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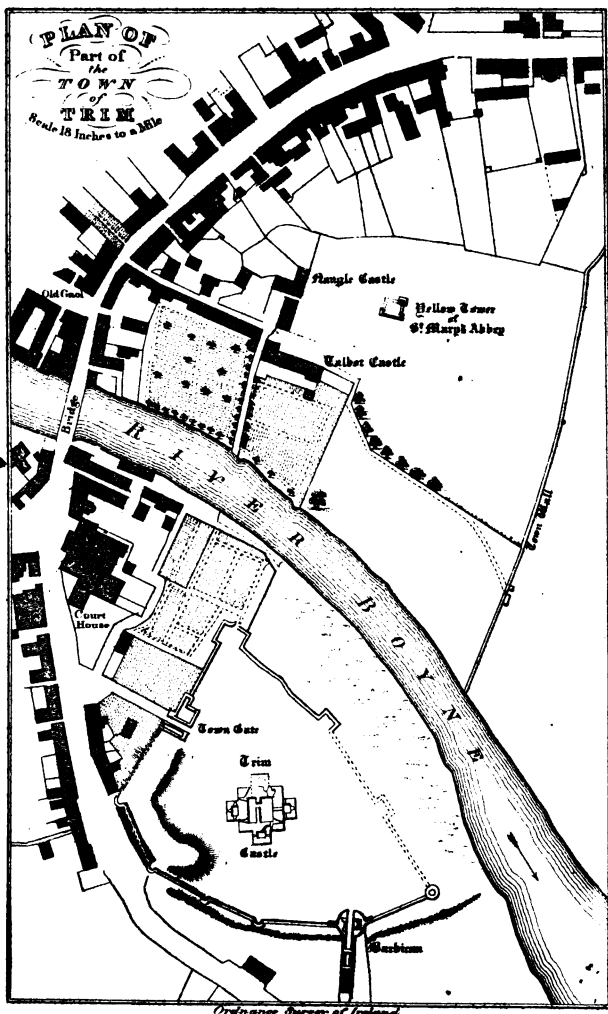
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G. A. Ireland

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Ireland P^{no} 76



SOME NOTICES
OF
THE CASTLE

AND OF
The Abbies and other Religious Houses,

AT
TRIM.

Collected from various authorities.

TRIM:

*George Adair^L
Ireland*

PRINTED BY HENRY GRIFFITH,

.....
1835.



The Extracts from the Public Records, are taken from the Calendar published by the Record Commissioners.

The words of the various authorities have generally been preserved when they were either doubtful or peculiar.

R. Butler.

.....

These Notices are printed, not to satisfy, but to stimulate inquiry.

TRIM CASTEE,

&c. &c. &c.

TRIM CASTLE.

THERE is no evidence of the existence of a Castle in Trim before the coming of the English into Ireland—the only strong hold appears to have been the Church : we learn from the Annals of Innisfallen, as quoted in Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History, that “ in 1127, Connor “ O'Lochlin, an Ulster Prince, having marched with a “ great army into Meath, among other depredations, “ burned the steeple of the Church of Trim, in which a “ very considerable number of persons had taken refuge.”

In 1172—“ Hugh de Lacy obtained at Wexford, from Henry 2d for the service of 50 Knights, a grant of* the Palatinate of Meath,(which comprehended the present counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and part of the King's County,) in as full and ample a manner as it was possessed by Murcard' Humelachlin.† and having given large districts to several of his friends and followers, whose descendants were afterwards known as de Lacy's Barons,‡ he reserved the greater portion of this vast

* See Appendix No. 1.

† 1290—O'Melaghekin, King of Meath, was this year slain.—PEMBRIDGE.

1314—Edward the 2d. summons Omalan Helyn, Chief of the Irish of Meath, with others, to assist the Earl of Ulster against the Scots.—Rym. Fœd.

1335—Edward 3d. summons O'Molaghelynn, of Meath, with many other Irish Chiefs, to assist the King in the invasion of Scotland.—Rym. Fœd.

‡ See Appendix No. 2

territory to himself, and seems to have fixed upon Trim, which became the head of the Lordship, as his residence.—Here, in

1173—“ he had already built a strong castle, environed with a deep and large ditch, and having furnished it with all necessary supplies he departed for England, leaving it in the custody of Hugh Tyrrell.

“ To destroy this Castle, Roderick O'Connor,*King of Connaught, assembled a large army, and Tyrrell having despatched messengers to Earl Strongbow, beseeching him to come to his aid, and finding himself too weak to resist the multitudes brought against him, abandoned the Castle and burned it.—The Irish King having thus obtained his object returned to his own country, and Earl Strongbow, who was advancing to the relief of Trim, meeting on his way with intelligence that the Castle was burned, marched on, and when he came there, he found neither Castle nor house to lodge in ; wherefore he made no stay, but pursued the enemy, and fell upon their rear, of whom 150 were slain, which done, he returned to Dublin, and Hugh Tyrrell to the ruined Castle of Trim, to re-edify the same before Hugh de Lacy's return out of England.” —
REGAN.

1177—“ Henry 2d re-granted Meath to Hugh deLacy, to be held of him and of his son John, for the service of 100 Knights.”—HOVEDEN.

1186—“ †Hugh de Lacy was treacherously murdered by a labouring man, who almost cut his head off with an axe, as he stooped to direct him in his work, at a Castle he was building at Dermagh, or Durrow, in the King's County.—His body was long detained by the Irish, but was at last, in the year 1195, recovered and buried with great solemnity in the abbey of Bective, by Matthew O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, the Pope's Legate, and John Cumin, Archbishop of Dublin ; but his head was carried to Dublin, and buried in the Abbey of St.

* See Appendix No. 3.

† Mat. Paris says 1185.

Thomas, in the tomb of Rosa de Munemene, his first wife.* A great controversy arose between the two abbeys for the rest of his body, which was at last decided, in the year 1205, when it was adjudged to the abbey of Saint Thomas, by Simon Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, the Archdeacon of Meath, and the Prior of Duleek, who had been appointed judges in the case, by Pope Innocent the 3d."—HARRIS' WARE'S BISHOPS.

At the death of Hugh de Lacy, it is written in the Irish Chronicles, says Baron Finglas in the Breviate:—*quod ibi cessavit conquestus.*

Hugh de Lacy left two sons, Walter, who succeeded as Lord of Meath, and Hugh, who, in 1204, became Earl of Ulster on the forfeiture of de Courcy.

1194—"Walter de Lacy took the Lordship of Meath and apprehended Peter Pippard, Justiciar, with his comrades."—MARLEBURGH.

† Ware, or his translator, (who is not to be depended on) states, that "this Peter Pippard was son of Jocelin de Nangle."

1196—Ware says, "that about this time, Gilbert de Nangle, a powerful man in Meath, making a party, much disturbed the neighbouring parts, but Hamo de Valois, Justiciar of Ireland, so terrified him that he fled out of Ireland, after which his castles were taken, and his lands confiscated."

1210—"King John came into Ireland, when Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, and Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lord Justice of Ireland, fearing his presence

* Hugh de Lacy's second wife was daughter of the King of Connaught.

† The annals published in Sir J. Ware's works, were collected and composed by that learned knight, to the year 1202, from which time to the death of Richard 3d. they are continued out of the printed chronicles of Hammer and Marleburgh.—ARCHBISHOP NICHOLSON, IRISH HIST. LIBRARY.

fled into France. Their exaction, oppression, and tyranny, was intolerable: likewise, they doubted how to answer the death of Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, within five miles of Dublin, whom they had murdered of especial malice and deadly hatred. First: for that he was of the house of Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, whom the Lacies always maligned. Secondly: for that he made grievous complaints of them in England, to King John, the trial whereof they could not abide."—WARE'S ANNALS.

At this time it is probable that King John came to Trim. Matt. Paris says, that the King took many castles of his enemies, who fled before his face, amongst whom was Walter de Lacy; and that at last advancing into a Province called Meath, (quæ Mide nuncupatur,) he besieged and took a Castle, in which were the wife and family of William Braosa, whom he afterwards starved to death at Windsor. Was this Castle the Castle of Trim, and was it to this circumstance that it is indebted for its traditionary title of King John's Castle?*

"Of the Lacies it is further remembered in the book of Howth†, and other antiquities: how that in France they obscured themselves in the Abbey of St. Taurin and gave themselves up to manual labour, as digging, delving, gardening and planting for daily wages for the space of two or three years. The Abbot was well pleased with their service, and upon a day, whether it were by some

* See Appendix No. 4.

† The Book of Howth is also the authority given for the romantic and impossible adventures of de Courcy; but we must remember, that however favourable to de Courcy, the natural partialities of the Monk of Howth would not dispose him to invent a story in favour of the de Lacies, the successful rivals of the de Courcies, who were the kinsmen of his patron's family: nor does the story of de Lacy labor under the difficulties which Leland has pointed out in that of de Courcy.

inkling, or secret intelligence given him, or otherwise, demanded of them of what birth and parentage they were, and what country they came from. When they had acquainted him with the whole, he bemoaned their case, and undertook to become a suitor unto the King for them. In a word, he obtained the King's favour for them thus far: that they were put to their fine and restored to their former possessions, so that Walter de Lacy paid for the Lordship of Meath 2500 marks, and Hugh his brother for Ulster and Connaught, a larger sum.

"Hugh de Lacy in remembrance of this kindness which the Abbot shewed him, took his nephew, his brother's son with him into Ireland, one † Alured, whom he knighted and made him Lord of the Dingle. The Monks also which out of that Monastery he had brought with him into Ireland, he honored greatly and gave them entertainment in Four, the which Walter de Lacy had formerly builded."

---WARE'S ANNALS.

1215---Walter de Lacy covenanted to pay the King 4000 marks for his land in three instalments, one of 1000 marks, and two of £1000 each---Red Book Chief Rememb. Office.

† Pembridge in Camden says, Walter de Lacy brought with them John, the son of Alured, *i. e.* Fitz Acory, son to the Abbot's whole brother; and that he gave the Monks of said Abbey many farms about Four. In 1218---The Abbey of St. Fechin's of Four was made a Cell of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Taurin of Evreux in Normandy.—WARE'S ANTIQUITIES.

In the 27th Hen. 6th. the authority of the Abbot of St. Taurin was abrogated by Act of Parliament: from thence the Monks of Four had power to elect their own Prior, until that period; in the case of a war with France, Four was always seized into the King's hands as an alien Priory. Rot. Can. At Llangenith, in Glamorganshire, the country from which the Lacies came into Ireland, and where they had large possessions, there is said to have been a Priory, annexed to the same Abbey of St. Taurin.—NICHOLS' ALIEN PRIORIES.

1216---Walter de Lacy was one of the great Barons, by whose counsel Henry III. granted his great Charter.

1220---“ All Meath was wonderfully wasted by reason of the private quarrels and civil wars between William, Earl Marshal and Sir Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught. Trim was besieged and brought to a lamentable plight, and when the rage and fury of these broils which had occasioned so much blood was somewhat mitigated and appeased, to prevent further calamities, the same year the Castle of Trim was built; (Ware's Annals,) by William Peppard, Lord of Tabor.”—M.S. LAMBETH quoted in Statistical Survey.

1224---“ The Castle of Trim was besieged.”---PEMBRIDGE.

1241---“ Died Walter de Lacy, the most eminent of all the Nobles of Ireland, after the loss of his sight, and many bodily afflictions.”---MAT. PARIS.

Ware's Annals insert the death of Gualter de Lacy in 1234, and say, “ that he left behind him two daughters, (grand-daughters?) to inherit his possessions.*

Walter de Lacy's great Palatinate was divided between his co-heiresses, Margery, wife of John Verdon and Matilda, or Maud, who married for her first husband, Peter de Genevre. Between these two ladies the Palatinate of Meath was divided in purparty, Margery fixing upon the Castle of Lokseuedy, as the head of her moiety, and the Castle of Trim becoming the head of the moiety assigned to Maud.—ROT. PAT. 2. HEN. 5.

“ These absolute Palatines, made Barons and Knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories; erected courts for criminal and civil causes, and for their own revenues, in the same form as the King's courts were established at Dublin; made their own Judges, Se-

* The Dublin Edition of Ware's Annals is very incorrect; perhaps the original entry was G. de Lacy, and that the person intended was Gilbert, son of Walter, who died in his father's lifetime.

nesbals, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Escheators, so as the King's writ did not run in those counties, (which took up more than two parts of the English Colonies;) but only in the Church lands lying within the same, which were called the Cross, wherein the King made a Sherrieff, and so in each of these Counties Palatine, there were two Sherrieffs; one of the Liberty, and another of the Cross* as in Meath, we find a Sherrieff of the Liberty and a Sherrieff of the Cross; and so in Ulster, and so in Wexford, and so at this day (1612,) the Earl of Ormond maketh a Sherrieff of the Liberty, and the King a Sherrieff of the Cross, of Tipperary". SIR J. DAVIES' DISCOVERY.

1250.—“Died, Peter de Genevre, a native of Provence, who, altho' of low birth, was most dear to the King, (Henry III.) who gave him in marriage the noble maiden Matilda, the elegant daughter of Walter de Lacy, in Ireland, with all her honors and inheritance, by whom he had a son and a daughter.” MATT. PARIS.

