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The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, Knock

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The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, Knock.*

FORMERLY there were two abbeys of Augustinian Canons at Louth. The more opulent institution was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its site and precincts may easily be identified. Its ruins remain and are known as The Abbey on the north-west side of the town. According to a note preserved from the Register of Clogher this abbey was founded by Tighernach Mac Gilla Roain, Bishop of Clogher. It is stated that he founded it upon a site which had been granted by his predecessor in the See of Clogher, Aedhan O Caellaidhe. Bishop Mac Gilla Roain reigned from 1195 to 1217. Consequently we may place the foundation of the abbey of St. Mary between these dates.

The second abbey was separated from St. Mary's by only a few perches. We term it the second abbey because during the greater part of its existence it was second to St. Mary's in wealth and importance. At a matter of fact it was founded fifty years before the Augustinian Abbey of St. Mary's. It was dedicated by its founders to SS. Peter and Paul. A second note in the register of Clogher supplies the story of its origin.

"Donaldus O Carrvill, *alias* O Carroll, Rex Ergaliae Coenobium construxit SS. Petro et Paulo in loco olim dicto Knock na Sengain—i.e., Collis Formecarum dictum coenobium de Knock juxta Louth, et idem replevit Canonicis Regularibus. Et Edanus O Kelly Episcopus Clocherensis prædia eidem concessit et latifundiis ditavit."

"Donnchadh O Cearbhaill, King of Oirghiall, raised a monastery to SS. Peter and Paul in a place formerly called Cnoc na Sengain—i.e., Ant Hill, known as the Monastery of Cnoc near Louth and he filled it with Canons Regular. Aedhan O Caellaidhe, Bishop of Louth, granted lands to it and liberally endowed it."

An almost insignificant ruin in a field north of the village is all that remains to mark its site. Peculiarly enough this piece of scraggy wall is popularly known as "the pinnacle." It is in no sense a pinnacle, and the name had its origin in a corruption. The Ordnance Surveyors record that it was at an earlier time known as "pill a crick," and this is a corruption of the Irish *Teampall an eunuc*, which simply means the Church of Knock. There can be no doubt that in this ruin we behold all that remains of the famous church which was founded by Donnchad

Knock in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries known also as Knocklouth and Knockfergus.

O Cearbhaill in 1146, which was consecrated by St. Malachy in 1148 and which figured for a period as the cathedral church of the diocese of Clogher.

The monastery was also known as the monastery of the Hill of the Apostles, and this name recalls the famous book of *Cnoc na nApstol*, which was compiled for Donnchad O Cearbhaill and which he presented to the monastery. In 1180 Bishop O Caellaidhe was buried in or near this monastery. Afterwards his successor Tighernach was laid to rest beside him. The Register of Clogher makes it appear as if Tighernach was buried within the precincts of St. Mary's, the monastery founded by him. As the land on which St. Mary's was founded was granted by Bishop O Caellaidhe, there is no need for supposing that any discrepancy has occurred in the dual record. The Register is minute in stating that the graves of the two bishops were opposite the well, "*contra fontem*." Probably then they may be regarded as near the place where the town pump stands. In the name Ballykelly, *Bealach Caellaidhe*, the name of a road near Louth, we have preserved a probable reminiscence of Bishop O Caellaidhe's relations with this district.

A noteworthy circumstance in connection with the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul must not be passed over. It would seem from the beginnings of the Norman occupation that it became immediately subject to the King. When a vacancy occurred application was usually made to the King for a *Congé d-elire*. He granted this licence, the Canons elected their Abbot, usually a member of their own community, the election was confirmed by the King and by the Archbishop of Armagh. Installation was made by the Archbishop; an oath of fealty to the King was exacted from him, and upon payment of a fine the temporalities, which during the vacancy were seized by the Crown, were restored. Sometimes the newly-elected Abbot crossed to England to take the oath of fealty in the presence of the King himself; but the King usually deputed one of his officers in Ireland to receive it. The Abbey of St. Mary's, on the other hand, which was founded after the coming of the Normans, does not seem to have come so closely under the jurisdiction of the King, although it belonged to the same order as SS. Peter and Paul's.

