MISCELLANEA

NUREMBERG COUNTER FROM BALLINACURRA, LIMERICK

Obverse   Reverse

Archaeological excavations were recently undertaken by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at Ballinacurra (Hart), Limerick, in accordance with the National Monument Legislation 2004, on the route of the proposed Limerick Tunnel PPP-Southern Contract. The work was financed by the National Roads Authority through Limerick County Council.

The proposed development impacted upon a suspected castle site (RMP L1013-144) in Ballinacurra townland. The exact location of this castle is unknown. Archaeological test trenching was therefore undertaken by I.A.C. Ltd. in December 2004. During the initial testing two linear ditches of unknown date were identified. Resolution of the site required an archaeological excavation, the research objective of which was to preserve by record all archaeological deposits or features that will be impacted upon by the proposed road development.

The excavations produced no evidence that Ballinacurra Castle once stood on the site. A plausible explanation might be that the castle was actually located on the site of the present Ballinacurra House, which is situated a short distance north of the excavated area. But a number of interesting features were exposed, including the foundations of nineteenth-century terraced cottages, a later garden and some ditches. Analysis of the site stratigraphy revealed that an east-west orientated ditch, located near the northern boundary of the road take, was the oldest feature exposed within the excavated area. Soil, which had been used to backfill this particular ditch, produced pottery sherds and clay pipe fragments of types commonly found on 17th century sites. The ditch was located in what may be construed as a strategic position, overlooking the Ballynaclough river and the southeastern approach to the city.

During excavations of this east – west orientated ditch at the Ballinacurra site, a reckoning counter was also recovered. The artefact came from a secure stratified context. It is identifiable as a type manufactured in Nuremberg, Germany, by the Krauwinckle family between 1586 and 1635. The counter is coin like in appearance and struck on a thin flan. It is made of brass and measures 22mm in diameter.

Counters, or *jetons*, were used throughout the medieval period to facilitate account keeping. Prior to the adoption of Arabic numerals by banking and financial institutions, it was impossible to calculate large numbers using Roman numerals. Therefore a checkerboard was used, on which counters were moved about. In Britain, the term 'Chancellor of the Exchequer' derives from this practice. The use of 'counters' is thought to have originated in France, from where large quantities were exported. Earliest English examples came from the mint of Edward 1 (1272-1307); the discs are usually pierced to distinguish them from the regal coinage. However, French counters are most common prior to the 16th century. Nuremberg then became the main centre of production, where they were manufactured for export. Most examples bear the maker's name, the most common of which are Hans Krauwinckle, Hans Schultes and Wolf Laufer. The greater majority of counters were made of base metal, generally brass. Gold and silver examples are rare.

The artefact recovered during the Ballinacurra excavations bears the *Reichsapfel*, or Imperial Orb, as its principal obverse design. This symbol is common to all Nuremberg counters. The surrounding legend is generally illegible. Anthony (1979, 39) suggests this to be a common factor and states than when legible, the legend is often of a religious nature. On the reverse, the impression of probable *fleur-de-lis* and crowns encircle a floral motif. Hans Krauwinckle's name appears in the legend. Counters did not bear a date mark. Archaeological excavations at James Fort, Jamestown, Virginia, recovered numerous Nuremberg counters, including the type found at Ballinacurra. It has been suggested that they were taken to the new colony for use as coinage (www.apva.org/apva/german.pdf).

The reason why a German 16th-17th century counter became entrenched at Ballinacurra will never be known. Suggestions are pure conjecture. However, the counter very much resembles a mid-17th century penny token. Merchants and shopkeepers privately issued approximately 800 varieties of token for circulation in Ireland between 1653 and 1679. This was to supplement the inadequate amount of regal coinage issued for circulation during and following the English Civil War. Seaby (1970) lists 22 types for Limerick City and County. Token legends usually bear the name, trade and location of the issuer, facilitating exchange for regal coinage at a later date. Legends are always in the English language. Motifs vary greatly and include personal, trade or town arms. Floral, and animal motifs are common, some being a pun on the issuer's name. The *Fleur de Lis* appears on some examples, including a token issued in Kilfinane, Co Limerick. (Seaby, 1970). Regarding the Nuremberg counter: is it reasonable to suggest that in an Irish speaking society, mainly illiterate in English, and due to the large variety of tokens in circulation, that its authenticity was trusted? Or perhaps an enterprising businessman bought a quantity of redundant counters, reflecting the Jamestown experience, thus saving the expense of having a token issue specially manufactured. In either case, our Nuremberg counter may well have circulated in 17th century Limerick as currency.

Gerry Mullins

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A POSSIBLE GUNPORT IN IRISHTOWN, LIMERICK

The purpose of this short note is to draw attention to a feature in the east wall of the Irishtown[1]. This section runs from the corner tower in the grounds of St. John's Hospital to another demolished corner tower, the remains of which lie under Old Clare Street. About half way along there was a third tower that was cut back flush with the wall line in the late 18th or 19th century. The remains of this tower are visible from Lelia Street while, on the inside of the wall, there is a tunnel leading to it through the 1690-91 rampart. The possible gunport lies halfway between this tower and the Old Clare St. tower.