The son and daughter here mentioned, must have died without issue, in the life time of their mother.

Maud de Lacy married for her second husband, Geoffry de Geneville, or de Joinville, a native of Champagne, of illustrious birth, brother to the famous Jean de Joinville, the companion and historian of St. Louis. *L' Histoire Geneal. de la Maison de France.*

This great Statesman, who was the confidential friend of Edward I., and was engaged by him in almost all the great transactions of the time, both at home and abroad, (Rymer's *Fœdera*,) founded, in 1263, (Mon. Hib.) an Abbey for Dominicans in Trim; and in 1273, after his return from the Holy Land, (Hanmer,) was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland; but he does not appear to have been allowed to enjoy the quiet possession of his wife's great Irish inheritance.

* In Meath, the Writs seem to have been directed to the Sherrieff of the Cross, and the Seneschal of the Liberty.—ROT. CLAUS. 49, Ed. 3.

From a Patent Roll of 3 and 4, Edw. 2, his moiety of Meath seems to have been taken into the hands of Henry 3d.; nor do the ample privileges enjoyed by Hugh and Walter de Lacy as Lords of Meath, appear to have been restored to him during the whole of that King's reign. And in

1288---"The Lord Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, (in right of his mother, the Heiress of Hugh de Lacy,) besieged Theobald Verdon in the Castle of Athlone, and came to Trim with a great power, by the working of *Walter Lacy."---WARE'S ANNALS.

1292, Died Sir Peter de Geneville---Irish Annals. He was son of Geoffry and Maud Lacy, and father of Joan, who married Roger Mortimer.

1295---King Edward 1st. in compensation of his services in the Welsh war, restored to Geoffry de Geneville the liberty of Trim, which had been seized for Geoffry's contempt of the King's order regarding Nicholas Bacun, detained by him in his prison of Trim.---ROT. CAN. LIT. ANTIQ.

1302---"Died Maud Lacy, wife of †Sir Geoffry Geneville."---IRISH ANNALS.

After his wife's death, Geoffry retained possession of the Lordship of Meath, by the courtesy of England.---ROT. CAN. 2. ED. 2.

1308---"Richard, Earl of Ulster, as it were to nose

* The Lacies who are mentioned in this and subsequent notices, were probably the descendants of Robt. de Lacy, to whom Hugh de Lacy had granted Rathwire, and as the male kinsmen of the great Palatine, long settled in the country, they may have been willing to disturb a foreigner in the possession of an inheritance, to which they had some claim.

† There is extant a Compotus of the Liberty of Trim for this year, and one for 1317, in the Pipe Rolls in Birmingham Tower.

Gaveston,* did at Whitsuntide, keep a great feast at Trim and dubbed two of the Lacies knights, and marched on, as far as Tredagh to encounter the Lord Lieutenant, but on better advertisement he returned."---Cox. PEMBRIDGE.

1308 --" On the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude, Oct. 28, †Roger de Mortimer and his ‡Lady Joan, right heir of Meath, daughter of Lord Peter, son of Sir Geoffry Geneville, arrived in Ireland. As soon as they landed, they took possession of Meath: Sir Geoffry ceding it to them,

* Piers Gaveston then Lord Lieutenant.

†Roger Mortimer—de Mortuo mari---had great possessions in England—Froissart says to the sum of vii. C. li. of rent yearly—and had inherited the Leix, with the castle of Donamase, in Ireland, from the de Braosas. The life of this ambitious and unprincipled Noble belongs rather to the history of England, than to the annals of Trim,

‡ The succession of Joan to the Lordship of Meath, seems to have been by special settlement. Her father, Peter, does not appear to have been Geoffry's eldest son; for in 1294, Jeoffrey de Joinville, then Ld. of Vaucouleur, with the consent of Maud his wife, and of his other children, Simon, Nicholas, Peter, William, and Jane, Countess of Solmes, gave part of his estate in France to Walter, his eldest son.—P. D. Pierre de St. Catherine, prefixed to Johnes' Joinville.

Joan Geneville had two sisters, Beatrice and Maud, who became Nuns at Acornbury, in Herefordshire—(Dugdale's Monast.) Joan brought with her, not only the moiety of the Palatinate of Meath, but half the great possessions of the Lacies in England and Wales. Simon Geneville had the lands of Culmullen in 1302, and was one of the great Lords of Ireland in the reigns of Edw. I. and II. His only son Nicholas died in 1324, and his daughters and co-heiresses brought his estate into the families of Cusack, Hussey, Fleming, Loundres, Cruise, and de la Hide.

and entering himself into the order of Friars' Preachers, at Trym, the morrow after St. Edmund's, the Archbishop's day, Nov. 17."—PEMBRIDGE.

1314—"Died Oct. 19 in the Abbey of the Friars' Preachers in Trym, which he had founded in 1263, Sir Geoffry de Geneville."—[IRISH ANNALS.

1316*—"Mortimer being deserted by the Lacies and others, who went off from him at Kenlys, (Kells,) was obliged to retreat towards Dublin, before Edward Bruce, with a small party, and Lord Walter Cusake to the Castle of Trym."---PEMBRIDGE.

1317---"About a month after Easter, Bruce came with an army within about four leagues or thereabouts of Trim, under covert of a wood, and there continued for a week or more to refresh his men, who were almost dead with fatigue and hunger.

1317---"Mortimer went over to the King, indebted to the citizens of Divilin (Dublin,) for his viands a thousand pounds, whereof he paid not one smulkin: and many a bitter curse he carried with him to the sea"---CAMPION.

1318---"On Sunday in Easter month, John Lacy was removed from Dublin Castle to Trim, for his trial. His sentence was to be starved to death *ad dietam*."†---IRISH ANNALS, CAMDEN. Cox says, that Mortimer caused him to be pressed to death, because he would not plead to the Indictment against him.

1323—Roger Mortimer proclaimed a traitor, and his lands seized into the King's hands.—Rym. Fœd.

* Lord Hailes, from whom it is not safe to dissent, places this defeat of Mortimer in 1315.---ANNALS of SCOTLAND.

† "The term *ad dietam* was ironical, expressive of the sad sustenance the sufferer was allowed, viz.: on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread; on the second, three draughts of water out of the next puddle, and this was to be alternately his daily diet till he died."---PEN-NANT'S WALES, 162, STAT. ED. I.

1326—Henry Kempe, late Constable of the Castle of Trym, had order, February 10, for the payment of 100 marks, being his salary for three years and four months. ROT. CL. 20 ED. 2.

* John D'Arcy, Constable of the Castle at Trym, ordered £30, for his wages for one year and fifteen days, at the rate of twelve pence a day : for one door-keeper and one gaoler at two pence a day each : for two hostages for Meiler M'Coghan, detained in the same Castle, at one penny a day : and one watchman at one penny a day.—ROT. CL. 20 ED. 2.

Adam Payn, and William Seneschall of Trym, ordered £20 for the repair of the great hall, the other houses, and other works of the Castle of Trym.—ROT. CL. 20 ED. 2.

1330—25th April, at Woodstock, Edw. 3d. grants to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and his wife Joan, the moiety of Meath, which had been the portion of Margery Verdon, and which had been forfeited by Theobald Verdon : and directs that they should exercise at their Castle of Trym, all the rights and privileges which John Verdon and Margery his wife were wont to exercise at their Castle of Lokseudy.—ROT. PAT. 2 HEN. 5.

1330—Roger Mortimer forfeited, he was condemned as a traitor, and was hanged on the common gallows at Tyburn, Nov. 29th ; in consequence of his not having been heard in his defence, Roger his grandson obtained, in 1354, an act of parliament to reverse the forfeiture.

1337—Edward 3d. restored the liberty of Trim to Joan, widow of Roger Mortimer.—ROT. PAT. TUR. LON.

1343—Richard Tuyt† was arrested by Sir John Moriz,

* John D'Arcy was at this time Justice of Ireland.

† Was this the Richard Tuyt who was engaged with Nicholas Verdon, 20 Edward 2, in an outbreak which was afterwards known as "Verdon's game"—(ROT. PAT. 4 HEN. 4)—and was it in that game that Verdon lost the royalties of Lokseudy, which Edward 3d. conferred on Mortimer?

the Lord Deputy, and committed to the custody of Milo de Verdon at the Castle of Trym, where he remained three weeks and four days at his cost; which amounted to £8 6s. 8d.—ROT. CL. 17 & 18. ED. 3.

1368—" Thomas Burley, Prior of Kilmainham, the King's Chancellor, John Fitz Reicher, Sheriff of Meath, and Sir Robert Tyrell, Baron of Castleknock, were taken prisoners at Carbury, by the *Birminghams, and others of that Town. James Birmingham, who was then kept in irons as a traitor in the Castle of Trim, was set at liberty in exchange for the Chancellor. The rest were forced to ransom themselves."†—PEMBRIDGE.

1381—Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, granted the office of Constable of the Castle of Trim, to his Esquire, John Reigne for life, Oct. 1.—ROT. PAT.

‡ This Edmund was great grandson of Roger Mortimer and Joan Geneville, and had married Philippa, only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence,§ by the heiress of the De Burghs, Earls of Ulster, who were the representatives of Hugh de Lacy the younger, so that their son Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, was the representative of both the sons of Hugh de Lacy the elder, to whom Meath had originally been granted.

* The Birminghams, of Carbury, were often at feud with the Genevilles and Mortimers. They were one of the Irish families which became *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*. They assumed the Irish name of Mac Yoris, and the country about Carbury was called from them *Clan Iores*.

† Richard Cruys and Nicholas Waffre were obliged to give for their ransom, 10 marks, 1 hauberk, and 1 palet (coat of mail?) worth 5 marks—they were allowed 20 marks from the Treasury.—ROT. CL. 48 ED. 3.

Robert Tyrrell's ransom amounted in money, horses, and armour to £100---he was allowed £53 6s. 8d. from the Treasury.---ROT. CL. 48 ED. 3.

‡ See Appendix No. 5.

§ Second son of Edward 3d.

1381—At Cork, on St. Stephen's day, died Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, then Lord Lieut. ---IRISH ANNALS.

1382—January 24, Roger Mortimer his son and heir, although a minor, was appointed Lord Lieutenant. Sir Thomas Mortimer was afterwards appointed his Deputy.

In consequence of the minority of his cousin the young Lord of Meath, Richard 2d. appoints John Reigne to the office of Marshall of the Castle of Trim, and Liberty of Meath; Leonard Hakluyt to that of Seneschall of the Liberty of Meath; William Tany, Prior of Kilmainham, to that of Chancellor of the Liberty; he also appoints Wm. Boltham, (qu. Bokeham) Treasurer. Thomas de Everdun, Clerk, Chief Baron; and John Bermingham, second Baron of the Exchequer, of said Liberty.---ROT. PAT. 5 RD. 2.

The King had a silver seal made bearing on one side a "Chivalrot" of the Royal Arms, and on the other a figure of the King sitting on the throne with a sceptre in the right hand: with the following inscription on the circumference of both sides---SIGILLV RICARDI RS. ANGLIE ET FRANCIE DNI HIBERNIE ET CUSTODIS LIBTATIS MIDIE---A like seal* was made for Ulster; both seals cost †113s. 4d.---ROT. CL. 9 RD. 2.

1385---Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was declared by act of parliament presumptive heir to the Crown of England, in case King Richard II. died without issue.

1386---Walter de Brugge, Parson of Trim, at the request of the Earl of March, and John Reigne, Constable of the Castle of Trim, were allowed to receive the full profits of their places in their absence, notwithstanding

* Are any impressions of these seals known to exist?

† The value of a silver seal may be estimated from the circumstance, that an old silver seal in the Treasury, was ordered by the Lord Lieutenant and Council to be broken and sold for the repair of the hall and hall windows of the Castle of Dublin, in 1427.---ROT. PAT. 10 HEN. 6.

the statute against absentees*. Their licenses were under the signet of Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin, to whom Richard II. had granted the entire dominion of Ireland, and in whose name all writs ran during this year.

1388---Richard the 2d appoints Richard Schaldeford †park-keeper of the park of Trym, and sergeant of the Betagerie‡ of Trym; the customary wages of this officer were 1½d. a day. ROT. PAT. 12 RD. 2.

1393---Roger, Earl of March had liberty to collect certain Tolls and Customs by his officers on all goods coming or going to be sold in the Towns of Trym, Athboy, Scryne, and Novane, for twenty years, for the fortifying of Trym.

Henry 4th transferred this license to the Portrieve and Commons of Trym.---ROT. PAT. 3 HEN. 4.

1394---The King, Richard the 2d., made an expedition into Ireland, in which he was attended amongst other

* By the statute against absentees, 1379---It was ordained that the absentees should either repair to their Irish lands, or send sufficient deputies to provide for their defence, or that they should forfeit two-thirds of their Irish revenues, to be applied to the public service; with exceptions in favour of those immediately engaged in the King's service, Students of the Universities, and those absent by license under the great seal, who were to be taxed only one-third of their revenues.

† Walter de Lacy's charter to the Corporation mentions his forest of Trim. Sir Jn. Davies laments that the English settlers in Ireland did not maintain their love of hunting: in his time there was but one park in Ireland, that of Dunmore, belonging to the Earl of Ormond.

