(Here followed nine writings, of which there is no account.) [c]

15 Hen. VIII. William Danvers covenants to estate T. D'Oyly in Chislehampton manor, paying twenty years' purchase.

16 Hen. VIII. William Danvers grants Chislehampton manor to Logginham and Frost.

27 Hen. VIII. William Danvers releases Chislehampton to Thomas D'Oyly and his son John D'Oyly.

### CHIBENHURST MANOR, OXFORDSHIRE.

This estate was held of Sheen Priory, co. Surrey.

22 Ric. II. Baker and others, feoffees in trust, entail Chibenhurst on the Chibenhurst family.

24 Hen. VI. Radley and others grant Gilat's Grove to Dru Barantine, Ed. Rede, and William Marmion.

2 Edw. IV. Joane Chibenhurst releases to John Chibenhurst.

(? 5 Eliz.) A statute of Anth. Streatley to John D'Oyly of 2,000*l.*

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### CASE OF THE REV. PAUL LIMERICK, RECTOR OF KILMOE, CO. CORK, AS TO THE GLEBE OF CROOKHAVEN.

THE following document is curious, not so much with respect to its immediate subject, the glebe of Crookhaven, as from its incidental notices of the tenure and customs of Church lands in Ireland, and its allusions to historical and political circumstances.

Its writer was the Rev. Paul Limerick, D.D. Rector of Kilmoe, apparently about the time of Queen Anne. He mentions his predecessors Dermisius Coghlan, who was driven to England by the wars of Cromwell, and there died; Mr. Parr, who was drowned; and Mr. Gibson.

Bridget, the daughter of Dr. Limerick, was married Jan. 3, 1742, to

[c] Qu. whether they did not concern the Barantine family, and form the basis of a Chancery suit between the D'Oylys and Perrotts temp. Eliz.?

[d] The great mass, however, of the Chibenhurst writings had not been delivered over to the D'Oylys at the time when the above schedules were prepared.

Benjamin Sullivan of Cork, attorney-at-law, and clerk of the Crown for the counties of Cork and Waterford, and was mother of Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Knt. a Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras; the Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings Park, co. Bucks, a Privy Councillor, and M.P. for Old Sarum; Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, Capt. R.N. and M.P. for Seaford, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1804; and other children.

The parish of Kilmoe is situated at the very southern point of Ireland, a little to the west of Cape Clear. "In a peninsula, formerly called the Aldern-head, stands Crook-haven, once a place of some note, but now a small inconsiderable town, near an excellent harbour, and one of the best outlets in Europe for vessels to sail to any place whatsoever. The lands about it are exceeding rocky and barren, a great part of which belong to the see of Cork. . . The extreme point of this tract is called Bally-vogy head, between which and the opposite cape, called Missen-head, anciently the Notium Promontorium of Ptolemy, is a great bay." Smith's History of the County and City of Cork, 1774, vol. i. p. 276.

*Mr. Limerick's Case with regard to the dispute with Mr. Dalicourt and the late Bishop about the Glebe of Crookhaven.*

Mr. Limerick having produced several proofs to the late Bishop, that a parcel of land lying about the church of Crookhaven (which had been demised to Sir Richard Hull [a] by the name Glebe, together with other lands by Bishop Boyle [b]) was an ancient glebe, so far convinced him, that on the spot, before several witnesses (one of which lives on it now), he ordered Mr. Limerick to possess himself of it, assuring him that he would never disturb him, and that, if he did not, none of his successors ever would; on which, Mr. Hull's lease then expiring, Mr. Limerick took possession, and set the land as glebe for two years and received rent out of it, as appears by minutes he gave of it; during which time the Bishop had the other lands of Crookhaven surveyed, and in that survey the glebe distinguished from the other lands as glebe, as appears by the plan now in Mr.

[a] Sir Richard Hull was of Lymcon, in the adjoining parish of Scull; but the pedigree of Boyle does not show how he was the Bishop's nephew, as is stated in p. 351.

[b] There were three Bishops of Cork of this name. The Bishop here meant is the last, who was afterwards Archbishop of Dublin (see p. 351). Michael Boyle, son of Richard Archbishop of Tuam, was made Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in 1660; translated to Dublin in 1663; and in 1678 to Armagh.