The feature is only visible on the inside of the wall. It consists of a lintelled opening approximately 1.6m high, with its sides narrowing towards the front. The outer side has been knocked through at some time in the past removing all details of the outer face and was then blocked up (Fig. 1). Ragged edges suggest that about 20cm has been removed from the base of the opening so that the original full height was a maximum of 1.4m. There is no reason to believe that the feature was inserted into an existing wall.
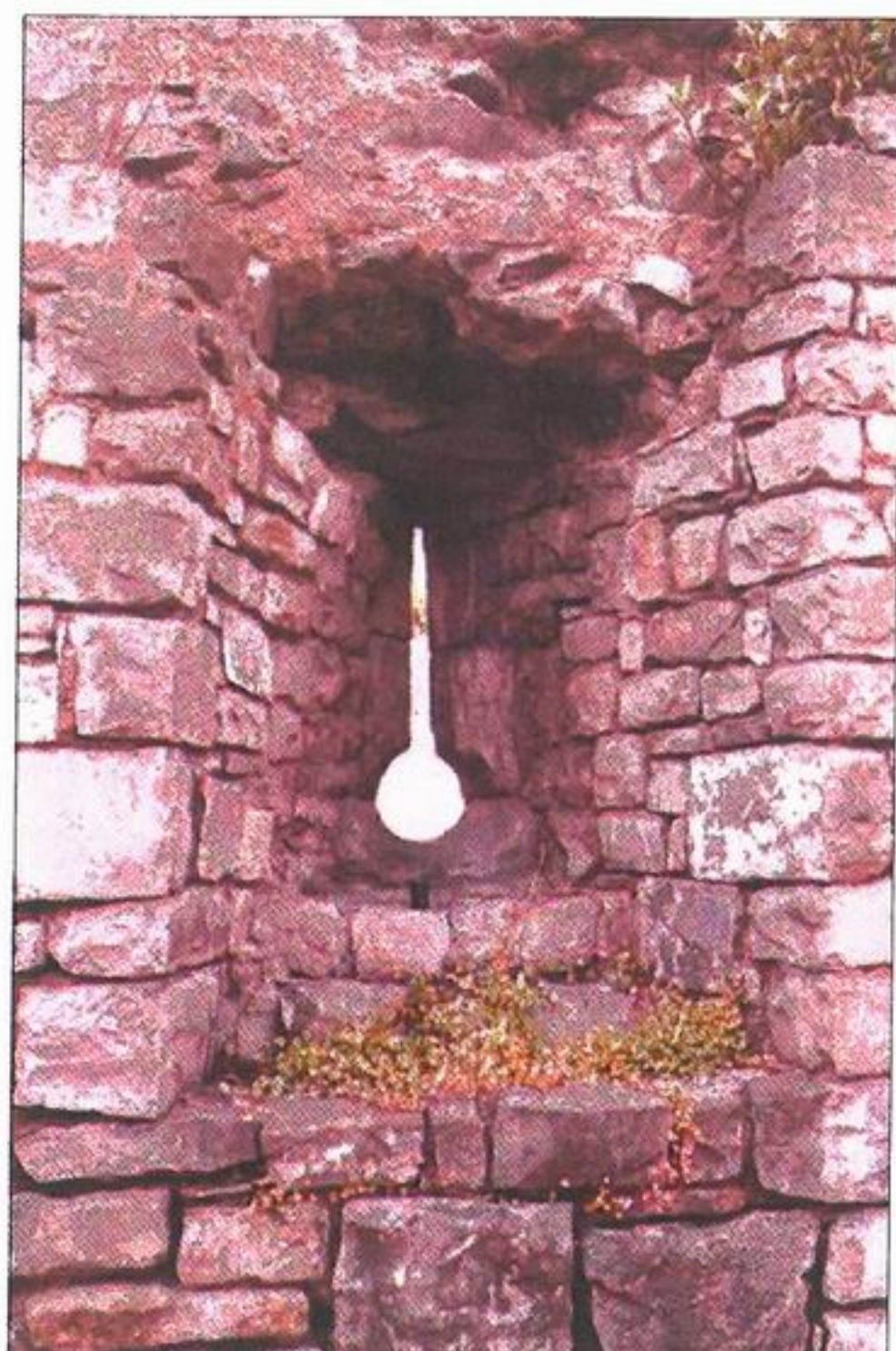

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

The embrasure is too small for an archer to stand in and use a longbow, though a kneeling crossbowman could possibly have used it. A third and more likely possibility is that it was a gunport. There is another more complete example surviving in the section of wall in Mungret Street opposite the Milk Market. Here there is an inverted keyhole-shaped ope, a circular hole for the gun with a

