balbe, Odo, Engus, and another brother, sons of the said B., for their crimes in the diocese of Armagh, especially burning churches; that they remained obdurate under these censures a year or more; that they were excommunicated as suspected of heretical pravity, and remained obdurate over two years. Demands that they shall be publicly denounced as excommunicated, interdicted and suspected of heretical pravity.

Dated at Drommeskyn.

The year is omitted in the date. If the bishop of Clogher referred to is Odo O’Neill, it cannot be put earlier than 1364, since the document implies that the see had been vacant three years earlier, and O’Neill's predecessor, according to Ware (p. 184), became bishop in 1361. It is probably not far apart in date from no. 53. Both documents convey that the bishop had not been long in office.

59. Letter to the bailiffs of Carlingford. f. 9.
24 January, 1369. They are commanded to imprison John Brodok of Carlingford, suspected of heretical pravity.

60. Letter of Edward (III) to the archbishop ordering him to cause the 26 June, 1369. revenues of persons holding ecclesiastical benefices within his province, and residing outside Ireland, to be sequestrated and kept in sequestration until he receives further order. He is to certify in the Chancery of Ireland the amount of such revenues and the names of the benefited, from time to time.

Ends: "Teste Willielmo &c. (as no. 39) apud Dublin" &c.

61. Letter to William (Mercier), Bishop of Coner, requiring him to fulfil 28 August, 1369. the provisions of the foregoing letter (no. 60) in his diocese.

Dated at the manor of Dromeskyn.
The letter was sent by the messenger Glycoimy (O'Relihan).

Similar letters were sent on the same day by Glycoimy to brother Simon, Bishop of Derry; to Christopher, Bishop of Dromore; to Sir John Logan, Archdeacon of Down—he not being recognized as bishop of that see until his bull has been presented to his metropolitan; to Odo (O'Neill), Bishop of Clocher; to the Bishop of Raphoe (Rathboten.), and to Richard (O'Reilly), Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.): and by the messenger Paul to Henry Powle, Archdeacon of Kenlys in the church of Meath, that see being vacant, as archdeacon, not as guardian, for a reason sufficiently known; to the Archdeacon of Meath, as archdeacon, for the same reason; to brother Richard, Bishop of Clonmacnoise (Cluanen.), and to William (MacCormack), Bishop of Ardagh: also to Master William Morice, Archdeacon of Armagh.

62. Letter to Edward (III) acknowledging the receipt of the king's letter 19 September, 1369. (no. 60), announcing the despatch of the letters to the bishops (no. 61), to which no reply has yet been received, and stating that the king's command has been obeyed in the diocese of Armagh. f. 9r.

A schedule of beneficed persons &c., as required by no. 60, is appended, as follows:

**Deanery of Droghda.** Prior and Convent of Lanthonia prima in Wallia, rectors of St. Peter's, Droghda, £40 a year.

The same, rectors of Kyllaneyr, 5 marks a year.

The revenues of these two churches were sold to Sir Richard Rosse, vicar of St. Peter's, long before the arrival of the letter, and payment made up to three weeks after 1 May next.

The same, rectors of Dunnany, 9 marks a year.

The revenue was sold before the present year and payment made therefor long before the arrival of the letter.

Andrew Waryng, rector of Beaulu, 10 marks a year.

Licensed by the archbishop to study at Oxford.

John Cusake, rector of Rath, 10 marks a year.

Licensed by the same for general study.

**Deanery of Atrium Dei.** David Brakdan, rector of Derver, 13 marks a year. Licensed to study at Oxford.

**Deanery of Dundalk.** James Stantoum, vicar of St. Nicholas, Dundalke, 20 marks a year. Licensed by the same to study at Oxford.

The fruits of the last two churches were sold long before the arrival of the letter and payment made therefor.
63. Letter to Master Henry Powle, Archdeacon of Kenlys in the church of Meath, or his official. September, 1369. f. 9v.

Identical with no. 61 (mutatis mutandis), except that the archdeacon, instead of sending the certificate 'from time to time,' is required to do so in time to allow the archbishop to make his report at the chancery before 29 September. He warns him of the consequences of disobedience to this, his second letter.

64. Letter of Edward (III) to the archbishop. f. 10v.

6 April, 1370. The prelates having, at a great council at Dublin, on 22 April, 1369, granted in aid of the expedition of William de Wyndesore the king's lieutenant, a mark out of every carucate of cultivated land belonging to them, on condition that their free tenants, gavellers and betaghs should be included in the grant in relief of the prelates, but should not be further burdened on this occasion; and the prelates, on behalf of their clergy, their consent having been first obtained, having granted two tenths out of the benefices of their subjects in Ireland according to the current and accustomed papal taxation—both grants to be paid within a year, in equal parts on 1 August and 2 February following; and the condition having been made that the prelates through their servants, and the clergy through clerks appointed for this purpose by the ordinary should collect the money, and pay it to certain persons deputed for each diocese by the king's lieutenant, by indenture between such collectors and the persons so deputed; the archbishop is commanded (1) to appoint collectors and have the grant of the mark collected and paid, (2) to call a convocation or council of his clergy to give their consent, and (3) to certify the names of the collectors at the Irish chancery within 15 days of 24 June.

Ends: “Teste Willielmo &c. (as no. 39) apud Dublin &c. Thelwall.”

A note states that the archbishop appointed the collectors, and held the convocation of his clergy among the English, at which the whole clergy granted the two tenths, except the Abbots of Melifonte and St. Mary's, Dublin, and the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, who though summoned did not appear.

A schedule of the collectors is appended, as follows:

Collectors of the mark.

Baronies of [Atrium Dei and . . . ]: [. . . . ]
Collectors of the tithe.

Deanery of Atrium Dei: Sir Thomas Conchlach (corrected to Condlach), vicar of Kylmodymoke.

Deanery of Drogha: Sir John Bagote, vicar of Port.
Deanery of Dundalke: William Galwey.

65. Commission to Sir Thomas Condelacgh, vicar of Kylmodymoke, for 30 June, 1370. raising the tithe in the deanery of Atrium Dei. f. 10°.
Dated in the city of Armagh.

66. Commission for raising the subsidy, as directed to laymen. f. 10°.
30 [June], 1370. Thomas Duffe of Rathode in the barony of Margalyn is empowered to collect the mark from the archbishop's free tenants &c. of the tenement of the Nobyr and in the barony of Margalyn.
Dated in the city of Armagh.

67. Memorandum. f. 11.
9 June, 1367. Masters Patrick Okorry, Dean, and Maurice, canon of Armagh, Robert Odoyll, canon of Derry, and Sir John Bette, rector of Drouyngye, having appeared before the archbishop in the manor of Tarmefechin, it was intimated that the rectory of Termoucayncomayn (?) was vacant by the death of Niall Mcamul. The archbishop, with the counsel of the above-named, collated it to Master Maurice Okasidy, canon of Armagh.

68. Memorandum. f. 11.
15 January, 1368. Richard (O'Reilly), Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.), having committed adultery and incest with Edina (?Ediuia) Oraygill (elsewhere Oraigill), daughter of his uncle (patrui) and wife of one Mguyer, and incest with Edina (?Ediuia) Mgauuergan (elsewhere Mgauuergan), and having repeated the offence, was sentenced to greater excommunication by the primate, and subjected to the penalty of £100 and 40 marks, to which he had been sentenced by the same in case of repetition. He made confession, and submitted himself to the grace of the primate and his commissary. The archbishop accordingly issued a commission (quoted in full), dated at Dromeskyn, 12 January, 1368, to Masters James Scotelare and John Kenan, his clerks. It states that owing to the demerits of the bishop the archbishop had assumed and was exercising episcopal jurisdiction in his diocese, and authorizes the above-named clerks, jointly or severally, to treat with the bishop about his offences, and the recurrence of the same, to give him absolution from his excommunication, to relax the sequestration of his bishopric, and to pronounce that in case of a repetition of his offences he shall again ipso facto fall under these penalties, as well as under that of £100 and 40 marks decreed for recurrence, and that in such case action shall be taken at the Roman curia.
with a view to his deposition. The said clerks are also desired to treat with Philip Orrigill, King of Breffinia, and with other clerks of the diocese of Kilmore elected and deputed as custodians of the sequestration, as to what action should be taken about the sequestrated fruits of the bishopric, and whether the goods of the church itself have been diverted (distracta et dissipata) to alien uses. They are to report to the archbishop together with the return (retradicio) of this commission. Bishop Richard appeared before James Scotelare, learned in law, clerk and commissary of the primate, acting under this commission at Rathdycke, a place in the diocese of Kilmore near Monalty, in the diocese of Meath. There, with the express consent of the bishop and the consent of the major and principal of his clergy, Scotelare gave sentence as follows:—He is to pay the penalty of £100 and 40 marks, and if his offence is repeated his episcopal jurisdiction is to be resumed by the primate, he is again to fall under the greater excommunication, and to have the fruits of the bishopric sequestrated, and action is to be taken at the Roman curia with a view to his deposition. The bishop was then sworn to abide by the commands (de stando mandatis) of the Church, and received absolution from Master Thomas Ossiridean acting for the commissary, as well as relaxation of the sequestration, restoration of jurisdiction, and dispensation on account of his offences. He promised, in part payment of the above-named sum, 20 marks within a month, 5 marks on 17 March, and 5 marks on 1 May, failure of these payments to incur greater excommunication. The bishop and the major of his clergy present, viz. Master Thomas Ossiridean, his official general, Luke McGanuergan, Dionysius Ossiridean, Luke M'monchan, Patrick M'braddy, and others, swore that they would cause that letters about the foregoing, to be drawn up by the primate in the name of the bishop and clergy, should be sealed with the common seal of the bishop and clergy, and returned to the primate.

Ends: "Testibus ad premissa presentibus et vocatis magistro Willielmo Offergayll, Johanne Tia[, . ]rloge, Edardo cursore dicti primati et alis."

69. Memorandum.  

14 November, 1366. At a metropolitical visitation personally held by the primate in the parish church of Kylmaynan in the diocese of Kilmore (Tirbourn.), Richard (O'Reilly), Bishop thereof, submitted and confessed that he was involved in the sentence of excommunication for impeding the commissaries of the primate in their visitation of the diocese, and that he had not put away Edina (?Ediu) (Oraygill, see no. 68), and that he had incurred the penalty of 40 marks for the repetition of his offence with her, and he put himself on the grace of the primate, praying to be absolved from the excommunication. The primate, when the bishop was
sworn to abide by the commands (de stando mandatis) of the Church, absolved him and relaxed his suspension, and pronounced that he had incurred the fine formerly decreed (in multam antiquam incidis) except (preter) 18 marks already paid. A penalty (pena) was laid upon him in case of repetition of his offence, viz. (1), that he should *ipsa facto* again fall under the sentence of greater excommunication, and (2) into the penalty of paying £100, and (3) that he should be brought before (ipsum . . . deferendi) the Pope with a view to his deposition. The declaration of the grace to be shown him by the primate concerning the fine (multa) for the present offence was reserved—(to be made) more ample (et in tanto amplioris) if he treated his clerks and laymen kindly, and especially the commissaries of the primate and those who obeyed them. By way of procurations to the primate, who was two days in the diocese, the bishop granted 4 marks, to be paid within 15 days, and the clergy, because they were poor, 4 marks, although the visitation was not parochial.

Ends: "Testibus ad premissa magistris Petro cancellario Ardmachano, Petro Houth, juris perito, et Johanne Strode, rectore de Stabanan et domino Johanne Bette rectore de Dromynege Ardmachane diocesis et Johanne Kenan notario publico et ibidem eisdem presentibus testibus."

An additional note states that the bishop and Patrick M'bradi, proctor of the whole clergy of Kilmore (Tirburnen.), and many others of the clergy, in the cemetery, towards the east part of the said church, conceded that the primate should complete his visitation by Master Peter Okerbyllan, his commissary.

Ends: "Testibus ibidem officiali curie Triburnensis, magistro Luca M'anachana (?), Johanne Whit clerico et me notario publico supradicto."

70. Letter to Richard (O'Reilly), Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.). f. 12r.

12 June, 1366. The bishop having contemned his excommunication and denunciation by the archbishop, is cited to show cause in the parish church of Kylmaynan beg on 20 June, why the fruits of his bishopric should not be sequestrated.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

71. Letter to the noble Catholus Oragilich. f. 12r.

12 (?) June, 1366. He desires Oragilich to deliver, or cause to be delivered, the letter of citation (no. 70) to the Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.), and to nominate promoted native clerks (de terra oriundos et promotos) to carry the intended sequestration into effect. Master Peter (O'Carolan), Chancellor of Armagh, greets Oragilich and his wife, who is his foster-sister.

72. Commission to Master Peter Okerbyllan, Chancellor of Armagh, to 27 August, 1366. hold a metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Kilmore (Triburnen.). f. 12r.

[38*]
Master William (O'Farrelly), comarb of St. Medoc, had been appointed commissary for this purpose, and his commission holds good in regard to matters begun or accomplished by him.

Dated at Dromesky.

73. Letter to Peter O(kerbyllan), Chancellor of Armagh, and the dean 27 August, 1366. (sic) and officials (offic') of the deaneries of [blank]. f. 13.

Richard (O'Reilly), Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.), having committed adultery and incest with Edyn (? Edyu), daughter of Oragilich, his cousin (consanginea) and a married woman, the archbishop has had him and those obedient to him denounced as excommunicate in Kenlys, Nobyr, and Fauoria, in the diocese of Meath, and near that of Kilmore, and has caused the fruits of the bishopric to be sequestrated. He now commands the above to make similar denunciations through the diocese of Kilmore and elsewhere, and having proclaimed the sequestration of the fruits of the bishopric, to levy the same.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

74. Memorandum. f. 13.

29 August, 1366. A letter from the archbishop was sent to the Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.) by Edward, messenger, urging him to cease from his adultery and incest with Edyn (? Edyu), daughter of Oraylly, his cousin and a married woman, on pain of delation to the Pope.

75. Letter to Richard (O'Reilly), Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.). f. 13.

9 October, 1366. The archbishop's metropolitical visitation, which was begun in the bishop's diocese by Master Peter O(kerbyllan), Chancellor of Armagh, and is being continued by Masters William Oferallaich, comarb of St. Medoc, and Adam Mtiarnan, dean of Drumlechan, not having been finished in the case of the bishop and others in the deanery of Kellmor, the bishop is cited to appear before the archbishop on 20 October, in the parish church of Kilmaghean beg, in Kilmore diocese, to submit to said visitation, and is commanded to cite by (?) his official general (cum offical' vestrum generalem) the dean of Kellmor, and all rectors, &c., of the deanery of Kellmor.

Dated at Tarmifechyn.

76. Final citation to the metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Kilmore 16 November, 1366. (Triburnen.). f. 13".

Bishop Richard (O'Reilly) is commanded to summon all dignitaries, rectors, &c., in the deanery of Kellmore, to appear in the church of Kellmor on 1 December, and those of the deaneries of Dromlechan and Dartra, in the church of St. Medoc of Drumlechan on [. . . December].

Dated at the manor of Dromeskyn. The year is also given as the 5th of Milo's consecration.
77. Commission to Master Peter Okerbullan, Chancellor of Armagh, to hold **16 November, 1366.** a metropolitical visitation of the same. f. 13*.

The visitation was to be held in so far as (quatenus) the diocese had not been visited by the archbishop’s authority that year.

78. Letter of the archbishop during his metropolitical visitation of the **14 November, 1366.** diocese of Kilmore (Triburnen.), to the official of Kilmore and the dean of Drumleachan. f. 13*.

States that Bishop Richard (O’Reilly) had been sentenced to greater excommunication for his adultery, &c. (as no. 73), and had afterwards been absolved, apparently on the conditions mentioned in no. 69.

Incomplete, breaking off at the end of the page.

This letter seems to refer to no. 69, and therefore to have followed it. But the archbishop’s personal visitation terminated with the acts recorded in that document (cf. no. 77), and two days later he had left the diocese and was at Dromiskin (no. 76). From these facts the date given above has been inferred. The inference is confirmed by its proximity to the dates of the other documents on the same leaf (nos. 73–77).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Holding</th>
<th>Yearly Rent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ . . . ] Cristokisloud</td>
<td>[ . . ]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adam White</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs of Stephen Newe-</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- toun: Robert Port[er]</td>
<td>now holds it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Doudale</td>
<td>7 acres by (infra) the water of Nobir, between 16d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heighrath and the water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Halle</td>
<td>Litgarlon and Moche garlon</td>
<td>4s. 2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>T[ . . ] milclone(?) on both sides of the water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Vineter</td>
<td>“qui ista deponit per (above line di) annum debet vs (above line viz: quos solvere iuravit (?) ad festa apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi et omnium Sanctorum termino incipiente &amp;c. lxxv), pro vi acris terre (above line arabilis) de Clonbil (added later et iii acē parci et pro toto Clonbil etc. (?) summa illius parcelli de Clonbil per annum xis.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archdeacon of Kenles,</td>
<td>Whitechildisyar</td>
<td>4 geese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rector of Nober</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas de Veldoun</td>
<td>Garden formerly belonging to John Doffe</td>
<td>2 geese.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Holding</th>
<th>Yearly Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milo de Verdoun</td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>2 geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs (corr. to heir) of</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan White</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs of John Rede</td>
<td>Park or pasture</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John son of Walter White</td>
<td>Brakschise</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs of Master Adam Vinter</td>
<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Palmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Heyroun</td>
<td>Orchard</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tolbolle of the Nobir</td>
<td>&quot;valet de</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>qualibet</td>
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<td>padox(?)</td>
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<td>tercio(?)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lagon.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heirs of Simon Hannyllyn</td>
<td>Newmylclone</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each butcher is bound to give the lord [a pound] of fat (de cepe) a year.