Limerick's hands, a duplicate of which the Bishop had, and Mr. Dalicourt now has. Two years after Mr. Limerick was in possession of said glebe, the Bishop let the lands (formerly in lease to Mr. Hull) to Mr. Dalicourt and Mr. Traverse, and expressly excepted the glebe of Crookhaven, as might appear by the lease, if that could be had, but it is cancelled and never registered; but it appears by the Bishop's letter to Mr. Limerick, delivered to him by Mr. Dalicourt and Travers on their first coming to take possession of those Bishop's lands; and they then declared to Mr. Limerick, that, whether that piece of ground had been Bishop's lands or not, it was from them excepted, and on that desired the favour of Mr. Limerick to set it to them, because (as it lay in the middle of their farm,) they would not well set theirs to a good rent without it, and Mr. Limerick was prevailed on to set to them at 3*l.* for that year. After this they tampered with the Bishop to take the said glebe from Mr. Limerick; and, because he could not do it with a good grace after he had heard Mr. Limerick's proofs and answers to the several objections made, would have Mr. Limerick to leave his proofs before lawyers and let them be arbitrators of his right to said glebe; which offer Mr. Limerick would not comply with, but would leave it to the determination of the Bishop himself, who had heard his proofs and given him the land. On this Mr. Dalicourt refused to pay Mr. Limerick the 3*l.* rent contracted for. Mr. Limerick, on his refusal, processed him to the following Assizes, and obtained a decree. The Bishop then expressed his resentment against Mr. Limerick, as if he struck at him through Mr. Dalicourt's sides. On this Mr. Dalicourt enters an appeal, and the Bishop sends for Mr. Limerick, and desires that he would let things remain in suspense; which Mr. Limerick for peace' sake agreed to at the time rather than quarrel with his Bishop, but on this consideration, that Mr. Dalicourt should not prosecute the appeal at next assizes, and that that concession of Mr. Limerick's should no way prejudice his or his successors' right to said glebe. After this, notwithstanding this agreement, Mr. Dalicourt (Mr. Limerick being in the country) got the decree nilled next assizes, and continues in possession of said glebe ever since, without paying any rent to Mr. Limerick, though Mr. Limerick was never by any act of law dispossessed of that glebe, either since the Bishop gave it to him and excepted it from

them, and though they have not in any lease of those lands since taken had that glebe (which was once excepted) ever expressly demised to them, that land of Crookhaven being now demised to them thus, "the one plowland of Crookhaven, the glebe of Hull [b] being hereby excepted," whereas said Mr. Dalicourt and Mr. Travers, desirous to have said glebe annexed to the other Bishop's lands, endeavour to suggest to his lordship that that piece of ground is no glebe but the Bishop's land, and consequently ought to be inserted in their lease as such, the said Mr. Limerick in defence of the rights of his Church here offers the several proofs which have been already produced by him for said spot of land being a glebe, and therefore his in right of his Church there.

The proofs produced to my Lord Bishop of Cork :—

First. An unanimous agreement amongst all the inhabitants of that place and parish both in giving the name of Glebe to that spot of ground and in showing the bounds of it, and the like agreement amongst the oldest persons now living there, in reporting the same from their fathers; from whence it may be reasoned, If this was not glebe, but Bishop's land, how came all to agree in calling it glebe time immemorial? Why is this distinguished from the other land by a different title, especially that of glebe? Why was not that very name of glebe extinguished, if for no other reason, yet to prevent disputes that might arise between the incumbent and Bishop's tenant about it, it being notorious that Bishops, as such, can have no right to glebes? How came this at first to get the name of glebe, if it was not such? Why should the great stone in the street be shown as the bounds by all? if yet there was no distinction, but all was Bishop's lands, this was a distinction without a difference, which would be absurd. Why should the memory of this glebe be preserved when it was the interest of the Bishop, or his tenant, to have it destroyed? To these questions there can be no good answer given but that it was what it was and is called —a glebe.