‡ The Irish Betaghs seem to have resembled the English villains; they were tenants bound to the performance of certain field labors--they seem not to have had the power of making wills--(Bull of Urban 4. in Rym.Fœd.) nor do they appear to have been capable of receiving freedom by royal charter.---(Rot. Pat. 32 Ed. 3.) Ware supposed, erroneously, that they were merely Church tenants.

nobles, by the Earl of March. He held a parliament in Dublin, and returned to England the following May, leaving to the Earl of March the management of the Irish war.---WALSINGHAM. FROISSART.

1397---“ Roger, Earl of March, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the aid of the Earl of Ormond, wasted O’Brien’s country, and at the winning of his chief house he made seven Knights, to wit: Sir Christopher Preston, Sir John Bedlow, Sir Edmund Loundres, Sir John Loundres, Sir William Nugent, Walter de la Hide, and Robert Cadell.”---MARLEBURGH.

1398---“ Roger, Earl of March, the King’s Lieutenant, was slain by the O’Bryns’, at Kenlis, in Leinster, on St. Margaret’s day,” (July 20.)---MARLEBURGH.

1399, June 1---King Richard the 2d. landed at Waterford; his object in coming to Ireland was, to revenge the death of his cousin, the Earl of March---Pembroke.---He was attended by the sons of the late Duke of Gloucester, and of the Duke of Lancaster, whom he carried as hostages.---WALSINGHAM.

“ In Macmurrough’s county---(the Carlow Cavanaghs,) the King’s Standard, wherein he had three leopards, was advanced, under the which he knighted the Duke of Lancaster’s son, who was a fair and puny bachelor, and to honor him the more, he made at the same time, eight or ten other knights; but what their names were I know not, neither was I very curious to understand.”---Story of K. Richard’s last Voyage.*

This fair and puny †bachelor was afterwards the victo-

* Written by a Frenchman in the King’s service, and translated by George Carew, Earl of Totness, and published in Harris’s Hibernica.

† Thomas of Elmham in his life of Henry 5, says in his bombastic language.--Cum ecciam Rex idem Ricardus contra rebelles Yberniciæ in ipsas partes manu pugnantorum fortissima transfretaret præfatum Henricum secum in sua comitiva, ipsum prout decuit tractando, deduxit,

rious King Henry 5th. He was not at this time 13 years old.

On learning in Dublin (where he was, June 26,) the arrival of the Duke of Lancaster at Ravensburgh, Richard hastily sailed for England, leaving in custody in the Castle of Trim ("quod est in Hibernia satis forte,") the young sons of the Dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester.--WALSINGHAM.

Richard resigned the Crown on Michaelmas day.

On Henry's accession, Edmund Earl of March, retired to his Castle of Wigmore, on the borders of Wales; in defending the Welsh marches, he was taken prisoner by Owen Glendower, from whom Henry 4th refused to ransom him.

1400---Henry 4th committed to Thomas de Everdun* the custody of the records belonging to Roger de Mortimer, late Earl of March and Ulster, and Lord of the Liberty of Meath, which were within the Castle of Trim, or elsewhere in the said Liberty, and which were in the King's hands by the minority of Edmund, Earl of March. ---ROT. PAT. 1 HEN. 4:

These Records were probably in some danger; the same year, Henry 4th granted a commission to Sir John Stanley, the Deputy, to enquire for, arrest and seize, the throne, jewels, &c. of Richard 2d. in Ireland.

1404---Janico Dartasse,† or D'Artois, surrendered a

ei plerumque signa delectionis internæ pretendens---jam primo didicit nondum pubertate insignita juvenus inundationes fluminum et marinos temptare tumultus.

* Thomas Everdun was a Canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin.---(Rot. Pat. 49. Ed. 3.) He was Rector of Kilalton, Master of the Rolls, and acting Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

† Janico D'Artois was a Gascon soldier of fortune. He was in Ireland in 1394, and distinguished himself in Richard's last expedition. Hollingshed says, that he was

patent for £100 per annum, for life, from the Customs of the port of St. Botolph; he also surrendered the custody of the Manor and Lordship of Trim, which he had received May 30, 1400, for the minority of the Earl of March, and received in lieu thereof, a patent for £100 a-year for life, on the receipts of the Castle, manor and

the last man who wore King Richard's badge of the White Hart; by this and the following notices, he appears to have been willing to be paid for his services to Henry 4: In 1403, the King granted permission to Janico Dartas, *at the request of his wife Joan*, to take the underwood in the wood of Barfoteston, in the County of Meath, for burning a lime-kiln (*unum lynkyll*), to make lime for building a little fort (*forcelletti*) at Liscarton, in aid of the faithful Lieges.—ROT. PAT. 4. H. 4.

His wife was Joan Taaf, heiress of Liscarton, and widow of Peter Rowe; her son-and-heir Nicholas Rowe succeeded at Liscarton after Janico's death. ROT. CL. 5: HEN. 6

In addition to the grants about Trim, this adventurer had the custody of the Manors of Ardraccon, and of Ardmulcan, which last was worth £35 per annum, and of the Priory of Foure, and had for life the Manors of Galrathestown, Eskyr, Newcastle, and Tassagard and was co-tenant of the Manor of Cromartyn, on the borders of Louth; he also had great possessions in Ulster, chiefly the grants of Abbots and Abbesses; he was Constable of Dublin Castle; he was Sheriff of Meath; he was Admiral of Ireland: yet, with these honors and profits, he accepted, "*nomine reuwardi*" all the corn in a certain haggard in the parish of Kylcloghyr, in Louth, which had been forfeited by an unfortunate Rich. Richardson: and 120 oaks and good ash trees, growing in the Lordship of Maundevylle's town, forfeited by Sir Bartholomew Verdon. Some of these grants were made to him on the express condition that he should not engage in the service of any other King.—ROT. PAT. 4: HEN. 4.

Lordship of Trim.---April 13.---ROT. PAT. 3 HEN. 4.

1402.---Nicholas Barynton petitioned the king, stating that he had been appointed by the late Earl of March, Constable of the Castle of Trim for life, and that in right of his office, he was entitled to large fees on the acquittal or conviction of felons; and that such fees, in consequence of the Castle being in the King's hands, had entirely ceased. The King granted him £10 a-year from the Manor of Portlester, during the minority of Edmund, son-and-heir of said Earl.---ROT. PAT. 3 HEN. 4.

1403---On the complaint of Janico Dartas, that divers tenants of the Manor and Lordship of Trim, had refused to pay their rents, the King appoints Henry Wattenhull, Philip Power, and John Whyte, to receive the rents, with power to distrain.---ROT. PAT. 4 HEN. 4.

Janico Dartas sued out a pardon for waste and destruction in Castle of Trim.--ROT. PAT. 4 HEN. 4, April 20.

The profits and revenues of the Castle and Lordship of Trim, had been granted to Janico Dartas, who was not bound to repair the Castle, and the Castle was therefore on the point of falling to the ground; (*"il est en point de cheier a la terre."*) The Privy Council of England call the King's attention to this subject.—Proceeds. & Ords. of P. Council in England.

Janico Dartass petitioned the King, stating, that the King had granted him on the 30th May, 1400, the Custody of the Manor and Lordship of Trim, which had been valued at £105 15s. 9d. when they were of greater value than at present by reason of the injury since done by the enemy; and that no profits had arisen from the Castle, which needs great repair, and no small sum for its support. In compliance with this petition, the King pardons all waste in said Castle, and also granted, that Janico Dartass should not be charged with the repairs of said Castle.---ROT. PAT. 4. HEN. 4.

1406---A Parliament was held in Trim, by Sir Stephen Scrope, Deputy.---MARLEBURGH.

1415.---Henry 5 recites and confirms all former grants to the ancestors of Edmund, Earl of March. He also

gives the Earl leave of absence from Ireland for three years, and forgives him all the rents, &c. due to the King by reason of his absence.—ROT. PAT. 2 HEN. 5.

These grants bear date March 9, 1415. Henry V. ascended the throne March 20, 1413; immediately on his accession, the Earl of March, whose father had been declared by the English Parliament presumptive heir to the throne, in the event of Richard 2d's dying without issue, and who was naturally an object of jealous suspicion to Henry IV., expressed his confidence in the young King by voluntarily surrendering himself into his hands. In August of the year 1415, the Earl not only refused to join, but revealed to the King the conspiracy of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Cambridge, one of whose nominal objects was to put him on the throne, as the right heir of Edward III.

The famous Sir John Talbot, of Hallowshire, afterwards Lord Furnival, and Earl of Shrewsbury, was now Lord Lieutenant: through the Verdons* he was descended from the Lacies, and connected with the great Lords of Meath: his brother, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, was frequently Lord Justice.†

* In 1425 the Lordship of Loxeuedy belonged to Talbot, and was occupied by his tenant, Henry M'Adam.—ROT. PAT. 3 HEN. 6.

† During his different Lieutenancies Talbot resided frequently in Trim, and then probably built the Castle (now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton,) formerly known as Talbot's Castle.

In the south wall of the west tower there is inserted a stone, bearing the Talbot arms, quartered with a bend between six martlets, and supported by two Talbots passant. This house was formerly the Diocesan School of Meath, and built by the great terror of the French, whose sword bore the legend—"Sum Talboti pro vincere inimicos ejus"—it was the place of the early education of the Duke of Wellington.

D

1416.—The Parliament which the last year had been called and holden in Dublin, was this year removed to Trym,* and there began, 11th May, where it continued for the space of 11 days, in the which was granted to the Lord Lieutenant a subsidy of 400 marks.—MARLEBURGH.

1418.—The Earl of Kildare, Sir Christopher Preston, and John Bedlow, were arrested and committed to ward within the Castle of Trim, because they sought to communicate with the prior of Kilmainham."†--MARLEBURGH.

On the 9th of January was exhibited in the town of Trim, to the Deputy and Council, a parchment found in the possession of Sir Christopher Preston, when he was taken at Clane, by the Deputy, Sir John Talbot, of Hallowshire. This was the famous but questionable *Modus Tenendi Parliamenti*.—HARRIS WARE.

1422—Twelve men at arms and sixty archers allowed to the Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Talbot, at a Parliament at Trym, to oppose the O'Tooles and O'Reillys—"Otothelles and Orayllyes:" the men at arms at 12d.; the archers at 6d. a day each.—ROT. CL. 1 HEN. 6.

1422—December 11, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin resided in the Castle of Trim.—ROT. CL. 1 HEN. 6.

1423—July 28, the Sheriff of County of Dublin, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens of Dublin, the Mayor and Sheriff of Drogheda, the Portreeves and Commons of the towns of Ratoath, Greenogue, Dunshaughlin, Scryne, Slane, Dunboyne and Novan, with all the able men of their several Baliwicks, ordered to meet the Lord Justice

* The Parliaments were probably held in the Refectory of the Friars Minors, which stood on the site of the present Court-house.

† This notice is scarcely to be reconciled with the fact that in 1418, the Prior of Kilmainham, Thomas Butler, was in the service of the King in France, he had passed over to the aid of the King in 1415, at the head of 1600 men, and was killed in Normandy on the 10th of August, 1419.—ARCHDALL'S MON. HIB.

at Trym, on the following Sunday, to oppose "Ocongher and Oraly," who, with a multitude of the Irish enemy and of English rebels were daily robbing, burning, and slaying the King's lieges.—ROT. CL. 1 HEN. 6.

August 24, John Brown appointed receiver of the subsidy of 360 marks---13s. 4d. from each ploughland, granted to the Lord Justice by the Commons of the Liberty of Meath, to enable him to resist the enemy, especially the "Oconghers and the Bermyngebams." The Clergy of Meath had granted for the same purpose 120 marks---20d. from every mark of their parishes, according to the papal taxation; and 10s. from every ploughland of their temporalities, with the exception of the lands cultivated as mensal lands.—ROT. PAT. 1 HEN. 6.

For the protection of Meath, James, Earl of Desmond, with 5000 horse and foot, marched from Munster into the territory of the Birminghams at Carbery, and laid it waste; he staid there 13 days at the charge of the County, and his expences were guaranteed to him by Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvyn, seneschal of Meath, who gave himself up to the Earl as security for the money. The Commons of Meath assembled at Trym, granted the Lord Delvyn 13s. 4d. from every ploughland, and ordered that "in adjuvamine" of the said subsidy, 20d. should be raised from every 20s. worth "*de qualibet librata*" of goods and chattels in the County; they also ordered that the Commons of the following towns should pay the sums annexed to their names: Duleek 13s. 4d.; Ratoath 10s.; Greenogue 10s.; Dunboyne 13s. 4d.; Dunscaughlin 2 marks; Navan 10s.; Slane 10s.; Sydden 6s. 8d.; Nobber 3s. 4d.; Kells 20s.; Drumconrath 3s. 4d.; Athboy 20s.; Four 3s. 4d.; Killalon 2s.; Rathwite 2s. 4d.; Mullingar 6s. 8d.; Stamullen 6s. 8d.; Kylberry 3s. 1d.

1423—August 4, Edmund, Earl of March, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant, nominated at his Castle of Ludlow, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath, as his Deputy. The Council, under the presidency of Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, late Justice, refused to admit the Bishop, under the pretext that his nomination

was sealed with the private seal of the Earl.—ROT. CL. 2 HEN. 6.