It is well known that long before either of these monasteries was founded, a monastery of Irish monks had existed here, founded by St. Mochta. The stone-roofed structure quite beside St. Mary's, known as *Séipeal Mochta*—Mochta's Chapel, remains after many centuries to testify to its existence. It is very likely indeed that St. Mary's monastery was raised upon its site. It is clear if this be so that the Irish monks had gone from the place before or during Bishop Mac Gilla Roain's reign. Were they there and did the ancient monastery still survive when SS. Peter and Paul's was founded? It may be cited as an argument in favour of this theory, that SS. Peter and Paul's was not built upon the ancient site. The traditions and the evidence in this matter all favour St. Mary's.

We shall now set forth as far as possible under dates the various incidents in the history of SS. Peter and Paul's which have been recorded.

1146.—The monastery of Sts. Peter and Paul at Knock, near Louth, founded by Donnchadh O Cearbhaill and endowed by Bishop Aedhan O Caellaidhe.

1148.—The church of Sts. Peter and Paul at Cnoc na Sengain consecrated by St. Malachy, Papal Legate and Bishop of Down.

1180.—Bishop Aedhan O Caellaidhe buried at or near the monastery.

1217.—Bishop Tighernach Mac Gilla Roain buried near his predecessor Bishop O Caellaidhe.

1260.—Hugh de Ardiz granted to this abbey all the ecclesiastical dues of his lands of Ratogh, excepting only that the Canons of St. Peter's of Newtown Trim, and the Canons of St. Thomas', Dublin, should receive thereout twenty shillings (? St. Mary's).

1261.—Abbot John elected. Master William . . . ordered in 1262, before the Temporalities should be restored, to account for 2 marks accruing from St. Gregory's day (12th March), 1261, to the 26th November same year.

1280.—Abbot John Farron elected in succession to John, who had resigned. In his letter to Robert De Ufford the Justiciary, the King complains that the Canons had proceeded to elect without having received the royal licence; that they had prayed the royal assent, although the election had been made in prejudice to the King. However, compassionating the condition of the abbey, which was represented to him as very poor, the King directed De Ufford to accept a fine from the Canons, and empowered him to give as an act of special grace the royal assent to the election. Should the election be canonically confirmed by the Archbishop of Armagh, he was to take the fealty of the newly-elected and to restore the temporalities, not however before he had received letters that in future the present grace shall not be deemed a precedent.

1304, June 10.—Brother Thomas, Canon of Knock, announces to King the death of John, the late abbot, and receives licences to proceed to a new election: "To elect an abbot, devout, fit to rule their church, and faithful to the King and to Ireland." The Justiciary receives powers as above, "having first received from the elect letters patent under his seal and the seal of the chapter that the grace which the King grants of mere liberality shall not tend to the King's prejudice or disherison nor be hereafter drawn into a precedent."

1344.—Abbot Patrick died.

1344.—Luke, Canon of SS. Peter and Paul's, Knock, elected Abbot. The temporalities of the abbey were seized as usual and remained in the custody of the Crown from 10th February until 30th April. From an account of Roger Darcy, Escheator, it appears that the revenues were not considered sufficient to afford sustenance to the Canons and their servants. Luke's election was confirmed by David Mageraghty, Archbishop of Armagh. Abbot Luke paid a fine for the privilege of taking the oath of fealty before the Deputy in Ireland, as he had not where with to pay his passage into England to take the oath in presence of the King. William, son of John Keppock, and Henry, a burgess of Louth, were commanded to receive a fine of 2 marks and to restore the temporalities to Luke.