Second. This spot lies situate about the church of Crookhaven, as glebes usually do, and there are several reasons as well as tradition to prove that this was the mother or parish church,

[b] This important word is obscure in the MS. both here and where it again occurs, p. 353.—EDIT.

for this was a much larger church than that at Kilmoe and better built; the chancel part was of hewed freestone, well cemented with shell lime, and though the stone was much mouldered and eaten by age and weather, yet it was with great difficulty pulled down; whereas Kilmoe church is built mostly of round field-stones with clay mortar, materials which could not stand long against time and weather; this of Kilmoe was roofed and slated very lately, as appears by Mahony's affidavit, and the roof carried in Cromwell's wars to the fort of Crookhaven, whereas that of Crookhaven has been out of repair time immemorial; add to this, that it is most probable the parish church should be built in the town where there were most inhabitants and on a harbour, as all the other churches thereabout are, and that when the town was destroyed the other little church was hastily run up in the centre of the parish for the convenience of the scattered inhabitants; from hence I infer, that Crookhaven was the mother or parish church, and, if so, why not endowed with a glebe, as all other churches originally were? and what so likely to be a glebe as that land about it? especially since all after ages have agreed in calling it one, and in fixing the very bounds of it. And this answers the objection of its not being capable of being endowed as a chapel, when the mother church was before endowed,—if there was any thing in the objection, as I presume there is not, for there is nothing so common as more glebes than one in a parish.

I find a terrier of two glebes lying at a great distance from each other in the prebend of Killnamully and in Carogaline. There are four in the parish I was born in: there is a mother church endowed with a glebe let at 50*l.* per annum and a chapel now in repair, which Bishop Hickman[c] would not consecrate because he could not get a sufficient glebe to it; and I am told your lordship would not consent to remove the church of Tullah to Baltimore because Sir Ralph Freke[d] would not endow it with a glebe, though there is a glebe in the parish already; and

[c] Charles Hickman, Bishop of Derry 1702, died 1713.

[d] Sir Ralph Freke, of West Bilney, co. Norfolk, and Castle Freke, co. Cork, Bart. married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Meade, Bart. ancestor of the Earls of Clanwilliam, and his only daughter (and heir to her brother Sir John Redmond Freke, Bart.) was married in 1741 to John Evans, Esq. whose son John assumed the name of Freke, and was father of the present Lord Carbery.

I see no reason why other Bishops might not insist on the same heretofore, and obtain it, especially at a time when people were so liberal in granting lands to pious uses that such grants were at last forbid by law.

Third. It appears by some of the annexed affidavits that Colonel Henry Beecher,[e] grandfather to present Henry, built a fishing palace[f] to the east of Crookhaven church on that spot called the glebe, in opposition to William Hull, who was possessed of the rest of Crookhaven not the Bishop's land. This was done in Cromwell's wars, when said Beecher, being a Cromwellian, was in power, and when Dermisius Coghlan, who was incumbent, removed to England; from hence I infer, that if Hull had any right to that spot, as he had to the rest, he would never have permitted him to build there, being alway at strife with the other about the fishing; and his building there shews that that spot was not then enjoyed by Hull. If it be asked what right Beecher had to the glebe, the answer is easie; he being a Cromwellian, in the times of confusion, in the absence of the incumbent, finding the glebe waste, possessed himself of it, as the Cromwellians did of all church lands; and after the Restoration, Hull, who was a King's man, turned him out and possessed himself of it, there being noincumbent for many years after; and then the other built a palace on the other side of the harbour, which is still standing, and Hull had it put by his uncle Bishop Boyle in his lease, though called the glebe in the very lease.

Fourth. Down Survey mentions three acres as part of the island of Crookhaven distinct from the rest, which contains 131 acres; now this must be the glebe, because, first, there is not any other denomination of land distinct from the rest but the glebe, and secondly, because the glebe surveyed according to the bounds shewed by the unanimous agreement of all the inhabitants, answers exactly to the number of acres in Down Survey; and if these three acres be the glebe, it is then evident

[e] Colonel Henry Becher, of Creagh, co. Cork. His descendant Mary married William Wrixon, of Cecils town in the same county, Esq. who took the name of Becher, and was father of Sir William Wrixon Becher, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1831.

[f] The house in which pilchards are salted "they call a palace." Smith's Cork, vol. ii. p. 315. See in the Gentleman's Magazine, New Ser. xxviii. 1847, an abstract of the deposition of Sir Richard Hull detailing his losses at Crookhaven, &c. in the rebellion in 1641.

there was a glebe there at the time of Down Survey containing three acres, and consequently that now enjoyed must be the very glebe.

These proofs carry with them at least violent presumptions (to put them at lowest) that that spot lying about Crookhaven church is really what it is called—a glebe.