[1] The feature was published by the writer as an arrow-loop, see B. Hodkinson, '38 The Linear Park, Irishtown', in I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 1988*, (Bray 1988) p. 24.

vertical slit above for the gunner to sight (Fig. 2). On the inside the embrasure is of similar size and form to that in the east wall, with a lintel stone above it. The port appears to be at a higher level than that in the east wall but there may have been changes to ground level here. A third example is described by Leask in the section of wall running within the grounds of St. John's Hospital.[2]

The placing of the gunport half way between towers suggests that there probably was a second one similarly placed on the other side of the central tower of the east wall. The relevant section of wall does not survive because this is where the 1690 breach was made and it later became the line of the New Road to Pennywell. It is a possibility that William's forces deliberately chose this spot for the breach in the knowledge that the wall was slightly weaker because of the embrasure.

The newly identified example and the Mungret Street gunport both appear to be built as one with the wall, while Leask was unable to decide that the St John's gunport was a later insertion. The first recorded use of firearms in an Irish context, both handguns and cannon is during the 1480s, so the temptation is to put the dating of the wall to the very end of the 15th or first part of the 16th century.[3] The Arthur and White Manuscripts, however, as quoted by Lenihan, put the building of the east wall into the 1430s some 50 years before the first recorded use of artillery in Ireland[4]. This implication that the ports pre-date the first known use of artillery in Ireland is not as unreasonable as it may sound. There are 14th century gunports in the town gatehouse in Canterbury, while Bodiam Castle in Sussex has low level ports constructed in the 1390s, and new gunports were added to the defences at Southampton around the same time[5]. Significantly these early English examples are from the southern coast which was subject to French raiding at the end of the 14th century. It is the unsettled conditions which gave rise to these early examples so perhaps there was a similar situation in Limerick which felt exposed lying as it did beyond the Pale. If the walls were being built in the 1430s it is not unreasonable to assume that the City built them to the latest standards incorporating the new technology of firearms. City walls were an important expression of civic pride as well as being defensive. It is also worth remembering that the date of first recorded use is not necessarily the date of first use.

Brian Hodkinson

[2] H. G. Leask, 'The Ancient Walls of Limerick', *NMAJ* 2 (1941), no.3, pp 99, 104.

[3] P. M. Kerrigan, *Castles and Fortifications in Ireland, 1485-1945* (Cork 1995) p. 2; H. Leask, *Irish Castles* (Dundalk 1941) p. 143.

[4] M. Lenihan, *Limerick; its History and Antiquities* (Dublin 1866) pp 693-4.

[5] M. W. Thompson, *The Decline of the Castle* (Cambridge 1987) pp 36-7.

LIME KILN AT ROSSBRIEN

In April and May of 2005 Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd excavated a lime kiln at Rossbrien, Co Limerick (A005/1014). The excavation was part of the Limerick Southern Ring Road Phase II scheme. All works were funded by the National Roads Authority and managed by Limerick County Council. The site was listed in the Record of Monuments and Places as a possible enclosure, (RMP LI013-019), which the proposed road impacted directly on the greater part of it. The site was surrounded by field clearance stones, which had been piled up over the years during reclamation. Systematic removal of these stones by machine under archaeological supervision revealed that there was no enclosing element that could be identified as a wall or bank of an enclosure. Excavation of the area underlying and within the stones identified a lime kiln and a C-shaped ditch, the fills of the latter yielding substantial amounts of animal bone and Post-mediaeval pottery. Two coins were also recovered from these fills and suggest a 17th century date for the ditch.

Plate 2 Kiln walls with ledge, looking southeast (*Tom Janes*)

walls were built within a circular cut 2.9m deep and had an internal diameter of c 3.5m. (Plate 2). A rubble-built ledge ran around the interior of the kiln to a height of 0.5m. This is characteristic of a 'flare-kiln' in which the ledge would have supported a rough arch of limestone blocks over the fire, which was set on the base of the kiln. This arch supported the rest of the charge – the limestone to be burnt - above. The fire, represented at Rossbrien site by the single layer of charcoal, was kept lit for several days until all the limestone had been burnt. Once cool, the kiln was emptied. This was an alternative firing method to the more popular, and less labour-intensive, 'draw-kilns' which were filled with alternate layers of limestone and fuel allowing a continuous firing, sometimes for months at a time.

Access to the kiln, for setting the fire and removing the burnt limestone, was through a wide flue, again constructed from rough-hewn limestone blocks. This was A-shaped in plan, 2.4m long and tapering from 2.6m wide at the mouth to 0.8m wide where it entered the kiln. (Plate 3.) Once the excavation of the Rossbrien kiln was complete the feature was backfilled with gravel in order to preserve it in situ beneath the proposed road.