1349.—Brother Domhnall, Canon, elected Abbot; the election assented to by the King and confirmed by Archbishop of Armagh. He made his oath of fealty and on payment of one mark the temporalities were restored.

1350.—The late Abbot (?) Domhnall died. The temporalities came into the possession of the Crown 20th January, 1350. An election was held "in the conventual church of Sts. Peter and Paul," and Henry (O Connellan?), Sacristan of that church and a Canon was elected. In the absence of the Primate (Fitzralph) in remote regions his Vicars General, Master Isaac O Culean, Canon of Armagh, and the Venerable cleric William Mercer confirmed the election. Abbot Henry took the usual oath of fealty. The temporalities were ordered to be restored on 20th May, 1350, but the order does not appear to have been obeyed until after 19th March, 1351.

1410, May 2.—Archbishop Fleming wrote Henry IV announcing that the monastery being vacant by the death of Henry, the Canons, having previously obtained the royal licence, elected Geoffrey Brown a canon thereof, the bearer of the letter, as appears by the decree of the election sent to the Archbishop, that the Archbishop had confirmed the election. He prayed the King to receive the elect favourably and to order his business to be set forward with speed.

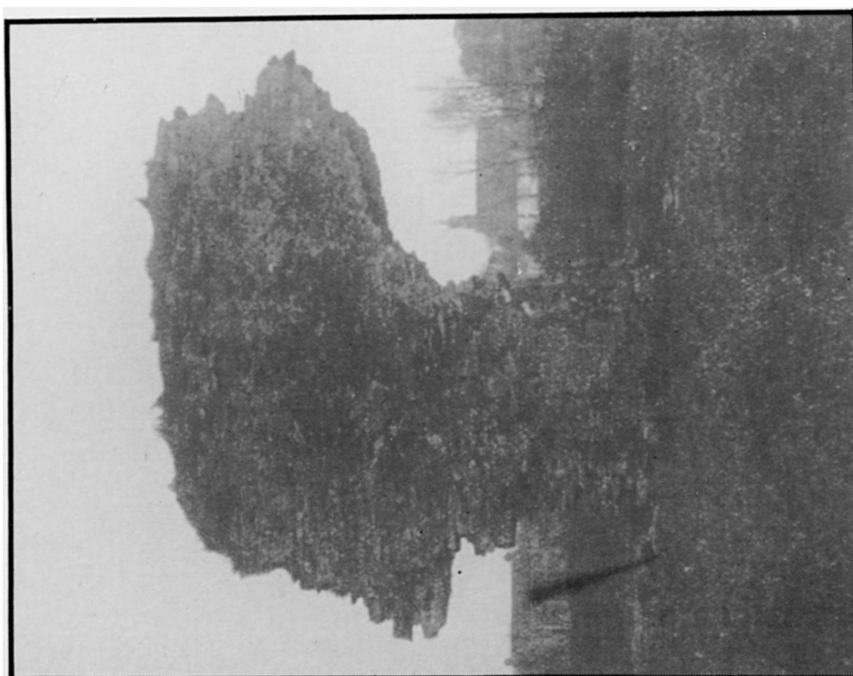
1411, June (?).—Archbishop Fleming informs Archdeacon W. Pirroun of Drogheda that Geoffrey Brown has resigned, that the Canons have elected Simon,



"THE PINNACLE."

INTERIOR VIEW.

Remains of SS. Peter and Paul's, Knock, Louth.



"THE PINNACLE."

EXTERIOR VIEW.

Remains of SS. Peter and Paul's, Knock, Louth.

Canon of Holy Trinity, Dublin, that he had confirmed the election, instituted Simon and invested him, and decreed his induction.

1416.—The late abbot (?) Simon having been deprived, application was made to Henry IV to grant the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, Knock, near Louth, O.S.A. and those to whom the right of election belongs, licence to elect an abbot.