Written Proofs:—

I have examined the office where I ought to expect evidence of this kind, but (either through the neglect of former Bishops in not enjoining their clergy to bring in terriers, or the fault of registers in preserving them) there is no terrier of any glebe of six years' standing; but, as this doth nothing for me, it doth as little against me, inasmuch as if this sort of proof was necessary no clergyman in the two dioceses could prove his glebe.

The only proof of this kind I produce at present is Mr. Hull's lease, in which in a parenthesis the glebe land of Crookhaven is demised with the other lands, thus, "the three half plowlands of Crookhaven (of which the glebe land is part);" here it is evident that there is a glebe in Crookhaven, otherwise it had never been called so, but the whole of Bishop's land would be demised without any such parenthesis, and there can no other reason be given for expressly mentioning the glebe but this, viz.; that that being so well known to be glebe the next incumbent would certainly claim it, and thereupon, to prevent that, it is expressly named in the lease, that under the umbrage of the Bishop's grant it might be secured from the poor vicars, who either were too poor or very unwilling to dispute with the Bishop; and yet, notwithstanding this expedient to cheat the vicar, it was claimed by Mr. Parr, would have sued for it if he lived. Mr. Gibson, his successor, lived some time on it as his own, till by Sir Richard Hull's management he was taken off and another farm provided on easier terms; and it is plain by the threatening message sent to Thadeus Coghlan by Sir Richard he was afraid his title was bad and should be called in question by Parr.

Living Evidence:—

It appears by the testimony of living persons of undoubted credit, that that glebe was enjoyed by Dermisius Coghlan at the beginning of Cromwell's wars; that he set and let said glebe, and received rent out of it as incumbent in right of the Church; that the bounds of it were the same they now are; that on

his going to England it was first possessed in times of confusion by Henry Beecher, a Cromwellian, when Hull had in his hands the rest of the lands; that after the Restoration, there being no incumbent for many years, Hull being a King's man and in favour, turned out Beecher and possessed himself with it, and then, to secure his bad or no title against succeeding incumbents, got it put in his lease, and so under that pretence, and by underhand dealing, partly threatening and partly cajoling the incumbents, who were very poor and seldom resided, continued in the possession.

If it should be said that a Bishop is not to be supposed capable of doing such an act of injustice, let it be considered that Bishop Boyle was Sir Richard's uncle, that he carried the augmentation lands ying near Belly de Real, (?) which were granted to the see of Cork, to that of Dublin; and if he was capable of one act of injustice he might of another, especially in favour of his nephew; or perhaps he might not peruse the lease, but trust to his agent, whom Sir Richard being a favourite might influence as he thought fit; and as for Sir Richard's honesty, I need give no other instance than his management in depriving the see of those lands which now belong to Colonel Hyde;[g] and if he would cheat the Bishop, why not the poor Vicar? I might say more on this head, but I hope this is sufficient.

These proofs I humbly submitt to your Lordship's censure. I will not take upon me to judge of the legality of them in strictness of law; yet (allowing them the lowest degree of evidence) I conceive they contain such reasons as are sufficient to beget a suspicion at least that that was an ancient glebe; and I am persuaded the tender regard you have to the rights of the church, especially of incumbents, will incline you in a case which is at least doubtful to take the safest and most favourable side, and that when you consider that (as an Act of Parliament expresses it) through the war and confusion of former times in this kingdome, the ancient glebes in many places are so obscured that they cannot be found out, you will rather wonder to find so good proofs where none allmost be expected, than object at the evidence; for, if so much can be produced now, what evidence

[g] Probably Arthur Hyde, of Castle Hyde, who died in 1720, or his son of the same name.

might have been had if no longer than fourteen years ago my predecessors had besterred them, when there was a living witness then living who set and let that glebe for Mr. Coghlan, one of my predecessors, and received the rent of it for him.

When all this is well weighed, I make no doubt but your Lordship will continue me in the possession of that which you have already restored, especially considering that by so doing there is no injustice done your tenants, that it will be highly beneficial to that parish, and that you are empowered by law so to do.

First. There is no wrong done your tenants, inasmuch as it is no part of their bargain, but is excepted in their lease, and though they may think it inconvenient to them to have that spot in the middle of their land, yet it will not excuse the injustice done the Church.