For the last provision see also no. 246.

Neither date nor name of the archbishop appears. The entry about Simon Vineter seems to imply a date at least as late as 1366. The other documents on the same leaf belong to 1368.

80. Letter of the archbishop, guardian of the spirituality and spiritual
16 December, 1368. jurisdiction of the bishopric of Down, the see being vacant [by the death of William (White)], to [John] Logan, Archdeacon of Down, and brother Angelicus [. .].

Empowers them to exercise his jurisdiction in the bishopric, and commands them to do so on pain of deprivation.

Dated in the city of Armagh.

81. Letters patent of the same.


Dated in the city of Armagh.

82. Grant to Simon Gernoun of Atrium Dei, narrator, for his counsel,
16 October, 1365. service, pleading (patrocinio), and aid, past and future, of a pension of 20s. a year.

Dated at the manor of Dromeskyn.

83. Appointment of Master Arthur Mcbruyhn, canon of Armagh, as
8 November, 1365. seneschal in the city of Armagh, the tenements of the same, and the surrounding churches, in succession to John Mcbirragra, removed.

Dated at the manor of Dromeskyn.

1 So Reeves: only the letter '1' now remains.
84. Letter to the Pope on behalf of Robert de Aketoun, of the order of 25 November, 1365. hermits of St. Augustine, bishop-elect of Down. f. 15.

On the voidance of the see by the death of Bishop Richard (Calf) the monks of the church of Down had postulated him.

Dated in the city of Down.

The year in the date is illegible. It is fixed by no. 85.


20 November, 1365. The present instrument is a copy of the original decree made and certified by a notary public, whose name does not appear. The decree is as follows: Nicholas, prior, Richard, subprior, and other monks O.S.B. of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Down, declare that Bishop Richard (Calf) having died, and having been buried on 26 October, they assembled in chapter, and appointed 18 November as the day for election of a bishop. On that day, proceeding by way of compromise, they appointed as compromisers (compromisimus in) Richard Persoun and John Rosse their fellow-monks. The compromisers determined to postulate brother Robert de Aketoun of the order of hermits of St. Augustine, and Richard Persoun having signified this to the chapter according to a form quoted, Robert de Aketoun gave his assent (form quoted) to the postulation. Thomas Crompe, of the order of hermits of St. Augustine, and Master John Macadam, were appointed procurors to proceed in the matter at the Roman curia, by letter dated 20 November.

86. Grant to Thomas Rountre of 40s. yearly pension, payable 24 June, and 27 November, 1365. a robe at Christmas, when and as the archbishop gave robes to others of his council, commensales excepted, for the archbishop’s life, in return for faithful counsel and pleading (patrocinium) to be rendered against all except former lords (prioribus dominis), masters, and relatives (consanguineis) up to the fourth degree, to whom he was under obligation before the date of this letter. f. 16

A note follows stating that on 28 November, 1365, in the chamber of masters [. . . of the monastery of St.] John of the English, Down, Thomas Rountre swore to perform the duties above mentioned.


87. Grant to Master (?) John Preez, rector of Mourne, in the diocese of 30 November, 1356. Down, of a pension of 20s. during the archbishop’s life, for counsel and pleading (patrocinium) to be rendered. f. 16½.

Dated at Down.

1 The name “Rosse” is from Reeves’s copy. It is now torn off.
A note states that he took oath accordingly.


26 [- . . ] 1356. He acknowledges that he owes to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary of Lonleye, in the diocese of Le Mans (Cenomon.) in Normandy, O.S.B., the sum of £200; and he binds himself to pay this sum at St. Paul's Church, London, before 24 June, 1360, if before that date he is able to get possession of (appropriare) the house or cell of St. Andrew in the Ards, in the county of Ultonia and diocese of Down, for himself and his church of Armagh, making good his claim to it against (a . . . defendentes) the monastery of Lonleye in virtue of a dimission (ex dimissione) of the said abbot and convent made (facte seu etiam faciende: sic) by licence of the Pope, the King of England, and other lords and founders of said house; but if not, he binds himself to deliver the said cell to the abbot and convent. If any part of the above sum is paid before the day named all the fruits received by him out of the cell shall be (sint) allocated to the abbot and convent, and he promises to render an account thereof to them.

Opposite this article is written in the margin in a modern hand "Black Pryory."

See Reeves Antt., pp. 18, 382.

89. Acquittance, acknowledging to the heirs and executors of John 25 March × 20 November, 1365. Rath, senior, receipt of account and full payment in the matter of rents of the church in the parish of Dromeskyn due to the archbishop.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

90. Letter to the Prior of the Friars Preachers of Mollingher. f. 164.

27 July, 1367. To a letter from the latter brought by Kylpatrick [...] the archbishop replies that though he is conservator of the privileges of their order in Ireland he is ignorant whether his letters conservatory (conservatorium) give him power to absolve one who has offended as the bearer has; besides he believes, though he has not seen the letters conservatory, that he is unable to absolve from excommunication in cases reserved to the Holy See, the more so because his duty as conservator is to defend the order, not to absolve easily those who offend against it. Therefore he commits to the prior, if, after examination of the conservatory bull, he finds that the archbishop has such power, authority to absolve the bearer in his stead.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

91. Letter making prebendal the churches of Domnachfinnry and 5 June, 1367. Diryluran. f. 17.

The letter is addressed to Peter Okerbyllan (in title Okerbillan), canon of Armagh, to whom, by reason of his canonry, the church of Domnachfinnry,
made a prebend, and the rectory of Diriluran, united thereto, are to be assigned or collated, and who is dispensed to hold other preferment with them.

Dated at Tarmeefeghan.

92. Letter of recall.

10 September, 1367. Richard Hoper, rector of Kylkerley, who had licence to study in London for a period not yet expired, is ordered to return to his cure before the first Sunday in Lent (27 February, 1368) and to reside therein, the licence being re-called from that date.

Dated at the manor of Dromesky.

The day of the month in the date—not now legible—is taken from Reeves's copy.

93. Commission of Master Odo (Mc'dimin), canon of Armagh, as proctor Summer, 1366(?). of the archbishop and the church of Armagh. f. 17.

He is to be their proctor in all causes, and especially in that concerning the custody of the spirituality and spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese of Down during vacancy of that see, between Nicholas Langtoun, bearing himself as prior of the monks of the cathedral church of Down, and the convent thereof, and certain others, religious and secular, of the clergy of Down, plaintiffs, of the one part (ms. mea parte, or in ea parte, probably for ex una parte), and the archbishop and his church of Armagh, defendants, of the other part, at the Roman curia or elsewhere.

The dates of other documents on the same leaf (nos. 90-92, 94) suggest that this commission belongs to the latter part of 1367. But so late a date is excluded by no. 179, which proves that Mc'dimin was then actually at the Roman curia. He made ready for his journey thither in the summer of 1366 (no. 123), though he did not start till early in 1367 (no. 130). The date given above is based on the supposition that he began his preparations, probably soon after, certainly not before, the issue of his commission.

94. Letter to Ohandeloyyn.

18 September, 1367. States that the Dean of Armagh is afraid to leave his church, according to report, on account of the threats of the above and of Donald Oneyll and their malefactors, made only because the dean had always been faithful to God, St. Patrick, the church of Armagh and the archbishop; that Ohandeloyyn had prevented the dean, canons and colidei from performing divine offices in their church; that he had despoiled them, and hindered them from visiting the archbishop, and interdicted the archbishop's messenger. Nevertheless the dean twice wrote letters asking for Ohandeloyyn's absolution. The archbishop will not grant such petitions till the dean and the rest have free access to him. And because Ohandeloyyn has often deceived him, being recalcitrant after absolution, he intends to consult the more carefully with the said clerics and other magnates of Ireland on this matter,

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for Ohandeloyn's destruction (ad vestrum exterminium faciendum), which he is unwilling to do unless compelled by Ohandeloyn.

The year is omitted in the date. But it may be inferred from no. 96.

95. Letters of administration to Henry FitzRow, burgess of Dundalk, for the goods of Johanna [his] wife, who died intestate. f. 17.

96. Letter to the Dean [and Chapter] of Armagh. f. 18.

18 September, 1367. The latter had written on the Monday within the octave of the nativity of B.V.M. (13 September), asking the archbishop to commit to some one among the Irish authority to absolve Ohandeloyn and Donald Oneyll from the sentences passed on them for depredations against the church of Armagh, for which they are prepared to give pledges sufficient for the claim (placitum) of the men of Armagh. To which he replies that their absolution from excommunication and the relaxation of the interdict principally concern him, and only in a secondary degree the men of Armagh. If the men of Armagh are willing to receive pledges satisfactory to them, then they are to write to him on the subject, and he will deliberate about the pledges to be delivered to him, and when sufficient amends have been made for their offences, or pledges (pignoraticia cautione) given, absolution will be granted. The archbishop has also sent a letter to Ohandeloyn by the hands of Cristin the colideus, the bearer of the dean's letter, stating among other things that absolution cannot be given till the dean and chapter have access to him (no. 94). He is doing what he can about sending a messenger to the curia, and he has also sent a letter about John Mariman, to which he will affix his own seal, to be sealed with the common seal.

97. Memorandum. f. 18.

21 September, 1367. Donat M'clogyn (in title M'cloigyn), appointed bailiff of Armagh in succession to Benedict M'kenwan deceased, swore to be faithful to the primate in his chamber at Tarmefeghyn in the presence of William Jordaen, Robert Gilys, and James Scotelare, the writer of the instrument, and also to pay ½ mark, of which 3s. 4d. was then paid, the remainder to be paid before 1 November.

98. Commission of Donat M'clogyn as bailiff (as in no. 97). f. 18.

21 September, 1367. All the archbishop's subjects among the Irish are required to obey him.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.


1367 (?). The archbishop received at Dromeskyn on the Monday before 29 September the bishop's letter asking aid against Philip Oragill, chief (principe) of the bishop's country, who had despoiled him and his clerks. He replies that the bishop from the time of the archbishop's coming has been
recalcitrant and has been living in mortal sin for many years, and that he therefore deservedly suffers. As to his request for absolution the archbishop cannot give it till he has paid £100, the penalty imposed for repetition of his offence.

This document belongs to the series nos. 70, 71, 56, 37, 72-75, 69, 78, 76, 77, 121, 68, which ranges from 12 June, 1366, to 15 January, 1368. It seems to suit the end rather than the beginning of the period. The earlier documents on the same leaf all belong to September, 1367.

100. Letter to the chaplain of Castrum Ohanloyne. f. 18v.

c. 1367 (?). Commands him to admonish Malachy Ohanloyne, King of Erthyre, (1) to compel his subject Gylchalmyn MÆroroy MÆgingussa to restore goods taken by violence by him on Friday on the road near Derrys, viz.: from Paulinus, messenger of the archbishop, a black coat (cotam), a belt (zonam), a new hood (cuputium), linen breeches (braccas), a new pair of shoes (sotularis); from Donochi a servant of Master John Kenan, the archbishop's clerk, a good black coat, a black hood (caputium), new breeches, a belt, a cloak (falingua) and a new pair of shoes (sotularium); from Gylcomy Oschandyll a cloak, two hoods, a belt, a pocket knife (cultellum braccale), a pair of gloves and 1/4 peck of corn; from Okyunyehan a draught horse of the archbishop (caballum de carriaggio nostro) with 4 pecks of corn; from a servant (garsione) of the same a cloak, a hood, a belt, a knife; from Gilbert Odonnegan 1/4 peck of corn, a hood: and on Thursday last from Ofehegan 2 1/4 pecks mostly of corn, 4 'donarrecus' (?) of salt, two silver pennies, two 'oeiae' of steel (de calibe); from Méchaskarl a belt, a knife, a pair of shoes; from a servant (of) MÆgillamura (?), a belt, a knife, a pair of shoes; (2) to compel Donald the younger (juvenem) son of Malachy to restore the goods violently taken by him last Friday, viz.: 4 [...] of corn from the son of Oschandyll; from Méchuskarl a cloak; from the son of Oremy a cloak. If this is not done the chaplain is to proceed against Malachy with ecclesiastical censures by authority of the archbishop, intimating to Malachy through his son Eugenius and Odo the son of Peter that although he might have proceeded against them with a severe sentence, he will wait until the Monday before 6 December, when they are to appear at Armagh. The chaplain is to execute this mandate within ten days.

The date is inferred from those of the other documents on the same leaf.


12 July, 1367. Informs him that Master Peter (O'Carolan), Chancellor of Armagh and canon of Derry, on this day, at the church of Armagh, has appealed against burdens (a gravaminibus) imposed by the bishop on the chapter, clergy, herenachs and coloni of the diocese of Derry. In place of notification and petition of apostles, a copy of the appeal is sent with the
letter for the bishop’s inspection. He is prohibited, in the meanwhile, from demanding such collection (collectam) or contribution.

Dated at Dundalk.

102. Letter to the prelates, secular and regular, rectors, vicars, chaplains, 

12 July, 1367. herenachs and coloni of the diocese of Derry. f. 19.

Since by the appeal (no. 101) they are made immediately subject to the archbishop, and freed from the jurisdiction of the bishop pending its decision, they are ordered not to obey the latter in the matter of a collection or contribution.

Dated at Dundalk.

103. Confirmation of the postulation of Master Peter Okerballan to the 

30 July, 1367. deanery of Derry, by the archbishop, on whom the right has devolved. f. 19'.

Okerballan receives dispensation as the successor of his father in the deanery. The confirmation took place at St. Nicholas’s Church, Dundalke.

Ends: “Presentibus magistro Arthuro Mckewen officiali Ardmachano, domino Petro Fowler domus sancti Leonardi de Dundalke et domino Thoma Wals perpetuo vicario de Carlingford, domino Johanne Talboot presbitero presbitero (sic) parochie de Dundalke ac multis aliis et me Jacobo Scotelare clerico et in omnibus istis actis scriptore et locum notarii tenente (?).”

104. Letter to Brother Simon, Bishop of Derry. f. 19'.

31 July, 1367. He is ordered to cause Master Peter Okerballan, canon of Derry, or his proctor, to be inducted into the deanery, his postulation to which had been confirmed, by devolved right, by the archbishop.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

A note states that similar letters were sent to the comarb of St Kynicus and John Ocuil[g], canons of Derry.

105. Letter to the same. f. 19'.

June × July (?), 1367. States that when confirmation of the postulation of Master Peter Okerballan, canon of Derry, was sought through Master John Kenan, clerk of Armagh diocese, special proctor of the majority (pro majori parte) of the canons of Derry, reasons were given why the confirmation belonged to the archbishop and not to the bishop.

The document breaks off at the end of the page.

It is followed by the note, “Require supra in xi. folio ad idem signum X.”

In the date the month does not appear. It is inferred from no. 137.

106. Summons to a parliament at Kylkenni on 7 January, 1371.

The archbishop is to appear in person, together with proctors of his chapter

8 November, 1370. and clergy. f. 20.

Ends: “Teste Willielmo, &c., (as no. 39) apud Adare” &c.
107. Appointment of Roger Gernoun and Robert Gilyis (?) as the
2 January, 1371. archbishop's proctors at the parliament (no. 106). f. 20.
Dated at manor of Dromeskyn.

108. Letter to the king. f. 20.

January, 1371. The archbishop begs to be excused from attendance (at the
parliament: no. 106 ?) since he is detained by a case pending at the Roman
curia between him and the Archbishop of Dublin about the carrying of the
cross.
The date seems to be determined by nos. 106, 107.