1418.—James Lockhard, abbot, paid into the office of the King's Remembrancer one mark, for a breach of law for Henry O Connellan lately abbot, and for himself for having received and professed John MacKennavane an Irishman.

1435.—James Lockhard resigned. The King, in a letter dated 20th October, to John De Pilkington, 'his beloved and faithful knight,' Junior Escheator in Ireland, announces that John (Swayne), Archbishop of Armagh, had received the resignation of James Lockhard and that he had "jure devoluto pro hac vice," provided Patrick Ledwyche Canon Regular of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Louth to the abbacy, that the royal assent had been accorded to the appointment. He directs that Pilkington restore the temporalities.

1492, May 17th.—At this date we find that James Ybruyn (O Byrne), priest of the diocese of Clogher, entered into bonds with the Apostolic Chamber to pay the annats due to the Papal Treasury for the bull of his appointment as principal of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul of Cnoc, near Louth. The foundation at this date would seem to have lost much of its former monastic character, as O Byrne was a secular priest. He was probably prior "in commendam."

1507.—James MacMahon, who is called by Ware Commendatory Prior of the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul of Knock, was promoted to the Bishopric of Derry. He died a little before Christmas in the year 1517.

1539.—The dissolution of SS. Peter and Paul's on the 25th November, 1539, "John Carroll abbot, with the consent of the Convent" surrendered "the house of St. Peter of Knock" A pension of £3 was granted to "John Carroll, late abbot of Knocke," and to "Henry Lucoke," who apparently was one of his confrères, a pension of £1 6s. 8d. was granted, both of which were to be paid from the revenues of the confiscated property of the abbey.

1541.—An extent of all and singular the lands, tenements and other possessions as well spiritual as temporal belonging to the late abbey of Knock or lying in the County of Louth, now in the hands of Lord Henry VIII by the Grace of God King of England and of France, Defender of the Faith, Lord of Ireland and Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland, through the dissolution of the late abbey or monastery according to a return thereof made by the late abbot and dissolved convent on the 2nd October in the 32nd year of the reign of the said King, before William Cavendish, Auditor of the Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown, and one of the Commissioners of the King lately appointed, together with Anthony St. Leger, Knight, Deputy of the land of Ireland, Thomas Walsche, Baron of the Exchequer of the same Lord the King in England, John Wynne, Auditor of the same Exchequer, by letters patent under the great seal of England, amongst other things for the superintendence and survey of all and singular the castles, tenures, lordships, manors, lands, tenements and other possessions and hereditaments wherever lying within the lands of Ireland. The same William Cavendish, Walter Cowley, Solicitor of the causes of the said King in Ireland, and Patrick Dowdall, gent., being then present, the following on their oath—viz. : Nicholas Garland, Patrick McByrne, Owen O Cor, Wm. O Kervill, O Honwynam (?), Henry Gernon and other good and lawful men of the country :—

Vill of Knockmill. Declare—that there are in the Vill of Knockmill cxx. acres lately demised for xls. and xii. firkins of butter, two eggs and one swine—

value xis. viii*d.*, but now by reason of the Warr and Rebellion of the Irish of Flerney (Farney) they lie waste and unoccupied.

That Patrick Blarres and other tenants of Allardston holds at will cxx. acres arable and pay annually—with xii. firkins of butter, two eggs and one swine, value xis. viii*d.*—lis. viii*d.* That there are xxx acres of arable land near the bridge of Knockmill, called Lyetatte (λετ-τατε = half tate), which were lately demised for vis. viii*d.* yearly, but now by reason of the Rebellion lie waste.

Total extent of the said Vill—vis. viii*d.*

The Grange, near Milton,

That George Gernon of Milton holds there at will lx. acres of arable land and pays yearly xxvis.

Free Tenants—

That the Free Tenants of the Vill of Rathdowe pay yearly two pounds of wax value viii*d.*

Vill of Clykevill—

That there are there lx. acres of arable land called le Ynnaghts lately demised for xiiis. iiiii*d.*, which lie waste by reason of the Rebellion of the Irish of Flerney (Farney).