Second. This will be highly beneficial to the church, because whether that cure be served from Skull or by a distinct incumbent some sort of residence is necessary, which will be impracticable without that glebe, for though the incumbent might make a shift for a bed, yet he can have no provision for his horse without it. Crookhaven is eight miles of barbarous road from Skull, and in winter, though I take horse before day, I can scarce reach to Crookhaven by 12 o'clock. I am obliged immediately, without refreshing myself, to take horse and ride in the night to get home, for there is not in the whole parish a bed a man can lie on, or a morsel to be eaten; and when my stay must be so short there, it may easily be guessed what benefit they can have by having service barely performed, whereas, if I had a convenient place for myself and horse and servant, which these three acres would but just yield me, I might then in summer time stay some short time, converse with the people, and catechize their children, which I can scarce now do.

Thirdly. As no one is wronged, and much good likely to be done by this, so you are empowered by law to restore it. In an Act passed 10 and 11 Car. I. sess. 4, chap. 3, entituled An Act to enable Restitutions of Impropriations and Tythes, and other rights Ecclesiastical to the Clergy, power is given to all persons and bodies politic and corporate seised of tythes, glebe lands, or other right, &c. to restore the same for the use of such minister as shall serve the cure in the respective parishes.

In the 15th year of the same reign another Act was passed, cap. 11, entitled an Act for endowing of Churches with Glebe lands; in the preamble of which it is set forth, That through the wars and confusions of former times in this kingdome the ancient glebes in many places are so obscured that they cannot be found out, by which means the incumbents are necessitated to perpetual non-residence, for which reason it is made lawful for any devout person, without licence of mortmain, to endow churches having no glebes, or not above ten acres of glebe, with new glebe, provided the glebe of any one church so endowed do not exceed 40 acres at the most.

The present Archbishop of Tuam's [h] observation on this Act is this: First, many ancient glebes, in the opinion of the lawmakers, were obscured through wars and confusion of former times.

Secondly. That wherever the ancient glebe of a church would be found out (as they express it) so as that the present possessor might be convinced that this very piece of ground was formerly given for supporting the necessary service of God, and never legally alienated, but only obscured through war and confusion, in such a manner as that proof strictly legal cannot now perhaps be made of its ever having been a glebe of a church, that in such a case whoever should be in possession of it ought to restore it to the use for which it was once given; and lastly, where those glebes were so obscured that no footstep of them could be found, or that persons possessed of them, for want of legal evidence to evict them by due course of law, would not part with them, it was the opinion of the lawmakers, that it would be a very good work to endow churches with new glebes.

There is another statute to the same purpose, further enabling such well disposed persons. But what is said is I hope sufficient.

Sarah Coghlan, Darby Mahony, Richard Coghlan, whose voluntary testimonies on oath are contained in annexed papers, are since dead, but the contents sworn to before the witnesses under written.

[h] Probably Edward Synge, D.D. translated from Raphoe to Tuam 1716, died 1742.

*Papers relating to the Glebe of Crookhaven.*

No. 2.

I, Teige O'Dany, al's Leary, born about the beginning of Cromwell's wars, do freely depose on the holy Evangelists, that from the time I was born till I was 20 years of age [I] lived at Crookhaven with my father, and always heard that part of Crookhaven from the great stone in the street to [the] great stone in the Strand at Dan near Dan Crosse, and from the great stone in the street to a standing stone in the field west of the church, was a glebe. That towards the latter [time] of Cromwell's wars Henry Beecher, who was grandfather to present Colonel Henry, and a Cromwellian, built a fishing palace to the east [of] the church, in spite and opposition to Captain William Hull, with the wooden leg, grandfather to present Will. Hull, who was a King's man, and enjoyed the rest of the lands of Crookhaven. I likewise testifie that I heard my father say that Kilmoe church was roofed, and that the timber of it was carried to Crookhaven and the fort was roofed with [it], but that he never heard or saw the church of Crookhaven roofed: but I saw the fort roofed with (as my father told me) the timber of Kilmoe church.

Witness present,
Mary Lawers,
Dermod + Shea, his mark.
William Kelly.

his
TEIGE + O'DANY.
mark.

No. 3.

