

**Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann
National Library of Ireland**

Collection List No. 121

THE LIMERICK PAPERS

(Mss. 41,673–41,681 and Mss. 16,074–81, 16,086–94)

(Accession No.: PC 875–9)

Papers of the Pery family, earls of Limerick, and of the related families of Sexten, Stacpole, Clayton and Hartstonge, 1371–c.1914 (but mainly 1525–1800), relating principally to Limerick City and County and Co. Clare, and to estate, ecclesiastical, municipal, political and military affairs there and elsewhere in Ireland.

Compiled by A.P.W. Malcomson

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

- Ms. 41,673** Pre-1600 deeds and documents, mostly deriving from the Sexten and Stacpole families, 1371–1595
- Ms. 41,674** Title deeds, wills, marriage settlements, leases, etc, mainly deriving from the Sexten, Stacpole and Pery families [for the Clayton, Courthope and Hartstonge families and estates, see Ms. 41,675–6], 1609–1785
- Ms. 41,675** Papers of the Clayton and Courthope families, 1605–1729 and 1750
- Ms. 41,676** Papers of the Hartstonge family of Bruff and Court, Co. Limerick, baronets, 1637?–1682
- Ms. 41,677** Letters and papers of the Sexten and Pery families, 1603–1721
- Ms. 41,678** Letters and papers of Rev. Stacpole Pery, of Rev. William Cecil Pery, 1st Lord Glentworth, and of Edmond Sexten Pery, Viscount Pery, excluding W.C. Pery's ecclesiastical papers [for which see Ms. 41,679], 1722–1806 and 1894
- Ms. 41,679** Papers – mainly formal documents – of Rev. W.C. Pery reflecting his career in the Church of Ireland, 1743–90
- Ms. 41,680** Papers of Edmond Henry Pery, 2nd Lord Glentworth and 1st Earl of Limerick, 1774–1800
- Ms. 41,681** Miscellaneous documents, 1628: 1759 and c.1900–14
- Mss. 16,074–94** Miscellaneous bound volumes, abstracted from the rest of the archive because of their size and/or format, 1629–1800

Documents and volumes retained by Lord Limerick, 1639–1797

INTRODUCTION

The Limerick Papers are the papers of the Pery family, earls of Limerick (from 1803), and of the families from whom, through marriage, they inherited property. These are the Sexten family of St Mary's 'Abbey', Limerick, the Stacpole family of Stacpole Court (alias Enagh, parish of Clonlea and barony of Tulla Lower), Co. Clare, the Clayton family of Annabella and Mallow, Co. Cork, and the Hartstonge family of Bruff and Court, Co. Limerick, baronets. The papers run fairly continuously from c.1525 to 1800, with a few earlier deeds back to 1371, and a few later stragglers. They are mainly an estate archive, which documents landed and urban estates in Limerick City and County and in Cos. Clare, Cork, Tipperary, etc.

Family history

The first Pery to settle in Ireland seems to have been William Pery of Limerick, who died c.1635. The (effective) founder of the family was therefore the Perys' maternal ancestor, Edmond Sexten, mayor of Limerick in 1535. Sexten came of a family well established in Thomond, but had ingratiated himself at the English Court and also been appointed Sewer of the Chamber by Henry VIII, who employed him as one of the principal agents in carrying into effect the dissolution of the monasteries in Munster. In the 29th year of his reign (1538) he rewarded Sexten with a grant of all the lands and privileges of the dissolved friary of St Francis at Limerick, commonly called St Francis's Abbey, and in 35 Henry VIII (1543) followed this up with a grant of all the possessions of the dissolved 'Abbey' (recte: friary) of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Limerick (Ms. 41,673/8–12). The abbey and abbey-lands of St Francis were located outside the walls of the city, and were part of the county of Limerick. St Mary's Abbey and some of its estate were located in the Englishtown of Limerick; but most of its estate, known as 'the South Prior's Land', was located in Co. Limerick and was later, from 1769 onwards, to be developed by the Pery family into a new, grid-plan Georgian suburb known as 'Newtown Pery'.

Edmond Sexten's grandson and namesake, who seems to have inherited the family property in 1594 and died in 1637, was an alderman and sometime mayor of Limerick City. However, he spent much of his life fighting a series of battles against the corporation (Ms. 41,677/1–5), mostly by petition and counter-petition to the Lord President and Council of Munster and to the Lord Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland. The main issue was the immunity of the lands of the two dissolved 'abbeys' from the jurisdiction of the mayor and corporation. But there was also a dispute over Sexten's claim to two votes in elections for mayor and common councillors, which he made by virtue of his position as successor to the prior of St Mary's; and another dispute, in 1615, over whether Sexten alone, or the parish generally, was responsible for the upkeep of the church of St John the Baptist, Limerick, whose tithes were appropriate to St Mary's. A royal patent of 1609 (Ms. 41,679/1) confirmed to Sexten the two Henrician grants to his grandfather.

Susannah Sexten (d.1671), only daughter of Edmond Sexten and eventual heiress of his grandson, another Edmond, married Edmond Pery of Croom, Co. Limerick (d.1655). Their son, Colonel Edmond Pery (d.1721), married another heiress, Dymphna, daughter of Bartholomew Stacpole of Stacpole Court, Co. Clare. So, by the time the Perys' second, but only surviving, son, Rev. Stacpole Pery, succeeded in 1721, the Sexten, Stacpole and Pery estates had all come together in his person. He married, in 1716, yet another – though very

minor – heiress, Jane, daughter of Ven. William Twigg, archdeacon of Limerick. Twigg's wife, Diana, was the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Drury Wray, 8th Bt, of Glentworth, Lincolnshire, via whom the Perys could also claim descent from the Cecil family, Viscounts Wimbledon. Diana Twigg's inheritance amounted to an undivided fraction of the Wray estate in Ireland, which was conveniently located near Limerick City (see Ms. 41,678/7); and the Wray connection was in due course commemorated in the choice of one of the Pery peerage titles (the barony of Glentworth) and in Cecil and Glentworth Streets in Newtown Pery.

In 1677, Edmond Pery had successfully claimed to exercise, in right of the priors of St Mary's and of his Sexten forebears, two votes in the common council of Limerick City. But Rev. Stacpole Pery, his son, failed in the period between c.1730 and his death in 1737 or 1738 to repeat this achievement (see Ms. 41,678/2). It was left to Rev. Stacpole Pery's elder son, Edmond Sexten Pery (1719–1806) to reassert the right, which he did in 1748 when he became a member of the common council of Limerick. He later represented the city in parliament, 1761–85.

E.S. Pery was one of the ablest and most distinguished Irish parliamentarians of the 18th century. He held the far from politically neutral, and at times key, office of Speaker of the House of Commons, 1771–85, being three times elected to the chair. He was also a highly successful developer and town planner. He began with an isolated and pioneering development at John's (originally New) Square, within the walled Englishtown, which was carried out between 1751 and 1757. (Typically – for Pery was a man with an eye to the main chance – this made possible the creation of a new parish, which in turn provided a berth for his clerical younger brother, Rev. William Cecil Pery, in 1754 – see Ms. 41,679/2.) With the demolition of the walls and fortifications of Limerick, E.S. Pery was free to advance in another direction, towards the South Prior's Land. At the point where the old town met this marshy, outlying area, he built the famous Custom House in 1765–9, and then began to lay out Newtown Pery. In these projects, his influence in parliament was a major factor, because it enabled him to obtain large sums of public money for the improvement of Limerick and therefore of his own property in and near the city.