Vill of Layttywe—

That there are in the Vill of Layttywe near the lower part of Inferney (Farney) lx. acres of arable land lately demised for vis. viii*d.* and one swine, value xxs yearly, which now lie waste by reason of the Rebellion aforesaid.

Vill of Louth—

That there are xv. acres of arable land which Patrick O Mulgarland, Cornelius O fenty and John MacScolloggye occupy, vi. acres arable and the residence lie waste. They pay yearly iiiis. vi*d.*

Tithe portions and donation belonging to the late Priory—

That James Garnon, knight, holds at will the tithes of the Vill of Castlering lately demised at xls. yearly and now by reason of the Rebellion for xxs.

That the said James holds at will the tithes of Knockmill lately demised for xls. yearly, but now by reason of the War and Rebellion of Inferney (Farney) for xxs.

That Henry Lucoke, chaplain, holds at will the tithes of Grange near Allardston and pays yearly xls., and that George Gernon holds at will the tithes of Grange near Milton and pays yearly xxs.

Total extent of the said tithes iiiii*li.* xs.

They declare that the Prior of the said late Priory by right every third turn gave and presented to the perpetual vicarage of Drumyskin (recte Drummyng) and the Bishop of Armagh on the other two turns presented to the said Vicarage of Drummyng. That the provision of the advowson of the said Vicarage belongs to the King when it shall fall vacant, and that the gift and presentation of the Vicars of the parishes of Drommyskyn and Termonfeikin belong to the King by reason of the dissolution whenever and as often as they shall become vacant ; that there are no forests, woods or underwoods on the said land and possessions of the late Priory nor were there.

Total extent of all the possessions as well spiritual as temporal belonging to the said late Priory beside the waste lands. viii*li.* xiiis. x*d.*

Annual debts

Moreover, the jurors upon their oath declare that the Prior and Convent of the late Priory were bound to pay the several rents, fees and debts following :—

To the Bishop of Armagh for proxies yearly,	..	xxs.
Synodals paid yearly to the said Bishop,	..	vi <i>d.</i>
Proxies paid yearly to the Archdeacon of Armagh,	..	vs. vi <i>d.</i>
		<hr/>
Total,	..	xxvis.

1616.—It is on record in the Chancery Rolls of Ireland that our Lord King James (I) by letters patent under the great seal of his kingdom of Ireland and dated at Dublin in the 13th year of his reign as King of England, France, and Ireland and in the 48th of Scotland, gave granted and confirmed to John King, knight, Privy Councilor of Ireland, the site, circuit, ambit and precinct of the late abbey or priory of St. Peter of Knock in the Co. of Louth, and the church, dormitory, hall and cemetery and other buildings and structures within the precinct of the said late abbey or priory, together with all the other messuages, cottages, houses, buildings and lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever within the site, circuit and precinct and belonging to it in the County of Louth; also 120 acres arable land belonging to it in the vill and fields of Knockmill beside the Bridge (juxta Pontem) otherwise called The Grange;

120 acres of arable lately in the tenure of the tenants of Allardstowne.

30 acres beside the Bridge aforesaid, called the Tate in Co. Louth aforesaid, parcell of the possessions belonging to the late abbey of Knocke.

Also 60 acres in the Grange beside Milltown, &c

2 pounds of wax head rent from the vill of Rathdowe, &c.

60 acres of arable in Funoghues in Clankervill in Co. Monaghan or Louth lately &c.

60 acres in Laitive, alias Letton in Ferney in Co. Monaghan

15 acres in the vill of Louth, and all the other lands, tenements, &c., belonging to these possessions and the tithes and alterages

Also the tithes of the vills or hamlets of Castlerring, Knockemill and Grange beside Milton, part of the possessions of the said late abbey, &c., paying yearly for the site, &c., of the tithes and alterages and offerings, 5 shillings of Irish money.