109. Letter to [. . . ]. f. 20'.

15 March (?), 1370. The letter of his correspondents has been received in
which they certified [the contumacy] of Masters Benedict Oculean, rector of
Clonfechkena, official of the deanery of Tolaghoge, Maurice Ocorry, dean of
Tolachoge, and Salmon and John Mcbirragra (also written Mcbragra), all
canons of Armagh, who did not appear at the appointed (ipsis) day and place.
These persons have been for many years disobedient to the archbishop [and
have not allowed those] to whom it belonged to levy the rents of Tolaghoge to
pay them to him. The archbishop therefore intends to deprive them of their
benefices, and to pronounce them contumacious and incapable of holding
ecclesiastical benefices, and that especially because through their misconduct
he is in arrearto the extent of 200 marks, out of which he might have paid his
dues (de quibus satisfecissemus) to the Roman curia. It is certain that they
incurred the sentence of greater excommunication as well “a domino nostro
papa in qualibet die Iovis [. . . .] proinde late et [publice] denunciate,” as
by the provincial and synodal constitutions of the church of Armagh. And
although the sentence of their deprivation for not appearing at the assigned
term had been written by him, yet to demonstrate (ad convincendum) their
malice he has postponed (expectanimus) (the case of) Oculean until 4 April
and that of Ocorry and the McBirragras until the second juridic day after Low
Sunday (21 April) to hear sentence, in the chapel of the manor at Dromeskyn.
But Oculean and Ocorry shall pay (soluturi) all the money due to him or else
hear sentence as above. He commands that they are to be cited before him for
this purpose at the above-mentioned terms and place.

A note adds that on the same day a letter was also sent for absolving
Bernard Mcmahuna from the sentence of greater excommunication passed upon
him by the archbishop on account of pillage (predam) of Mccomgan, and for
relaxation of the interdict on his lands, on condition of (dum tamen) giving
satisfaction to the injured person.

The former document is dated the 15th of the 'aforesaid' month; but no month seems to have
been named. Since 4 April is spoken of as still future, though apparently not far distant, it was
probably March.
110. Letter [to Lionel, Duke of Clarence].

20 × 23 January, 1364. The king had written, both to the archbishop and to the duke, about the contest between the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin in regard to the carrying of the cross. Accordingly (super quo) the duke wrote to the archbishop, as in no. 23. The archbishop replies that he cannot give the required answer fully without consulting those of his council, who are in remote parts, and that this cannot be done by the day named.

Undated. Since it is the reply to no. 23, it must have been written a day or two after it, and before the date fixed for the meeting at Dunboyne.

111. Summons to a parliament at Dublin on 20 January, 1375. f. 21.

20 November, 1374.

Ends: "Teste W. de Wyndesor gubernatore et custode terre nostro Hibernie apud le Naas" &c.

112. Summons to a parliament at Kylkenny on 19 February, 1366. f. 21*.

1 January, 1366. Ends: "Teste Leonello, &c. (as in no. 18) apud Dublin" &c.

113. Appointment of John de Clyntoun, lord of Drumcassel, and William, 7 February, 1366. son of Adam, as the archbishop's proctors at the parliament (no. 112).

Dated at Tarmefechyn.

114. Summons of the guardian of the spirituality of the bishopric of 1 January, 1366. Down, sede vacante, to the parliament (no. 112). f. 21*.

A note directs the issue of a commission in identical terms with no. 113, except that the archbishop receives the additional title of "guardian of the spiritual jurisdiction in the bishopric," &c. (as above).

115. Note (?) about the delivery of a letter to Philip Oragill on 26 November, 1368. Sunday. f. 22.

The words "[Litera mi]ssa Phillippo Oragill" are crossed out, and the greater part of the remainder is lost.

116. Appointment of William Galwey, clerk, as principal and general 24 October, 1369. apparitor in the diocese of Armagh among the English.

Dated at the manor of Drummeskyn.


He had been presented by John, Prior, and the Convent of St. Mary's, Loueth, and was invested by handing to him the archbishop's ring. He is to be inducted by the Archdeacon of Armagh or his official.

Dated at the manor of Drummeskyn.
118. Letter to Richard Clyntoun, the archbishop’s chamberlain
15 December, 1369. (domicello.)

The archbishop had given him an annual pension for life of 20s., of which
10s. were chargeable on certain tenements to the north of the parish church
of St. Patrick, Trym, and on 3 acres of land near the town of Trym, and
10s. on the archbishop’s chest (coffris). Of the latter portion ½ mark is
now to be received at Kylkerly from John Germyn and Robert Heyroum,
and 3s. from the Prior of the Hospital of St. John at Kenlys, which the vicar
is bound to pay.

Dated at Armagh.

119. Letter of the archbishop, guardian of the spirituality and spiritual
1 October, 1367. jurisdiction of the bishopric of Down, sede vacante, to Master
Peter Okerballan, Dean [of Derry and] canon of Armagh.

Okerballan is appointed commissary of the archbishop to exercise his
jurisdiction in the bishopric of Raphoe (Rathboten.), vacant by the death of
Patrick (MacMonigal).

Dated at the manor of Drummeskyn.

A note adds that on the same day a similar letter was sent to Master
Peter Okerballan and the Archdeacon of Raphoe (empowering them to act)
jointly or severally.

120. Letter to [. . .].

1 September, 1366. The archbishop cannot commission Catholicus Oragill,
brather of the bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.), to collect the fruits in his
neighbourhood as his correspondents (correspondent?) ask, since with the
consent of Philip, King of Breffinia, clerks have been appointed to do so, and
their custody has been refused to Philip and all laymen. He is surprised
that the Bishop of Derry is not coming (venit) to him at the present (sic)
festival of St. Michael (29 September) and does not pay to the archbishop
what he promised to Master Robert; he is to be bidden to pay his debt without
delay and keep his promises more faithfully, on pain of being brought before
(deferre) the Pope with a view to his deposition. He is to be urged to pay
before 11 November.¹ The archbishop desires his correspondents' presence, if
they can come without loss. He desires them to send by Master Robert
whatever emoluments they can get from the diocese of Derry or elsewhere, as
he has a messenger ready to start for the Roman curia. A commission is
sent, as asked. Greetings are conveyed from Master John Strode, John Kenan,
and James Scotelare. Godfrey Olucheran, canon of Armagh, has lately died.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

The year is omitted in the date; but it seems to be fixed by nos. 70, 72. Cf. also no. 123.

¹ This sentence is crossed out.
21 November, 1366. States that the archbishop has received a report (quoted in full, but much mutilated) relating to a mandate of the archbishop to (erga) Richard [...], to the effect that [Richard] has been [realcitrant] not only to the writer, but also to every other who was willing to execute it. The archbishop therefore commands certain vicars to proclaim Richard as excommunicated by him, on Sundays and festivals at mass in their several churches, and in the public market at Droghead, and to cite Patrick to appear before him in St. Ronan’s Church, Dromeskyn, on the juridic day next after the feast of Pope Clement (24 November).

The year is also given as the sixth of the archbishop's consecration.

The early part of the document was written on a leaf now lost. The person referred to as Richard is probably O'Reilly, Bishop of Kilmore, and Patrick, Patrick M'Brady (see no. 69). The mandate referred to is apparently no. 76.

11 November, 1366. The archbishop is amazed that Master Odo (M'dinim) does not prepare for his journey as had been arranged, and has decided (prefinivimus) that he has deceived the church of Armagh and him a second time. When the archbishop had 100 marks ready, by [his] negligence the money was lost, and since then his delay has given occasion of recalcitrance everywhere; for when once the journey of the messenger was reported the recalcitrants [became] quiet. The dean is to admonish Odo, on pain of deprivation of his priory and benefices, to [...]. (Some lines follow of which the greater part is lost, in which mention is made of the King of England, and [the dean is directed so to act that] the archbishop may have [the marts due] from the issues of the visitation and from the Bishop [of Derry].) The dean is to cause Odo to undertake the journey without delay: otherwise the archbishop will go himself or send the dean or another “in periculo suo.” The archbishop has granted to the dean, as Master Peter (O'Carolan), the chancellor, has informed the archbishop (nos), the lands of Taulachbo (?) and Tristirman, for which he will have a charter on his arrival, which the archbishop desires to be within eight days, so that Odo may come with him. He is to bring the seal for sealing letters of the curia.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

Some words, now lost, are restored with the help of no. 123.

15 November, 1366. States that he would have executed the archbishop's
command to admonish Master Odo (M'dinim) to set out for the Roman curia, were it not for the following reasons:—1. The archbishop imputes to Odo the loss of 100 marks though then not he but another member of the chapter, Master Patrick Orrechgi, had been sent as messenger (nuncius), who was prevented from transacting the archbishop's business with this money at the curia, not by his own fault, but because his journey was hindered (impedimento passagii). 2. Last summer Odo made ready for the journey, and the last time the dean was with the archbishop he was ready, and is now ready, if so large a sum can be obtained (vel esse poterit), when the archbishop's honour and the advantage of the Church can be set forward without calumny in the curia. The dean cannot be with the archbishop on 18 November unless the latter wishes him not to take proceedings about the plundering of the archbishop's tenants by Niallan Oneyll, junior, at Kellomor, and by William Mcugyllyn and Eugenius Ohanloyn's men, in Ohanloyn's absence, at Armagh, which amounted to at least 160 cows. The dean is not able to levy the Bishop of Derry's debts, since he has no authority from the archbishop to do so. As to the marts¹ (martos) due out of the issues of the archbishop's visitation, he awaits the day of the common chapter on 24 November, to the end that he may be able to demand something from the archbishop's debtors.

Dated at Armagh.

The year is omitted in the date. It is determined by no. 122.


He was invested by the giving of the archbishop's ring. He or another proctor is to be inducted by the archdeacon or his official.

125. Grant in farm to John Clyntoun with the consent of the dean and 17 June, 1366. chapter, for his services as seneschal and otherwise, on lease for 28 years, or for his life if he dies within that period, of the lands of Ballygaudyr: rent a rose at 24 June. f. 24.

Dated at the manor at Dromeskyn.

126. Letter of Patrick (O'Corry), Dean of Armagh, commissary of the 27 August, 1362, archbishop to Patrick M'kamyll, clerk of the diocese of Armagh, exempting him from the cure of the church of Tamlatta (in title, de Tamlatto), which the archbishop assigns to (susciplientes in) the cathedral of Armagh and the chaplain of Tamlachta. f. 24.

Dated at Armagh.


The church of Tamlactathylister, being not now under the care of M'Kamayll, is made a prebend, and M'Kamayll is instituted thereto, and invested by the giving of the archbishop's biretta (buretti). He is to provide a chaplain to exercise the cure, and he is to be responsible for the burdens of the rectory.

Dated at Armagh.

The document is much mutilated, and the nature of the transaction which it records is somewhat obscure.

128. Letter to Master Arthur (M'bruyn), the archbishop's official at 1 or 8 October or 19 November, 1366. Armagh. f. 24'.

He is commanded to cite Nicholas, Abbot, and the Convent of SS. Peter and Paul, Armagh, to appear before the archbishop in St. Ronan's Church, Dromesky, the following Thursday, to answer for their usurpation of the tithes of his dominical or mensal lands at Armagh and also for despoiling his servants of the tithes of Caban (in title, Cabban) and Dounorrrecaynd in the present autumn, and to show receipts for the rents of a portion of the lands of Drumanderyuaich, in which they were bound to him for over four years.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

The date is given as the Thursday before the festival of St. Dionysius 1366 = the 5th year of the archbishop's consecration (which ended 16 × 20 November, 1366); and the reference to the autumn implies that it was in the latter half of the year. Hence the festival referred to must be either Dionysius, bishop and martyr, 3 October, Dionysius, Rusticus and Eleutherus, 9 October, or Dionysius, 20 November. The date is therefore one of the three days given above: most probably 1 October.

129. Letter for the excommunication of Richard Verdoun of Glaspystyll 1366 (?) to the vicars of St. Peter's, Droghda, and St. Fechin's, Tarmefechyn. f. 24'.

Informs them that Verdoun having confessed that he had committed the mortal sin of perjury, the archbishop by letter dated [.] 1366 had commanded Patrick Sampford, chaplain, to admonish him to keep his oath and perform the penance imposed by the archbishop, and, in the event of this admonition being ineffective, to excommunicate him in the church of Tarmefechyn on Sundays and festivals till further order.

Breaks off at the end of a page.

130. Letter [to the Pope] commending to him the archbishop's proctor at 20 January, 1367. the Roman curia, Master Odo (M'dinim), prior of the community of the chapter at Armagh. He desires restoration of the title of primacy, which had always appeared in papal letters to his predecessors, but which he through ignorance had omitted to ask for in the bulls relating to his provision, notwithstanding the controversy long pending between the
Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin about the right and effect of primacy.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

The early part of the letter was written on a previous leaf now lost.

131. Letter to Master Arthur (Mcbruyn), official or seneschal in the city

14 January, 1367. of Armagh.  

States that the Abbot of Armagh has written to the archbishop (ms. vobis = Arthur, *an obvious error for nobis*), complaining that Arthur makes a claim on (censuretis) his convent for 2 marks, 5s, and (et, *probably inserted in error*) procurations due on account of visitations, and nevertheless retains (portetis) the ecclesiastical cup pledged with the archbishop for three ounces. Arthur is commanded to be at Dromeskyn on 21 January, bringing the above sum, if paid, or the cup, and any other money he may have collected (quamcumque aliam pecuniam collectionem vestram quali-tercumque concernentem), in order to treat with the archbishop about these and other matters, considering among other things (*cogitantes inter cetera de*) a mark for the entrance (*introitu*) of Arthur's nephews and the payment of the farm of the people of Ometh occupied for two years. Arthur is to consult the dean about these things.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

132. Letter in which the archbishop binds himself to pay 21 marks to

24 May, 1367. John, Prior, and the Convent of the house of St. Mary, Loueth (*in title, Louth*), for the titles of corn and hay in Kyclogher, Glaspistyl, his dominical lands at Tarmefechyn, Betaghtoun (*in heading in modern hand, Kilclogher, Glaspistell, Termo, Betaghton*) and Canountoun, for 1367, on 1 August.

Dated at Tarmefechyn.

133. Letter to the archbishop's official at Armagh and the vicar

7 December, 1366. [of . . . ]

States that since his coming to Armagh he has many times proceeded by excommunication and interdict against Malachy Ohanloyn, King of Erthir, and his people as usurpers of the goods of the Church. But, on promises of amendment and restitution, Ohanloyn and some of his followers were absolved and the interdict relaxed, whereupon they behaved worse than before, and fell again under the same sentences. The persons addressed are accordingly commanded to cite to appear before the archbishop, in the chapel of Nerny near Rathskceagh on 22 December, Patrick and Peter Ohanloyn, Odo and C'onluch sons of Peter, and Eugenius Ohanloyn, with their principal accomplices, to show why they should not be proceeded against with extreme measures, including the invocation of the secular arm.
134. Grant to Master Odo Mc'dynim, prior of the community of the chapter, 16 January, 1367. the archbishop's proctor at the Roman curia, of a pension of 20 marks a year, payable out of a parcel of the lands of Trientulcha in the tenement of Armagh, as long as he is engaged in the archbishop's business at the curia.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

The month is illegible in the date. But since year was 1366 (O.S.) it was between April, 1366, and March, 1367. But the archbishop can scarcely have been at Dromiskin on 16 May (no. 27), and he was certainly not there on 16 September (no. 49). He was there on 16 November (no. 76); but he cannot have granted the pension on that day (see nos. 122, 123). Further, it must have been granted prior to the departure of M'dinim for the curia, which seems to have taken place on or shortly after 20 January (no. 130). Hence we have to choose between April, 1366, June-August, 1366, October, 1366, and December, 1366-January, 1367. The grant may have been made when the commission (no. 93) was issued—in which case April seems too early and August too late—or more probably on the eve of M'dinim's journey, i.e. 16 January, 1367, when the archbishop was certainly at Dromiskin (nos. 130, 131). In confirmation of this date we find that the other four documents on the same leaf (nos. 130-133) belong to December, 1366, and January and May, 1367.


The lease is for [ . . . ] years, from 1 May, 1369, and the rent 40s. and 1000 small (mediocres) and 60 large eels together with other customary burdens. This writing is to be void if the bishop transfers the land to any layman for cultivation or custody.

The date is given as 1368 (O.S.) and the 8th year of Milo, which began 17 × 21 November, 1368.

136. Citation of Brother Simon, Bishop of Derry. f. 26.
2 August, 1369. The bishop having been charged before the archbishop with certain excesses confessed them in the chapel of the archbishop's manor at (apud) the lake near Armagh, when the archbishop last stayed there, and voluntarily swore to pay ten marks on 1 May, and the same on 24 June last; but he did not pay these sums. He is to appear before the archbishop in the chapel of the manor at Drummeskyn on 22 August, to show cause why the archbishop should not write to the Apostolic See for (pro) his deposition.

Dated at Drummeskyn.

A note states that the bearer of the letter was Gyllachomy Orellochan, messenger, to whom it was handed 3 August.