On his retirement from the Speakership in 1785, the House of Commons unanimously addressed the Lord Lieutenant to obtain some mark of favour for him from the Crown, and he was accordingly created Viscount Pery of Newtown Pery. He had married twice, but was without issue male. So, the dynastic future of the family devolved on his clerical brother, who had already – admittedly with much assistance from the Speaker – pursued a successful career in the Church of Ireland (see Ms. 41,679). From St John's, Limerick, and Kilkeedy, Co. Limerick, which he had held in commendam, Rev. William Cecil Pery (1721–94) had been promoted to the deanery of nearby Killaloe in 1772, thence to the deanery of Derry in 1780, thence to his first bishopric, that of equally remote Killala, in 1781, and thence to the great object of family ambition, the bishopric of Limerick, in 1784. Soon afterwards, forsaking the venerable but small palace on the King's Island, he moved into a new bishop's palace in Henry Street, Newtown Pery, next door to what became (in 1797?) the Pery family house in Limerick. In 1790, he was created Baron Glentworth of Mallow. He died in 1794.

The choice of Mallow as the territorial designation for his title must reflect an inheritance from his friend and kinswoman, Mrs Theodosia Clayton. The Clayton family had been seated at Annabella, outside Mallow, Co. Cork, and their considerable property interests in the manor of Mallow, or some residue of them, seem to have devolved on her. She lived in

London, and Bishop Pery acted as agent for her Irish property and financial affairs and was the active executor of her will (see Ms. 41,678/10) after her death in 1787. Because of this executorship and the presumed inheritance from the Claytons, there are enough Clayton papers in the archive to constitute one section (Ms. 41,675).

The same applies to the Hartstonge family and papers (Ms. 41,676). The Hartstonges were doubly connected with the Perys. In 1751, Sir Henry Hartstonge, 3rd Bt, of Bruff and Court, Co. Limerick (c.1725–1797), married Lucy (d.1793), sister of E.S. and Rev. W.C. Pery, by whom he had no children. In 1757, Hartstonge's sister, Mary, married Henry Ormsby of Cloghan, Co. Mayo, and their only daughter, Mary Alice, who seems to have succeeded, at her uncle, Sir Henry's, death in 1797, to all or most of the Hartstonge estates in Cos. Limerick and Tipperary, married in 1783 Edmond Henry Pery, son and heir of Rev. W.C. Pery and later 2nd Lord Glentworth. E.H. and Mary Alice Pery called their eldest surviving son (b.1789) Henry Hartstonge Pery, and E.H. Pery, now Lord Glentworth, quartered the Hartstonge arms with his own in 1801 (NLI, Genealogical Office, Ms. 105, p. 11). During his life, Sir Henry Hartstonge, 3rd Bt, had been closely associated with his brothers-in-law and nephew-by-marriage, the Perys. He was MP for Co. Limerick, 1776–90, and stood unsuccessfully as the Pery candidate for Limerick City in the by-election caused by the succession of E.H. Pery, one of the sitting members, as 2nd Lord Glentworth in 1794. He had also developed part of Henry Street, Newtown Pery, under a lease granted him by E.S. Pery. Indeed, it may have been he who built the new episcopal palace and adjoining Pery mansion.

E.H. Pery (1758–1844) was an able and ambitious, not to say pushy, young man. In c.1775–9, he had made a protracted Grand Tour (Ms. 41,678/11, Ms. 41,680/2 and Ms. 16,086–90), during which he sought the companionship of celebrities like Sir William Hamilton at Naples. He returned to Ireland a finished cosmopolitan, and threw himself into a political career. In 1794, he raised a fencible regiment, nominally at his own expense, but actually at some profit to himself, and saw service with it in the '98 Rebellion (Ms. 41,680/5). His rewards for this, and later for supporting the Union, were valuable patentee offices (Ms. 41,680/6) and promotion in the peerage – to the Viscounty of Limerick in 1800, the earldom of Limerick in 1803 and a UK barony of Foxford in 1815.

The archive and the list

Prior to their deposit in NLI, the Limerick Papers, then (1961) in the keeping of Coutts Bank in London, were listed by the British National Register of Archives (NLI, Special Lists, No. 160). This is a bundle list, giving a fairly comprehensive description of the contents of c.55 unsorted, unstructured and fairly mindless bundles and of c.15 bound volumes, followed by an abstract of the 14th and 15th and some of the 16th century deeds (which, being early in date by Irish standards, are the most important, single component of the archive). Each document, with some omissions, has a pencilled bundle number and sub-number (e.g. 8/31) written on it. The bundle number corresponds to Special List No. 160, but there is no obvious point in the sub-numbers, since the bundles are not sub-numbered in the list and were not arranged in chronological order. The main benefit of the list is that the NRA archivist responsible for it had greater palaeographical skills than are common nowadays and certainly than are possessed by the present compiler.

On arrival in NLI, the bound volumes which formed part of the deposit were detached from the rest of the archive and given the NLI numbers Mss. 16,074–94. The bundles were left in their original state, and placed in PC 875–9. The purpose of the recent sorting and listing has therefore been to structure the contents of the bundles logically, while retaining and expanding the information about their contents which is recorded in Special List No. 160. Because of the palaeographical problem, some groups of pre-1600 deeds and documents have been left in their original bundle order and kept together under the one Ms. number; this is because, in their case, it is possible that the bundle arrangement makes some sense. In other cases, where it is clear that the bundle arrangement is entirely haphazard, it has been ignored. The bundle number recorded on almost all the documents makes it possible to refer, if necessary, to Special List No. 160.

The pre-1600 deeds and estate papers (Ms. 41,673) mostly concern properties in Limerick and elsewhere in Munster. They include two deeds of the 14th century and four of the 15th. The earliest ones concern the property of the Crutched Friars, commonly called ‘St Mary’s Abbey’, in Limerick City and the adjacent parts of Co. Limerick. There are also some leases made by the Franciscan house just outside the city, shortly before the Dissolution. These were the two conventual estates granted by Henry VIII to Edmond Sexten. St Mary’s Abbey is variously and inconsistently called in the deeds: ‘Beata Maria et Sanctus Edwardus Rex et Martir’; ‘St Mary House’; ‘Beata Virgo Maria’; ‘The Blessed Virgin Mary’; ‘Santa Crux [i.e. the Crutched Friars]’; ‘Our Lady/Ladies’, etc. All these variations denote the same foundation and estate (granted to Edmond Sexten in 1543). ‘St Francis’ Abbey’ (granted to him in 1538) is also variously described as: ‘St Frances/Franches/Fraunces’; ‘Fratres Minores’; ‘Grey-Friers’; ‘Abbatia Inferior’; ‘The Lower Abbey’; ‘Fratres Franciscani’; ‘Fryers Minors’; ‘The Abbey Sanctus Franciscus’, etc.