For Knockmill als Grange, Allardstowne le Tate, and the Grange beside Milton, the receipts from Rathdowe, the Funaghues, Laytive, alias Letton, and for the said 15 acres in the vill of Louth, £8 10s. 4d. Irish money; and for all other lands, &c., of Grange beside Allardstown, alias Knockmill, the Grange beside Millton, Funaghues and Louth aforesaid and elsewhere in Co. Monaghan, &c., 5 shill. Irish money; and for the tithes and the said vills, and vill or hamlets of Castlerring, Knockmill, the Grange beside Allardston and the Grange beside Millton, &c., £7 of the money aforesaid.—Total rent, £16 os. 4d. Irish.

1639.—Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c., to all, &c., greeting. Know ye that we have given, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors we do give, grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm to the aforesaid Sir Richard Bolton, knight, his heirs and assigns for ever all the site, bottom, circuit, ambit and precinct of the late dissolved abbey or Priory of St. Peter of Knocke in the County of Louth, and the church, dormitory, hall, churchyard and all other buildings and structures within the precinct of the same late Abbey or Priory aforesaid. And all and singular other messuages, houses, cottages, &c., &c., within the said circuit and precincts in the Town or fields of Louth to the said late Abbey or Priory, belonging, &c. And also all and singular messuages, houses, cottages, dovecotes, mills, weirs, water, watercourses, &c., &c., in the towns, villages, hamlets or fields of Knocksmill near the Bridge, the Grange near Allardstown, the Tate, the Grange near Milltowne in the said County of Louth, and the Innaghues in the County of Louth and the County of Monaghan, or either of them, all which are reputed parcel of the possessions of the said late Abbey or Priory of St. Peter of the Knocke in the said County of Louth. And also $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of a certain parcel of land into four equal parts divided called the Uragh in the said County of Louth adjacent to the lands of Knocksmill aforesaid. And also all tithes of grains and flax growing or renewing or hereafter to grow or renew in, out, of or upon the town and lands of Castlringe in the said County of Louth containing seven tates of land, viz: the tate of Castlerring,

alias Castlefranche, the tate of Dromonely, the tate of Carriggmoylan, the tate of Little Ayshe, the tate of Drunkay, the tate of Tolgee, alias Tulloghgee, and the tate of Ballyloghan in the County of Louth aforesaid . . . , &c.

In witness whereof we have caused these letters to be made patent, &c.,
10th day of April in the fifteenth year of our Reign. 1639.

1765.—In a deed to declare uses of a fine drawn between George Clive and Sydney Clive, alias Bolton, his wife on one part, said Sydney being only sister and heir-at-law of Theophilus Bolton, late of Knock, Co. Louth, and Sir Edward Clive, Knight, Justice of Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, the possessions of St. Peter, Knock, are described as follows. Date 1765 :