1425—January 2, Edmund, Earl of March, at his Castle of Trim, granted to March, his herald, “haraldo suo,” 66s. 8d. a year for life, from the profits of his water-mills at Callan,* in the County of Kilkenny.—ROT. PAT. 3 HEN. 6.

Edmund, Earl of March died in Trim, early in 1425.

Of him Fuller writes :—“Edmund Mortimer, son to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, grandchild to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of Philippa, sole daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, may passe with the charitable reader for prince, since he paid so dear for the same, as will appear—I confess it impossible to fit his nativity with assurance, (having not hitherto read any record which reached it,) the rather because of the vastness of his patrimony and several habitations—

In England, Clare Castle, with many other manors in Suffolk.

In the Marches of Wales, whence he had his honors, Wigmore in Herefordshire, Ludlow in Shropshire.

In Ireland, Trim; Connaught; with large lands in Ulster.

But most probable it is that he was born where he was buried, at Clare.—After the death of King Richard II. he was next heir to the Crown—happy had he been if either more near to it, so as to enjoy the honor thereof, or further off, so as not to be envied and suspected for his title thereunto—Now all the harm this Earl had done King Henry was this, that King Henry held from him his lawful inheritance; yea, this meek Mortimer was content to wave the crown, so be it he might but enjoy his private patrimony, which he could not, without many

* In the reign of Henry 8, Callan was part of the royal demesnes, as parcel of the estate of the Earls of March, and was held by the Earl of Ormonde, as tenant to the Crown.—STATE PAPERS.

molestations from the King. For this is the nature of some men to heap injuries on those they have wronged, as if the later injuries would give a countenance of justice to the former. He employed this Edmund in a war against Owen Glendower, the Welsh rebel, on the same design that Saul sent David to fight against the Philistines; if he proved the conqueror, then was King Henry freed from a professed foe; if conquered, then was he rid of a suspected subject: but Mortimer went by the worst, and being taken prisoner, the King, tho' often solicited, never endeavoured his enlargement, till at last he dearly ransomed himself. Yet did he but exchange a Welsh for an Irish prison, being kept 20 years in restraint in his own Castle of Trim in the end of the reign of the cunning King Henry 4, all the reign of courageous King Henry 5,* and the beginning of the reign of innocent King Henry 6—their different tempers meeting in cruelty to this poor prisoner. He died A. D. 1425, in January, without issue, leaving Anne, his sister, his heir, and lieth buried at Clare, as aforesaid.”—FULLER'S WORTHIES. SUFFOLK.

John Staunton had been appointed by Edmund, Earl of March, Constable of the Castle of Trim, with a fee of 20 marks a year, charged on the two mills in the said town of Trim; the King, March 20, grants the said fee to him during the minority of Edward,† Duke of York.

The King, on the security of Hugh Clooke and Philip Colyer, of Trim, grants to Thomas Broun, the custody of one dove-cot, and a piece of pasture called the Castell orchard near the Castle of Trim, to be held by him as long as

* Fuller was mistaken in thinking that this unfortunate Earl was detained in Trim: Henry 5th treated him with generous kindness, and he was not a prisoner, but Lord Lieutenant at the time of his death.

† June 16, in a grant of the lands of the Ards in Ulster, the heir of Edmund, Earl of March, is said to be Richard, Duke of York.

they are in the King's hand, he paying the rent, Jan. 25.*

April 23, the King grants to Anne, widow of Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, the lands to which she was entitled as her dowry.

1425—June 20, the King orders payment to be made to John Swayn, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, of £4 8s. 3½d. being one half-year's rent due to him for the site of the Castle, town, and bridge of Trim, belonging to the Archbishop, in right of his church of Armagh; the said to be paid half-yearly as long as said site is in the King's hands. ROT. PAR. 3. HEN. VI.

March 27, at Trim, John, Lord Talbot, Justice of Ireland, entered into an indenture with Calvary Oconchur,

* The Duke of York, nephew to the Earl, being the son of his sister Anne, was heir to his great lordships; as he was a minor, they fell into the King's hands. The date of Broun's grant, fixes the time of the Earl's death early in January.

† The origin of this claim of the see of Armagh to the castle and town of Trim, is of very great antiquity. Tirechan, as quoted by Ussher, *Primordia*, p. 852, says, that Feidelmid dedicated to Luman and Saint Patrick the whole region about Trim, with all his possessions, with all his substance, and with all his progeny; and that Saint Patrick built a church in Trim, 22 years before the foundation of the church of Armagh. With these assertions Dr. Lanigan, (vol. 1. 223,) is so much displeased, that he is willing to bring down Luman to a much later age, and to ascribe the whole story of Feidelmid's donation to Luman and Saint Patrick, to a dispute about this property between the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Meath. The Bishops of Meath are still paid by the treasury £3. 15s. a-year, out of the manor of Trim.

Tirechan wrote the life of Saint Patrick "from the mouth or book of his master, Bishop Ultan," of Ardbraccan, who died A. D. 656—WARE'S WRITERS. Even if the claim is not more ancient than his time, it is still of respectable antiquity.

captain of his nation of Offaly, who had general powers from his sept for such purposes, by which Calvary declares himself and his sept faithful liegemen of the King, gives up all lands belonging to Englishmen, and the tribute called "black rent," and an annuity of £40, which he claimed as due to him by the lieges of Meath; he also promises to pay the Lord Justice 1000 marks for his pardon: in return he is to have a safe conduct whenever he wishes to visit the Justice, "*pro causa rationabili*," and may buy amongst the lieges all unprohibited articles, and may sue for his debts. ROT. PAT. 3. HEN. 6.

1427—In a council, held Nov. 6, in a chamber in the Monastery of Saint Mary, at Trim, the Lord Lieutenant* had an order for 40 marks, for his expences to enable him to oppose †Gerald O'Kevenagh, who had assembled a multitude of Kernes for the destruction of the King's lieges—ROT. CL. 6 HEN. 6.

1431—Sept. 18, Ths. Clement, chaplain, was appointed by the King, guardian of the hospital of lepers, of Saint Mary Magdalen, near Trym, with the chantry of the chapel within the Castle of Trym.—ROT. PAT. 10 HEN. 6.

1431—June 27, Master John Cauntewall, Archdeacon of Ossory, sub.collector for the Apostolical see, is sworn into office in the chancery of Trym. The oath consisted of 12 clauses—1st, of fidelity; 2d, of not allowing or permitting anything to the prejudice of the King, crown, or realm; 3d, of giving faithful counsel to the King; 4th, of concealing the King's counsel; 5th, of not executing any mandates of the Pope, to the prejudice of the King or realm; 6th, of delivering all papal letters to the King's council before they are published; 7th, of not sending money to the Pope from Ireland, without licence from the King or council; 8th, of not sending letters to the prejudice of the King or realm; 9th, of maintaining the honour and state of the King; 10th, of not levying first fruits from benefices given by the King, or granted by the Pope,

* Sir John de Grey---his deputy, Edward, bishop of Meath, had a like order, December 22d.

† See Appendix, No. 6.

in the way of expectation; 11th, of not introducing novelties without the special license of the King, and the cause of mandate being shewn to the King or council; 12th, of not going out of Ireland, without special licence under the great seal. ROT. PAT. 10. HEN. 6.

1435—The King pardons Richard, Duke of York, Earl of March and Ulster, Lord of Wygemore, Clare, Trym, and Connaught, who had taken possession of the lands and castles of Edmund, late Earl of March, and also of those which were the dowry of Anne, late Countess of March, August 8th.—ROT. PAT. 13 Hen. 6.

1435—All the lands of John Dartass, son and heir of Janico Dartass, were seized into the King's hands, on his not appearing, when summoned, to answer the complaint of certain lieges of Louth, who charged him with various depredations and ill-doings.

1447—The following statutes and ordinances, amongst others, were made and established in a parliament holden at Trymme, the Friday next after the feast of Epiphany, in the 25th year of the reign of King Henry 6th, before John, Earl of Shrewsbury, the King's Lieutenant of Ireland:

An act, that he that will be taken for an Englishman, shall not use a beard upon his upper lip alone, "for that now there is no difference in array betwixt the English marchours and the Irish enemy."

An act, that if any Irish enemy received to the King's allegiance, shall be found after to rob, spoil, and destroy the liege people, it shall be lawful to every liegeman to do with him and his goods, as to a man that never was become a liegeman.

An act against clipped money, money called O'Reyle's money, and other unlawful money, and against gilt bridles, peytrells,* and other gilt harneys: and also, that no man

* Peytrells were the small gilded chains drawn across the chest of a war-horse, as part of his caparison—

"The black mare stood ready at the door,
 "They laid the links out o'er her neck,
 "And that was her gold twist to be."

ARCHIE OF CA'FIELD.

be so hardy henceforward, as to use any gilt bridles, peytrells, or any other gilt harneys, in no place of the said lands; excepted knights and prelates of holy church: and if any man be found with any such bridle, peytrell, or other gilt harneys, from the 1st of May, that it be lawful to every man that will to take the said man, his horse and harneys, and to possess the same as his own goods.

An act, that the sons of laborers, travailers of the ground, as ploughmen and such other, shall use the same labors and travails that their fathers and parents have done, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

In 1449, Richard, Duke of York was sent into Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant, with almost royal authority, for 10 years, by letters patent.† Queen Margaret and the Earl of Somerset, hoped that he would either perish in the attempt to suppress the rebellion, or, that he would, at least, lose his reputation; but, by his mild and gentle behaviour, he won both the great feudal lords, and the native Irish, and reduced them to obedience, without being obliged to use force; and he so endeared himself to them, that, with the exception of the family of Ormonde, they were always devoted to the service of himself and his family, even in their greatest misfortunes. In 1449 and 50, this Prince held his court in his hereditary castle at Trim, when he probably restored the Castle to its former splendour. He was a benefactor to Saint Mary's abbey, to which house, he gave, amongst other benefactions, a field, called Porch-field; and the tower of the abbey, now called the Yellow Steeple, may probably be assigned to this time; the church of the abbey, according to Pembridge, had been burnt down in 1361.

1450—August 26, Richard, Duke of York, the Lord Lieutenant, appointed at Trim, Sir William Welles, seneschal of the Liberty of Meath.—ROT. PAT. 28 HEN. 6.

† He was heir to the "mighty seignories" of Ulster, Meath, and Connaught, forming about a third of the kingdom.

Feb., 1460—At a parliament held at Drogheda, before Richard, Duke of York, Lord Lieutenant :*

It was enacted, that all English money should pass at a higher value in Ireland than in England. It was also ordered, that there should be a separate coinage for Ireland, in the Castles of Dublin and Trymme, of a silver gross, to be made of the weight of three deniers sterling, which shall have imprinted on it on one side, a crown; and on the other side, a cross, like the coyne of Calais; bearing about the cross in writing, the name of the place where the coin is made;† and, that there should also be coined two ‡ coins, (of brass, or mixed metal,) the one of the weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of troy weight; on which shall be imprinted on one side, a lyon, and on the other side, a crown, called “an Irelandes d’argent,” to pass for the value of one penny sterling; the other, of vii obol of

* At this very time, the parliament of England had declared the Duke of York, and his adherents, guilty of high treason; their estates were confiscated; and, they and their posterity, to the fourth generation, pronounced incapable of inheriting: the Irish acts now passed, must be considered with reference to these circumstances. The Duke returned to England, accompanied by the flower of the Irish, and especially of the Meath nobles---and, having at last openly avowed his claim to the crown, was defeated and slain at the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460; by the success of his son, Edward the 4th, the Lord of Meath became the King of England.

† By this device, the Duke of York evaded either taking the royal title himself, or giving it to his rival, Henry 6.

‡ The first of these base coins was probably never struck; of the second, (of which neither Simon nor Ruding had any specimen) three have been found in Trim; they are very rude, bearing on one side, a crown, of which the pattern differs on the three specimens, between two branches, apparently of palm or broom, and on the other a cross; this was the first copper, or mixed money, coined in this kingdom with a parliamentary sanction.

troy weight ; having imprinted on one part of it, a crown, and on the other part a cross, called a " Patrick," of which 8 shall pass for one denier. On the Monday after Trinity Sunday, next following, the parliament enacted, that the denier with the cross, called Irelandes, be utterly void.---
 APPENDIX TO SIMON ESSAY ON IRISH COINS.

1461—May 2d, the King, Edward 4, appointed Christopher Fox,* comptroller of the mints in the Castles of Dublin and Trim. He was sworn into office the same day.—ROT. PAT. 1 EDW. 4.

1462---Feb. 24, the King appointed Wm. Colyngborn, Esq., and James Actoun, clerk, to the office of clerk of the works of the Castle of Trim, and of seneschal of the court of the Betagerie of Trim.---ROT. PAT. 1 EDW. 4.