The post-1600 deeds and estate papers also relate to Limerick City and its environs. But they extend to documentation of the Clayton estate in Co. Cork, the Hartstonge estate in Cos. Limerick and Tipperary and the Stacpole estate in Co. Clare (Ms. 41,674/5 and 10–11). There are also five folders of petitions and case papers documenting Edmond Sexten’s (d.1637) disputes with the Limerick Corporation, 1603–35. A later group relates to the claim of his great-grandson, Rev. Stacpole Pery, to vote as successor in title to the priors of St Mary’s Abbey, in Limerick city elections. There is a volume containing Pery estate and building accounts, 1731–67 (Ms. 16,094), and the farm and business diary of Nicholas Peacock, 1740–51 (Ms. 16,091).

Correspondence does not become plentiful until the 18th century. This is largely concerned with estate affairs, but also includes a run of letters of 1725 to Mrs Rachel Courthope from her brother-in-law, Alan Brodrick, 1st Viscount Midleton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Ms. 41,675/6).

Not many of Speaker Pery’s papers are to be found here, as they passed to his sister’s descendants, the Monsell family of Tervoe, and are now in the Huntington Library, California. (For copies, see PRONI, T/3052 and T/3087; for a calendar, see *HMC 8th Report, Appendix, Part II*, 1881, and *14th Report, Appendix, Part X*, 1995; and for a commentary, see A.P.W. Malcomson, ‘Speaker Pery and the Pery Papers’ in *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, Vol. XVI, 1973–4, especially p. 52, 29n). However, a few letters written by him are to be found among the Limerick Papers, as well as his admissions to c.15 different city companies and guilds in Limerick in 1741 (Ms. 41,678/4).

The letters and papers of his younger brother, the Bishop of Limerick and 1st Lord Glentworth, are much more numerous, covering estate, family, political and ecclesiastical affairs. They include a number of formal ecclesiastical documents, 1754–89, which show in administrative detail how the Church of Ireland worked in the second half of the 18th century. Also in this section of the archive (Ms. 41,679) is a run of letters, 1775–81, to W.C. Pery's predecessor as bishop of Limerick about the contentions over the building and patronage of Kingston College, Mitchelstown, in north Cork. W.C. Pery's out-letters as an agent for the Co. Limerick estates of the Wray family (Ms. 41,678/7) contain some significant reflections on the state of Irish politics and the Irish economy in the 1770s and 1780s.

The Bishop's son, E.H. Pery, later 2nd Lord Glentworth and 1st Earl of Limerick, wrote home to his father while travelling on the continent in the years c.1775–9, and these letters have been preserved (Ms. 41,678/11). Among his other correspondents during this period were Frederick Hervey, Bishop of Derry (later 4th Earl of Bristol) and Sir William Hamilton (Ms. 41,680/2). He also compiled extensive note-books, partly in French, including some on the constitutions of European countries and the provisions of various treaties, and one containing a detailed description of monuments and works of art in Rome, with a copy of notes made by Sir William Hamilton in the company of Abbé Winckelmann (Mss. 16,086–90). In the last years of the century the 2nd Lord Glentworth raised and commanded the 2nd Fencible Cavalry in Ireland, and the regimental order books and a few other papers relating to the regiment (Mss. 16,074–81 and 41,680/5) are the latest papers of any consequence among the Limerick Papers.

Some material was retained by the late (6th) Earl of Limerick at the time of the deposit in NLI, and the Special List No. 160 description of it has been placed at the end of the list which follows.

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February 2007

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Ms. 41,673/1–21

1371–1595

Pre-1600 deeds and documents, mostly deriving from the Sexten and Stacpole families, as follows:

Ms. 41,673/1

45 Ed. III March 2 [1371]

Grant: Philip son of Nicholas VI 'ff' to John Rote, rector of Cromyth [Croom, Co. Limerick]: 2 tenements in City of Lymer. between ten[ement] of prior of House of Sancta Crux by the East gate and ten[ement] of Thos. Taylour, which he had from grantor, in breadth and length from the King's street to the water of Schynnynd with exit to the water, etc.: to hold of chief lords, etc.: warranty and sealing clauses (Latin). (Armorial seal on tag, green wax, circ., shield within a device, a chevron between three crosslets fitchy, legend indistinct.)

Ms. 41,673/2

14 Richard II May 1 [1391]. App. Phil. & James.

Grant: Thos. Kydar., citizen of Lymer., to Brother John Flemyng, prior of house of Beata Maria and Sanctus Edwardus next bridge of Lymer. and convent there: a parcel of land in city of Lymer., from wall of grantor's tenement near church of Sancta Crux to land of grantee's: to hold of chief lords: warranty and sealing clauses: given at Lymer': witnesses: John Whit, mayor of Lymer.; John Cart[er] and John Manne, bailiffs of same; John Troy; James Whit; Thomas White; John White of Ballysyde. (Seal on tag, green wax, oval, device a ? lion passant). (Endorsed, 'A deed of Tomlyn of Kildare of sart-ten land[es] to the hospytalis'.

Ms. 41,673/3

15 Hen. VI [Aug. 1437] Thurs. before S. Barthol.:

Lease for 2 lives with remainder: Sir Wm. Whyte, chaplain, to John Spofforde and Mariot his wife: 2 tenements in city of Lymer. between ten[ement] of prior of house of Sancta Crux on South and ten[ement] once of Thos. Taylo[ur] on north, had by lessor from lessees, in length and breadth from the King's street to common pasture next water of Schynnynd: to hold of lessor of chief lords: remainder to Simon Sastuane [Sexten], of chief lords: warranty and sealing clauses: given at Lymer.: witnesses: Nich. Arthur, mayor; John Howsche; John Gromyll; John Mychele; Bemund Roche, clerk. (Seal on tag, red wax, vesic., an ? I between two ears of corn.)

Ms. 41,673/4

38 Henry VI [1459]–1592

Deeds relating to Killoc [i.e. Kilmallock] alias Kyllocia town, Limericum alias Lymerick city, and Malloe [Mallow, Co. Cork], and to the Miagh alias Myaghe, Creaghe, Sexten and Stackpoll families; together with certificates of the military services of Edmond Sexten, c.1536, and Stephen Sexten, 1566. The earliest deed is dated 25 October, 38 Hen. VI [1459]; it comprises letters of attorney from Sir Thos. Wale, chaplain, to Robert Miagh to deliver seisin to John son of Philip Rede: messuage in high place of town of Killoc, called Lichefeldes Hows, and 10 acres of arable land in burgage of said town, as shown by deed: sealed with attornor's seal and also that of the county of said town: given at Killoc: witn[esses]: Richd. Crewagh,

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then superior; Patric Conyng, provost; David Miagh; Hen. Crewagh, Nich. Faunt. (1st tongue not used; 2 seals on 2nd tongue, red wax, circ., (1) armorial, 3 lions passant guardant (ii) merchant's mark). The certificates comprise: certificate, [N.D. – c.1536] signed by Leonard, Lord Grey [Lord Deputy] and others of the services of Edmond Sexten at 'Obryens Bryge' in bringing 'Obreen' and 'James Desmond' to obedience [not found]; and certificate, 1592, by Nicholas Arthur, mayor, and bailiffs of city of Limerick, of military service of Stephen Sexten from 1566, 'when Casteltowne and Kenry was taken', at the siege of Castlemainge, Co. Kerry, and during the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, 31 Eliz. I.