Tom Janes

Plate 3: Partly excavated view of flue, looking southwest. (*Tom Janes*)

Plate 4: From inside kiln looking out along the flue, facing northeast. (Tom Janes)

Plate 5: Interior of kiln after removal of ledge, looking northeast. (Tom Janes)
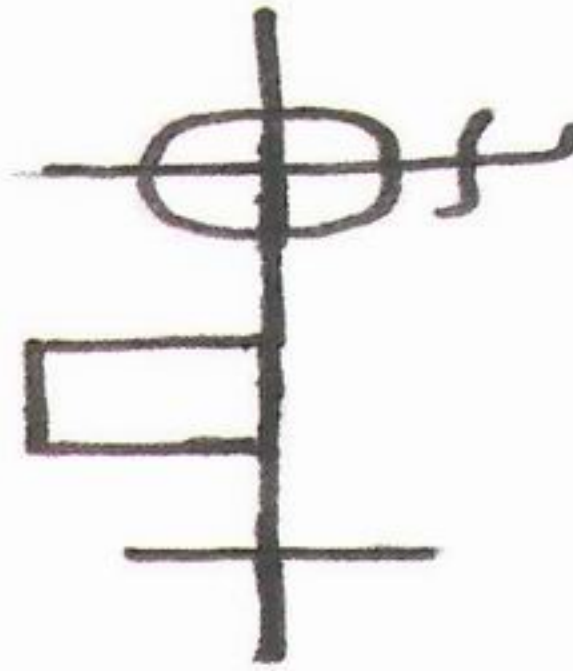
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A LIMERICK MERCHANT'S MARK

Illus. 1

This curious device forms part of the sculptured decoration of the Arthur chapel in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. The chapel was erected at the expense of Nicholas Arthur, a Limerick merchant, as the final resting place for the Arthur family. Nicholas died in 1465 and his widow, Catherine, died in 1475. The chapel is also known as the chapel of St. Nicholas & St. Catherine The device is actually a Merchant's mark and would have been used exclusively by Nicholas Arthur to identify his goods, particularly those being shipped abroad from the port of Limerick.

Every merchant had his own distinctive mark which would appear on bales, boxes and all other forms of container. Such means of identification was essential at a time when few people could read or write. There was another, very important, reason for a clear identification system and this related to the means of conveyance at the time - shipping. Merchants became reluctant- to send a complete consignment in one ship because of the growing danger of piracy. The result was that a ship's cargo would be made up of the goods of many merchants and separation at the destination was made easier by the identification marks. Transportation overland was usually by guarded convoys although this mode was not without risk. (Eventually, of course, there was insurance).

Loss through shipwreck was another danger at a time when marine hazards were not mapped. It was Nicholas Arthur's ill luck to experience such a loss. In 1428 he had chartered a ship from a Mr John Chirch to take an assorted cargo to the London markets and had sailed on the ship. Some place off the Brittany coast the ship was taken by pirates who sold the ship and its cargo in St. Malo. Nicholas himself was to spend two years as a prisoner in the isolated Le Mont Saint Michel pending the payment of a 400 marks ransom by his family. Determined to recover his losses, Nicholas petitioned the English King Henry VI and received letters-patent which empowered him to 'seize the goods and property of any Frenchman he encountered in the King's Dominions, whether on land or on sea' in compensation for his financial losses This he did to the last penny including recompense for Mr Chirch.

As the interchange of goods between peoples and countries developed into regular trading, it was inevitable that a type of entrepreneur would emanate so that a wealthy body of merchants controlled and guided that interchange of goods even to the point of owning the ships used and which came to be called 'merchantmen'. Whilst these merchants were quite wealthy, they did not, being 'in trade', enjoy the privilege of a coat of arms with which to adorn their possessions hence the need for a clear distinguishing 'mark' individual to each user. In his book devoted to the subject, Mr. F.A.Girling

(1964) traces the use of merchants' marks back to the end of the thirteenth century and suggests that they were developed by Germanic peoples settled around the Baltic and along the lower Rhine. For their origin, he accepts the general belief that the runes of the Teutonic alphabet, dating from as early as the second century and formed by modifying Roman or Greek characters to suit carving, formed the basis of the marks.