1463---At a parliament, held at Wexford, before Thos., Earl of Desmond, deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, letters patent granted Aug. 6, 1461, by Edw. 4, to Germyn Lynch, goldsmith, of London, were confirmed. By this patent, Lynch was appointed warden and master-worker of the moneys and coynes, within the Castle of Dublin, within the Castle of Trymme, and the town of Galway ; and by the act of parliament, his power was extended to Waterford and Limerick : he had authority to coyne various silver coynes, of specified values and forms ; and also, to make, or strike, four pieces of brass, or copper

* In 1830, there was dug up in a garden behind a house in Scarlet-street, a gold seal ring, engraved with the arms of the Foxes, of Foxhall, in the County of Longford---a sceptre in bend between two crowns, with a winged sceptre for the crest---it is now in the possession of Capt. Barry Fox, of Anaghmore. It is possible that this money-maker, Christopher Fox, might have had a gold ring. At this time there was a goldsmith in Trim, for, in 1461, Sir Christopher Plunkett, of Dunsaney, left by will to the church of Dunsaney, a cope of gold, a chesipill (chasuble) of cloth of gold, a chesipill of rede satin, the cross and the two censers, which was with the goldsmith of Trim.

money, running at one penny of the said silver; to be imprinted with the figure of a bishop's head, and a scripture of this word---' Patrick,' about the same head; and with a cross, with this word---" Salvator," thereabout on the other side;* and to make as much or as little of the said coynes of brass, or copper, as he shall think to be profitable and good; " and we grant to the said Germyn, all the said moneys and coynes, of brass and copper, to his proper use, in sustentation, and finding of our labourers about the said moneys, at his charges, free and quit, without any thing therefore paying to us, during his said life. We give him power, also, to take as many labourers yearly, as shall be necessary; and, if any labourer refuses to work at said mints, that the master, or deputy shall arrest such, and put them in prison, till he labours as desired."

1465---Statutes, established in a parliament, holden at Trym, (August 10,) the Wednesday next, after the feast of Saint Laurence the martyr, on 5th Edward IV, before Thomas, Earl of Desmond, deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, the King's lieutenant of Ireland, A. D. 1465 :

An act, that it shall be lawful to kill any that is found robbing by day or night; or going, or coming to rob and steal, having no faithful man, of good name or fame, in their company, in English apparel.

Item, at the request of the commons that, for, that divers robberies, thefts, and murders, be done from night to night, by thieves, upon the faithful liege people of the King, within this land of Ireland, especially and most

* Germyn Lynch must have used this power with great moderation, as Simon and Ruding never saw one of these Patricks: one, however, was found in Tim, two years ago, in good preservation; it bears on one side, a bishop's head, in full face, with a tiara, and the word " Patricius" round it, written from right to left; on the other side, a cross, between two stars and two spur rowels, with the word " Salvator."

commonly, in the County of Meath; the which has caused and made great desolation and waste in said County: it is ordained and established, by authority of said parliament, that it shall be lawful to all manner of men, that find any thieves robbing by day, or by night; or going, or coming to rob, or steal, in or out, going or coming, having no faithful man, of good fame or name, in their company, in English apparel, upon any of the liege people of the King; that, it shall be lawful, to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impediment of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs, officers, or ministers, or of any others; and of any head so cut in the County of Meath, that the outter of the said head, and his ayders thereto, him, cause the said head, so cut, to be brought to the Portreffe of the town of Trim, and the said Portreffe, to put it on a stake or spear, upon the Castle of Trim;* and, that the said Portreffe, shall give his writing, under the common seal of said town, testifying the bringing of said head to him: and, that it shall be lawful, by authority of said parliament, to said bringer of said head, and his ayder, for the same for to distrain, and levy by their own hands, of every man having one ploughland, in the barony where the said theeve was so taken, two pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every other man having one house, and goods to the value of 40s. one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smoak, one halfpenny. And if the said Portreffe refuse for to give the said certificate, by writing, freely under his common seal, then, said Portreffe to forfeit to said bringer of said head, £10. And that he may have his action by will or by writ, in whatsoever court shall please bringer of said head, for the said £10, against the said Portreffe.

An act, that the Irishmen dwelling in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Uriel, and Kildare, shall go apparelled like Englishmen, and wear their beards after the English

* Two skulls were found in the year 1830, in the field under the Castle, which was formerly the Castle ditch.

manner, swear allegiance, and take English surnames. "At the request of the commons it is ordained and established by authority of said parliament, that every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen, in the counties (aforesaid,) shall go like to one Englishman in apparel; and shaving the beard above his mouth; and shall be, within one year, sworn the liegeman of the King, in the hands of the Lord Deputy, or such as he will assign to receive this oath, for the multitude that is to be sworn; and shall take to him an English surname of one town, as Sutton, Chester, Trym, Skryne, Corke, Kinsale; or color, as White, Blacke, Browne; or arte, or science, as Smith, or Carpenter; or office, as Cooke, Butler; and, that he and his issue shall use this name, under pain of forfeiting his goods yearly, till the premisses be done; to be levied two times by the year, to the King's warrs, according to the discretion of Lieutenant of the King or his deputy."

1465—*Thomas, Earl of Desmond, held a parliament in Trym.—ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1470.

1471—Edward Plunket, seneschal of Meath, was convicted of extortion and oppression, and an act of Parliament was passed dismissing him from his office, and annulling that Liberty for ever; the Liberty was restored, and Plunket reappointed, the following year, by the desire of the King, at the instance of the Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy.—LELAND, VOL. 2, 52.

1471—William Crumpe, and Thomas Barby, were appointed masters of the mint in the Castles of Dublin and Trym, and town of Drogheda, and Patrick Keyn, surveyor and under-master.—ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1472.

1473—At a parliament held in Dublin, it was enacted, that the King's coyne, *i. e.* the gross, the demy gross, the

* It was this Earl of Desmond, who was taken prisoner by the Omelaghelyns of Meath, when he was Lord Deputy, and was released by O'Connor of Ophaly. He was afterwards beheaded, as a traitor, at Drogheda.

denier, the demy denier, and the Quadrant, be struck for the time to come within the Castle of Dublin only, and within no other place within the four counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Uriel, and in no other place in Ireland; and that Christopher Fox be one of the principal deputy comptrollers of the said Mint, if he may be had at reasonable wages, by the assent of the chief comptroller, Germyn Lyncu.

1474—Richard Heron was appointed for life, master and worker of the mint, within the Cities and Castles of Dublin, Drogheda, Trim, Waterford, and Limerick, and elsewhere in Ireland.—ROT. PAT. IN TUR. LONDON.

1475—Gilbert Debenham had a grant of the office of seneschall of the Liberty of Meath, for life.—ROT. PAT. IN TUR. LOND.

1478—At a parliament held in Trym, before Henry, Lord Grey, deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, from thence adjourned to Drogheda, and thence to Dublin:

It was enacted, that for the time to come, the Liberty of Meath be commenced, restored, used, exercised, held, and continued, with all manner of liberties, franchises, usages, free customs, court leets, offices, and officers, and all manner of every other thing, belonging to the same in antient times, in as ample a manner as was exercised and occupied in the time of Richard, late Duke of York, or his noble progenitors, Lords of Meath; and, that Henry, Lord Grey, Lord Deputy, shall enjoy, use, hold, exercise, and carry into use and execution, by himself or his deputy, the said liberty, by the name of Seneschal and Treasurer of the said Liberty of Meath; in as ample a manner and form, with all manner of rights, commodities, and profits, as ever any Seneschal or Treasurer heretofore occupied and enjoyed the same; and that all manner of acts, statutes, ordinances, or grants, heretofore made to avoid or destroy the said Liberty, be of no effect in law: And farther, this act confirms a grant made by the King, of the office of Seneschal and Treasurer of Meath, to the said Henry, dated Westminster, the 3d day of March, in the 17th year of his reign, during the life of the said Henry; and by

this act, the said Henry, by himself or his officers, may for the future strike and coin all manner of coins of silver, within the Castle of Trym, according to such fynes and alloy, as in the statute for that purpose is provided.—ACT IN SIMON'S APPENDIX.

1485—Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, held a parliament in Trym.—WARE'S ANNALS, HEN. 7.

1488—July 25, item, the said Sir Richard (Edgecombe) rode (from Drogheda) to Trim,* to dinner, and ther at afternoon, tooke fealty of the Portrefe, Burgesses, and commonalty of said town.—SIR R. E'S. JOURN. IN HARRIS HIBERNICA.

Nicholas Herbert, abbot of Saint Peter's, Newtown; Richard Nangle, abbot of Navan; and James Castlemartin, abbot of Bective, took the oath of allegiance the same day, and were received into favour.—WARE'S ANNALS.

1491—About the latter end of this year, being in the month of November, the Earl of Kildare summoned a parliament at Trim, to be held on the Friday next after the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord; but of the laws and acts there passed, there be none extant, that I know of. WARE'S ANNALS, HEN. 7

* The townsmen of Trim had united with the great Abbots and Lords of Meath, in supporting Lambert Simnel. Their zeal for the house of York, may have been the principal motive for their revolt from Henry 7.; but it was, no doubt, fomented by the intrigues and the money of the Duchess of Burgundy. A silver coin of Charles the Bold was lately dug up in the south commons of Trim. After Simnel's solemn coronation at Christ Church, where he was crowned with a crown taken from an image of the virgin; where the coronation sermon was preached by the bishop of Meath; the 'Ladd,' as he is called in act of Poyning's parliament, was carried on the shoulders of D'Arcy, of Platten, to the Castle of Dublin; that, says Campion, "he might be seen and noted; he was surely an honourable boy to look upon."

1494---Robert Preston, Lord Gormanstown, Lord Deputy, held a parliament in Trym.---ROT. CL. 9 HEN. 7.

1495---In the memorable parliament held by Sir Edward Poynings, at Drogheda, amongst more important enactments, it was enacted, that, forasmuch as the Castles of Dublin, Trim, Leixlipe, Alone, Wycklow, Greencastle, Carlingford, Grafergus, bin the chief castles of the land of Ireland; and of right, appertaineth to our Sovereign Lord the King; the Constables of each of these castles, be one born in the realm of England.

In the same parliament, an act passed touching the Records of the Earldoms of Marche, Connaught, Trym, and Ulster:

Forasmuch as the Earldoms of March and Ulster, and the Lordships of Trym and Connaught, been annexed to our Sovereign Lord the King's most noble crown; and that all such rolls, records, and inquisitions, as sometime were remaining of record in the Treasury of Trim, as should entitle our said Sovereign Lord, of late was taken and embezzled, by diverse persons of malice prepense; therefore---

1534---November 15, Sir William Skeffington,* Lord Deputy, attended by Brereton, went from Dublin to Dunshaughlin, where the traitor, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, known to the Irish as Silken Lord Thomas, shewed himself near Trim, where seven or eight score of his company were slain, and 100 horses taken. Skeffington says, "that lyke a cowardly boy and traitor, he was dreven to flye at sporres, and lost divers of his men and horseis, with ther harnes, to his shameful rebuke and reproches." Trim was then committed to Richard Fitzgerald, with 40 horsemen; and all the gentlemen of the country were commanded to him. From thence the Deputy and Brereton returned to Dublin. On the 1st of December, they took the Castle of Kildare, and left 20 men to keep it; but within six days

* Having been Master of the Ordinance in England, he was called by the Irish Master Gunner.

it was retaken by the traitor, who went from thence to Trim, and*retook it in 2 hours: "he was accompanied with the number of 60 or 80 horsemen at the most, and about 300 kerne and galloglas; and he ther robbed not only the the same, (towne of Trym) but also brente a grete parte therof, and took all the cataill of the countrie theraboughtes."

On January 5, 1535, 700 men were sent by the Deputy to keep Trim.---STATE PAPERS, 2 PT. 111. P. 220.

In February, 1535, Sir Rice Maunxell, Leonard Skeffington, and Mer. Eglington, lay in Trym, accompanied with 500 men or their aboutes, p.225, "where" says Skeffington, "they have done right good explootes and acceptable service, in noyeing the traytour and his followers." P. 234.

December 23, Thomas Stewnes, Constable of the Castle of Trim, had general pardon.---ROT. PAT. 24, 5 HEN. 8.

1536---Lord Leonard Gray was in Trim, February 23. It was in this town that he received his patent as Lord Deputy.---STATE PAPERS, PT. 111, p. 306.

1537---J. Alen, master of the rolls, in a certen information for our Sovereigne Lorde's moste Honourable Commissioners in Ireland, amongst other recommendations says:

Item, bycause that th' Englishe pale is invyroned about with Iryshe rebelles, whiche by soden roodes may do much hurt to the Kinge's subjects, before that the Deputy, being far of, maye make resystaunce; yt is therefor necessary that his chief abydeing be at Trim, as a place most indyfferent to aunswer all partyes: where it shall be requysit, that the Castell ther be suffyciently repayred, and the tymbre and stonys of the monasteris of †Saint Peter, the

* It is to be hoped that the Castle was not taken.

† The Editor's note explains these names as the names of the Pories of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and of Saint John the Baptist, at Newtown, near Trim. They more probably signified the Priory of Saint Peter at Newtown, the Abbey at Bective, and the Dominican Abbey at Trim.

Bettye, and if need be of the Blak Fryers ther, be drawn thyther for the same purpose; and also. that 400 or 500 greate okes be fellid in Offally, whyles we have it at our comaundymment, and caryed the next somer towards the byldeing of the said Castell.--STATE PAP. PT. 111, P. 481.