Ms. 41, 673/5

17 Ed. IV, 24 April [1477]

Royal letters patent to Maurice Stackboll of Lymeryk, merchant, to arrest inhabitants of Galwey found in Lymeryk, for a debt owed by Andrew son of Stephen Lynchy of Galwey. Stackboll has shown by petition to King, which is now to be laid before Robt. Preston, Knight, Lord de Gormaneston, deputy of Wm. Bishop of Mid [i.e. Meath], deputy of George Duke of Clarence, Lieutenant of Hibernia, that he recovered in court of town of Galwey before superior £30 sterling against Andrew son of Stephen Lynchy of Galwey; that Andrew was committed to prison, but released without giving satisfaction; now the King with assent of said deputy's deputy, by reason of the deception practised by the said superior, Andrew, and all their followers, friends and accomplices, gives licence to said Maurice and his attorneys to arrest any inhabitants of Galwey found in the city of Lymeryk, and all their goods and chattels, until satisfaction is obtained without let or hindrance. (Latin). (Tongue for seal).

MS. 41,673/6

1486–1555

Two folders of deeds relating to Limericum alias Lymerick city, suburbs of Limericum, town of Kilmallock alias Killmallocke alias Killoc alias Killochia, fee of Ban-Row, burial place in Our Lady church in Lymericke, and lands in parish of Killyelly and barony of Bunratty, Co. Clare, mostly of the Stackpoll alias Stackbolde and Creaghe families, including a bond concerning a carvell laden with 'Secke wyne', 2 Ed. VI, and 2 leases from convent of Fratres Minores to Stephen Creagh, 27 and 30 Hen. VIII; also institution by James, Bp. Laonen[is – i.e. Killaloe], of Boecius M'Klanca, clerk, to benefice of Killmalyry, and induction by Mr Donatus O Grada, archdeacon Laon[ensis], 1543; lease of tithes etc. of Killmalyry prebend or rectory by Boecius McKlanky alias Macla'cay, prebendary or rector, to John Stackpoll', citizen of Limericum, 6 Edw. VI: and writ of subpoena to John Arture and John Stackbold of Lymeric in case brought against them by Humf. Warren gent. in Chancery of Hibernia, with the latter's petition to Lord Chancellor attached, 1 & 2 Ph. & M. (Some damaged by past damp). (Latin and English).

The earliest document is letters of attorney of 19 Jan., 1 Hen. VII [1486] from Nicholas Hoell, citizen of Limericum, to Nicholas Gromyll, citizen of same: to deliver seisin to Hoell's son Edmund Hoell: a stone house, etc., in Limericum city, according to deed: given at Limeric. (Seal on tag, red wax, circ., device a ?merchant's mark).

The two conventual deeds are as follows:

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27 Hen. VIII August 2 [1535]

Lease, indent., for 59 years: brother Thos. Deburgo, warden of monastery of Fratres Minores of Limeric city, and convent, to Stephen Creagh, merchant and citizen of same: a garden in 'Corpnaso'; between gardens held by Jas. Harold and John Scolay of lessors on south and north, and the King's wall and road to the fish house on west and east, as assigned to him and perambulated by bounds, etc: to hold from Mich. following: annual rent, 2s. of English money payable at Easter and Mich.: warranty and alternate sealing clauses. (Fragment of conventual seal on tag, red wax).

30 Hen. VIII April 13 [1539]

Lease, indent., for 59 years: brother John Stryche, warden of monastery of Fratres Minores of Lymeric city, and convent, to Stephen Cregh: a parcel of their cemetery next city wall on east wall of said monastery on west, 58 feet long by long measure and 34 feet wide by same: to hold from Mich. following: annual rent, 6d. of English money, payable at Easter and Mich.: warranty and alternate sealing clauses. (Conventual seal on tag, red wax, vesic., device a figure of St. Francis, legend indistinct, badly chipped).

Ms. 41,673/7

1523–97

Bundle of deeds including: memorandum that George Sexten of Lymeryk, merchant, appoints his cousin Edm. Sexten of same his attorney to sue James Roch, merchant of same, concerning a stone house, before mayor and recorder, 22 Hen. VIII; copies of deeds relating to a tenement in Lymericum city, between prior of monastery of Beata Maria and Sanctus Eduardus Rex et Martir of the Order of St Augustine, and Creaghe family, 15 Hen. VIII, one of them a grant by the prior to John, son of Peter Creaghe, 12 Mar. 1524 (16th–17th century copy); petition of Edmunde Sexten to Sir Edward Bellingham, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Lord Deputy in Ireland, relating to the village of Corbally within franchise of Limericke, [1548–9]; copy of will and inventory of Edm. Sexten, citizen and merchant of Limericum, chapel in Cathedral, house of Beata-Maria, Korcagh in Limeric, Fratres Minores, Limerick City, 1552 (early 17th-century copy); will of Jas. Stackpoll Esq. disposing of property in city of Limericum and town called Bally-in-Brownny in Clanwilliams Contre, Co. Limerick, 1581 [not found]; copies of royal writs to sheriff of Limerick concerning castle and town of Kilkoscera alias Kilkoskeraue alias Kilcoscraue alias Kilcosgrave, 39 Eliz. I (? early 17th-century copy).

Ms. 41,673/8

c.1536–1565

Copies of inquisitions, etc, ditch made by Wm. Comyne at Limerick, monastery or house of Fratres Minores or The Graye Friers at Limerick, house of Beata Virgo Maria or Sancta Crux in Lymer. city and appurtenances in suburbs, etc, 16th century (17th–18th century copies); extracts from pipe roll, 32 Ed. III, concerning lands of priory of Beata Maria Virgo et Sanctus Edwardus Rex, Limericke, in Acconbarre, and of hospital or priory of Sancta Maria, Lymericke, in Cnokanpony, Galrocheston and Hubde, (? early 17th century copy); extract concerning possessions of house of Fratres-Francisc. in city of Lymericium, site of convent, gardens, houses, cemetery etc., mid-16th century; extract from records in office of H.M. auditor-general of grant of monastery of Fryers Mynors in Lymeric in 35 Hen. VIII to Edmond Sexten, 17th

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century; opinion of justices concerning indenture of 7 Hen. VII relating to a tenement in Limerick of priory of Beata Maria, Sanctus Edwardus Rex et Martir, called Sancta Crux, by bridge of Limerick, (mid. 16th century); order of the Lord Deputy and Council against the parishioners of St James [Limerick], 37 Hen. VIII [1545?]; order in dispute between Stephen Sexten and mayor, etc, of Lymeric concerning an enclosure, 1565.

Ms. 41,673/9

29 Hen. VIII [1437]

Inquisition, indent., before Nich. Comyn, mayor and escheator of Lymericum, concerning value of monastery, priory, house, hospital or cell of Beata Maria Virgo and Sanctus Edwarus Rex et Martyr alias Saint Mary Howse and its property in Lymeryke. (Latin and English).

Ms. 41,673/10

1538–46

Deeds, etc, relating to the city of Limericum alias Lymeryke and fee of Ban R[o]we; Creaughe and Sexten families, etc; including exemplification of inquisition 29 Hen. VIII concerning value of priory of Saint Mary Howse in Lymeryke 30 Hen. VIII: with list of documents including some of the above, 18th century (Latin and English).

Ms. 41,673/11

34 Hen. VIII [1542?]

Letters patent of the King: inspeximus of act of Irish parliament, 33 Hen. VIII, confirming grants of conventual property (unspecified) in Hibernia. (Latin and English).