137. Letter to [Nicholas], Abbot, and the Convent of [SS. Peter and Paul], October, 1366. Armagh. f. 26.'

States that the archbishops by immemorial right had received dues from certain lands. The abbot and convent, however, and some of their predecessors, usurping their rights, had received tithes out of [ . . . ], Tinasagart and other places within the said city, parish, or tenement of Armagh.
For this usurpation of tithes to the value of 100 marks, the abbot and convent have incurred sentence of greater excommunication. They have incurred the same sentence for despoiling the archbishop's servants of part of the tithes of Dun and Caban Obreanynd in the same parish for 1366, which they were receiving in his name. The archbishop intends to proceed against them.

A note adds that in the chamber of his manor of Dromeskyn on 15 October, 1366, the primate appointed Master Patrick Oreych, learned in law, his commissary in regard to the foregoing: ‘testibus magistris [Patri]cio decano, Petro, cancellario, et Odone priore communitatis ecclesie Ardmachane presentibus.’ On the same day the commissary sat in St. Ronan's Church, Dromeskyn, and, the abbot and convent not appearing, adjourned the sitting (expectavit) to the next day.

138. Memorandum of instructions to R. Decorris and Master Dionysius

2 November, 1367. Mcuabid, messengers of the primate to the Roman curia.

Supplication is to be made of the Pope, privately (cameraliter) if possible, if not, in public consistory (1) that—because from the coming of the archbishop to Armagh the church and province had been destroyed, first by pestilence and afterwards by war, especially for the last two years, so that the archbishop has not been able to carry on his visitations completely or to receive the dues connected therewith—he should be permitted to visit his province by commissaries, and to receive procurations as if he had done so in person; (2) that [some concession may be made] although a case is pending in the Roman curia about vacancy in the see of Down.

The latter portion is for the most part torn away.

139. Letter to Masters [ . . ] and [ . . . . . . ] of the deanery of

16 June, 1375. Tulachog.

Masters Arthur [Mcbruyn], John [ . . ], Magonius [ . . ], Cornelius Olorcan, and Gilbert Omoduin, canons, having, with others, been condemned by the archbishop as [indebted?] to the colidei, and having remained obdurate for a year or more, are to be excommunicated in the churches of the persons addressed, viz. that of Armagh and those of the deanery of Tulachog, at mass on Sundays and festivals, until further order, and to be cited to appear before the archbishop in the cathedral church on the next juridic day after 29 June to answer for their contempts and disobedience in this matter, and for their refusal to reside at the cathedral in accordance with many admonitions of the archbishop.

Dated at (infra) the archbishop's lake near Armagh.

140. Letters patent stating that the Archbishop has sold the tithes,
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3 May, 1375. greater and less, of Carlynforde and Coly for a year, to Thomas Walssche, perpetual vicar of Carlynforde, for £20.

141. Letter to ( . . ) f. 27.

18 July, 1375. States that Henry and Catholicus, sons of the person addressed, have committed rape on married and unmarried women, and have been excommunicated by the archbishop. He intends to proceed against them as suspected of heretical pravity, being compelled thereto, especially by the fact that all the citizens and all his tenants intend to surrender the lands of the church of Armagh on account of their iniquities. He therefore commands the person addressed, under every penalty contained in the indenture between him and the archbishop, to coerce and punish his sons.

142. Letter of [Edward III to the Escheator of Ireland (?)] concerning the

12 December, 1363. Castle of Trym. f. 27r.

States that the archbishop made petition to the king in which he alleged that the Castle of Trym was held by the archbishops in right of the church, and from them by Roger de Mortuo Mari, Earl of March and lord of the Castle of Trym, for service of £8 16s. 7½d., on whose death, his heir being a minor, it had been taken into the king's hand, and that the rent had been in arrear for the two years following the death of archbishop Richard (FitzRalph); and prayed that he might receive satisfaction for rent and arrears while it was in custody. An inquisition before the king's lieutenant in Ireland having proved the correctness of the above statement, and the Rolls of the Irish Chancery proving that the temporalities were restored to the archbishop on 5 February, 1361, the king gives judgement that the above rent, together with arrears, amounting to £17 13s. 3d., should be paid to the archbishop, and orders delivery of the same.

Ends: "Teste Leonello comite Ultonie filio nostro karissimo locum tenente nostrum in terra nostra Hibernie apud Dublin" &c.

The date given for the restoration of temporalities seems to be incorrect. Swetsman was not consecrated till November, 1361: hence the year should probably be 1362.

143. Letter to Master N. Beth. f. 27r.

June, c. 1363 (?) States that the archbishop received a letter from John, Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.), on the 6th of the present month of June, to the following effect: (1) The bishop is surprised that after he had appealed to the Roman curia, inasmuch as (pro eo quod) the archbishop, at the instance of John Croysse, pretended Prior of St. Fechin of Fore (Fanoria), had cited him to Dromeskyn, where he could not safely appear, notwithstanding which (quibus non obstantibus) the archbishop cited him to the parish church of Atrium Dei, which was unsafe for him and his, inasmuch as, when he sent proctors to appear at Dromeskyn, on their way through Atrium Dei they
were robbed of their clothing etc.: further inasmuch as there was and is no safe access for him to Atrium Dei, being again aggrieved he appealed and appeals to the Roman curia: further inasmuch as the archbishop appointed as his commissary the bishop's enemy Beth, being again aggrieved he appealed and made final protest. (2) The bishop will not retire from the said appeal, but will prosecute it (prosequi) on condition that the archbishop when the protest has been sent forward will proceed (si tamen premissa dicta protestatione procedere velimus) in the church of Armagh or in any place among the Irish to which he shall have safe access, and that (quod) the adverse party may appear by proctor or by—

Incomplete, breaking off at the end of a page.

The name of the archbishop does not appear; but he was most probably Sweteman, and the date of the letter nearly the same as that of no. 142, since the two documents appear to be in the same hand. On the other hand it must be observed (1) that the documents on the other side of the leaf, nos. 139-141, belong to the year 1375; (2) that there is no other evidence of a Bishop of Kilmore named John between 1355, when Connor MacKinaue died, and 12 June, 1366, when Richard O'Reilly had apparently been bishop for a considerable time (no. 76, cf. no. 99); (3) that a Bishop John O'Reilly died in 1393. The document is scarcely grammatical and is difficult to translate, but the drift of so much of it as remains is clear enough.

144. Confirmation of the collation, by Masters Matthew, Archdeacon [of 31 July, 1365. Clogher...], and Magonius M'abaird, clerk of the diocese of Armagh, commissaries of the archbishop for his metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Clogher, of the comorbia or rectory of St. Tigernacns at Cloneoys, to Master John Macangeanaic, canon of Clogher. f. 28.

He was inducted by the archdeacon, and presented the letters of the commissaries at Tarmefechyn on the above date by [his proctor].

145. Commission of Sir William de Karleil (also written Karliel), treasurer 15 (?) August, 1365. of the Duke of Clarence and guardian of his lands in Connacia, as the archbishop's seneschal in Connacia. f. 28.

A previous commission to William, son of Remundus de Burgo, is revoked. Dated in the manor at Tarmefechyn.

146. Letter to Sir Thomas Dale, justice of the king. f. 28.

15 September, 1365. The archbishop asks him to use influence that the Duke of Clarence may write to William de Karliel, sanctioning his undertaking the transaction of the archbishop's business in Connacia, so far as it does not interfere with his transaction of the duke's business there.

The year is not given in the date. It is determined by no. 145.

147. Commission to Masters Patrick Ocorry, Dean of Armagh, and 30 August, 1365. Odo M'doymyn, prior of the community of the chapter of Armagh, to hold a visitation of Brother Simon, Bishop of Derry, and his clergy and people, in the stead of the archbishop. f. 28v,
Matters concerning the person of the bishop are exempted from their jurisdiction.

Dated in the manor at Tarmefechyn.

A note adds that a similar commission to the same for the diocese of Raphoe (Rathboten.) was issued the same day.

148. Privilege granted to the nation of Ymolkallan, having the custody 26 March × 20 November, 1365. of (pro tempore habenti) the bell of St. Patrick.

Cunlad Omolkall (in title Ymolkall) and his successors, the men of his nation and his subjects in lands or tenements of the bell of St. Patrick within the diocese of Armagh are to be exempt from any general interdict pronounced in the name of the archbishop; on condition that Cunlad and his successors, by the authority of the bell, will fast upon (super) molesters of the subjects of the archbishop. Cunlad and his successors are not to admit or receive, by authority or privilege of the bell, persons excommunicated by the archbishop.

Dated at Tarmefechyn, Wednesday after [...] 1365, in the fourth year of Milo’s consecration.

Probably belongs to August or September. The other four documents on the same leaf, three of which are dated at Termonfeckin, range from 31 July to 15 September, and there is evidence that the archbishop was there on 30 July and 27 September (nos. 154, 225). He also spent parts of March and April in the same place (nos. 172, 223, 229, 230).

149. Indulgence to those who contribute to the repairing of the fabric of 3 May, 1365. the church of Armagh, of 40 days of penance enjoined upon them.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

150. Letter to Master John Mcbirragra, canon of Armagh and rector of 10 May, 1365. Dysertlyne, making the rectory into a prebend for his life, and exonerating him from the cure.

The vicar is to have the cure.

Dated in the Chapter-house (loco capitulari) of Armagh.

151. Letter to the Archdeacon of Armagh or his official. 1365. States that the church of Keen (in title, Kene), which has cure, is vacant by the induction of the rector, James Cotelere, to another cure in lands beyond the sea, attested by sworn witnesses; and that the archbishop has collated it to William, son of Adam, his clerk. He orders him to be inducted.

Dated at Tarmefechyn [...] m [ceci] xv, the [...] year of Milo’s consecration.

The date lies between 25 March, 1365, and 24 March, 1366. Of this period parts of March and April, the closing days of July, and the months of August and September, were spent by the archbishop at Termonfeckin (see note to no. 148). With the exception of a single document dated
there (no. 113), 7 February, 1366, there is no indication that he was at Termonfeckin at any other time during the period. The remaining documents belonging to it are dated at Dromiskin, Armagh, or Down. On 5 January he was either at or just starting for Carlingford (no. 181). The other documents on the leaf are of May, June, and July; and the latest of them (no. 154, 30 July) was written at Termonfeckin. These facts point to July or August.

152. Commission to the dean of Atrium Dei to collect procurations and

5 July, 1365. synodals in his deanery for the current year. f. 29r.

Dated at Dromesky.

A note adds that similar letters were issued to the deans of Droghda and Dundalk.

153. Commission to Thomas Duffe to let in farm the lands of Leke and

23 June, 1365. Drummyndyll. f. 29r.

The leases are to run for six years from 24 June.

Dated at Dromesky.

154. Grant to Richard de Verdoun, son of Sir Milo de Verduno, Knt., of

30 July, 1365. custody of Richard fitz Richard and of the lands of Glaspistyll (in title Glaspystell) during his minority, and in the event of the death of Richard during his minority, without heir of his body, similar custody of his brother John.

Dated at Tarmefechyn.

A memorandum follows that on the same day Richard swore to pay 20s. to the archbishop at Christmas and [ . . . ] on 24 June following.

155. List of rents. f. 31.

The earlier part of the document, including the title, is lost. The latter part contains the following names:

Ena, [ . . . ]; lands of Oceffad [ . . . ]; lands of Omartanan, [ . . . ] 8 [d.]; Athnasy [ . . . ]ach [ . . . ] 8 [d.]; lands of M‘gillamura, 10s.; Trensaxon, 3 ½ marks; Trenmor, 1 mark; lands of the “bajulator canonis,” 5s.; lands of Meomgan, 10s.; lands of M‘gynabage, 2s. 4d.; Clodabayll, 3 ½ marks.

156. Grant to Roger Gernound lord of Gernounnestoun of the manor of

28 September, 1375. Yneskene (in title Ineskene) in farm on a lease of 5 years, from 1 November, at a rent of 40s. and a mease (meysa) of eels a year. f. 31.

The rent is to be retained by Gernoun in the name of a pension granted to him by other letters, and if owing to the ravages of pestilence or the king’s enemies the manor yields him no profit, he is to be at liberty to distrain on the lands of the church of Armagh for his pension.

Dated at Dromesky.

157. List of Rents of the primate at the Nobir. f. 32.

The names and rents are as follows: [ . . . ] 16d.; [ . . . ] 16d.; [D]yllianestune, 4s.; [ . . . ], 2 carucates, 2s.; Freynstoun (?), 1 ½ car., 2s. 0 ½d.; Paynestoun, 1 ½ car., 2s. 0 ½d.; Lucianestoun, 1 ½ car., 2s. 0 ½d.; Laggagh, 3 car.,
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5s. 6d.; Mounteneyestoun, 1 car., twelfth part of knight's fee; Casteltoun, 2 car., 2s. 0½d.; Raff[yn], 3 car., 4s. 1½d.; Rathode, 3 car., 4s. 1½d.; Lytylrath, ½ car., 8¼d.; Potereleestoun, 1 car., 16½d.; Graunge, ½ car., 8¼d.; Morestoun, ½ car., 8¼d.; Stemstoun, 1½ car., 2s. 0½d.; Jodestoun, 1½ car., 2s. 0½d.; Ardmagh, 8 car., 11s.; Hyrchayr, 8 car.—ought to be distrained at Ardmagh—11s.; Lack and Dromdyll, 12 car., 13s. 8¼d.; Termoun and Rathrewah, 8 car., 11s.; W. de Londoun and [ . . . ]; Molagh[loch and Karkeag]h, 8 car., 11s.; Baron of Slane and [ . . . ]; Nobir, 5 car., 7s. 10½d. Sum total, £5 8s. 10d.

After this follows "Quomodo Regale servitium debet levari de dominio del Morgalyin ex parte primatis Hibernie."

Endorsed "Regale servitium de Nobir."

The actual total of the rents given above is £5 0s. 0¾d.

158. Record of a metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Meath. f. 33.

End of June, 1377. Parish of Rathcooil. Maurice Broun, of Mortoun, and Felicia Aleyn lived in fornication for over seven years. The man will purge himself on 30 June; the woman, not appearing, is to be cited for 7 July at Droghda.

John [ . . . ], servant of John Birford, committed fornication with Micall Hardyn. Both confessed, and were absolved under penalty of 12s. [ . . . ] 6s. (?).

William Gay, excommunicated for tithes and oblations, disregarded the sentence. Confessed and was absolved under penalty of 12s. [ . . . ] 6s. (?).

Thomas Mathen swore to serve John Birford, of Lochgor, half a year, and broke his oath. To be cited to appear at Droghda.

Nicholas Corner (?), who has abandoned his wife, and one Alice, live together. Both have fled.

John Whit, son of John Corniser, betrothed to (affidavit) Alice Springan, refused, after banns were published, to marry her (desponsare). He paid a fine of 6d. to the dean, and the marriage was solemnized.

Robert Kene and Johanna Rede, of Ballitake, his wife, live apart (non adherent simul). The man is at Dublin. The woman must complain to the Archbishop of Dublin.

Stephen Eced and Johanna Monteyn, his wife, live apart. The man purged himself; the woman is to be cited.

Jake Archbold, in Fyngal, harbours (receptat) Johanna Sollon, wife of a man of Fyngall, and Thomas Monteyn committed adultery with her. Jake has not been found. The woman is in the diocese of Dublin; Monteyn, excommunicated for non-appearance, afterwards absolved, will purge himself in Fyngall.

1 Crossed out. 2 Inserted by another hand.
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Dompmore. Roger, bailiff of the rector, i.e., the Abbot of St. Thomas's, Dublin, with the knowledge of the abbot, allows animals to feed in the cemetery, and a body has been exhumed by swine. He is absolved under penalty of 12s.

Robert West, senior, detains 15s. 7d., “qua nunc per vi annos legatis capelle sancti Petri in Themiltoun.” To be cited.

David Magwyr swore to live with his wife, and after receiving the Lord's Body last Easter broke his oath, and has left Midia. To be cited. *An almost wholly illegible entry follows.*

Rathbegan. No crimes reported.

Dompnochshachlyn. [ . . . ] committed fornication with Enoca Whit. He is in Leinster, and she ill. Both to be cited.

[ . . . ]. The woman, who is in child-bed, is to be cited.

[ . . . ] Ball fyn committed fornication with Isabell Goldinge. She purged herself.

Ballymaglassan. No crimes reported.


Killeylan. No crimes reported.

Crykystoun. [ . . . ] Bange committed fornication with Magyn Gydy. The man was convicted, the woman is absolved, and both have the same penalty of 12s. They afterwards made a fine of 6d., which (the man) paid.

John Wythir, purchaser of a crannogue (crannocis), does not pay tithes of his money. The man is in the deanery of Dyneleke.

Thomas Colman: same offence. To be cited. Confesses and is excommunicated. Absolved after swearing to stand to the commands of the Church.

Grenoike. The chancel is in bad repair. No decent books. The Abbot of St. Thomas's to be cited.