In another paper to the Commissioners, Alen says:

And in any wyse, some ordere to be taken immedyatly for the buildeing of the Castell hall, (in Dublin,) where the law is kept; for if the same be not buyldeid, the magestie and estymation of the lawe shall perrysh, the Justices being then enforceid to minister the lawes upon hylls, as it were *Brehons or wyld Irishmen in ther

* Champion thus describes the Brehons---“other lawyers they have, liable to certain families; which, after the custom of the country, determine and judge causes. These consider of wrongs offered and received amongst their neighbours, be it murder, or felony, or trespass, all is redeemed by composition. The Breighoon, as they call this sort of lawyer, sitteth him down on a bank, the lords and gentlemen at variance about him, and then proceed.” Spenser says---“the Brehon, that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action: that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompense, which they call an Eriach.”-- Staniburst de reb. Hib. 37, says---that the Irish had certain judges, “quos illi Brehonios appellant. Isti sunt ex una familia proseminati, intelligentiam juris Britanici non habent, civilis etiam ac pontificalis imperitissimi, retinent solum modo domestica quædam psephesmata, usu ac diu turnitate corroborata, quorum animadversione artem aliquam ex rebus fictis commentitiisque conflata pepere-runt, quam nullo modo divulgari patiuntur, sed sibimet ipsis, veluti abstrusa atque abdita mysteria, a communi hominum sensua remotissima, eam reservant.” Sir John Davies, in his letter to Lord Salisbury, gives the following interesting account of an interview with an old Brehon---“Touching the certainty of the duties or provisions

Eriottes. Orayle's syne of the 100 kyne wold buylde it and amende the gaylle of Tryn.

1541---March 26, touching the repayreng of our Castle of Tryme, which you thinke to be moche necessary, de-

yielded unto M'Guyre out of these mensall lands, the jury referred themselves unto an old parchment roll, which they called an indenture, remaining in the hands of one O'Brislan, a chonicler and principal brehon of that country: whereupon O'Brislan was sent for, who lived not far from the camp, but was so aged and decrepid, as he was scarce able to repair unto us: when he was come, we demanded of him the sight of that ancient roll. The old man seeming to be much troubled with this demand, made answer, that he had such a roll in his keeping before the war, but that in the late rebellion, it was burned among other of his papers and books, by certain English soldiers. We were told by some that were present, that this was not true; for they affirmed that they had seen the roll in his hands since the war: thereupon my Lord Chancellor did minister an oath unto him, and gave him a very serious charge to inform us truly what was become of the roll. The poor old man, fetching a deep sigh, confessed that he knew where the roll was, but that it was dearer to him than his life; and therefore he would never deliver it out of his hands, unless my Lord Chancellor would take the like oath, that the roll should be restored unto him again: my Lord Chancellor, smiling, gave him his word and his hand that he should have the roll redelivered unto him, if he would suffer us to take a view and a copy thereof: And thereupon the old Brehon drew the roll out of his bosom, where he did continually bear it about him: it was not very large, but it was written on both sides in a fair Irish character; howbeit, some part of the writing was worn and defaced with time and ill keeping: we caused it forthwith to be translated into English, and then we perceived how many vessels of butter, and how many measures of meal, and how many porks, and other such gross duties, did arise unto M'Guyre out of his mensall lands.

claring that the countrey is also soo desirous of the same; as they offre to beare a large portioun of theire owne towards it, you shall understande that for the good of our subgiottes of that lande, We be content that by warraunt herof of such money as shall come to our Treasury, there, you, our Deputy, with th' advice of our Chancelour, Chief Justice, and Vice Treasouror, shall employ about the fortifications of the Dongeon, the Gates and the Walles only, the somme of two hundrethe poundes sterling—being first at such a point with the countrey for the performauce of theyr part towades the same, as thole may concurre and be employed in such sorte together, as the worke maye not only be doon in convenyent and seasonable tyme, but also with such foresight, provision and oversight in the doing, as that which shall be doon may be substancially doon, and yet the money be extended as farre by husbandrye, as your wisdomes can advaunce the same.*—HENRY VIII. TO LORD DEPUTY & COUNCIL; STATE PAPERS, 296, v. 3.

* How necessary fortifications in the neighbourhood of Trim were considered at this time, is evident from the following grant from Henry VIII, in the year 1533: To John Barnewall, Knight, Lord of Trymletiston, in fee farm, 120 acres of arable land, 8 messuages, and all manner of meadows, feeding grounds, pastures, weirs, fisheries, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, in Dunlevyrs, and both Dunlwyrs, otherwise called both Doulevras; Balenebouricke, otherwise called Ballynbwurish, otherwise called Bownristheston, and Cabraght; together with all customs, commodities, and profits, to the same premises appendant, pertaining, or belonging; to hold of the crown to him, and the heirs male of his body, in fee farm, as of the manor of Tryme, by the fee farm of £6 6s. 0d. Irish; to the intent that the said John, should, within four years from the date of the grant, build certain houses near the Castle of Killyncrosse, for the better defence and support thereof, said Castle being conveniently situated for the defence of the King's English subjects against the O'Connors and other rebels, provided that the value of the premises at the time of the grant does not exceed £6 6s. 0d. Irish.—ROT. PAT. 24, 5 HEN. 8. G

1599—Sir John Harrington writes—"Myself, after I had conducted him (Sir Griffin Markham) in a horse litter, safe beyond danger of the rebels, within eight miles of Dublin, went to Trim, the place appointed for our garrison; and from thence have visited Navan and Ardbracken, where my Lord Lieutenant (Essex) lay yesterday and the day before, and meant to go from thence to the Brennys.* I live here at Mr. Robert Hammon's† house, who is this year Port Reeve of 'Trim, as much in effect as Mayor. He shews the greatest gratitude to me and to all my friends for my sake; that, to my remembrance, no man hath done more: yet was he not beholden to my father for one foot of his living, but only for his breeding."

—LETTER TO 'T. COMBE—NUGÆ ANTIQUÆ.

1599—Horse at Trim,‡	Sir Griffin Markham,	50
Foot,	Sir Charles Piercy,	200
Capt. Roger Orme,	100, Capt Alford,	100
MORYSON'S ITINERARY.		

* Part of Cavan and Leitrim.

† In 1589--Moses Hamon, of 'Trim, was member of Parliament for the Borough. In 1660, Robert Hamond, and Katherine his wife, were allowed five pounds a-year from the charity of the Corporation--within this period seems to have been the rise and fall of this family. Very rapid, indeed, have been the changes of families amongst us---In the names of the freemen before 1700, not more than three or four are to be found, which are now known in the neighbourhood. The families of our Portrieves have been more permanent--Ashes, Lighburnes, Percivals, Blighs, and (*nam licuit nobis parvum te, Nile, videre*) Wesleys---but these were mostly not towns-people, but country families, who for political purposes connected themselves with the Corporation.

‡ Moryson, 2 vol. p. 362, says-- "Trim is a little town upon the confines of Ulster, having a stately Castle now much ruined; and it is more notable for being, as it were, the ancient barony of the Lacies."

1600—The 31st January we came to Trim, eight miles (on the way from Philipstown,) champion ground. This is a pleasant town for a seat, if the inhabitants were suitable, through which the Boyne runs, and it hath the ruins of a sumptuous castle; this place his Lordship, (Lord Mountjoy, the deputy,) thought fittest for his present residence. From Trim, in East Meath, his Lordship, 11th of February, passing by the Baron of Tremblestowne's house rode to the Lord of Delvin's house, in Westmeath, 11 miles distant.—MORYSON.

4th March, his Lordship rode five miles to Sir Edward Fitzgerald's house, (Tecroghan?) scituate in Meath, in a pleasant and fruitful country; the 5th of March we rode 10 miles to Moymeere, (Moymett,) a very pleasant house belonging to Sir James Dillon; and thence the same day two miles farther to Trim.—MORYSON 2. 209.

1642 Friday, April 29, having relieved Sir John (Gifford, at Castle Jordan,) after the successful expedition to Philipstown, we bent our course towards Trim, Sir John with his men accompanying us five miles. After we had parted with him, we met with a man, which Sir Charles (Coote) prest to know how Trim was in strength, which, for fear of hanging, he confest to have no less than 4000 in it, and four Lords of the pale also; (Fingall, Gormanston, Slane, and Trimleston;) and that Navan had 7000: some were thinking these too many to encounter, but Sir Charles's words were, 30,000 should not keep him from attempting to take the town, and so marched on; and when those in the town perceived Sir Charles's resolution by their scouts, when Sir Charles was within a mile of Trim, all these foresaid mentioned betooke themselves to their heels, leaving only a few women and children and the town to us.—*ADMIRABLE NEWS FROM IRELAND, 1642,

* One of the pamphlets of two or three pages which preceded and introduced Newspapers. It is in the British Museum. This account seems to have been drawn up by

The fortifications had been allowed to fall into decay, for at this time the town was surrounded by a ruinous stone wall, through which the bold but savage Sir Charles Coote forced a passage. . In the night, the enemy to the amount of 3000, advanced silently; but the centinel gave the alarm, and Sir Charles, who in expeditions never went to bed, was instantly on horseback; he could only call 17 troopers; however, with these he advanced to the gates, and charged the enemy, whom he threw into disorder, and soon obliged to fly. Pursuing unguardedly in the dark, he received a mortal shot in the body, whether from his own men or the enemy, was never known; and expired May 7, 1642.— LODGE.

1643*—March 17, four of the King's commissioners, the Earls of Clanricarde and Roscommon, the Viscount Moore, and Sir Maurice Eustace, met at Trim, with the Lord Gormanstown, Sir Robert Talbot, Sir Lucas Dillon, and John Walsh, agents for the confederate Roman Catholics; and received from them in writing, a remonstrance, containing the particulars of their grievances, and desiring redress of the same.—CARTE'S ORMOND, 1, 404.

1647.—The Castle was fortified and made very strong: Colonel Fenwicke lay there with a regiment of foot, and some troops of horse.†

(one of the parliamentary party, with whom Sir Charles Coote was a favourite. Carte, (vol. 1, p. 318,) who disliked Sir Charles, gives the praise of taking Trim to Sir Richard Grenville.

* 1643—Owen O'Neill with 5000 foot and 700 good horse, possessed himself of all the corn from the county of Cavan to the barony of Slane; and being joined by Sir James Dillon's forces, took the castles of Killelan, Balrath, Becktiffe, (Becliffe in Carte. Was the abbey then fortified?) Balsonne, and Ardsallagh, and besieged Athboy—CARTE'S ORMOND, i. 448.

† The earthen mound between the town gate and the third flanking tower, was probably thrown up at this time, for the purpose of supporting cannon.

After the Marquess of Ormonde had resigned the sword, General Preston, had, by the beginning of August, got together an army of above 7000 foot and 1000 horse; with these forces he took the Naas, and some small places thereabouts, and invested Trim. Jones marched out of Dublin with 3800 foot and two regiments of horse, to raise the siege; and being joined at the hill of Skreene by Sir Harry Tichburne and Colonel Conway, with 1200 foot and 700 horse, advanced towards the enemy; who, quitting Trim, retired to Portlester: Jones endeavoured to draw them to a battle; but not succeeding, he attacked Trimleston Castle, in hopes that the enemy would make some attempt, rather than suffer it to be taken in their sight. Preston having intelligence that there were no forces left in Dublin for its defence, besides the Earl of Kildare's regiment, composed of the old soldiers who had served under the Marquis of Ormond, and hated the parliament government, resolved to make an attempt on the city, whilst Jones was engaged in the siege of Trimleston. Jones had advice of his motion, and guessing at his design, resolved to follow him: he had actually given orders for the drums to beat, and march, when the garrison of Trimleston desired a parley, and surrendered: he marched with so much expedition, that he overtook Preston the next day at *Dungan hill, two miles from Linche's knock, (Summerhill.) Preston drew up his army in good order upon the hill, having the advantages of ground, wind, and sun on his side, and planted his ordnance so as it might be most serviceable to him, in an engagement that was to decide the fate of Dublin. The English forces were very unruly, but eager for action, and those in the van began the fight whilst the rest of the army were on the march; and in that manner every division did as they pleased, with-

* Dunganstown hill in Drumlargin. The estate of Summerhill, or Linche's Knock, was afterwards in the possession of Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath, and brother of Colonel Jones.

out minding orders : it happened favourably for them, that Preston was weaker in horse ; and his cavalry giving way at the first charge, broke in upon the foot, and disordered the whole army. A neighbouring bog tempted the Irish foot to retire thither for refuge, whilst their horse marched off with very little loss and unmolested. The bog was too small to afford them protection ; Jones surrounded it with his horse, whilst his foot entered it and attacked the Irish, who threw down their arms, and begged for quarter : above 3000 of them were put to the sword, and all their arms, cannon, and baggage taken. Among the prisoners were, the Earl of Westmeath, Lieutenant General Hugh Byrne, the Colonels Warren, Browne, and Fitzgerald, with above 80 other officers.---CARTE'S ORMOND, ii. 5.

1649---The royalist forces under Lord Inchiquin, while Lord Ormond was encamped at Finglas, took Drogheda and Dundalk. The lesser garrisons of Newry, Narrow-water, Greencastle, and Carlingford, submitted at the first summons ; and Trim, which was then the only garrison left to the rebels, except Dublin, did not hold out above two days.-CARTE'S ORMOND, ii. 74.