Ms. 41,673/12

1542–N.D.

Deeds, Limeric alias Lymericke city, suburbs of Lymeric, and Kilmallock town, Sexten, Stackpoll and Creaghe families, including grant by King to Edm. Sexten, gent., of house of Fratres Franciscane by Lymeric, 35 Hen. VIII [1543].

Ms. 41,673/13

35 Hen. VIII [1543]: 1571

Two deeds: Limericum alias Limerick City; Trinity Church in St Mary's Chapel, Limerick.

Ms. 41,673/14

36 Hen. VIII [1544?]

Grant by John Rys and others, citizens and merchants of Limerick, to Edmond Sexten, citizen of same, of $\frac{1}{3}$ of Rys-is-Chappeill in Our-Lady-is-Church in Limerick, for a burial place.

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Ms. 41,673/15

1544

Notarial instrument, diocese of Limericum, reciting deeds from 5 Rich'd II: towns of Kyllmohallok and Athleackagh alias Atlacach alias Athlecache [Athlacca]: Goweyr and other families. (Latin).

Ms. 41,673/16

2 Ed. VI [1548?]

Letters patent of the King, inspeximus of decree of late Lord Deputy and Council of Hibernia, 37 Hen. VIII: property near churchyard of Sainte John's church in suburbs of Lymeryke; Sextene family. (Latin).

Ms. 41,673/17

1549–[1584?]

Five deeds, Lymer. alias Limericum alias Lymerick city, Corbally town [Limerick], Bane Row in Ratham in the east franchise, and house in the 'mance' of St Frances Abbey on the east side of Lymericke; Creagh and Stackbold families, etc.

Ms. 41,673/18

1549–62

Three deeds, etc, including: evidence of Sir John Ernan, vicar of the cathedral and notary public, that in 32 Hen. VIII one Fynyen M^aKaarye, servant to the earl of Desmond, desired him to write a deed in the Earl's name concerning 'Ye Corribally', and that it was sealed and delivered to Edm. Sexton of Lymericke, citizen, etc. 3 Ed. VI; and inquest at Limerike before Richard Fanynge, mayor, and others, and jury's verdict that Simon Sextene was of age in 35 Hen. VIII and was not then apprentice to Edmond Sexten, 1562.

Ms. 41,673/19

2 Eliz. I [1560?]

Bond, Limericum alias Lymerick City, Creagh family. (Latin and English).

Ms. 41,673/20

1583

Inquest concerning kitchen drop and rain drop of houses in Lymeryke.

Ms. 41,673/21

1589: 1593–5

Four late Elizabethan deeds, including order by the Lord President of the Council of Munster, that Richard Stritch of Lymerick, Alderman, give up to Steven Sexten of same, gent., possession of the Great Orchard, part of Sainct Fraunces abbey called the Grey Friers in Limerick, which his ancestor Nicholas Stritch had on lease from Thomas Bourck, warden of the said house, 1589.

LIMERICK PAPERS

Ms. 41,674/1–11

1609–1785

Title deeds, wills, marriage settlements, leases, etc, mainly deriving from the Sexten, Stacpole and Pery families [for the Clayton, Courthope and Hartstonge families and estates, see Ms. 41,675–6], as follows:

Ms. 41,674/1

1609–36

Patent (1609), statute staple of Limerick (1636) and other title deeds to premises in Limerick City of Alderman Edmond Sexten. The royal letters patent of 1609 is a grant to Edm. Sexten of Limericke city: abbey of Fratres Minores, alias of Sanctus Franciscus alias Abbatia Inferior or The Lower Abbey, and abbey, house, friary, priory, hospitce or cell of Beata Maria Virgo or Beata Maria Virgo and Sanctus Edwardus Rex et Martir alias of Sancta Crux, etc, etc. (Latin). Other properties and interests covered are Trinity Chapel in Lymerick cathedral, a burial place in the chancel of the Church of St John the Baptist in the suburbs of Limerick (1618), the tithes of the church of St John the Baptist (1633), and Downeshaghlin [Dunshaughlin], Treuet, Maudlines near Dulicke [Duleck], The Rathe near Raistone [Rahinstown?] and Kenlis town, Co. Meath (1636).

Ms. 41,674/2

1617: 1619

Two marriage settlements, as follows: royal letters patent granting person and marriage of John Roche fitz James son and heir of James Roche fitz William of Ballinloghy, Co. Cork, to Laurence Parsons Esq., 15 Jas. I [1617]; and copy of marriage settlement, Sir George Sexten, Knight, and Ann, dau. of John Fish of Lissamean, Co. Cavan, settling lands in territories, etc, of Slaghtneals, Iveagh, Miltowne, Loughbrickland, Laghcoyrin, Kilwarlin, Co. Down, and brewhouse, etc, in St Andrewes parish in suburbs of Dublin, in possession of Thos. Langford, 1619 (? 18th century copy).

Ms. 41,674/3–4

1617–34: 1669–70: 1701: 1704: 1719: 1741

Two folders (1619–34 and 1669–1741) of Limerick City leases granted by the Sexten, Stacpole and Pery families, some of them of premises belonging to St Francis' Abbey. The lease of 1701 is of premises in the South Liberties of Limerick, and that of 1719 is of Stradbally, Limerick City.

Ms. 41,674/5

1620: 1735: 1714: 1739

Leases of parts of the Stacpole estate in the baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, Co. Clare. The lessor in 1714 is Colonel Edmond Pery of Stacpole Court, Co. Clare. The lands comprised are: Stacpole Court alias Enagh, Cnocketenty [Knockatinty], Clashduff, Gortadroma, Gortachorky, Coolemore, Lackenbrack, Reyneens, Castle of Ballimulcashel, Gortanyra, Clounassis, Ballivere alias Ballyvoir, Killmary, Clonbrick, Killickylly (parish of Killseely), Quin, [?Lacurowcoleroe] alias Lecalcouroe, Sheandengan [Shandangan], Kilmurry and Ballybraghan.

LIMERICK PAPERS

Ms. 41,674/6

1630

Copy, under seal of Dominick White, mayor of Lymerike, of inquest in 1615 or 1625 at Lymerike before Mr Jas. Gallwey, mayor, and others, and jury's verdict concerning metres and marks of Edmond Sexten's lands, 1630; both sealed with seal of mayoralty.

Ms. 41,674/7

1635–1785

Wills and testamentary papers, including: letters testimonial of James, Archbishop Armachan., Primate of All Hibernia and Judge of Royal Prerogative Court for ecclesiastical causes for the whole realm, concerning will of Wm. Perry [*sic*] of Limerike, gent., 1635 (Latin); will of Edmond Pery of Limerick, [1654?]; will of Edm. Sexten of city of Lymerick, Esq., mentioning St Maryes Church (the Cathedral of Lymerick), and property in Lymerick and elsewhere in Ireland, 1671; letters of administration, Michael Archbishop Armachan, etc, to Sir Christopher Standish Hartstonge, baronet, a baron of the Exchequer of Hibernia, principal creditor of Edmund Bourke of Camos, Co. Limerick, deceased, 1694; will of Edm. Pery of Stacpole Court, Co. Clare, Esq., mentions Sexten's Chapel in St Mary's in Limerick, tithes of Ballilough, Balligonane and Cromwell, Co. Limerick, also Ratanny, 1717; copy of will of Henry Purdon of the Little Island, Co. Cork, Esq. 1732/3, codicil, 1737, probate 1738 (18th century copy); will of Edmond Pery of Limricke, [1651–4?]; probate account of goods etc. of Peter Rylands, late treasurer of Limerick Cathedral, 1700; copy of the will of Stackpole Pery of the city of Limerick, clerk, [c.1735]; memorandum and opinion concerning will of Madame Eliz. Burton widow of Theophile Clement[s], Irish gent., who died at Toulon in 1747 leaving property in France and Irlande (in French), 1748; and letters of admin., late Mary Pery of Limerick, spinster, 1785.