Sir William Magenich, chaplain of the parish, does not know how to read, sing, perform offices, baptize, or teach his parishioners. Among other irregularities, he celebrated a second marriage between (ultra) Roger Froysell and Johanna Marche, saying the collect *Propitiare*; he threw out the first ablation after the reception of Christ's Blood on Palm Sunday; he is quarrelsome and violent in behaviour to his parishioners; he [ . . . ] the light, ‘viz. the trendill’ [= a roll of wax], did what he pleased (fecit voluntatem) with the wax, and sold the candles to many women who gave blessed bread. When another chaplain was appointed by the rector, the Abbot of St. Thomas's, and the church put in custody of Robert Belyns and closed, he sent in a boy (parvulus) through the chancel window to open the door, and kept it open for three days.
He placed the pix [. . . ] so that rats or mice ate Christ's Body and destroyed the pix, which was worth a mark. [He is to appear on] Monday (6 July ?) near Droghda, in St. Mary's Church.

The time of year at which the visitation took place is fixed by the dates in the first and last entries. Assuming that it was held under Sweteman (see no. 161 note), the year was either 1366 or 1377, since 7 July is said to have been Tuesday. But 1366 is impossible (see no. 240). For the rules about second marriages referred to in the last entry see Missale Eclesiae Sarum, ed. Dickinson, col. 389* ff.

159. Memorandum. f. 33r.

1377 × 1380 (?). Partly illegible. It seems to state that two brothers, Molys and Patrick Ohirilan, who had lands at Balybolan and elsewhere, refused to allow the primate to collect tithes therefrom.

The dates of nos. 159–163 are probably after June, 1377, as they are written on the back of the record of the visitation then held (no. 158). They probably all belong to the episcopate of Sweteman, as no. 161 (see note there) almost certainly does.

160. Memorandum. f. 33v.

1377 × 1380 (?). States that Thomas Dencrite received from Master John 5s. on 26 November: for "locu" 3d., for flesh (charnib.) 3d., for malt 2s., for fish (pissibus) 2s., Gilrewac for [. . . ] 6d.

For date see note on no. 159.

161. Memorandum. f. 33v.

1377 × 1380. States that Richard (FitzRalph) obtained (prosequabatur) a brief of ad quod damnum in regard to the church of Athboy, 31 × 33 (Edward III) (1357 × 1359), and another in the same year or [. . . ] in regard to Amurihyr, and that he agreed with the proctor general of St. Taurinus in the Roman curia regarding the cell of Fore (Favoria) for 1000 florins, of which he paid 100 "upon union, [as] Sir Richard Hoper will better and more fully tell you."

The date seems to be fixed to the time of Milo Sweteman by the mention of 'Richard' as 'our predecessor.' This is confirmed by the reference to Hoper: see nos. 92, 229. If that be so, no. 158, which is earlier (see note on 159) must also be placed under Sweteman, if not under Fitz Ralph. See for earlier limit of date, note on no. 159.

162. Memorandum. f. 33v.

1377 × 1380 (?). States that Sir William de London had no status in the manor of the Nobyr on the part of R. (de parte R.), unless at the will of R., that concerning the agreement between them no part of the indenture was sealed, that he has (ht)1 no right on the part of (de parte tangente) the primate before the concord between them was sealed, that he ought to

1 Probably an error for 'had' (huit).
have made quitclaim to "dominus R." in regard to the manor of Nober, "et faciet [...]. R. habere quietam clamatam [...] aliiis de suis aliquod ius in manerio predicto aliquo modo habentibus."

For date see note on 159.

163. Memorandum. f. 33r.

1377 x 1380. States that an agreement was made between Primate R(F)ichard FitzRalph and Sir Simon Flemynge, Baron of Slane, about the acquisition of the advowsons of Slane, Kyllauery, and Drumconragh in exchange for a part of the manor of the Nober.

For date see note on no. 159. This is in the same hand as no. 162.

164. Letter to the chaplain of St. Feghin of Tarmefechyn directing him to 16 May, 1369. cause the clergy of the deanery of Droghda to appear before the archbishop or his commissaries on [28] May, and the laity on 29 May, at St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, for his ordinary visitation. f. 34.

Dated in the manor of Drummeskyn.

Notes—which begin "Progress of the visitation of Primate M. among the English in his diocese of Armagh, after the visitation of his cathedral church, the dean and chapter of the same, (and) the clergy and people among the Irish A.D. 1369"—add that the visitation for Droghda deanery was to be held in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, for clergy 28 May, for people 29 May; for Atrium Dei deanery in St. Mary's, Atrium Dei, for clergy 1 June, for people, as regards the execution of the office of the apparitor of Atrium Dei, 2 June, and as regards that of the apparitor of Loueth, 4 June; for Dundalke deanery, for clergy 5 June, for people 6 June. It is also stated that letters similar to the above were issued for the deaneries of Atrium Dei and Dundalke.

165. Citation of [William (MacCormack)], Bishop of Ardagh (Ardacaden. 10 March, 1369. Ardakaden.). f. 34v.

He is to appear in the chapel of the manor of Tarmefechyn on 21 March, to answer concerning the petition of Sir John Offyne, who had been presented by the king to the vicarage of Granard, and concerning certain charges made against him, and to show cause why proceedings should not be taken before the Pope for his deposition.

Mutilated at the beginning. Some words, now lost, are taken from Bishop Reeves's copy.

166. Acts before the archbishop in the chapel of the manor of 21 March, 1369. Tarmefeghyn, in the cause of Sir John Offyne, chaplain of the diocese of Meath, against William (MacCormack), Bishop of Ardagh (Ardacaden.). f. 34v.
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Hosep Ohoghy, messenger of the archbishop, certified the delivery of the citation (no. 165). The bishop did not appear, and was cited to appear in St. Ronan’s Church, Drumeskyn, 22 April.

Ends: “Presentibus magistris Patricio ecclesie Ardmachane decano, Patricio Omukeghan (?), ejusdem ecclesie canonico, Bartholomeo Dullard ecclesie Lymericenis canonico et aliis.”

167. Account in regard to Kilmone (in title Kilmone). f. 35.

1429 (?). Richard Asheborne, receiver of the rent, accounts for (onerat se) £31 21d. (lower down, in a different hand £31 16d.) for the year beginning 24 December, 1427. Of this he has credit (exonerat se) by warrants, (1) 19 November, 1427, for 36s. 8d.; (2) 20 January, 1428, for 20s.; (3) 7 April, 1428, for 10s.; (4) 13 December, 1427, for £11: also by an indenture made between Richard Whit and him, £6 10s. 2d.; also in expenses at Kylmon on two occasions during the metropolitical visitation of Midia in 1427, 1 mark. He also prays allowance (allocationem) for 2s. 8d. to Alice Bayard which the primate granted in charity, and for 20s. which the primate spent at Kylmone in his metropolitical visitation about the end of his first year (?), in 1430. Also he paid the tithes of Donbyldy in expenses at the same time, 1 mark, and by various warrants £10 12d., [..] 9 (?) marks in regard to Cruys, and it is about £8 in arrear. He renders (reddit) exactions (exactiones) of Kylmone in his time for which he prays allowance, viz.: ¿ carucate of [John] Cusak, 2s., and the farms of the following: the late John Coft, 4s. 8d.; William Tuyt, 6s. 8d.; the late Robert Bulhed, 3s. 6d.; Thomas Wate, 7s. 6d.; John Stalloun, 24s.; William Lacy, 3s. 4d.; Thomas Donbylday—16 acres—4s.; do.—25 acres in the Rath—2s. 1d.; Richard Mynoth, 7s.; the late William Clardoun, 6s.; William Bege, 6s.; Nicholas Rede, 2s. 8d.; John Blake, 6s. 6d.; William Coke, 2s. 6d.; William Bulhed, 3s. 4d.; Richard Asheborne, 7s. 6d.; Richard Algan, 12d.; Thomas Wottoun, 6s. 8d. Sum, £5 6s. 11d. He also prays allowance for the repairs and [..] to the following lands: farm of William Frensh, 6s., farm of 25 acres in the Rath, 6s. 3d.; repair of Nicholas Rede’s house, 6s. 8d.; the farm of the late Robert Broun, 18s.; the farm of John Bryse, 8s. 8d. Sum, 45s. 7d.

The indications of date are conflicting, the account purporting to cover the year 1427–8, while lower down expenditure for the year 1430 appears to be mentioned. Perhaps in the latter place we should read ‘spondebat’ for ‘spendebat,’ a promise to pay the sum named being recorded, in which case it was not due till the year following the drawing up of the document. Or the meaning may be that allowance was to be made in the account for 1430 for money paid at an earlier date.

168. Letter of (Archbishop) John (Swayne) to his commissary Sir 20 March, 1432. Donald Okellachan, prior of the colidei. f. 35°.
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Commands him to levy the procurations due for his last visitation, and orders all whose procurations are due, especially Sir T. Oloucheran, to give him satisfaction concerning them.

169. Appointment by the same of of John Bernivale of F[...]. shenston 25 [...]. 1431 × 1432. as seneschal and principal receiver (receptorem) of the manor of Kylmo[n]. f. 35v.

The year is given as 10 Henry VI, i.e. 1 September 1431—31 August 1432.

170. Document almost entirely torn away. f. 36.

5 March, 1365. Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

The year in the date is lost; but all the other documents on the leaf are dated between February and May, 1365.

171. Grant to M [...], clerk of the archbishop, of a pension of 3 marks a 21 March, 1365. year, of which 30s. were chargeable on the tithes of Rathcoull near Dromyne and 10s. on the issues of the curacy of Testa [...], in the deanery of Atrim Dei.

Dated at Droghda.

172. Grant to John Weneloke in farm, on a lease of six years from 8 April, 1365. 25 December, of a carucate of the archbishop's land of the Dallys, at a rent of 5 marks a year and the accustomed services and burdens.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

173. Protestation concerning payment of the dues of common service of 23 February, 1365. the Apostolic Camera. f. 36.

States that the archbishop, in the presence of his notary public and others, protested that he was ready to give satisfaction for such dues according to the means (facultates) of his church, and that for that purpose he had within a month past appointed Master Patrick Orechgi, canon of Armagh, his proctor.


A notarial certificate followed, of which only a few words remain.

174. Letter to Stephen Cor, his receiver at Kylmon, or [...]. f. 36v.

26 April, 1365. Out of the next money received there, at 24 June, he is to deliver to John Clerke, rector of Clonmore, 10 marks in part payment of tithes of Clonmore due by the archbishop last autumn, and he is to make allowance (allocancia) for such payment in his next account.

175. Letters patent appointing Master Gydo Okene, clerk of the church 3 May, 1365. of Armagh, proctor of that church for making known
throughout his diocese and province the indulgences granted to benefactors of the
church, and ordering all rectors, vicars, and parochial chaplains to assist
and protect him and his clerks, questors (questores).

Dated at Dromeskyn.

176. Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Armagh.

2 May, 1365. Commend Guydo Okene and his fellow-questuaries (questuarii)
to them, directing them to admit them to their churches and chapels,
preferring them to all other questuaries, and calling together their parishioners
to hear them. Suspensions and interdicts published in their churches or
chapels are relaxed while the questuaries are there.

177. Inventory of goods of [Sir Peter . . . ].

5 November, [ . . . ]. He possessed 4 gowns (juppas) worth 10s., 1 maser 2s.,
4 planketes 20d., 1 chest (capsam) 10d., a presse 8 (?) [d.], 1 portion (particulam)
of Doctor de Lira 2s., 1 basin and ewer 20[d.], in money 12d.,
2 candlesticks 4d., 9 spoons 4s., 1 silver cup 2s.

There was owed to him by Robert Birford, brasier for [ . . . ] for which
the same Sir Peter has a brass pot in pledge, by Richard Palmer 3s., by [ . . . ]
More for rent 4s., by Richard Browne for rent 3s. 4d., by Nicholas Bowcher
[do.] 12d., by Johanna Tyt do. 12d., by Patrick Colgyn do. 6d., by Maria Hoper
do. 6d., by Katherine Rogan do. 2d., by Benny do. 6d., by Jone Tyberoun
widow do. 12d., by Master William Somerw[ell] do. 9s. Sum, 43s.

He owed to Sir Henry Colyne, chaplain, 4d., to John Kyntone, clerk of
St. Peter's, Drogheda, for stipend 4s. 8d., to Robert Collyne 5d., to William Davy
12d., to Robert Talbot for a cup 7s., to Margaret Browne for 9 spoons 4s.
Sum, 17s. 5d.

About five items in the list of goods and a few words elsewhere are lost
through mutilation.

178. Testament of the same.

He is to be buried in the chapel of the B.V.M. in St. Peter's, Drogheda. He
makes the following legacies: For prayers for his soul, his portifolium;
Sir Nicholas Manyne, chaplain, his second gown and a pair of knives
(cultellorum); Sir Henry Paton, vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda, his red
hood (rubium capicium) and a portion of Doctor de Lira; Alice Tanner, his
cousin, a basin and ewer, a gown of blue (blodii) colour, and a silver spoon;
Sir John Mavesyn, chaplain, his better gown, a pair of knives, and a silver
spoon; Sir Edmund Cusak, chaplain, a gown; Peter FitzJone, a silver spoon.
His executor, Master Henry Paton, vicar of St. Peter's, is to dispose of the rest
of his goods for the good of his soul.

179. Document relating to the appointment of a Chancellor of
End of 1367. Armagh.
States that in a vacancy of the dignity, the right of appointment having lapsed to the archbishop, by his authority Patrick (O’Corry) the dean, and all the chapter except Maurice Okorry (also written Okory) provided Master Odo M’donin, prior of the coldei of the chapter—then absent as proctor at the Roman curia—as chancellor, that his proctor Patrick Orethi, canon of Armagh, was inducted and installed, and that the archbishop confirmed the election. The chapter then stated that the chancellorship had no revenue in spirituals, and in temporals nothing but a small (medium) carucate of land near Armagh, worth not more than 20s. a year, and that Odo would therefore probably not accept office, since he could not retain with it his rectory of Tamlactglyid. On their petition the archbishop annexed the rectory to the chancellorship during Odo’s tenure of that dignity. His letters to that effect, sealed by him, were taken to Armagh by the dean, and were sealed by the chapter. After inspection of the letters Odo assented to the provision.

Incomplete, breaking off at the end of a page.

Odo was commended to the Pope as proctor 20 January, 1367 (no. 130), and the chancellorship became vacant by the confirmation of Peter O’Carolan as Dean of Derry, 30 July, 1367 (no. 103). Since the appointment had lapsed to the archbishop, the present document must be at least as late as November of the same year (C. Lat. c. 23 in Mansi, Conc., xxii. 1011).


Thomas M’bloscayd, de facto incumbent of the deanery, having failed to appear in opposition to the postulation made thereto, is declared contumacious and debarred from further opposition by sentence delivered in the church of St. [Nicholas, Dundalk]. The archbishop has¹ been certified of the general citation mentioned in his letter to the comarb of St. Kynnichus (no. 187), and sends a mandate for a fresh general citation to Master John Ocukye, canon of Derry, and others, the text of which is said to follow, but does not appear.

In the date only the month is legible. It seems to be fixed by no. 186, a document of similar purport, and nos. 187, 188, which are apparently the letter and mandate here referred to.


5 January, 1366. The letter of Dullard on behalf of one who claimed to have been provided to Clonmor has been received. By counsel of Masters Peter Okerwyllan and John Strode the archbishop replies that he will place no obstacle in the way of the provision being carried into effect; it will be arranged (ordinabitur) that the archbishop’s nephew Maurice (Sweteman) shall not be a danger to the provisor; as regards the judgement of the king’s court the archbishop will not burden (gravabimus) him there, but “ipsum salvum

¹At this place the ms. is difficult to read. Perhaps ‘not’ should be inserted after ‘has.’ The certificate of the general citation is not mentioned in no. 187.

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fieri voluntate nostra declarabitur.” The archbishop cannot fix a date for consummating these things, until he returns from Carlyngford, after carrying out his business and that of (the diocese of) Down there.

The year is omitted in the date. But the document belongs to a period when the see of Down was vacant, and before O’Carolan became Dean of Derry (31 July, 1367: see nos. 103, 104). It therefore falls between the death of Richard Calf (October, 1365: see no. 85) and the accession of William White.

182. Document partly illegible. f. 38v.

16 May, 1371. [. . .] having been cited on a charge of perjury and other matters and not appearing is pronounced contumacious and excommunicated in the chapel of [. . .] by the archbishop.

Ends: “Presentibus magistro Johanne Strode rectore de Stabanan, magistro Arthuro ecclesie nostre Ardnamachane canonicum (sic), Willielmo Adam clericio rectore de Keen testibus ad hoc specialiter rogatis. Et ego W. Mole publicus auctoritate apostolica et imperiali, etc.”

183. Proceedings in St. Nicholas’ Church (Dundalk) before the archbishop, 30 July, 1367. concerning the postulation of Master Peter Okerwlan, Chancellor of Armagh, as Dean of Derry. f. 38r.