Darby Mahony, son to Teige Mahony, who was agent to Sir Rich. Hull, aged about 64 years, has very often told me that there was a glebe in Crookhaven; that Mr. Gibson, who succeeded Mr. Parr there on the glebe; and that when the rest of the tenants on the other part of Crookhaven were drove for rent by said Teige Mahony, said Darby his son asked how Mr. Gibson paid his rent, he said that there would be no dispute between him and Sir Richard, that it was a pig of his own sow; and that on his quitting Crookhaven, Sir Richard provided a farm for him on easie terms. He likewise says, that one Jo. Cullanane, who wrought at his father's house as a mason 58 years ago, told him that he was a young boy tiling and roofing the church of Kilmoe, and that Crookhaven church was then out of repair and the walls much defaced, being, as is said, the oldest church.

No. 4.

Mary Coghlan, granddaughter by the mother to one Mary Coghlan alias Spain, has testified, as I hear by credible persons (for I have not yet seen herself), that her said grandfather was proprietor of the 9 gnieves[i] of Crookhaven in which the glebe lies, and was not possessed of the glebe.

No. 5.

I Sarah, widow to Dermisius Coghlan, aged about eighty years, being now on my sick bed, and having received the holy Sacrament, do freely of myself, in presence of the under named witnesses, swear and depose on the holy Evangelists, That I have very often heard my husband's father, Mr. Thadeus Coghlan, (son to Dermisius Coghlan, who was incumbent of the parish of Kilmoe 1641) say, that his father Dermisius enjoyed the glebe of Crookhaven in right of his church or chapel there, and continued in the quiet possession of it, receiving rent thereout till in Cromwell's wars he was forced to go for England, where he died. That he, Mr. Thadaeus, was at the time fourteen years of age when his father went off, and perfectly well knew the bounds of said glebe, which he declared reached from the church to the great stone in the street to the east, and from the street to the harbour to the north. That he informed Mr. Parr, who was afterwards incumbent, of said glebe's being enjoyed by his father, which very much provoked Sir Richard Hull, who sent one Teige Mahon his agent with an angry threatening message, desiring he might say nothing of it: notwithstanding this, he honestly insisted on what he had said in my hearing, and Mr. Parr, had he not been drowned soon after, intended, as he declared, to sue for it. I likewise testifie that I have often heard one Donagh McWilliam Coghlan (who was proctor to Dermisius Coghlan, clerk,) say, that he set and let said glebe and received rent thereout for the use of said Dermisius, clerk; and the above Donagh McWilliam is not dead above fourteen years. I likewise testifie, that on my father-in-law's telling me the street of

[i] A gneeve is a division of a plowland well understood in the west of the county of Cork. A plowland contains twelve gneeves. But as a plowland is very indeterminate in quantity, so is a gneeve. By a plowland is understood in Ireland a much larger quantity of land than in England.

Crookhaven was well paved in his father's time, and I asked how then came that great stone to be left in the street, he told me it was left because it was the bounds of the glebe. All this I testifie on oath, and give under my hand mark.

Witness present who are ready to give testimony of the truth of this and the great entegrity of said Sarah Coghlan.

John Cullane.

..... Mahony.

Jeremy Coghlan.

her
SARAH + COGHLAN.
mark.

I, Jeremy Coghlan, do voluntary depose on the holy Evangelists, that I have often heard Donagh McWilliam Coghlan (who was proctor to my great-grandfather Dermisius, clerk,) say, that he set and let the glebe of Crookhaven, and received the rents of it for the use and per order of my said great-grandfather.

JEREMY COGHLAN.

No. 6.

"The one plowland of Crookhaven, the glebe of Hull[k] being hereby excepted."

This taken out of the copy of the last lease registered in writer's office, where Crookhaven glebe is not mentioned, which, since before excepted, ought, I presume, to be demised in express words.

That the late Bishop, on the expiration of Mr. Hull's lease, ordered Mr. Limerick to take the glebe: when on the spot used these words, "I will never disturbe you in the possession, and if I do not, I believe none of my successors ever will."

This appears by the testimony of Mr. Lavers and others.

That it was an ancient glebe appears by the remarkable bounds, great stones in the street; by the tradition of the oldest inhabitants; by its lying round the church; by the affidavits of the Coghlans family; by Beecher's building a palace on it in opposition to Sir Richard Hull, who held the other lands; by Mr. Hull's lease, where it is called glebe; and by its tallying with a small denomination mentioned in Down Survey, as distinguished from the rest of the land.

S. T.

[k] See before, p. 347.