Ms. 41674/8

1638–40: [1660s?]

Miscellaneous bonds and mortgages involving the Fanning, Hogan, O'Grady and other families and lands in Cos. Limerick (e.g. Killballyowen) and Clare, including receipt for £100, part of marriage goods of Margaret Hogane, alias Sexten, 1638.

Ms. 41,674/9

1664: 1666–7

Grants under the Restoration land settlement, as follows: appointment by Dukes of Albemarle and Ormonde of committee, solicitors and counsellors to the trustees for managing securities of officers in royal service before 5 June 1649, with grants of sums to counsellors and clerks, 1664; warrant by the Commissioners for executing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation to the sheriffs at Limerick, to give Nicholas Bourk Esq. possession of property in St Nicholas Street, Limerick city, Lisnakelly, Fehonagh, Ballynowrane, Cluonecullane, Arboughill [Ardbohil], Clonebrowne, Liscarry, Knockanebody, Skehanagh, Reene, Arlaman, BallyMcRory in barony of Connello, Co. Limerick, 1666; and order of the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement that Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knight of the Bath, enjoy messuages, etc, of the attainted regicide Sir Hardresse Waller, 1667. [The first of these three documents may belong with the Clayton papers (Ms. 41,675), because Colonel Randall Clayton

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and John Jephson, both of Mallow, Co. Cork, were appointed trustees for the premises in Dublin allocated for the satisfaction of the claims of the '49 officers: see M.D. Jephson, *An Anglo-Irish Miscellany ...* (Dublin, 1964), p. 58.]

Ms. 41,674/10

9 June 36 Chas. II [1684]

Exemplification of recovery of the Stacpole estate in Co. Clare, itemised as follows: Cnocktenty, Clashduffe, Gortadruma, Killine, Killenena, Fanatrina called The Newparke in ? (illegible) Percwall, Gortacorky, Killukelly, and Stacpole Court alias Enagh, barony of Tulla, Co. Clare.

Ms. 41,674/11

28 Apr. 1720: N.D.

Articles of agreement between Pierce Walsh of Dublin and Rev. Stacpole Pery of Adare, Co. Limerick, over a one-third part of the lands of Quin, Lacubowcoleroe, Kilmurry and Ballybrohane and one-sixth part of Ballyvoir, in the baronies of Tulla and Bunnatty, Co. Clare; together with undated case papers in a dispute over the same lands.

LIMERICK PAPERS

Ms. 41,675/1–6

1605–1729: 1750

Papers of the Clayton and Courthope families, as follows:

Ms. 41,675/1

1605: 1612: 1620: 1668: N.D.

Deeds and case papers relating to the Clayton family of Mallow and Annabella, Co. Cork, including a royal writ to Bryan Wade and others to sequester the manors, etc, of Lawrence Clayton Esq., contumacious defendant, for the use of Herbert Love, gent., and Judith, his wife, plaintiffs, 3 Jas. 1 [1605]; deed relating to Dirrewellane Castle, town, court baron and advowson, Co. Cork, 1712; deed relating to Randall Clayton's property in the borough of Bandonbridge, Co. Cork, 1620; Chancery bill relating to lands in the manor of Mallow, Co. Cork, 1668, etc. [See also Ms. 41,674/9.]

Ms. 41,675/2

1620–23: 1639: 1669–70

Leases granted by successive Randall Claytons (one of them a knight) of Mallow, of lands and premises in Mallow and Bandonbridge, a 'fishing cellare' in 'St Fynnins' Cove, Co. Cork (1639), and premises in Kirwan's Lane, Galway (1670).

Ms. 41,675/3

10 Wm. III [1698]: 1712

Pleas before the justices of the King's Bench of Ireland relating to city of Cork, Wakeham family, Easter term 10 Wm. III [1698]; and a copy of translation of notarial instrument at Nantes, concerning a ship, belonging to Wm. Wakeman Esq. of Barry's Court, Co. Cork, and Nicholas Greene, merchant, Co. Cork, trading in 1699 between port of Murlex, Ireland and Brest, 1712.

Ms. 41,675/4

1719

Commission of Randall Clayton as major in Colonel Arthur Hyde's regiment of dragoons, signed by the Lords Justices, Will[iam King, Archbishop of] Dublin, and William Conolly.

Ms. 41,675/5

1723: 1726: 1728–9: 1750

Deeds, business letters, etc, of and about the Claytons, including an assignment of a mortgage on property owned by Randall Clayton in the South Liberties of Cork (1728), and [not found] a royal writ to Fred. Frankland and others, Esqs., to examine Courthorpe Clayton Esq., defendant in a case in Chancery of Ireland, 24 Geo. II.

Ms. 41,675/6

1725

Letters to Mrs Rachel Courthope, Peper Harow, Godalming, Surrey, and Old Bond Street, London, from her brother[-in-law, Alan Brodrick, 1st Viscount] Middleton.

LIMERICK PAPERS

Ms. 41,676/1–7

1637?–1682

Papers of the Hartstonge family of Bruff and Court, Co. Limerick, baronets. The connection of the Hartstonges with the Perys, and the reason for the presence of these Hartstonge papers among the Limerick Papers, have been explained in the introduction to this list. The introduction to Marie-Louise Legg's edition of *The Diary of Nicholas Peacock, 1740–1751: the Worlds of a Co. Limerick Farmer and Agent* [Ms. 16,091] (Dublin, 2005), includes the following account of earlier Hartstonge family history:

‘The Hartstonges were originally from Norfolk, and their Irish connection had begun in the late 16th century when Ralph Hartstonge of South Repps, Norfolk, married Thomasina Curzon of Bealaha, Co. Clare. He thereby acquired estates in Co. Limerick, including that of the Lacy family in Bruff. Ralph and Thomasina's son Standish Hartstonge (1627–1701), became an Irish justice of assize until 1686, when he temporarily left Ireland for his Radnorshire estates, and on his return in 1691 he was made a Baron of the Exchequer [see Ms. 41,674/7]. He married Elizabeth Jermy of Gunton, Norfolk and had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Francis (1651–88), married Mary Brettridge of Co. Cork and the youngest, John, became archdeacon of Limerick and bishop of Ossory and Derry. Francis died during his father's lifetime, and the next son, Standish, was MP between 1695 and 1727 for Kilmallock, for Ratoath, and for St Canice, Kilkenny. He married Anne Price, daughter of a Welsh judge, Mr Justice Price of Presteigne. Standish died in 1751. His eldest son was Price Hartstonge (1692–1743), who was portreeve of St Canice's [Irishtown, Co.] Kilkenny, and MP for Charleville from 1727 until he died. Price Hartstonge married Alice Widenham, ... [daughter and co-heiress] of Henry Widenham of Court who ... settled £6,000 on Alice on her marriage, and in his will, ... left [her] Court, Kilcolm, Dromore and other lands in the parish of Kildimo.’