1649---July 28, From the unlucky field of battle, at Rathmines, Lord Ormonde sent notice of the disaster to the forces under Lord Dillon, amounting to 2500 men, at the other side of the Liffey, (who knew nothing of what was done till the action was over ;) with orders for Col. Warren to march with his regiment to Trim, and Colonel Wall with his to Drogheda ; for the security of those places, which he imagined, would soon be attacked by Jones. Seven days after the defeat, the indefatigable Marquiss set from Kilkenny, (to which place he had retreated,) and marched with 300 horse to Trim ; whither he summoned from every quarter, all the forces that could be got together, resolving to make second attempt upon Dublin ; which enterprize now appeared to him more feasible than ever before.---CARTE'S ORMOND, ii. 81. 2.

“ I then went to Drogheda, where I had been but a few days, when I was assured of Cromwell's being landed with a formidable army : whereupon it was taken into conside-

ration, whether the town should be kept or deserted. It was resolved it should be kept, and to that end held necessary, to place in it a much greater force of men, and an experienced governor. Sir Arthur Aston was pitched on to command; and above 2000 of our best foot and 250 horse were put in, 55 barrels of powder, with victuals for a much longer time than it held out. This done I retired to Trym; thence to Tecroghan; and thence again came forward to Portlester, to rally our forces, and to be within distance to relieve those places. At length, Cromwell came before it (Drogheda) with all his power, sending his cannon and victuals by sea; and after a week's lying still, fell to batter on a Sunday, (as I take it,) Sept. 9. He continued his battery all Monday and Tuesday, till about four of the clock in the afternoon. Having made a breach which he judged assaultable,* he assaulted it, and being twice beaten off, the third time he carried it; all his officers and soldiers promising quarter to such as would lay down their arms: and performing it as long as any place held out, which encouraged others to yield; but, when they had once all in their power, and feared no hurt that could be done them, then the word 'no quarter' went round, and the soldiers were, many of them, forced against their wills, to kill their prisoners. Sir Edmund Verney, Colonel Warren, Col. Wall, and Col. Byrne, were all killed in cold blood; as was also the governor, and indeed, all the officers, except some few of least consideration, that escaped by miracle. The cruelty exercised there for five days after the town was taken, would make as many several pictures of inhumanity, as are to be found in the 'Book of Martyrs,' or in the 'Relation of Amboyna.'

"Immediately upon this, I ordered the burning and quitting of Trym and Dundalk; but fear so possessed them in both places, that neither was so done; but that the trebels have possessed them with garrisons, and are now

* Near St. Mary's church.

† I have not been able to ascertain that Cromwell was in person in Trim. In his letter to the Speaker, dated,

marching with all their power towards Wexford."---
**ORMONDE'S LETTER TO LORD BYRON; DATED, KILKENNY;
 29TH SEPT., 1649.**

1666—April 21, ordered at an assembly of the corporation—That the constables do lock the gates of the town every night, at the ringing of the 9 o'Clock bell, and deliver them to the Deputy Portrieve; and unlock the same every morning at 4 o'Clock.

1667—January 14, The condition of Navan-gate and Dublin-gate, and the walls about the mill, westward, to be inspected; report to be made of their state, and of the expence of repairing them. £3 was afterwards ordered for the repair of Navan-gate, *alias* Rogue's castle.

1668—Sept. 1, Ordered—That a cess of £6 sterling; towards supplying the guard and watch with fire and candlelight, from Michaelmas next to Easter.

Dublin, September 17, 1649, he says—" Since this great mercy (the storming of Drogheda,) vouchsafed us, I sent a party of horse and dragoons to Dundalk; which the enemy quitted, and we are possessed of: as also, another castle they deserted between Trim and Drogheda, upon the Boyne. I sent a party of horse and dragoons to a house within five miles of Trim (Trubly): there being then in Trim some Scots companies, which the Lord of Ardes brought to assist the Lord of Ormond; but, upon the news of Drogheda having fallen into our hands, they ran away, leaving their great guns behind them, which we also have possessed." It is said that Cromwell slept one night in the castle of Trubly; that he battered down part of the yellow steeple; and, that he blew up the west tower of the castle, (in the ruins of which, about 10 years ago, was found a quantity of lead and iron balls.) For these deeds of Cromwell we have no authority but tradition: an authority on which we should rely with more confidence, did it not assert with equal positiveness, that he also destroyed the castle of Tecroghan, which did not surrender to Col. Reynolds and Sir Theophilus Jones, till June, 1660.

1682—March 20, Ordered—That the gates called Navan and Athboy gates, be repaired at the charge of the corporation.

1689---Jan. 21, Ordered---That the inhabitants of the corporation of Trym, doe put in their six days work, for repairing the walls on the south side of the corporation aforesaid. And that the said inhabitants be at the charge of lyme, where it is wanting, to make up the bridge gate and the drawbridge-gate at the castle; which charge is to be equally applotted: to be begun on Wednesday next, being the 23d day of this instant, and done with all expedition. And that the back-doors in the walls be forthwith made up with all expedition.---TOWN RECORDS.

This is the last notice which I have found of the military occupation of the Castle. Soon after this date, it was allowed to fall into decay, and its majestic ruins, now standing in the midst of a peaceful country, are only calculated to make our security dearer, by reminding us of the times when Trim was a frontier town, and when the inhabitants were obliged to trust their lives and properties, not to the authority of the law, and the gentle influences of united interests and mutual benevolence, but to the rude defence of walls and castles.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Grant of Meath to Hugh De Lacy, by Henry II.*

Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, et omnibus Ministrls et fidelibus suis, Francis, Anglis, et Hiberniensibus totius terræ suæ, Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et præsentî charta mea confirmasse Hugoni de Lacy pro servitio suo, terram de Midia, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, per servitium quinquaginta militum, sibi et heredibus suis, tenendam et habendam deme et heredibus meis, sicut Murcardus Hu-Melachlin eam tenuit, vel aliquis alius ante illum, vel postea. Et de incremento dono illi omnia feoda, quæ prebuit vel prebebit (habuit vel habebit) circa Duvelunam, dum Ballivus meus est, ad faciendum mihi servitium, apud civitatem meam Duvelune. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, ut ipse Hugo et heredes sui post eum, predictam terram habeant, et teneant omnes libertates, et liberas consuetudines quas ibi habeo, vel habere possum, per prenomi-
 natum servitium, a me et heredibus meis, bene et in pace, libere, et quiete, et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in vivariis et stagnis, et piscationibus et venationibus, in viis et semitis, et portubus maris et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad eam

* Walter de Lacy, in his confirmation of the grant of the tithes of Kilcooly, and of several other parishes in Meath, made to the abbey of Llanthony, by Hugh de Lacy, claims the land by right of conquest, without any mention of this royal charter; the words are—"de Terrâ suâ quam conquistavit in Hibernia."—MONAST. ANGLICAN.

pertinentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus, quas ibi habeo, vel illi dare possum, et hac mea charta confirmare. T. comite Richardo filio Gilberti, Willielmo de Braosa, Wilo de Albin', Reginaldo de Cortenai Hug. de Gundevilla, Willo f. Aldelmi Dapifero, Hug. de Cressi, Willo de Stotevilla, Rad de Haia, Regin de Pavilli, Rad de Verdun, Willo de Gerpu' Villa, Roberto de Riulli.
— APUD WESEFORD.

The names of the witnesses from Braosa are not in Ware, and are taken from the printed calendar of the Pat. Roll. 2. Hen. V., in which the name of Earl Richard, the first witness, is given Com. Rico f. Vislabi, a mistake, either of the original transcriber, or of the printer, for f. Gilberti.

No. 2.

HUGH DE LACY'S BARONS.

(From "*Ware's Antiquities*," and "*Regan's History*.")

By grants from Hugh de Lacy :

Hugh Tyrrell had Castle Knock.

William Petit had Castle Breck and Matherithernan.

Meyler Fitz Henry had Magherneran, Rathkenin, and Athinorker.

Gilbert Nangle had Magherigallen.

Jocelin, son of Gilbert Nangle, had Navan and Ardbraccan.

Richard Tuit had faire possessions.

Robert de Lacy had Rathwer.

Richard de la Chapelle* had much land.

Geoffry de Constantin† had Kilbiskey and Rathmarthy.

Adam Feipo‡ had Skrine, Clontorht, and Santreff.

* Brother to Gilbert Nugent.

† This grant to Constantin is more fully expressed in a charter made to him by Walter de Lacy, namely:—five knights fees in the Theof of Kilbixi; with a castle and 15 knights fees in the lands of Conemake, (*i. e.* Conmacne de Moierin, in the County of Longford, which was part of the antient Meath,) next adjoining to the said castle, beyond the river of Ethne, (*i. e.* the Inny); by the service of four knights.—WARE'S ANTIQ.

‡ An heiress of the Phepces carried these estates into the family of the Marwardes; who were consequently stiled Barons of Skryne: from the Marwardes they passed by marriage to a younger branch of the Westmeath Nugents, who forfeited in 1611.

Gilbert de Nugent* had Delvin.

William de Misset† had Luin.

Hugh de Hose‡ had Dies, which Schachlin held.

Adam Dullard had Dullenevarthy.

Thomas ——— had Cramley, Timlathbegan on N. E. of Kenlis, Lathrathkalim, and Sendevonath.

Richard Fleming had Crandon, for 20 knights' fees.

* Hugh de Lacy gave to Sir Gilbert Nugent, in recompence of his services, his sister, Rosa, in marriage—(LODGE, WESTMEATH); he also granted him the lands of Delvin, formerly the estate of the sept of O'Finelan; with all the appurtenances situate and lying within said lands, one town excepted, which belonged to the abbot of Fore, called Terraghelach, as appears from the grant; to which was affixed the seal of a knight in complete armour, on horseback.—WARE'S ANTIQUITIES.

† 1213—Peter Messet died: he was Baron of Luyn, near Trim; but, dying without heirs male, the inheritance fell to three daughters, of whom the Lord Vernail married the eldest, Talbot the second, and Loundres the third.—(PEMBRIDGE.) The family of Loundres is now represented by Preston, Viscount Gormanstown.

‡ Sir Gilbert Nugent was the witness to a deed of Walter de Lacy, granting Dervath, with three knights fees and one carucate of land, near Kenet, to Hugh de Hoese—(LODGE, WESTMEATH.) John de Hereford granted to the abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin, all the church-tithes, and other dues, in his portion of the lands of Desa; as they were set out and divided between him and the Lord Hugh de Hoese.—MONAST. Hib. 283.

No. 3.

The names of the principal Commanders and Chieftans of O'Connor's army, are thus given by Regan, as printed by Harris:—

M'Cherathie, (M'Carty?); O'Kelly, King of *O'Many; O'Harthie, (O'Harty?); O'Himathie; O'Carbry; O'Flanagan; O'Manethan; O'Dude; O'Shafnes, of Poltilehan, (O'Shaughnessy, of Poble——?); the King O'Melachlin; the King O'Rory; O'Neil, of Kinell, (Donegal?); O'Malory; M'Douleve, King of Ulster; the King of O'Karvill, (O'Carroll?); M'Tawene; M'Skilling; M'Carlan; M'Garraga; M'Kelan; O'Neil, King of Kinelogin, (Kinelowen, Tyrone?)

* Hy Maine, in the County Galway, which anciently belonged to the O'Dalys and O'Kellys.

No. 4

King John did spend two days in Trim, at this time, as appears from the following Itinerary of his Journey in Ireland, taken from the Itinerary of his Reign, compiled by Thomas Duffus Hardy, F. S. A. from Original Records, and published by the Record Commissioners :—

A.D. 1210.

June 20. Crook, near Waterford.

21. Crook, Newbridge; *apud Pontem Novum villam Willielmi Marescalli.*

22. Thomastown; *apud Boscum, terram Thomæ filii Antonii.*

23. Kilkenny.

24. Kilkenny, Naas.

26. Naas.

28. Dublin; *apud Pratum juxta Dublin.*

30. Dublin, Grenoge; *apud Pratum Grenoc.*

July 2. TRIM; *apud Pratum subtus Trim, (the field now called the King's park?)*

3. TRIM.

4. Kells; *apud Pratum subtus Kendles.*

5. Kells.

7. Louth; *apud Pratum juxta Lovet vel apud pratum subtus aquam quandam que vocatur Strathe (Dundalk?)*

8. Kadelac; *apud Pratum juxta Cadelac; (Dundalk?)*

9. Carlingford.

10. Carlingford.

11. Carlingford.

12. *Apud castrum Jordani de Saukeville*

14. Rath.

16. Downpatrick; *apud Dun vel pratum subius Dun.*

19 to 28. Carrickfergus.

29. Holywood; *apud Sanctum Boscum.*

31. Balimore; *apud Balimoran.*

Aug. 2. Downpatrick.

3. Downpatrick.

4. Bannbridge.

5. Carlingford.

8 Drogheda,

9. Drogheda, Duleek.

10. Duleek, Kells.

11. Kells, Fowre.

12. Granard; *apud Grenard castrum Ricardi de Thuit.*

14. Rathwire.

16. Castle Bret; *apud Castell Bret.*

18 to 23. Dublin.