A proctor appeared, and a certificate (certificatorio) was exhibited, containing “the said mandate” (no. 188?) and a form of execution, and sealed by the Abbot and canons regular of the monastery or Cella Nigra of Derry (Derea). No one appearing to answer the citation all objectors are pronounced contumacious and excluded from further opposition to the postulation. The latter is confirmed—the right having devolved upon the archbishop—and Okerwlan is dispensed as in no. 103 and ordered to be inducted. The sentence of contumacy and the decree of confirmation and dispensation are given in full.

There are several indications that this is the latter part of a fuller record, e.g., the opening words, “Quibus die et loco,” and such phrases as “the said mandate” and “the said proctor.” It was probably intended to be read as a continuation of no. 186.

184. Examination of three witnesses on four articles. f. 39.

15 June, 1367. The second witness (name lost) on art. 1 says that [Simon, Bishop of Derry,] was excommunicated for over ten years in the diocese of Derry and elsewhere, and that this was well known in the dioceses of Derry and Armagh and the neighbouring churches among the Irish; on art. 2, agrees with first witness; on art. 3, says that he saw a daughter of Benmay (also written Benny), nurtured by her, of whom the bishop was the reputed father, that he believes Affrica bore a son to the bishop, which is well known in the diocese of Derry, and on other points agrees with the last witness; on
art. 4, says that it is notoriously true. The third witness, Master Maurice Okacidi, canon of Armagh, on art. 1 says he heard it from Master Peter and others; on arts. 2, 3 says that he heard that they were true; of art. 4, about the son of the carpenter (fabri), he knows nothing.

The earlier part of this document, containing the evidence of the first witness, has been omitted, probably through the loss of a leaf. The opening lines of what remains are much mutilated.

The document appears to be a record of the examination of witnesses mentioned in no. 185: the accused person was a bishop, and, it would seem, of Derry; and articles 1, 3 refer to charges similar to those which were brought against Simon. Hence the date, which is illegible, may be assumed to have been that of no. 185.

185. Sentence in the case of the postulation of Master Peter Okerrulan to the deanery of Derry.

15 June, 1387. The deanery being vacant by the death of Master Donat Okerrulan, Peter, his natural and legitimate son, was postulated by John Ochayge, in his own name and as proctor of Sir Joseph, Archdeacon of Derry, and principal (principalioris) person resident in the chapter, by Augustine M'thayd comarb of St. Kynnicus and canon of Derry, by Master Gilbert Odubanaygh proctor of Master Patrick Okorry, Dean of Armagh and canon of Derry, in his own name and as proctor, and by Paul M'werga, canon of Derry. Peter accepted the postulation, and both he and the postulants desired confirmation from the archbishop—[on the ground], as it seems to be said,¹ that Brother Simon, Bishop of Derry, was suspected of perjury, and was a notorious fornicator, and because from the beginning of his episcopate he was under sentence of greater excommunication (1) both in the Roman curia and in Ireland, by apostolic authority, for non-payment of common service to the camera of the Apostolic See for his provision, and (2) by authority of the presidents of the church of Armagh for notorious concubinages and adulteries, and for non-payment of fines (muleta) imposed upon him therefor by the same. The archishop accordingly cited the bishop to show cause why confirmation should not issue. As he refused to appear, and did not appear on the day named, he was pronounced contumacious, and evidence was given of his excommunication and of his fornication, &c. Sentence (quoted in full) was then given that confirmation of the postulation, with dispensation if this should be expedient, belonged to the archbishop, and order was made that Master Augustine (Mac Teague), comarb of St. Kynnycus in the diocese of Derry, should cite Master Tomlinus M'ploscayd, de facto incumbent of the deanery, and the other canons of Derry.

This is a record of the proceedings more summarily related in no. 187, and the date (which is not given) is clearly the same as that of the companion document.

¹ A good deal is here lost by mutilation.
Proceedings in the case of the postulation of Master Peter Okerballan 12 July, 1367. (in title Okerbellan) to the deanery of Derry before the archbishop in the church of St. Nicholas, Dundalk. f. 40.

Master John Kenan appeared as proctor of the canons of Derry. Proof having been given of the mandate to Master Augustine (Mac Teague), comarb of St. Kynnicus, for the citation of Thomas Mc polyscaid (also written Mc ploiscaid) by name and of others concerned in general terms, and of its execution, and none appearing, Mc ploiscaid was pronounced contumacious and excluded from further opposition. It was also decreed that a further citation should be made in Derry cathedral for all concerned to appear in the same place on 30 July.

A note states that copies of the mandates for the general and special citation are on the next page.

187. Mandate to Master Augustine Mc thayg, comarb of St. Kynnicus 15 June, 1367. and canon of Derry, with certificate of execution (certificatorium) of the same. f. 40'.

The mandate states that Master John Kenan, clerk of the diocese of Armagh, proctor of the canons of Derry, had applied to the archbishop for confirmation of the postulation of Master Peter Okerwalan, canon of Derry, to the deanery: that Simon, Bishop of Derry, having been cited to show cause why it should not be confirmed, did not appear, and was pronounced contumacious; and that the archbishop decreed that the right of confirmation had devolved upon him and that the cause should be proceeded with. He commands Augustine to cite Thomas Mc bloscaigye by name, wherever he should be found, and all others concerned in general terms, in Derry cathedral, to appear in the church of St. Nicholas, Dundalk, on 12 July, if they wished to oppose the postulation.

Dated at Tarmecfeclyn.

The writer of the certificate states that Mc blayge (sic) was found in the chamber of Brother Simon, Bishop of Derry, in his manor of the church of Accadufaychi, diocese of Derry, the writer knowing that he did not reside at Derry cathedral, and that he there cited him by name on 28 June.

He sealed the certificate with the common seal of the chapter of Derry and dated it at the church of Accadufaythi, 28 June.


States that Thomas Mc bloscaid, de facto incumbent of the deanery, and others concerned had been cited and had not appeared, and that Mc bloscaid had been declared contumacious and excluded from further opposition to the postulation of Master Peter Okerballan, canon of Derry, to the deanery
of the same. The archbishop orders the above, as his commissaries, to cite, by a general proclamation in Derry cathedral, all who wish to oppose confirmation thereof to appear before him in St. Nicholas' Church, Dundalk, on 30 July.

Dated at Dundalk.

189. Letter [of the archbishop, guardian of the spiritual] jurisdiction [of 19 February, 1366. the dioecese of Down, sede vacante], to the clergy of that dioecese.

States that the Prior of the house of St. Peter at Newtown near Tym, dioecese of Meath, has informed the archbishop that his house is in great need of repair, and that the archbishop saw this himself on his last metropolitical visitation of the house. He therefore gives direction and grants indulgence as in no. 176, 149.

Dated in the city of Down.

190. Certificate of the appointment of Sir John Haket, priest, as rector 21 February, 1366. of the church of Nedrum in the dioecese of Down, "sede vacante ex resignatione." f. 41.

The church was vacant by the resignation of Sir Maurice McKerly, made with a view to exchanging it with Haket for the church of St. Tassanus of Rathcolp in the same dioecese. The archbishop, as guardian of the spiritual jurisdiction, collated the church to him, invested him by tradition of his ring, instituted him, and ordered that he should be inducted by the archdeacon or his official.

Dated at the city of Down.

191. Certificate of the appointment of [Sir Maurice McKerly], priest, to 21 February, 1366. the church of St. Tassanus of Rathcolp (also written Rathcolpe).

In the same terms, mutatis mutandis as no. 190.

192. Letter to the vicars of Tuyna and Clonfechena. f. 41*.

3 March, 1366. They are commanded to denounce as under sentence of greater excommunication at mass on Sundays and festivals Donald Okarry, who has invaded the archbishop's lands of Clondawyll, and to place his subjects under ecclesiastical interdict; and to continue doing so till he leaves the lands and gives satisfaction for the injury done to the archbishop and his subjects. They are also commanded to call on Donald, Terence (?) and Eugenius Oneyll, by whose authority Okarri acted, to expel him from the

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1 This may perhaps indicate that Robert de Aketoun (see no. 85) had resigned the see, whether before or after consecration. He was not recognized by the Pope, who provided William White in succession to Richard Calf. But White does not seem to have been consecrated till July 1366, or later (Papal Petitions i. 530).
lands and to compel him to give satisfaction within ten days from the date of this letter. Otherwise the sons of Oneyll shall themselves be put under interdict.

Dated at Down.

193. Letter to the Prior of the Purgatory of St. Patrick at Loghderge (in 15 March, 1366. title Loghdearg) in the diocese of Clocher and all others, cleres and laymen, of the province of Armagh. f. 41v.

The archbishop commends to their hospitality John Bonham and Guidus Cissy, pilgrims who desire to visit the Purgatory.

Dated in the city of Down.


194. Grant to Richard Clyntoun of an annual pension of 20s. for the life c. April (?), 1366. of the archbishop, of which 10s. is from messuages on the north of St. Patrick's Church, Trym, and three acres of land attached to them, and the rest from the archbishop's coffers. f. 41v.

He is also to get a robe when the archbishop gives robes to his knights.

Dated in the city [of Down].

In the date only the year—1366 (O.S.)—is legible. If, as seems likely, 'the city' is Down, the letter must be of about the same date as the other letters on the leaf (nos. 190–193). It is, however, at least as late as 25 March, the first day of 1366 (O.S.). All the archbishop's letters from 19 February to 13 May are dated at Down (nos. 15, 27, 189–193). He was at Termonfeckin on 7 February (no. 113), and at Dromiskin 12 June (no. 70).

195. Progress of visitations of the diocese. f. 42.

1370, 1371. In 1370 the dean and chapter were visited at Armagh on 13 [May]; the colidei and clergy and people on the days and at the places mentioned in their citations. In the deanery of Drogchda the visitation was held at St. Peter's Church, Drogchda, on the 27th of same month; in the deanery of Atrium Dei at St. Mary’s, Atrium Dei, for the clergy on the 28th, and for the people on the 29th; in the deanery of Dundalke on the 31st.

In 1371 the dates were as follows: dean and chapter 11 May; colidei 13 May; clergy 15 May; clergy of Tullachoge deanery 16 May; laity of the deaneries of Erthyr and Tullachoge, on the days assigned to the clergy of the same.

The month for 1370 is supplied from no. 202.

196. Acquittance, acknowledging that on his metropolitical visitation of 1 June, 1374. Meath, he received from Bishop Stephen (Wall) and the clergy of Meath £10 in part payment of procurations for the metropolitical visitation of the year 1373, by the hands of Sir Richard Molys, principal receiver. f. 42.

197. Acquittance, acknowledging the receipt from Sir William, Prior, and 19 July, 1379. the Convent of Louth 8 marks as payment for the tithes (in
pretio de decimis) of Tarmefogyyn sold by them to the archbishop in the name of procurations due to the archbishop at his ordinary visitation on the date of the acquittance.

Dated in the manor of Dromeskyyn.

198. Mandate (from an Archbishop of Armagh unnamed) to Roger Sway[n].

He is to pay 2 marks to the Prior of Loueth in part payment for tithes sold by him to the archbishop, retaining this document in lieu of acquittance.

199. Citation of [Simon, Bishop of Derry].

31 July, 1367. States that the bishop intruded Thomas Mcbloscaich into the deanery of Derry after the case concerning the confirmation of the postulation had begun, thereby displaying contempt for the jurisdiction of the church of Armagh and incurring sentence of greater excommunication. He is cited, and commanded to cite Mcbloscaich, who was his partner in the premises, to appear in the church of St. Nicholas, Dundalke, on the [blank] after the Assumption of B.V.M. (15 August), to show cause why the archbishop should not declare them to be under sentence of greater excommunication.

Dated at Dromeskyyn.

The early part is mutilated.

A note follows, "* Require in principio secundi folii.'

200. Letters patent concerning the confirmation of the postulation of 15 June (?), 1367. Master Peter Okerwlan, Chancellor of Armagh, to the deanery of Derry.

State that Master John Kenan, clerk of the diocese of Armagh, appeared before the archbishop in the chapel at Tarmfechyn on 24 May, and presented letters of proxy from the chapter of Derry and the decree of postulation—the tenor of which is said to follow but does not appear—and prayed confirmation thereof. The archbishop thereupon by letters patent—the tenor of which is said to follow, but does not appear—caused Simon, Bishop of Derry, to be cited to appear in the parish church of Tarmfechyn on the first juridic day after Trinity Sunday (13 June) to show cause why the petition should not be granted. On that day proof was given of the service of the citation and of the refusal of Simon to appear; and as he did not appear he was pronounced contumacious, and the archbishop found that the right of confirmation had devolved upon him. He gives sentence and has definitively decreed that Thomas Mcbloscaid, de facto incumbent of the deanery, be cited by name, wherever he is found, and all others concerned in general terms in Derry cathedral, and issues letters to that effect to Master Augustine Mcthaige, comarb of—

Breaks off at the end of the page.
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A clause interpolated into the text states that the letters of proxy of Kenan and the decree of postulation immediately followed this document, obviously on the succeeding leaf, now lost. A note adds that the citation of Simon was copied at the beginning of 'fol. vii.'

The date, supposing that the lost portion did not record proceedings subsequent to those here mentioned, is obviously the same as that of no. 187—the letter of citation last referred to in the document.

201. Letter of Edward (III) to the sheriff of Loueth. f. 43.

18 March, 1370. He is to have proclamation made in the plain (plano) of the county and wherever else in the territory he may deem it expedient, that no ecclesiastical person, under heavy forfeit to the crown (forisfactura nostra), shall sell any tithe for next year to any idle man (otioso) or Irishman, but that all such tithes shall be kept for the king's lieutenant William de Wyndesore.

Ends: "Teste Willielmo &c. (as no. 39) apud Tamelyn" &c.

202. Citation for the ordinary visitation of the diocese of Armagh among the Irish. f. 43.

17 April, 1370. Master Patrick Ocorry, dean, is commanded to appear and to cite the canons of the chapter to appear on 13 May, to cite the colidei of the cathedral, the chaplains serving in the city, and the clergy of the deanery of Ardmac for 14 May, also laics from all parishes of the same for 15 May, at the cathedral; and to have the clergy and people of the deanery of Tulaghog cited for 16 May at the church of Clonfekena.

Dated in the manor of Drummeskyn.

203. Commission to Masters [. . .] and Patrick Ocorry, Dean of Armagh, to hold the visitation (no. 202). f. 43*.

Dated in the manor of Dromeskyn.

204. Citation for the ordinary visitation of the deanery of Drogheda. f. 43*.

15 May, 1370. The dean of the deanery, John Bagoke, vicar of Portluran, is to cite the clergy, and laity from every parish, to appear at St. Peter's, Drogheda, on 22 May.

Dated in the manor of Dromeskyn.

205. Letter to [the Dean of Armagh]. f. 44.

9 September, 1367. In reply to a letter, received the previous night when he was in bed, asking absolution for Ohandeloyn and Donald (O'Neill), he says that after frequent absolutions, oaths taken, and pledges given by Ohandeloyn they acted worse than before, and are now excommunicated for continual rebellions. He therefore cannot absolve them without counsel from magnates (majores de terra), friends of himself and the Church, who are busy with the
harvest (circa autumpnum), and without security that the offences will not be repeated. He wishes to speak with his correspondent before sending his messenger to the curia; when he comes they can consider the renewal of peace with the malefactors.

Dated at Dromeskyn.

He could wish (vellemus) to write a letter of warning (comminatorie) to Niallan, and to take proceedings against him in the form of the Church, but on account of the tyranny of the two mentioned above it would be impossible to find a messenger who would dare to make the journey.

The year is not given. But the letter from the dean to which this is an answer seems to have been the earlier of the two mentioned in no. 94, the latter being that of 13 September to which no. 96 is a reply.

206. Acquittance, acknowledging the receipt from Master Patrick (O'Corry).  
1367. Dean of Armagh, through Master Patrick M'umcugan, of the rent of the mensal lands at Armagh for 1367—20s. f. 44.

Dated in the manor of Dromeskyn.

A note adds that at the same date a similar acquittance was given to Master Patrick Oreychi for 20 marks, 20d.; and that he swore to execute faithfully the office of seneschal, in the presence of Masters Arthur M'brun, official of the church of Armagh, Patrick M'umcughan, John Kenan, and the writer, James Scotelare. This was done before the primate in his chamber, and Master Patrick was ordered to warn the tenants that they must pay their rents, or else be [ejected?].

207. Note. f. 44*.

6 January, 1368. Gives an account of the murder of [ ... ] in the orchard (pomarium) of George Telinge, his servant (administer), when he was in the act of blessing the fruit.

Partly illegible.