The Hartstonge papers are arranged as follows:

Ms. 41,676/1

13 Chas. I [1637?]

Letters patent of the King, by advice of Thos. Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy: grant to Thomas Lacy, alias Lacie, gent.: castle, bailiwick, town and lands of Athlackagh [Athlacca, near Bruff (see Ms. 41,673/15)] and other lands (etc. described) in Co. Limerick, etc, etc, etc. (Latin). [Document much damaged by past damp and illegible in parts: seal perfect.]

Ms. 41,676/2

1686–7: 1693: 1710: 1716: 1766

Formal documents involving the Hartstonges as follows: grant of a room in Trinity College, Dublin, to Standish Hartstonge, [later Sir Standish, 2nd Bt], for his descendants, 1686; institution and induction of Wm. Whitehead, Clerk, MA, to church of Aghavoe in Ossory diocese [of which John Hartstonge became bishop six years later], 1687; royal letters patent, mandate to Francis, Archbishop Dublinensis, primate of Hibernia, to consecrate John Hartstonge, doctor of theology, appointed bishop Ossoriensis in province of Lagenia, 5 Wm. & Mary [1693]; grant to Price Hartstonge Esq., of freedom of borough of Irishtown [Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny], 1710;

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presentation of John McLachlin, MA, clerk, to rectory of Desertegny, diocese of Derry [of which John Hartstonge was then bishop], by the [4th] Earl of Donegall, patron, 1716; and appointment of Sir Henry Hartstonge of Bruff, Co. Limerick, [3rd Bt], as commissioner under an act of parliament for the repair of Baal's Bridge in Limerick City, 1766.

Ms. 41,676/3

1 Anne [1702]

Note of recognition of final concord between Standish Hartstonge and Erasmus Smith concerning lands (etc.) in Ferancliffe, Ardiuillane, Shrihangowne, Bruice, Carron, Barronstowne-Laffan, Greenerath, town and lands of Tipperary, Farrenassy, Tulla, Emly, Ballynelard, Gortnakeare, Barrons Antony, Knockitestate, Westcley-Kenny, Garrishillane, Middle Cley-Kenny, Eastcley-Kenny, Lakangullogulagh, Ratheny, Cleykenny, Ballyglass-Iveragh, Clonfinglasse, Knockballynoe, Kilmoroge, Sallag-Hudmore, Killfallagh, Cordangan, Rathinevenrayne, Thurlessebegg, Gortm^cEllizo, Ballysheehane, Glassclehane, Marshallstowne, Bane-Drely, Clonmore, Newtowne, Lyonstowne, Ballycomisk, Ballyduagh, Stephenstownebegg, Ballyfellymore, Kilballyfolly, Miltowne alias Windmill, Killscobin, Stephenstownemore, Ballinree alias Heathtowne-Ballinree, Ballytassnyhacket, Ballycomin, Gaile and Salesquarter in baronies of Clanwilliam and Middlethird and regalities and liberties of Co. Tipperary.

Ms. 41,676/4

1727

Deposition of Edward Webber concerning Glenogra Castle and other property in Co. Limerick of the Fane family; also mentions Bruff [and so may belong in the Hartstonge section of the archive].

Ms. 41,676/5

1756: 1764

Deeds relating to the Widenham estate in Co. Limerick which the Hartstonges acquired through marriage to Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Widenham of Court, comprising: copy (1756) of a patent (1685) from Charles II to Henry Widenham confirming to him the lands, etc, of Tough and Corraats-Carew in Kenry barony, ferry between Kilcollum in Kenry barony and Clontakagh in Pubblebryan barony, all in Co. Limerick, Ballygowen, Ballyrawny, Ballinweelicke, Baltydonnell and Kirodery in Fermoy barony, Co. Cork, and Killeens and Barkfield in Tulla barony, Co. Clare; and royal patent granting to Sir Henry Hartstonge, baronet, right to hold four yearly fairs and weekly market in towns and lands of Court and Curraheen, Co. Limerick, with court of pie-powder, etc, 4 Geo. III.

Ms. 41,676/6

1770–71

Notes of map and lease of holdings in 'the Abby' taken by Lucy Hartstonge, on playing card, 9 of spades.

Ms. 41,676/7

1862

Lease from the [2nd] Earl of Limerick to John Thomas Carroll Esq. of part of the lands of Court, parish of Kildimo, barony of Coshma, Co. Limerick.

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Ms. 41,677/1–11

1603–1721

Letters and papers of the Sexten and Pery families, as follows:

Ms. 41,677/1–5

1603–35

Petitions, case papers, Orders in Council, abstracts of deeds, etc, all deriving from Alderman Edmond Sexten (except for a few which derive from George and Christopher Sexten) and mostly relating to his disputes with the corporation of Limerick over his title to the lands of St Mary's and St Francis' Abbeys, the rights and immunities attached to those properties, etc.

The papers mainly comprise: petition of Edmond Sexten to the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, re case against mayor, etc, of Limericke for damage to Sexten's property, 1605; certificate of Thos. Clapham, gent., vice-constable of castle of Limericke and another concerning services of Edmond Sexten Esq. for the security of the castle, 1616; various legal papers, including petitions and copies of petitions, by Edm. Sexten and mayor, etc, of Lymericke to the Lord Deputy and to the Lord President of Munster, concerning their dispute, also answers, substance of depositions, return by Lord President and Council (of Munster), etc, relating to St Mary House, Liberty of St-Maryes, St-Fraunces-is Abbey, right to vote in elections for mayor and common councillors, etc, early 17th century; request of Ol[iver] St John, Lord Deputy, to the Earl of Thomond, Lord President of Munster, to refer his disputes with Edmund Sexten, mayor of Limericke, to the writer, 1619; list of names [of citizens of Limerick?] early 17th century; petition of Edmund Sexten of Limericke, Esq. to Christopher Lord Primate of Ardmagh and Metropolitan of All Ireland, concerning rectory of St John the Baptist in suburbs of Limericke and recusants' fines intended for repair of chancel but diverted to cathedral, 1621; petitions, court orders and correspondence, suburbs of Limerick, rectory of St John's in suburbs of Limerick, abbey of Friars Minor and abbey of The Blessed Virgin Mary alias monastery, priory or cell, alias St Mary's House in Limerick City; note of making of bye-laws, 1623; letter from B[ernard Adams, Bishop of] Lymerik, to Edm. Sexten Esq., mayor of Lymericke, concerning appointment of a curate to an inappropriate rectory [St John's], 1624; receipt from B[ernard Adams, Bishop of] Lymerick for the proxies of the inappropriate rectory of St Johns in Lymerick, 1625; rough note of patents, inquisitions [see also Ms. 41,674/6], etc, from time of Hen. VIII of lands of abbeys or friaries and rights in parish of St John's in Lymerick; register of aldermen, etc, of Lymericium, 1632; petitions, etc, of Edmond and Christopher Sexten concerning St Franches Abbey, etc., Edmond Sexten's case against mayor, etc, of Limerike concerning damage to his property, and his dispute with Creaghe concerning a wall, with abstracts of documents concerning St Mary House and St Frances; list of tenants' names, priory land, St John's parish, and St Mary House; legal paper concerning Sexten property in south suburbs of Lymericke, also Balyhubard, The Corbaly, towns of Ballymegellaghe, Bally-Hyde, Robertstown, and Corkagh in city of Limericum; particulars of Robertstowne; copy of a form of sheriff's recognisance, Co. Dublin; copies of numerous documents relating to career of Edm. Sexten, sometime mayor of Limerick; and various bonds etc.; all early-mid 17th century.