The spread of the use of such marks is attributed to the influence of the Hanseatic League formed during the middle of the thirteenth century and which declined after 1600. In England, two people, Girling and Mr. E.M. Elmhirst (1959), have collected and published collections of merchants' marks. Many of those from the east coast ports of England are attributed to bearers of distinctly Dutch and Baltic names. However, one which is certainly not is that of Richard Browne of Heigham in Norwich and dated c.1590. Girling shows how a mark could have been built up from the rune of the letter 'L' - shown as No.1 in the group illustrated here.
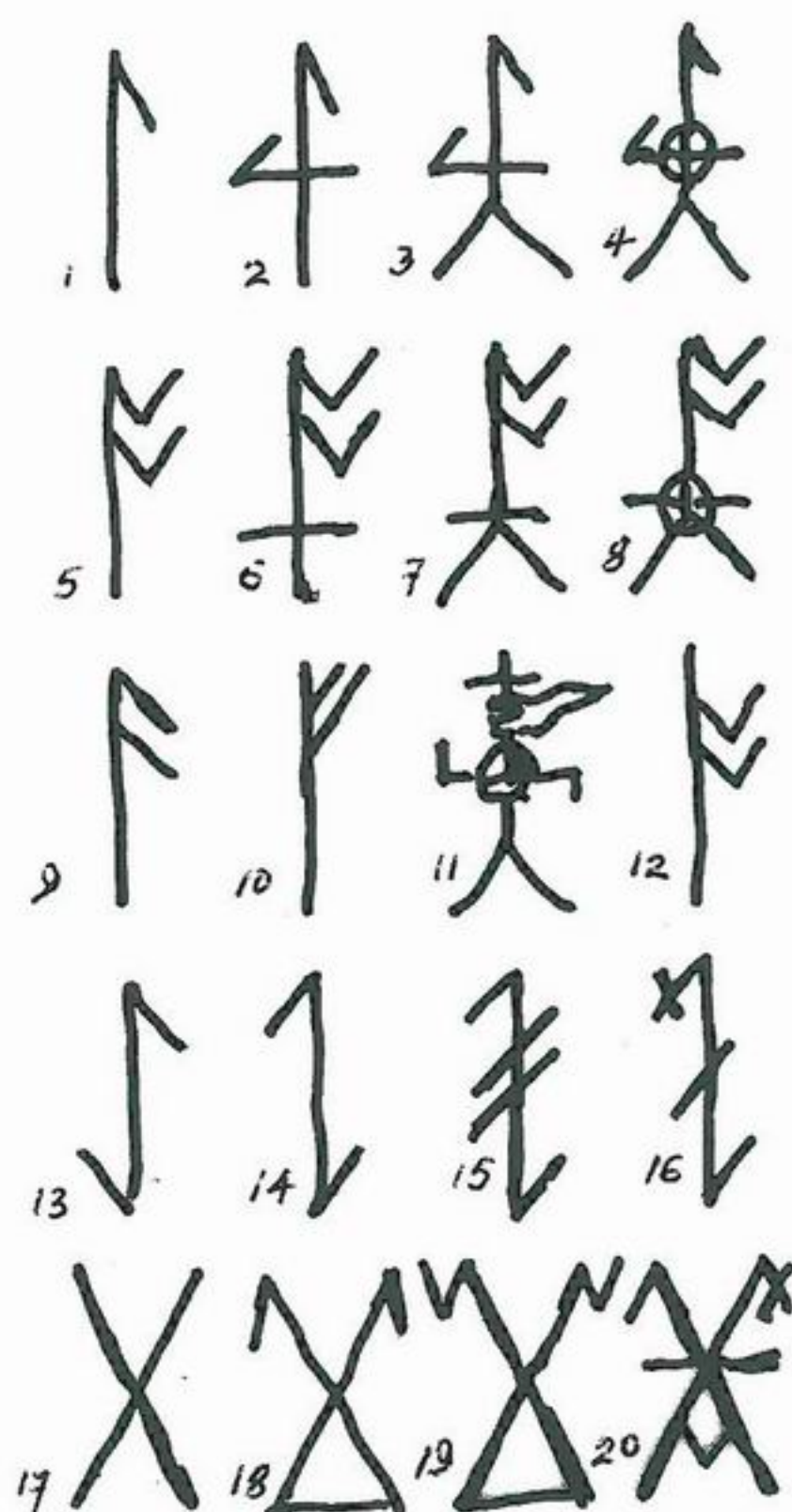
Illus. 2)
This single rune could have been used as a personal mark and additions, as shown, would form different, individual marks. The illustrations are of actual marks collected from Colchester in Essex, Lowestoft, Ipswich, Shrewsbury, London and Norfolk. Fig. 4 is the 'mark' of Sir Thomas Barnardiston

and dated 1596. Fig. 5 is the rune for the letter O andFig. 9 is the rune for AE while Fig. 10 is that for F. Fig. 11, showing the narrow pennant, is the mark of Bartholomew Trote c.1470. Fig17 is the rune for the letter G. Fig. 10 is the mark of Peter Peterson, the Dutch 'dyke reeve' at Haddiscoe in 1525 and Fig. 19 is that of Nicholas Seras, 1440. l Fig. 20 is that of Andrew Evynger (1530) at All Hallows, Barking, London. Many of the merchants' marks have survived because, like that to be seen in the Arthur chapel, persons who contributed to the building or repairing church buildings were commemorated by having their marks carved amongst the decorative carving or shown in some other form. In this connection,marks began to appear on shields, a practice frowned upon by the Heralds although it persisted. There is a report that in 1530 the Carlisle herald visited St. Paul's in London and other city churches to 'correct, deface and take away all manner of arms wrongfully borne, or being false armory, or any marks or devices (such as Merchants' marks or Rebuses) put in escutcheons, squares or lozenges against the laws of honour, and to confiscate all such...' There was a strong connection between the trade guilds and the church and this is seen quite clearly in Cirencester (Glos.) where the rooms of the Great Porch were used as guildhalls. The capitals of the piers on the north side of the nave have carved and painted shields displaying the marks of the men and women who contributed to the cost of the building. Some merchants were rewarded for their good works by being ennobled and one such was Henry Garstang (1464) whose tomb, in the south aisle at Cirencester, bears his merchant mark with his coat of arms.