208. Letter to Brother Simon, Bishop of Derry. f. 44*.

1 July, 1370. Cites him to appear in Armagh cathedral on 15 July, to make payment of 10 marks due, by his oath, for the redemption of his penance, and 4½ marks and eels, rent due for the manor of Kyllareo, which he held in farm of the archbishop, for the three terms last past, and to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for perjury.

The summary of this document and no. 209 has been made from Bishop Reeves's copy. They are now almost illegible, the page having been injured by the use of a re-agent.


Cites him to appear in Armagh cathedral on 11 July, to pay all money
collected by him for the archbishop, and render account thereof, and to treat with the archbishop and his fellow-members of the chapter, concerning the affairs of the church of Armagh. He is to send an escort of his men with the bearer, who is also carrying a letter to (Simon) Bishop of Derry.

Dated at the Lake near Armagh.

See note on no. 208.

210. Note (?). f. 45.

Only the words "[perpet]uo vicario ecclesie beate Marie de mandelun-[stoun]" are legible. "beate Marie" is crossed out.

211. Citation for an ordinary visitation. f. 45.

4 June, 1367. Sir Walter Haddesor', vicar of Dunler, dean of Droghda, is to cite the clergy of his deanery for 21 June, and laity from every parish for 22 June, at St. Peter’s Church, Droghda.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

A note states that on the same day similar letters were issued to Sir Thomas Louragh, vicar of St. Mary’s, Mandelvillesstoun, dean of Atrium Dei, the clergy of which deanery were to be visited on 25 June and the people on 26 June. Also to Sir Roger, parish priest of Feld, dean of Dundalk, the clergy of which deanery were to be visited on 28 June and the people on 30 June.

These three letters were handed to Gilbert the messenger on 4 June after noon in the presence of the primate, the Bishop of Down, and Master John Kenan, notary public.

A further note refers to the commission to Masters Patrick, Chancellor, and Patrick Orethy, canon of Armagh, to visit the diocese among the Irish, copied "in xv folio post illud presenti non computato."


8 October, 1371. Maurice M’smahoun having demanded that justice should be done to him by the archbishop’s tenants at Inneskene, concerning one of his men alleged to have been wounded by the latter for injuring the archbishop’s stream and fishery (pro fractura gurgitis nostri et piscarie) at […], and having appointed the above as arbiters on his side to decide the matter on 9 October, the archbishop appears to accept them as arbiters.

Some important words are illegible towards the end of the document.

213. Dates of the ordinary visitation in [1367]. f. 45. 

1367. Dean and chapter 10 [June] at the cathedral; Abbot and Convent of SS. Peter and Paul and the colidei [12 June]; [clergy] and people of the deanery of Tullachoge at Clanfetherkyl.

The year is inferred from no. 215.
214. The same for 1375.

1375. Dean and chapter, 4 June at the cathedral; Abbot and Convent of SS. Peter and Paul and the colidei, 7 June; clergy and people of Erther, 12 June, at the cathedral; clergy and people of the deanery of Tulachoge, 14 June.

215. Citation for an ordinary visitation.

26 May, 1367. Patrick Okorry, Dean of Armagh, is to appear, and to cite the chapter to appear, at the cathedral on 10 June, the Abbot and Convent of SS. Peter and Paul and the colidei of the cathedral at their accustomed places on 12 June, the clergy and laymen of the deanery of Erthy at the cathedral on 14 June, and those of the deanery of Tullachoge at the parish church of Clonfekyna on 15 June.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

216. Memorandum.

26 May, 1367. States that a letter was addressed to Gilbert O[rchan], seneschal of Armagh, to bring in (ad portandum) his rents from 1 May, and for 4s. left (dimissis) in the hands of Thomas M[moer], for the archbishop. These things are to be done within a fortnight of [blank].

217. Memorandum.

26 May, 1367. States that a letter was addressed to the vicar of Castrum Ohandeloyyn, for the rest of the cows due by [...] Ohandeloyyn, under his oath; and instructing him to warn (premuniat) Ohandeloyyn to give (reddat) pledges to the seneschal of Armagh within a month.

218. Memorandum.

26 May, 1367. States that a citation was issued, to be made by Master Patrick Orochy, canon of [Armagh], to [...] official of Armagh, Benedict Oculean official of Tullaogh, M[aster...] of Tulla]ogh, and Marcellus Omichan beadle (bedellum) of Tullaogh, to render their accounts.

Partly illegible.


States that the archbishop had issued a citation to the prior and convent and that the prior had gone into hiding to avoid personal service thereof. The citation was entrusted to a chaplain and a messenger, who found the prior and his followers. When the latter saw them he beat the chaplain and wounded him in various ways, and put fetters on the messenger, subjected him to torture (questionibus), and compelled him to eat the letter of citation with its seal of wax. The archbishop having afterwards assigned a place in the diocese of Down at which on a day fixed by him the prior and his followers were to acknowledge their offence, make amends for
it, and hear the archbishop's pleasure concerning it, they gathered a band (facta collectione) of the clerks and laymen of nearly the entire diocese, who appeared armed as for war. Among them, as a "tertius principalior" in the rebellion, was John Dommgan, pretended rector of Camlin in the diocese of Down. Two men whom the archbishop had sent beforehand to provide food, in the chapel at Viride Castrum in the diocese of Down, were killed in the presence and with the approval of Dommgan, and many were wounded. Thereupon the archbishop pronounced sentence of suspension, excommunication and interdict against the prior and all who aided him. From this sentence, as it is said, they made a frivolous appeal, without notifying the same to the archbishop, and sent Dommgan as their proctor to the Roman curia. He desired that many objections against the archbishop should be set forth in public consistory, all of which were false (que in omnibus suis partibus requiritur subjecte falsitati). For the archbishop the Pope was therefore prayed to commit to Sir Peter Flandrini, auditor of causes, all the causes to be moved by the archbishop against the prior and others concerned with him, about the spirituality and spiritual jurisdiction, possession and rebellion, &c., though they did not properly belong to the curia, and though a commission had been issued with regard to some of the premises to the Cardinal of Nimes (i.e. John de Blandiaco, Bishop of Nimes, cardinal priest of St. Mark) who was absent. The Pope gave an order granting this petition, consisting of a single sentence "written at the end of the sheet (cedule) of the commission or suspension by another hand and in a quite different character (litera)." James de Prato, who appeared as proctor for the archbishop, complained that certain documents essential to his case were detained by notaries and others in the diocese of Down and the two adjoining dioceses, and sought a remedy. The auditor commanded certain persons (not named), within six days after request is made to them to that effect on behalf of the archbishop, to admonish such of the beforementioned notaries and others whom the bearers of the command may consider it necessary to name to them, that they shall deliver the documents to the archbishop or his proctor or transmit them to the curia.

The date is not legible. But the violent proceedings described seem to belong to a period when the see of Down was vacant, and may therefore be placed in the period following October, 1365 (see no. 85), or shortly after the death of Bishop William White (August, 1368). The former date is more likely, since a case concerning vacancy of the see of Down was in progress at the curia in 1366 (see nos. 93, 138). The document was certainly earlier than 30 May, 1371, when Peter Flandrini became a cardinal (Euel i. 21).

220. Dates of an ordinary visitation.

The visitation began the Thursday after 24 June. At Drogheda the clergy were visited 1 July, and the people of the same deanery 2 July. At Atrium Dei the clergy of the part of the apparitor of Ardee (Atrium
Dei 6 July, and the people 7 July. At Louth the clergy and people of the part of apparitor of Louth 8 July. At Dundalk the clergy 9 July, and the people 10 July.

221. Mandate to Milo, Bishop of Dromore, for a metropolitical visitation 20 October, 1366. of his diocese. 

The bishop is to cite his clergy to appear on 5 November at Kyllwronaygh. Dated in the manor of Dromeskyn.

222. Commission to Masters Peter Okerbyllan, Chancellor, and Patrick 4 [June,] 1367. Oreghigi (in title Orechy), canon, of Armagh, to hold a visitation in the cathedral, of the cathedral and the diocese among the Irish.

Dated in the manor at Tarmefeghyn.

By alterations of the text indicated in the margin and between the lines this document is transformed into a commission to Cornelius Olorkan, canon of Armagh, and Nemias Mcmolmartyn, vicar of Kylmor in the diocese of Kilmore (Triburnen.), to hold a metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Kilmore.

That the commission was issued in June appears to be established by nos. 211, 215.


They are commanded to appear in the chapel of the manor at Tarmefeghyn on 19 March to render account of the subsidy lately granted to the archbishop by the clergy of the diocese among the English, of which they were collectors.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

224. Acquittance acknowledging receipt from Sir Yvar Mcgawyn, the 15 June, 1365. archbishop's receiver of rents at Armagh, of 9 marks 8s. in money, and flesh, beer, &c., of the estimated value of 5 marks, 7d. f. 47. Dated at the Lake near Armagh.

225. Acquittance acknowledging receipt from the same of 7 marks 46 4d. 27 September, 1365. for the term at 1 May, and by the hands of Matthew Bulbeke 23s. 4d. f. 47.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

226. Acquittance acknowledging receipt from Magnellus Omychan, 27 September, 1365. collector at Tulachoge, in value (pretio) and in money, 20s. 4d., to which amount he was in arrear according to the account rendered by him to the Dean of Armagh at Tulachoge. f. 47.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

227. Letter to Master William Morice, Archdeacon of Armagh, or his 22 December, 1365 (?). official. f. 47.
States that the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Kylmaynan in Ireland has presented Sir Thomas Conlagh, priest, to the vicarage of Kylmedymoke. The archdeacon is to make the usual inquiries in the deaneries of Droghda, Atrium Dei, and Dundalke.

Dated at Dromesky.

The date is given as 1365 and the fifth year of Sweteman's consecration. It therefore lies between 17 November, 1365, and 24 March, 1366. It is further defined as the Monday before the feast of 'Nat[...].' The only 'Nativity' within the limits mentioned is Christmas, 1365, and the Monday before it was the 22 December. But the letters 'Nat' are doubtful.

228. Letter to the Bishop of [. . .] the archbishop's suffragan.  f. 48.

16 February, 1364. States that the archbishop in his metropolitical visitation of the diocese had discovered that by sentence of commissaries of the bishop, based on false evidence, the marriage of Walter and Johanna had been pronounced null; that the archbishop had quashed that sentence, declared Walter and Johanna to be man and wife and their children legitimate, and warned them, under penalty of greater excommunication, to come together within fifteen days. Learning that Johanna had not obeyed this monition he caused the bishop to warn her to do so within eight days after the foregoing fifteen, and in the event of her continued disobedience required him to denounced her as excommunicate throughout his diocese. Since she is still obdurate he now commands the bishop to warn all his subjects not to communicate with her in any way, and if this monition is not obeyed (alioquin) he is to cause Johanna and all keeping company with her—the king, his consort and their children alone excepted—to be excommunicated with all solemnity until she returns to her duty and he has other order from the archbishop.

229. Licence to Sir Richard Hoper, priest, rector of Kilkerly, to be absent
29 March, 1365. from his cure for the purpose of study.  f. 48.

Dated at Tarmefeghyn.

230. Document all but a few words of which is lost.  f. 48'

March, 1365 or 1364. Dated at Tarmefechyn.

The year is given as 1364 (O. S.). Since the day of the month is lost this is ambiguous. But 1365 (N. S.) is probably correct, since the archbishop was certainly at Ternoskeckin for a considerable part of March in that year (see no. 148, note). We have no dated documents for 1364, unless this be one.

231. Letters to Masters Patrick Orethgi, canon of Armagh, and
20 February, 1365. Robert Derby, the archbishop's proctor at the Roman curia.  f. 48'

Commissions them as his proctors for visiting the Holy See. They are to appear before the Pope's chamberlain in his name, and are to obtain letters of acquaintance for the performance of the visit, and a dispensation in regard to any perjury or irregularity he may incur in connexion with it.
Dated at Dromeskyn.

232. Letter to the Dean, Chancellor, prior of colidei, and all others of Armagh cathedral.

1363 × 1366. States that the archbishop had received letters from the Duke of Clarence, son and lieutenant of the king in Ireland, at the time of his last coming (a tempore ultimo adventus) to Ireland, informing him that though peace had been restored by indenture up to 1 May between the duke and Oneyll, yet within that term Oneyll had taken possession of the horses (equicum) of Geoffrey Whyt, the duke’s constable at Viride Castrum, and praying him to excommunicate Oneyll and his accomplices until satisfaction is made. Accordingly the archbishop commands the above to admonish Oneyll and his son Donald to make restitution to Whyt or his proctor within fifteen days, and if they shall despise their admonitions, to denounce them as excommunicate in the cathedral and in all other churches of the diocese among the Irish on Sundays and festivals at mass, and not to cease therefrom till the horses are restored.

Apparantly breaks off at the end of the page.

233. Letter [to William (White), Bishop of Down, for a metropolitical visitation of his diocese].

Dated in the manor of Dromeskyn.

The greater part of this document seems to have been written on a leaf now lost between ff. 48, 49. Of the portion on f. 49, only parts of a few lines, including the date, remain. Its character is inferred from the title of no. 234, and the note following it.

234. Letters of citation to William (White), Bishop of Down, "if he refuse to accept the preceding citation."¹

Dated in the manor of Drummeskyn.

A note states that on 24 January a letter was issued for a visitation of the bishop and chapter on 15 March and of the clergy and people on 18 and 19 March respectively.

235. Memorandum.

1368. States that the first citation was handed to the Bishop of Down by the Archdeacon of Down. It appointed the visitation of the bishop and chapter for 7 February, of the clergy of the deanery of Lescalle for 8 February, and of the people of the same for 9 February. It was dated 24 December (1367). The bishop refused to receive it.

The date is inferred from no. 234.

¹ In the heading only.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

236. Letters patent. f. 49.

2 January, 1368. Notify that Sir John Logan, Archdeacon of Down, against whom charges had been brought by W(illiam White) Bishop of Down, first appealed (provocavit) to the metropolitical court last summer, and afterwards in regard of (ex) different charges, and especially in regard of (a) a sentence of excommunication passed upon him by the bishop, after and contrary to the appeal, appeared on two occasions. His appeals were received and are still undecided in the archbishop's court.

Dated in the manor of Drummeskyn.

237. Letter to the Bishop of Derry. f. 49v.

14 February, 1368. The archbishop notifies that by advice of [....], men learned in the law, and with the consent of the Dean of Derry [he had .... as regards some purpose] for which (ad quod) the bishop was to be (fueritis) cited to appear before him on this occasion up to (hac vice .... usque ad) the first juridic day after [....] with regard to complaints which the dean made against him. The archbishop desires him (1) to confer the rectory of Ardo—which has been conferred on a man under age, a defect with which only the Pope can dispense, and is by custom conferred on a canon of Derry—upon another with the advice of the dean and chapter; (2) to give the episcopal third of his rectory of Derry to the fabric of the church, to which it is given by right (a parte juris conceditur); (3) to excommunicate Okaan and place his lordship under interdict until he give security to the dean for himself and his subjects—Okaan having been already excommunicated at the instance of the dean, but absolved by the bishop without summoning the dean; (4) under the penalties contained in the above-mentioned citation, to pay what he owes to the archbishop, in any manner that may be possible (modo possibili), to the dean in the archbishop's name, following the dean's advice about the manner (modo) of payment, viz.: 17 marks 41d. due in the time of Archbishop Richard (FitzRalph), and 52 marks, also 2 marks for procurations at the last metropolitical visitation of the diocese, held by the Dean of Armagh and Master Odo (Mc'dimin) prior of the community of the chapter of Armagh (cf. no. 122). The archbishop wonders much that the bishop does not in his official acts follow the counsel of his dean, 'without whose counsel if we could have the advantage of his presence we would do nothing of difficulty, as we did not in the past when he was with us.' The archbishop desires this letter to be communicated to the archdeacon and other members of the bishop's chapter.

Dated in the manor of Drummeskyn.

238. Memorandum. f. 49v.

1368. States that by letter dated 14 February, and handed to Gibboinus (?)
the runner, the Bishop of Clocher was cited to appear on 15 March in
St. Ronan's Church, Drummeskyn, to answer for the non-payment of
13 marks and 41d., and to show cause why he should not be punished for
breaking his oath.

The year is omitted in the date. It is assumed to have been identical with that of no. 237, which
was also written on 14 February.

239. Summons to a parliament at Kilkenny on 6 October. f. 49r.

18 August, 1375. The archbishop is to appear personally together with
proctors for the chapter of Armagh and for the clergy of the diocese.

Ends: “Teste W. &c. (as no. 111) apud Lymeryk” &c.

240 Citation of N[icholas (Allen)], Bishop of Meath, for a metropolitical

13 October, 1366. visitation of his diocease.

The bishop is to appear in the parish church of St. Patrick, Trym, on
19 January, and to cause the archdeacons of Meath (Midia) and Kenlys and
the clergy of the deanery of Trym to be cited for the same day, and laymen
from the parishes of the same deanery for 20 January. The clergy of the
other deaneries are to be warned to be ready for visitation on dates to be fixed.