24. Near Dublin.

26. Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT CASTLE.

FROM GODWIN'S "LIFE OF CHAUCER."

The proprietor chose for site a rising ground in the neighbourhood of a river. Having marked out the limits of his enclosure, he surrounded it with a wall 10 or 12 feet high, flanked with towers; and with a narrow projection near the top on the inside. Immediately before this wall, on every side, a ditch was hollowed, which was filled with water where it could be procured, and which we call the Moat of the Castle.

A bridge was built over this ditch, or, a drawbridge set up on the inside, to be let down as occasion required.

Another essential part was the Barbican or Watch-tower, always an outwork, and frequently placed beyond the ditch at the external foot of the bridge. In many castles there was a second wall of smaller circuit than the first, which was also flanked with towers. In this case, it was not unusual for various works, such as a barrack, a well, a chapel, an artificial mount, or even sometimes a monastery, to be placed within the first and second walls.—A second ditch, with its drawbridge, was sometimes introduced.

The Keep, previous to the Conquest, seems generally, if not always, to have been built on the top of an artificial mount, whose summit was of the same dimensions as the plane of the edifice it was destined to receive. So long as the artificial mount was retained, the Keep was frequently placed in the external wall. The portal was placed on the ground floor. The expedient used by Gundolph, bishop of Rochester, architect of the White Tower of London, consisted in carrying the portal to the second or third story, having no place for entrance on the ground floor. The form of the Keep being commonly square, and the walls 10 or 12 feet thick—the entrance now was by a spacious stone staircase outside the building, which frequently went in part round two sides of the Keep. After ascending a certain number of steps, there was a strong gate placed, which must be forced by an enemy before he could proceed

farther. He then came to the landing place, where was an interval with a drawbridge. This drawbridge being passed, he next encountered a second strong gate, which was usually the entrance of a smaller tower, forming a vestibule to the principal tower or keep. This portal, besides its gate, was defended by a herse or portcullis, a machine precisely in the form of a harrow, composed of beams of wood crossing each other at right angles, with strong iron spikes projecting from their points of intersection.—This machine was fixed as a slider in grooves of stone hollowed for that purpose, and was worked by a windlass securely contrived within the walls of the keep. It was extremely heavy, and, besides the spikes already mentioned, was furnished with other spikes in a perpendicular direction, for the purpose of striking into the ground beneath. The entrance to the Keep was by a further portal, separating the principal tower from the appendant one, and provided in like manner with a portcullis. The grand entrance is variously placed in the second or third story. The Keep usually consisted of five floors:—One below the surface, which was commonly the prison; the ground floor, appropriated for the reception of stores; the second story for the garrison; the third, state rooms for the habitation of the Lord; and the fourth, bed-chambers.

Guildford Castle where King John in one instance celebrated his birth-day, had only one room on a floor.—The usual number of rooms on that floor which the possessor appropriated to his own use, did not exceed two. The garrisons were crowded into a small proportionate compass, and slept on trusses of straw. The apartments were inadequately lighted, and those below the state rooms received the beams of the sun only through chinks or loopholes extremely narrow, cautiously constructed in such a manner as to afford no advantage to besiegers. In the state rooms there were windows, but generally small in proportion to the size of the apartments, often but one in a room broken through the thickness of the wall, and protected by an internal arch, and placed at a considerable height from the floor.

The state rooms, though few, were not small. Those in Rochester Castle were 50 feet by 20 feet. The thickness of the walls, usually amounting to 12 ft., was such as to afford room for various constructions within the substance of them; such as wells, galleries of communication, &c. The wells constructed in the walls: some of them included circular staircases, and others were left open, being destined for the purpose of raising to the top of the building in times of siege beams and other materials for the making or repairing of military machines; these machines were usually placed on leads and a platform contrived for the purpose, above the highest story of the Keep.

Wells for water were also sunk in some part of the building, but not in the substance of the walls, with convenience of raising water to any story of the edifice. Another almost universal contrivance was that of a door intended as a sally port, raised several feet above the surface of the ground, but with no external stair leading to it, which was framed to favor unexpected attacks upon the besiegers, yet with every imaginary precaution, to prevent the use of it being turned against the besieged.

The chimneys were by loops in the walls similar to those contrived for the admission of light into the lower apartments. Another artifice frequently introduced into the erection of castles, was, the formation of a subterranean passage; the commencement of which was in the Keep itself, while the other extremity was at some distance without the walls, being intended like the door last mentioned for a sally port, enabling the besieged to issue forth upon the besiegers by surprise. It was by such a passage that Edward III. surprised his mother and Roger Mortimer in Nottingham Castle.—*See King on Ancient Castles.*

TRIM CASTLE.

For the following description of the present state of the Castle, we are indebted to H. JAMES, Esq., Royal Engineers:—

The Castle of Trim, on the east side of the Town of Trim, and on the south or right bank of the river Boyne, consists of a triangular walled enclosure, defended by circular flanking towers, and a large and lofty donjon or keep in the centre.

One of the sides of the Castle was formerly washed by the river Boyne; and when the river is very full, the low meadow, about 50 yards broad, which is now between the Castle and the river, is still inundated.

This (the north-eastern) side of the Castle is 171 yards long, and defended by four flanking towers, viz.: two at the angles, and two intermediate.

The west side, that which faces the town, is 116 yards long, quite straight, and defended by flanking towers at the angles, and the tower over the gateway in the centre. The groove for the portcullis is very perfect; and it seems from the projecting masonry, that there had been a draw-bridge and barbican to the gate. The tower over this gate is octagonal, though the base is rectangular, which gives it a peculiar appearance.

There was a wet ditch in front of this as well as the south side, which was supplied with water by the small stream which runs along the town-wall by the Dublin gate.

In the north angle of the Castle there are the ruins of several buildings, one of which has a high gable, and was three stories high. Four very large windows in the castle wall towards the river, with niches in the piers between them for an arched roof, mark the site of a chapel or banquetting hall. There is also a large arched vault extending partly under this room. Three large windows have been rudely filled up at some period, and two loops for musquetry in each have been made.

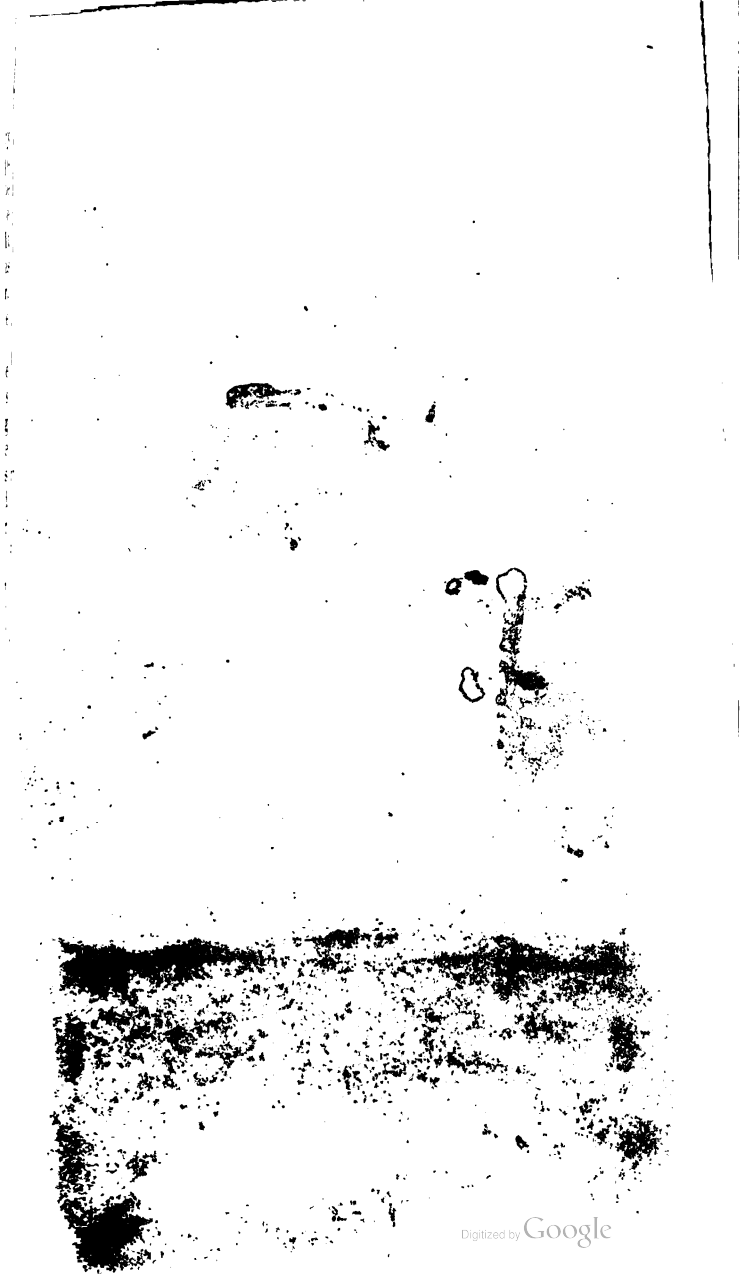
In the south west angle of the castle, where the town wall joined it, a mound of earth has been thrown up to the height of the castle wall, filling the first and second towers

from the town gate. This was probably done for a battery for cannon to flank the town wall and to defend the approach to the Dublin gate. The wall against which the mound of earth was thrown up has fallen down, but the towers remain, one of which has been lately cleared. It is divided into three stories; the upper one of which was a pigeon house, having holes in the wall for 60 or 80 pair. The tower story led to a postern, at what was probably the level of the water in the ditch.

The third side which is towards the country facing the south, sweeps round in an easy curve to the Boyne; it is 192 yards long defended by 6 flanking towers, including those at the angles and the gate. This tower of the gate is circular and in good preservation, as well as the arches over the ditch and the barbican beyond it. The gate had also its portcullis, the groove for which and the recess for its windlass are perfect.

The circumference of the castle wall then is 486 yards, defended by 10 flanking towers at nearly equal distances including those at the gates. The Donjon is a rectangular building, the plan of which may be thus described: On the middle of each side of a square of 64 feet, rectangles are constructed, the sides perpendicular to the square being 20 feet, and those parallel to it 24 feet; thus a figure of 20 sides is constructed. The thickness of the walls of the large tower is 12 feet, and of the smaller towers from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet.

The walls were carried up 60 feet above the level of the ground; but on each angle of the large tower, square turrets 16 feet 6 inches in height are built. By this arrangement a large shower of missiles might have been projected in any direction.





Nº1



2



3



4



5



*Engraved by Keith & Smith, 30, Hanover St, Edinburgh.
 From an rubbing by G. Salisbury, Ordnance Survey of Ireland.*

DESCRIPTION OF COINS IN PLATE.

No. 1.—*Base Metal*—Perhaps one of the Croccards and Pollards, and other foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries, Eagles, &c. from the stamp of figures impressed on them, which were privately brought from France, and other parts beyond the seas, and were uttered here for pennies, though not worth half a penny. They were, according to Hollingshed, (Chron. ad. an. 1300,) made of a mixture of silver, copper and sulphur. They were decried by the King's proclamation, in 1300.—SIMON'S ESSAY.

No. 2.—*Copper*—Perhaps one of the black monies, called Turneys, prohibited in 1338.—SIMON'S ESSAY.

No. 3.—*A Patrick*.—We give full power to the said Germyn (Lynch) or his deputy or deputies during his life to make and strike in the said castles and town (Dublin and Trim castles, and Galway), and every of them, four pieces of brass or copper, running at one penny of our said silver, to be imprinted with the figure of a Bishop's head and a scripture of this word "Patrick" about the same head on the one side, and with a Cross and this word "Salvator" thereabout on the other side.—ACT OF PARLIAMENT AUG. 6, 1 EDW. IV. in SIMON'S APPENDIX.

No. 4.—At a Parliament, held in Drogheda, before Richard, Duke of York, Lord Lieutenant, in 1460, it was enacted that two coins should be coined for Ireland: the one of the weight of half quarter of an ounce Troy weight, on which shall be imprinted on one side a Lyon, and on the other side a Crown, called an Irlandes d'argent, to pass for the value of one penny sterling. The other of VII ob. of Troy weight, having imprinted on one part of it a Crown, and on the other part a Cross, called a Patrick, of which eight shall pass for one denier.—ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN SIMONS' APPENDIX.

No. 5.—*Brass*.—A shield with three crowns; the inscription "EDW.;" on the reverse a Cross with Edward the Fourth's cognizance, the Sun and Rose, with the words "Civitas."

Neither Simon nor Ruding had seen any of these coins. No. 3 and 4 they knew had existed; of No. 5 there does not appear to have been any record. All these coins were found in Trim, where it is probable that Nos. 3 and 4 were struck.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

1323, Henry Kempe.	1402, Janico Dartas.
1327, John de Arcey.	1422, John Staunton.
1334, Milo de Verdon.	1496, John Broun.
1382, John Reigne.	1533, Thomas Stewnes.
139., Nic. Barynton.	

Reigne and Barynton were appointed by the Earl of Marche.

END OF NOTICES OF CASTLE.



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