Some marks were made of iron to enable them to be used to brand casks or cases with the merchant's mark. Casks (barrels) were used for carrying all kinds of goods in addition to wines and spirits. Merchants' marks were also engraved on signet rings to enable the mark to be impressed in the wax of documents. By the sixteenth century merchants in general appear to have joined the ranks of the aristocracy and their tombs indicate this by the display of coats of arms.

It is possible that other merchants' marks exist in Ireland perhaps in seaboard locations where export/import business was carried on during the period 1360 to 1630.

Morgan McCloskey

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CASTLE AMERY

In his major work on the castles of County Limerick T.J Westropp lists a number of unplaced castles, among which is Castle Amery.[1] He gives a number of references, all of which date to the later 13th century, but the most significant of these, dated 1272, refers to the 'rents of betaghs and free tenants of Grannoth and Ballymelany, the rents of Kilinerath and the monks of Ohetheney (Owney), serjeanty-fees, ferry and fishery.'

In the medieval period the county of Limerick included the Owney section of the modern Owney and Arra barony of County Tipperary. This only passed into Tipperary on the re-shiring of the counties in the late 16th–early 17th century.[2] Although Westropp was aware of this he does not seem to have considered the area outside the modern county for Castle Amery. It was Empey who first suggested

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[1] T. J. Westropp, 'Ancient Castles of the County of Limerick', PRIA, 26 (1906) p. 199.

[2] C. A. Empey, 'The Norman Period, 1185-1500' in W. Nolan (ed.), *Tipperary History & Society* (Dublin 1985) p.73.

that it lay in modern County Tipperary.[3] He locates the castle in the Ballina area on the basis of a verbal reference given to him that the place name is preserved in the 17th century parish of Callath Amory-Templeichally.[4] The mid-17th century Civil Survey of County Tipperary refers only to the united parishes of 'Tampleically & Killmcstully'.[5] Presumably the correct reference is to the series of mentions in the *Calendars of Papal Registers*, 'Teampallincalayth alias Calathconnarayn (1460)', 'Chalachamarayn alias Trampullaccaly (1490)', 'Tempullincala alias Calatonarayn (1497)' and 'Tempullacally alias Caladama'rain (1502)'.[6] While it is possible that the second part of the parish name does contain an 'Amery' element it does not necessarily locate the castle. The first element is presumably 'caladh' or riverside meadow and does not refer to a castle.

There was a castle by the bridge at Ballina, but this appears to have been in the later medieval tower-house tradition.[7] A short distance to the south, and on the opposite side of the glen from the ruin of medieval Templeachally church, is the possible hall-house Cloghaneena.[8] It seems unlikely that this small building was a major manorial centre. It certainly does not rate a mention in the Civil Survey.

There is another possibility that has not been considered previously. At Derryleigh above Newport there was a castle of which nothing now survives above ground.[9] This is described in the Civil Survey as 'the ruines of a Castle and Barbicon, a Courte leete and Courte Barron,'[10] in the united parish of 'Killniragh & Killmillane' (modern Kilnarath and Kilvellane). Courts leet and baron were significant manorial privileges deriving from the Crown. While such privileges continued to be granted well into the 17th century[11] it is clear from the context that we are dealing here with a grant of some antiquity. There is therefore a very strong likelihood that it was made in the 13th century as part of the Anglo-Norman settlement, rather than arising in the more unsettled times of the latter part of the medieval period. Returning to the 1272 reference quoted in the first paragraph, Derryleigh seems to be well within the area of the manor described. It is in Owney and Kilinerath is the modern Kilnarath, one half of the united parish within which the castle lay. Grannoth and Ballymelany do not, however, appear as modern townland names in the east Limerick–Tipperary area.

Castle Amery was a manorial centre which seems to have lain somewhere within the Owney section of Owney & Arra barony. Derryleigh townland contained the only castle with manorial privileges within the same area. It therefore seems reasonable to suggest that the two are possibly one and the same.

Brian Hodkinson

[3] C. A. Empey, 'The Settlement of the Kingdom of Limerick', in J.Lydon (ed.), *England and Ireland in the Later Middle Ages* (Dublin 1981) pp 1-25; 3.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 20 footnote 23.

[5] R. C. Simington, *The Civil Survey County of Tipperary*, vol. 2 (Dublin 1934) p. 134.