“ All that and those the site, circuit and precinct of the dissolved Abbey, Monastery, or Religious House of St. Peter, commonly called Abbey of Knock in the County of Louth, and also of and upon all messuages, cottages, mills, &c., &c., in the town and lands of Knock and Grange or either of them late the estate of Theophilus Bolton and now belonging to the said George Clive and Sydney his wife, with the corn mill and turf mill thereon, the town and lands of Letate otherwise the half of Tate, the town and lands of Annoghs, otherwise Annanghes, commonly called Bolton’s Annaghs, and also of and upon all that and those the lands commonly called Bolton’s intermixed in and about the town of Louth—that is to say, Kindran, otherwise Ffindran, Townhill, Shiliff, Crocknob, Summerhil, Killalard, Knock churchyard and meadows and the six acres park together with the impropriate tithes, &c. As also upon all that and those the Improprate Tythes great and small of the seven tates of the manor of Castlering—that is to say, Castlering, Drumrath, otherwise Dromrath, Ashbog, otherwise Ashbeg, otherwise Little Ash, Drumgonally, otherwise Drumgoanally, Carrickmullan, Ballylaughan, otherwise Ballinlogham, otherwise Ballinlogan and Tullygee. And also of and upon the Improprate Tythes great and small of the Grange of Milltown. And also upon a yearly chief rent of forty shillings, &c., issuing and payable out of the said lands of the Grange of Milltown in the County of Louth aforesaid. As also of and upon all that and those the town and lands called and known by the names of The Mount, Knockmore, Rans, Upper Ellan, Lower Ellan, otherwise Upper and Lower Ellan, Lissurry (or Liscurry) and Sheliffe commonly called Tisdall’s intermixed acres in and about the town of Louth with the appurtenances in the said County of Louth. And also of and upon all that and those the town and lands of Ranitty, otherwise Ranity, containing by estimation 120 acres of arable land, Plantation Measure, in the Barony of Louth, &c. And also of and upon all that and those the moiety of the town and lands commonly called and known by the name of the manor of Stone-town (that is to say) the two Tates of Rosslough, otherwise Rosslough, Muff Tate, Castle Tate, Taten Rendenguonach, otherwise Edinquin, Tate Enogharmore otherwise Enaghermore, Tate Knochgarey, otherwise Crockahue, Tate Ranomey, otherwise Raving, otherwise Ravoney, Tatendarragh, Tate in logh, Tate Castle Raveen, otherwise Rouman, otherwise Rowrinan, Drumgurish, and the great bog called Dunmillo (otherwise and now Munullo Bog) containing in the whole by common estimation 1,083 acres, Plantation Measure, all lying and being in the Barony of Atherdee and County of Louth aforesaid. And also of and upon all that and those the town and lands of Culnedan, otherwise Coleredan, containing by common estimation 28 acres, &c., &c. Signed, &c. 16th October, 1765.”

1860.—The lands passed by purchase from the Clive family through Rev. Archer Clive of Whitfield in the County of Hereford to Right Hon. Anna Maria, Baroness of Louth, of Louth Hall—namely :

Lor 2. Being the lands of Knockchurch and certain tenements and premises

in the town of Louth, containing together 9 acres 3 roods 32 perches statute measure be the same more or less.

Lot 4. Certain other tenements in said town of Louth containing 16 acres 28 perches statute measure.

Lot 6. Part of the land of Salins, now called Solmas, and other certain part of the lands of Amuck, containing together 35 acres 2 perches.

Lot 7. Contain other parts of the said lands of Amuck, cont. 41 acres 1 rood and 35 perches.

No. 8. The lands known by the name of Clonberron, now called Clanbearnon, cont. 32 acres 1 rood and 36 perches.

No. 9. The lands of Crosspital, part of said lands of Salins or Solmas or the Yellow Rock, part of Richard Taffe's holding, cont. 21 acres 1 rood 19 perches.

An extract from Lady Louth's rent roll enables us to identify the tenant of the remnant of Knock Abbey in 1860 :

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Tenant's Name.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>
		a r. p.
Knockchurch,	Bolton Carragher*	5 2 14
Town of Louth,	do.	1 1 9
"	Reps. J. Overend,	0 1 28
"	do.	0 1 21
"	do.	2 1 0
	Total, ..	9 3 32

* A dwelling-house two storeys high on this holding.

The total lands under Lot 2 supra are here accounted for. Several persons giving remember that Bolton Carragher was tenant of the dwelling-house now the Post Office in Louth, and that he held the field in which " the pinnacle " now stands. It is clear that this ruin was known in 1860 as Knock Church, and is therefore all that is left of the Abbey of SS Peter and Paul.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge gratefully the kindness of Mr. John Byrne, Louth, who lent me the documents from which I made the extracts from the Charter of Charles I and the other items which follow to the end of the article.

T GOGARTY.