Dated in the manor at Tarmefeghyn.

241. Memorandum. f. 50.

19 January, 1367. Relates proceedings before the Archbishop in the guest-
house at the House of Friars Preachers at Trym, where there appeared
Master Matthew Cromp, Archdeacon of Meath, Thomas Wythyntoun, Abbot
of St. Mary's, Trym, John Whyt, [Prior] of St. Mary's (Domus Dei),
Molynger, Brother Richard Symkoke, proctor of the Abbot of St. Thomas the
Martyr, Masters Peter Howte (?), rector of Dromconragh, and John Holleby,
of the clergy of Meath, and many others, clerks and laymen. The archbishop
explained the cause of his coming for his metropolitical visitation. The
archdeacon and others in reply stated that the Bishop of Meath died
15 January, and made some other assertions which are in part illegible. He
said also that Master Henry P[owle], archdeacon of Kenlys, had sworn the
previous Tuesday (12 January) that he had not been cited by the bishop to
undergo the metropolitical visitation of the primate. The archbishop, since
the bishop was dead, and had not received the archbishop's mandate while he
was alive, dismissed them with his blessing.

Ends: “Testibus presentibus ad premissa venerabili viro fratre Johanne
domus sancte Marie de Louth priore, magistro Petro cancellario Ardmachane,
Nicholas Bethun officiali curie Ardmachane, Galfrido Baldewyn notario
publico, magistro Johanne Strode rectore de Staghbanan et multis aliis tam
dioecesis Midensis quam [Ardmachane].”
A re-agent has been used on this document, and much of it is now illegible which Reeves succeeded in deciphering. I have therefore largely depended on his copy.

242. Citation of William (White), Bishop of Down, for a metropolitical visitation of his diocese.

The bishop and chapter are to appear on 15 March at the cathedral, the archdeacon and the clergy of the deanery of Lechale on 18 March, and laymen from the parishes of the same on 19 March in the church of the priory or cell of St. Thomas the Martyr, Down; and the clergy and people of other deaneries to be warned to be ready for visitation at dates to be assigned.

Breaks off at the end of the page.

243. Letter to [Sir John Offyn, presbyter of the diocese of Meath], canon

26 August, 1373. of the suffragan [church of Ardagh] and guardian of [the spirituality and spiritual jurisdiction of the same], which was committed (deputate) [to him by the archbishop, to] whom it belongs.

States that, three persons having been elected to [the bishopric of Ardagh], viz.: Master Charles Offerall, who presented his decree of election to the archbishop, Master Richard Offeral, dean of the same church, elected by letters sealed with the common seal of the chapter, which were presented to the same, and John Aubrey, Friar Preacher of Trym, the archbishop, before the revocation of the Bishop of Kilmore's (Tiburnen.) commission (see no. 244), directed the latter to cite the first two of the above-named to appear in Armagh cathedral on 5 September; but that after the issue of the citation the decree of election of Aubrey was shown to him. The bishop's commission having been withdrawn, he now commands [Offyn] to cite all three to appear at the above place and date.

Dated in the manor at (infra) the Lake near Armagh.

The illegible portions of this document have been conjecturally restored with the aid of no. 244.

244. Commission to Sir John Offyn, presbyter of the diocese of Meath,

26 August, 1373. canon of the church of Ardagh (Ardakaden.)

States that the archbishop had already granted Offyn custody of the spirituality and spiritual jurisdiction of the bishopric of Ardagh (Ardachaden.), vacant by the death of William (MacCormack); but afterwards, having concluded from letters of the Bishop of Kilmore (Tirburnen.) and some of his clerks that he had appropriated the revenues (vos omnia [sc. de emolumento] vobis inbursasse et vos multa recepisse), he withdrew his commission and granted the custody to the bishop. Finding by the testimony of the magnates and noble clerks of the diocese of Meath that he was deceived by the bishop and his clerks, he now reinstates Offyn. He commits
to him the duties of demanding the palfrey, ring (and) other things which by
the custom of his church belong to him by reason of the death of William,
and of demanding from the Bishop of Kilmore (Triburnen.), and by
ecclesiastical censures compelling him to render, an account of his receipts
during his tenure of the commission.

245. Letter to Niallan Mc'hergh. f. 51.
11 May, 1373 (?) The archbishop bids him not to wonder that he did not
come to the last parliament arranged to be held between them. In the
pressure of business he forgot it. He desires him to keep the peace of Christ
and His Church and the King of England, knowing certainly that some of the
English are culpable, having destroyed ecclesiastical villas of the tenants of
the Nobyr, Braktys and Dyliamstoun.

The year is not given in the date. The letter is from Sweteman; but the only ground for
supposing it to have been written in 1373 is the date of nos. 243, 244.

246. Inquisition at the Nobyr. f. 51*.
November, 1351. It was taken before Richard (Fitz Ralph) Archbishop of
Armagh, by the following jurors: John Porter, clerk, William Rede, Robert
Whyt, John Troslon, Stephen Colyn, Richard [. . . ]mount, John Porter,
Stephen Monemouth, John Rede, Stephen Neutoun, Simon Taylor, and
Henry Colyn. They found (1) that from ancient times the community of the
villa of the Nobyr elected two of the community, of whom the lord or his
seneschal selected (habet eligere) one to be provost (prepositus) of the villa;
(2) that the lord, on the death of a burgess, received from his heir a relief of
12d. ; (3) that the lord did not receive a heriot on the death of a tenant who was
a burgess from his heir; (4) that no burgess did suit to the lord's mill, against
his own will, but that all used to cut (tonsare) the corn and 'macetum'
of the mill (molař) for the lord's mill, and if not the lord distrained
therefor; (5) that the lord had not his own serjeant (servientem) within the
villa, except the serjeant of the villa who acts as serjeant for (serviet) the
lord; (6) that the provost had a Tolboll by the lord's gift for his service
(servicio); (7) that the lord's clerk of the outer court (de curia forinseca) and
of the court of hundreds had toll for his service; (8) that the provost levied
all profits (proficua) of hundreds, and gave account thereof to the lord or his
seneschal; (9) that the lord had taxes (census) from all taxable persons
(censæř) in or coming to the villa. All the above had been withheld from
Christmas, 1349, to 13 November, 1351. (10) The lord shall have from every
butcher who is not a burgess a stone weight of fat (petram sepi), receiving
therefor from the lord 4d., at 11 November. (11) The provost may (habet)
levy 11 geese at 29 September. (12) From the place (placia) of Richard

[39*]
Belmont, which is a smith's place (locus fabri), (he may levy) four horse-shoes (ferra equorum) valued at 4d. every Christmas (ad quodlibet Nat').


1362 x 1373. While [the archbishop] was sitting judicially (pro tribunali) at [Termonfeckin] on [Monday . . . . ], Thomas Britas, vicar of Mandevillston, [called] by apostolic [authority] John Taffe, son of Richard Taffe, [Sir Thomas Verdon, knight, and others], who had been cited to show cause why they should not be pronounced heretics because they had [taken possession of] the parish church of Feld and subsequently had broken a box (cistam) in the church in which the Lord's Body was kept, on the Saturday last past. [On hearing of this outrage] the archbishop had risen from his dinner table (mensa sui prandii) with the Bishop of [ . . . ] his suffragan and [ . . . . ], LL.D., and others, and hastened to the church. But Verdon and his accomplices had left, and heard of the arrival of the archbishop after supper (cenam). Meanwhile the archbishop cited [Sir Thomas Verdon and] Simon Jordan, and having seen that the door of the church and the box were broken proceeded to examine certain witnesses there present in proof of the outrage. The proceedings were then adjourned till Monday. The persons cited not appearing on that day were pronounced contumacious and heretical. Subsequently Sir Thomas went to Tarmefeghyn, where he found the archbishop. On Tuesday in the chapel of the manor of Tarmefeghyn the archbishop pronounced Sir Thomas heretical in a form of words quoted, in the presence of Masters Bartholomew, official of the Bishop of Meath, Walter de Eldon, Henry Bertyn, Master John de Strode, clerk, William Pyron, notary, Brother John Aubrey, "ad ecclesiam Droghadensem [. . . . ]" Sir Thomas Byrford and others; on which Thomas de Verdon, pretended knight, immediately replied that he pronounced the archbishop heretical. But (not)withstanding these proceedings, James, the pretended provisor, asserted that he had been cited to appear on that day with Sir William Redypak. The archbishop asserting that he had been cited for the following day (Wednesday), James, nevertheless, in the presence of the archbishop, "fecit fieri collationem principalis executoris copiam dicto archiepiscopo vel manu publica factam." Apparently a papal mandate (for the induction of James to the church of Feld ?), directed to the archbishop by Peter, Abbot of Anagni, who had been appointed executor of the Pope in this matter, was read by Bartholomew, and was compared with a copy of the same which had been put in by James, and James and William Redypak were cited to appear the next day. The copy was found to be inaccurate, especially in the substitution of the phrase "amoto quocunque detentore" for "amoto.
quocunque illicito [detentore]”; and Redypak declared his intention to prove
that it was written and falsified by James with his own hand. On Wednesday
both James and Redypak appeared.

Much of this document is illegible; and the summary is therefore tentative.
It appears to end on the verso of the leaf; but, if so, its concluding lines are
undecipherable.

The name of the archbishop does not appear, but the mention of Pyron, Strod, and Aubrey (see
index) indicates that it was Sweteman, and that the document belongs to the period before Aubrey
became Bishop of Ardagh (see no. 243).

248. Procurations and Synodals of the diocese of Armagh among the
English.

f. 52v.

Deanery of Dundalk: Dundalke 20s., Dengyn 40d., Kylkerly 40d.,
Dunbeynge 40d., Keen 40d., Philip Nugente’s Villa 3s., Verduin’s Villa 6d.,
Baron’s Villa 12d., Felda 16s. 4d., Balybalryk 2s.; sum 56s. 2d.

Procurations of Religious Persons: Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in
Ireland 8 marks, Priory of Louthe 8 marks, Priory of Atrium Dei for the
site and the church 9 marks, Priory of Dundalk for the site and the church 9
marks, Abbey of Knok 20s.; sum 35½ marks.

Deanery of Drogheda: Beaulu 6d., St. Peter’s, Drogheda 2 marks,
Balymakenny 3s. 4d., Karryk 18d., Drumsalan 3s. 4d., Berly 16d., Donany 6s.,
Rath 6s. 4d., Clonmore ½ mark; sum 55s. 8d.

Deanery of Atrium Dei: Kyllyncoole 3s. 4d., Deruyr 5s., Drumcar 16s. 4d.,
Maundevyillistoun 10s., Stabanan 16s. 4d., Dromyng ½ mark, Keppoc Vicarage
3s. 4d., Kylmadymok 16s. 4d., Smermore 3s. 4d.; sum £4 0s. 8d.

Deanery of Atrium Dei, Synodals: Louth, Kyllincoole, Dyruer, Maundeuillistoun, Athirde, Stackylynyge, Smermore, Kylmadymok, Stabanan,
Drummeynyge, 12d. each, Keppoc 6d., Drumscar, Drummeskyn, 12d. each,
Villa Moresthe Chapel, Knoc Chapel, Richard’s Villa Chapel, Senlys Chapel,
Kylpatryc, 6d. each, Clonkene 12d., Talounistoun Chapel, Serlystoun Chapel,
Arthure’s Villa Chapel, Villa of Mapastou Chapel, Clonkean, 6d. each.

Since the synodals for the deaneries of Dundalk and Drogheda do not
appear the document seems to be incomplete owing to the loss of a leaf.

249. Letter of citation of [the archbishop, guardian] of the spirituality and
1369 or 1373 (?) spiritual jurisdiction of [the diocese of Ardagh], to the
vicar of Cloonsallan and his followers.

Between ff. 52, 53.

A very small fragment pasted on the back of an inserted slip of vellum,
which has some writing upon it.

If Cloonsallan is to be identified with Cloonsellan, bar. of Moydow,
Co. Longford, the diocese is Ardagh; and if the citation was issued by
Archbishop Milo during a vacancy of that see, it may be dated with probability
immediately after the death of Melaghlin O’Ferrall (1367) or of his successor William MacCormack (1373).

250. Letter to Brother Walter Benge (Prior) of St. John’s, Athirde (also written Arthirde).

25 April, 1378. States that the priory has been reduced to great poverty by the number of officers of the king quartered upon it (supervenientium). The archbishop therefore permits Benge to serve in the chapel of Senles, having rule both of the chapel and of the souls of the parishioners.

251. Appointment of Master William MacKathmayll (in title, Macawyll), 12 June, 1378. rector of Drumglas, as official of the deanery of Tulaghoge.

252. Acts in the chapel of the manor of Dromeskn, concerning the appointment of Master Maurice Sweteman, B.C.L., rector of Kykerly, the archbishop’s special proctor in certain causes, criminal and civil, before Pope Gregory XI.

The letter of appointment is quoted in full. The archbishop appears to have been accused of homicide, heresy, adultery, and incest.

The instrument ends: “Presentibis discretis viris magistro Thoma Sylvest’ rectore ecclesie de Tolyard et domino Adam Walsh capellano Ossoriensis diocesis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.”

The certificate of Richard Molys, presbyter of the diocese of Meath and notary, follows.

253. List of dues paid in kind (?). The amounts are given in crannocks.

[...jörd vicar of [...] 2 of wheat (frumenti), 2 of barley, 2 of oats; Anglia Grangia, Walter Doudale, 6 of wheat, 7 of barley, 7 of oats; Walter Doudale for Balitarsyn, 3 of wheat, 4 of oats, sworn before Thomas Whyte and Richard Doudale; Balilagan and Whytestoun, Richard Doudale of Anglia Grangia, 4 of wheat, 4 of barley, 4 of oats, sworn before the vicar of Carlingford and his father; Hychistoun, William Leynagh, 1 of wheat, 2 of oats, sworn before William Walche and Thomas Whyte; Corbaly, Nicholas Hendy, 1 of wheat, 2 of oats, sworn before Thomas Whyte and Henry Brock: Tylacgunsch, William Walche, 1 of wheat, 3 of oats, sworn before Thomas Whyte of Mor and John Langestal; Tempiltoun, Thomas Whyte of Moretoun, 2 of wheat, 4 of oats, sworn to pay this before John Langeastel and William Walche; Ballilugh, Geoffrey Galfred, 4 of wheat, 4 of barley, 5 of oats, sworn before John Clyntoun, apparitor and

1 The word may be read “Colyard.” But I cannot find any reference elsewhere to a place of that name. Sylvester seems to have lived in Co. Louth (see no. 254), in which there is a townland of Tallyard close to Termonfeckin, where this instrument was written.
vicar of Carlingford; Berlesrath and Jonystoun, Nicholas Hendy, 3 of wheat, 3 of barley, 4 of oats, sworn before Thomas Whyte and Henry Brocke; Heycrath, Richard Hobyrge, 2 of wheat, 1 (of barley?), 4 of oats, sworn before the vicar of Carlingford and William Walshe; Lucystoun, Adam Sylvester, of the same villa, 6 of wheat, 18 of oats, sworn before Master Thomas Sylvester and Henry Brocke. Sum, 115 crannocks to be paid, if it please the primate.

254. Statute made in the parish church of St. Mary, Mandeuileston, with 10 September, 1379. the unanimous consent of Master Odo (M'dinim, Dean) of Armagh, and the clergy of the diocese, and in conformity with a statute of the king.

Enacts that a great (grossa) of Scottish (Scoticane) money shall be of the value of three pence English. Persons violating the statute shall ipso facto incur greater excommunication and interdict.

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1 For the identification, cf. Inquis., Meath, Jac. I, no. 21; Car. I, no. 67; C.P.R.I. i. 141, no. 172.
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1 Identification uncertain.
2 Inquis. Louth, Jac. I, no. 7: 'Luceton, alias Castleton in Couley.'
3 Inquis., Car. I, no. 19: 'Charleston, alias Searlestone.'
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1 Corbalis in Petty’s map.
2 Identification doubtful.
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1 See Costello De Annatis Hiberniae, 1909, p. 12: "Fellda, alias Haeneston."
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1 Called Ballihich by Petty.
2 A separate town. in Petty's map.
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1 Separate townl. in Petty’s map.
2 Petty calls it ‘2 Rathes.’ Little Rath is mentioned in

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1 Cf. C.P.R.I. i. 141, no. 172.
2 Ingina., Louth, Jac. 1, no. 3:  "The town and lands of Muchgrange, called the English grunge."
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2 Identifications doubtful. But both Berlesrath and Heycrath (= High Rath?) seem to have been near Johnstown, q.v.
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1 C.P.R.I. i. 81, no. 20. 2 Apparently = Tamlaght Killietragh (Reeves, Antt., 300).
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A calendar of the register of Archbishop Sweteman.

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