[6] *Calendars of Papal Registers*, vol. 12, p.77; vol. 15, p.279; vol. 16, p.518; vol. 17, p. 471 respectively

[7] J. Farrelly & C. O'Brien, *Archaeological Inventory of Co. Tipperary*, vol. 1 (Dublin, 2002) p. 354; a fairly uninformative sketch of the castle in 1822 can be found in Seán Kierse, *Portraits of Killaloe* (Killaloe 1995) no 46.

[8] Farrelly & O'Brien, *Inventory of Tipperary*, p. 317.

[9] *Ibid.* p. 323.

[10] Simington, *Civil Survey Tipperary*, p. 191.

[11] For example by Charles II to the manor of Lanesborough in 1665-6; see *Reports from Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Ireland* (1835) p. 337.

SOME RECORDS OF LIMERICK ASSIZES

The Grand Jury system of local government was primarily in place to build and maintain public roads, bridges, bridewells and any other public buildings needed in their area of control. It also compensated injured parties for loss of property. The presentments were made biannually in spring and summer each year. There is a wonderful record of these payments, or presentments, recorded in the Grand Jury Books, which are preserved for the period 1807-98. Limerick County Council took over the duties of the Grand Jury from 1899. These books are a wonderful resource for historians and genealogists alike and are held in the headquarters of Limerick County Library, O'Connell Street, Limerick.

In addition to the presentment sessions the assizes, or trials of criminal and civil cases, were held in tandem with the presentment sessions. The assizes were also held each spring and summer, in the first half of the 19th century. Thereafter, quarter sessions were held. Unfortunately, there are little records in relation to the assizes available for county Limerick. Balls and fairs were held to coincide with the coming of the assizes and the newspapers always advertised their arrival well in advance. The newspapers sometimes carried the outcome of the assizes such as the following report taken from the *Freeman's Journal* newspaper of 17 March 1815.

Limerick Assizes
Since the commencement of our assizes the following persons were tried in the County Court, sentence not yet passed: -
Wm. Riordan, for unlawfully assembling by night;
Francis Collins for robbing John Leahy of his purse containing bank notes.
Timothy Shaughnessy for unlawfully assembling by night;
Wm. Griffith, for the same;
Richard Moloney, for the same;
Wm. Curtin for house breaking;
James O'Donnell for breaking into the house of David Meskell, and robbing him of several bank notes.
Also the following were tried and acquitted:-
John Griffin for murder;
Michael Leonard for same;
Darby Hanrahan for receiving stolen sheep;
John Byrnes for horse and cow stealing;
Patrick Cumbert and Patrick Flin for robbery;
Thomas Flaherty for stealing turf at Scole bog;
Michael and Patrick Hacket for house breaking."

While records of Assizes are scarce for the 19th century, those for the 18th century are even rarer. The following document relating to the Limerick Assizes was discovered recently in the Linen Hall Library, Belfast.[1] The spelling and abbreviations are preserved as per the original. In some of the incidents a placename or townland is mentioned but in others the name of the magistrate or landlord may indicate the approximate location of the crime or the residence of the offenders.

Callender of persons left on Callender since last assizes since committed and Baild and now returnable this assizes September 10th 1770...........................

1 Will-m Tait left on Callender since Spring Assizes 1762 to pay a fine of £50 to be imprisoned for two years...In Custody.

2 Pat.k Sexton left on Callender since last Assizes the same Pat.k Sexton Committed by Edward Croker Esq. the 18th Aprile charged with felonious stealing a horse from Malachy Dwyer in the County Tipperary...In Custody.

3 John Kelly left on Callender since last Assizes under the Rule of transportation...In Custody.

4 Pat.k Kerby left on Callender since last Assizes charged with murder...In Custody.

5 Timothy Dowlin committed by John Vereker Esq. Mayor the 19th of April 1770 charged with battery and a rescue on Charles Haly and discharged by the same the 21st of Aprile aforesaid.

6 Florence Sullivan committed by John Vereker Esq. Mayor the 20th of Aprile 1770 charged with making his escape when he was on his road to Corke in order to be transported and returned to the County Limerick...In Custody.

7 Will.m Trehy Committed by John Vereker Esq. Mayor the 20th of Aprile 1770 charged with drinking and embezzling barrele of Ale & feloniously stealing a mare and tackle the property of Michael Vaughan of the County of Limerick and baild by the same the 21st of Aprile aforesaid.

8 Edm.d Leo committed by John Vereker Esq. Mayor the 20th of Aprile 1770 charged with the feloniously stealing a cow the property of John McCormack...In Custody.

9 Pat-k Conway committed by Sir Henry Hartstonge in person charged with cow stealing and baild by Terence Monsele Esq. the 4th of May 1770.

10 John Ryan committed by Sir Henry Hartstonge the 30 Day of May 1770 chargd with forgoing a deed of the amount of 250 and baild by Thomas Lloyd Esq. the 1st of July 1770.

11 John Donworth &
12 John Goonan
 both committed by Richard Lane Esq. the 4th day of May 1770 charged with stealing brogues and picking pockets. Said John Donworth baild by the said Richard Lane Esq. the 2nd of June and said John Goonan remains...In Custody.

13 Joan Horan &
14 Susanna Marshall
both committed by Walter Jackson Esq. the 11th of May 1770 charged with stealing out of the house of Richard Yielding Esq. a number of bottles of white wine and several other articles the said Joan Horan baild by Richard Weekes Esq. the 5th of May and Susanna Marshall baild by Walter Jackson Esq. the 30th of May 1770 afors-d.

15 Jam-s Connor committed by John Creed Esq. the 30th of May 1770 chargd with assembling himself with several others on the premises of William Grogan and taking there

from ten cows the property of said Grogan price one pound each and baild by John Bateman Esq. the 5th of June

16 *Francis Armstronge*
17 *Mary Armstronge*
18 *Jam-s Johnson &*
19 *Mary Johnson*
All committed by Robert Hickson Esq. the 7th of June 1770 chargd with feloniously stealing out of the bleach yard of James Fisher ten pieces of half bleach linen value ten pounds all...In Custody.

20 *Geo. Parker the younger committed by Nicholas Weekes Esq. the 9th day of June 1770 charged with assaulting and stabbing John Gilly by which he languished & expired baild by the Reverend George Massy and Gibbon Fitzgibbon Esq. the13th of June.*

21 *John Maddin committed by Robert Hickson Esq. the 14th of June 1770 chargd with breaking in a window of a Mault House of John Leake gentleman and thereout stole eleven Bristol barrels of mault the property of Thom. Casey...In Custody.*

22 *Will-m Aheron committed by Jas Gubbins Esq. the 27th of June 1770 charged with felonious stealing thirteen cows value twenty pounds sterling the property of Stephen Fogarthy...In Custody.*

23 *Will-m Ryan &*
24 *Malachy Donavan*
both committed by Sir Henry Hartstonge both chargd with forgoing a declaration of trust to which they affixed the name and seal of Patrick Gorman the said Malachy Donavan baild by Thomas Llloyd Esq. the 1st day of July 1770 and Will-m Ryan remains the said Will-m Ryan committed by William Gabbett Esq. the 27th of July 1770 chargd with the detaining and forceably keeping a stole for fourteen pounds fifteen shillings & nine pence from Dennis Dorgan...In Custody.

25 *Pat-k Egan committed by Maurice Studdert Esq. the 1st day of July 1770 charged with the felonious taking away from of the lands of Rathbane one bay mare the property of Matt O'Brien Esq....In Custody.*

26 *John Brassill committed by Lancelot Gubbins Esq. the 2nd of July 1770 charged with having killed Garrett Barry, Bailiff ...In Custody.*

27 *Mary Welsh otherwise Fienarty committed by the Rev.d George Massy Esq. this 4th day of July 1770 charged with felionously stealing several things out of the house of James Nealan and also for pulling off the wool of some sheep and stealing a lamb from Barth.w Breen...In Custody.*

28 *Stephen Bradish committed by Richard Bourke Esq. the 6th of July 1770 charged with the assisting and feloniously stealing and carrying away two cows the property of Barth.w Sheehan...In Custody.*

29 Will.m Linihan committed by Charles Conyers Esq. the 7th of July 1770 chargd with being concerned in the felonious stealing seven cows & one heifer the property of Mr, Owen Brown in the County of Corke and baild by Charles Conyers and Walter Jackson Esq. the 11th of July Aforesaid.

30 Mich.l Tankard committed by Hugh Massy Esq. the 26th of July 1770 chargd with the feloniously carrying away fourteen guineas in gold coin and two shillings and two pence in silver coin the property of Thom Smithwick Gentleman...In Custody.

31 Phill.p Gleeson
32 Edm.d Heaphy &
33 Jn Campbell
All committed by John Vereker Esq. Mayor the 31st of July 1770 all charged on suspicion of the felonious stealing a quantity of oak bark out of the wood of Henry Grady Esq. all baild by the mayor the 1st day of August 1770.

34 Matt.w Slattery committed by the Rev.d George Massy Esq. the 6th of Aug 1770 chargd with the burglariously breaking open the dwelling house of John Connor of Adare with an intent of robbing him... In Custody.

35 Mich.l Neagle the elder &
36 Mich.l Neagle the younger
both committed by George Dundon Esq. the 30th of August 1770 who voluntary surrendered the themselves to stand tryal being charged with the murder of Richard Marshall both In Custody.

37 Darby Brodor committed by John Vereker Esq. Mayor the 29th of August 1770 chargd with feloniously stealing one green shagg coat one crimson cloath waistcoat one pair of doe skin breeches one camoline hatt & the property of James Willington Esq. of the County of Tipperary...In Custody.

38 Thom Ryan committed by William Ryan Esq. the 30th day of August 1770 for being charged and suspected for stealing two cows the property of Robert Jones & John Keasy   In Custody.

Tom Donovan