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Ms. 41,677/6

1637–56

Case papers, etc, relating to Christopher Sexten [second son of Alderman Edmond Sexton and successor, in 1638, to the short-lived elder son, Nicholas Sexten] and his estate, including: an agreement between Christopher Sexten and Sir Edward Wingfield, 1637; memorandum concerning damage to property of Christopher Sexten in city of Lymericke when fortifications were built by both sides in Civil War; copy of survey of lands of Christopher Sexten of Lymericke, gent., priory or cell of The Blessed Virgin Mary in Limericke, etc, impropriate parish church of St John Baptist in south suburbs, with advowson, also abbey, monastery or house of Fryers Minour or Franciscan Fryers of Lymericke, and lands, etc, in Claryine [Clarina], Knock-Reneene, Ferran M^cDermody, Ballykearmey and Garran-Imokane, all in Pubblebryne [Pubblebrien], and lands in Killkidie, all Co. Limerick.

Ms. 41,677/7

1641–5

‘Panell’, or registry, of those qualified to vote in an election for mayor of Limerick, including Christopher Sexten.

Ms. 41,677/8

1643

Attested statement and valuation by Edmond Pery of Croom, Co. Limerick, of his losses in farm and household effects as a result of the rebellion.

Ms. 41,677/9

1677: 1692–3: 1696: 1708

Fairly formal documents of Colonel Edmond Pery, as follows: memorandum of a dispute at an assembly of the mayor and common council of Limerick City on 25 June 1677 when Edmond Pery demanded a seat and vote ‘in right of St Mary’s House’ and as representative of the Sextens; freedom of city of Londonderry, Edmond Perry Esq., 1686; appointment of Edm. Perry Esq. as sheriff, Co. Clare, 1692; sheriff’s quittance, Edmond Pery Esq., Co. Clare, 6 Wm. & Mary [1693]; letter from John Hawkins [Chancellor of the Consistory Court?] to Col. Edm. Pery at Stacpole Court, warning him that the new Bishop of Killaloe may proceed against him for incontinency, 1696 [not found]; and copy of petition of Edmond Pery Esq. to H.E. Lt-General Ingoldsby concerning Pery’s estate next walls of Lymericke, damaged by building of fortifications during siege some years before, 1708.

Ms. 41,677/10

1681: 1710–16

Mainly formal documents relating to the ecclesiastical career of Rev. William Twigg, archdeacon of Limerick, whose daughter, Jane, married Rev. Stacpole Pery in 1716, as follows: degree of master of arts, Wm. Twigg, Trinity College, Dublin, 1681; case in consistory court of Limerick, answer of Patrick Fealan, gent., to bill of Rev. Wm. Twigg, demandant, archdeacon of Limerick, concerning tithes of Ardagh and Rathronane parishes, etc, 1710; appointment by Zach. Ormsby, doctor of laws and vicar general, commissary and official principal of bishop Limericens, of Wm. Twigg, clerk, MA, as surrogate, 1713; letters mandatory of Thomas, bishop Limericens, Ardfertensis et Aghadoensis to dean, archdeacons and clergy, reciting letters

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mandatory and citatory of Wm. Archbishop Casseliens, primate of Hibernia, metropolitan of Momonia, citing writ received from Queen, to elect in Killarney parish church, proctors for convocation of province in Cathedral of Sanct. Patric., Dublin, 1713; the same, reciting a different writ from King George; and appointment by James Abbadie, dean Laonensis [Killaloe], of Wm. Twigge, chancellor of the cathedral, as sub-dean in his absence, 1716.

Ms. 41,677/11

1709: 1719–21

Mainly formal documents of Rev. Stacpole Pery, as follows: degree of bachelor of arts, Trinity College, Dublin, Stackpole Pery Esq., 1709; freedom of City of Limerick, Stackpole Perry, clerk, 1719 [not found]; appointment of Stackapole [*sic*] Perry as chaplain to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, 1721; and case paper about the Duke's right of presentation to the livings of Croom and Adare, [c.1720].

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Ms. 41,678/1–13

1722–1806: 1894

Letters and papers of Rev. Stacpole Pery, William Cecil Pery, 1st Lord Glentworth and Edmond Sexten Pery, Viscount Pery, excluding W.C. Pery's ecclesiastical papers [for which see Ms. 41,679], as follows:

Ms. 41,678/1

1722–31

Correspondence of Rev. Stacpole Pery about estate, business and political matters, including: a letter to him from Sam. Bindon about a bond and one Tom Cash, 1722; a writ to Daniel Coghlan and others to answer charges of Rev. Stackpole Pery, clerk, in the King's Court, Dublin, 5 Geo. II; and a rough copy of a letter from [Rev.] Sta[cpole] Pery to his 'brother', [October? 1727?], defending himself from the false charges Mr Bury. When applied to by Mr Hassett and Mr Evans for the votes of his brother's tenants in the Co. [Limerick] election, Pery merely told the tenants to hold themselves disengaged until he had heard from his brother, and did not endeavour to influence them one way or the other. Pery refused to support Bury because he consider Bury 'the most unjust person of the county to represent it'. For this reason Bury has tried to make ill-blood between Pery and his brother, which is all of a piece with Bury's 'baseness to Gen. Pearce.'

Also present is a letter from Richard Maunsell, Dublin, to Rev. [Stacpole Pery], 4 December 1731, about the mayor and corporation of Limerick's petition to parliament, 'supposed to be struck at you and your property', complaining that the number of papists in St Francis's Abbey are a threat to the security of the city. '... There are two parties, one of which is with my Lord Southwell, and the other is with some of the members in the House of Commons, and it's now under consideration whether the petition will be moved in the House of Lords or House of Commons. I believe, if this affair should be moved, it must create a dispute between the county and city, for as St Francis's Abbey is in the county, the county won't consent to give up any of their jurisdiction. Your friend [name erased?] thinks it would not be amiss if you came up yourself to make interest against any proceedings that may happen on this affair. He desires that this letter may be burnt and not shown to any person.'

Ms. 41,678/2

c.1730–1741

Petitions, case papers, lists of 'papists' and other inhabitants of Limerick City, all relating to Rev. Stacpole Pery's dispute with the corporation, and including: a resolution of the sherriff, etc, and freeholders of Co. Limerick concerning the Court House of St Francis Abbey, to be leased on certain conditions (specified) from Rev. Stacpole Pery, with additional signatures of the grand jury at Killmallock, 1731–2; a memorandum about protestant and popish population on Little Island belonging to Limerick Corporation adjoining the walls, c.1730; a fragmentary list of [corporation?] officers, c.1730; a memorial of Stacpole Pery of Lymerick, clerk, proposing restoration of chapel of St Francis Abbey, which he will endow with the tithes of Knockany, c.1730; and a list of tenants and houses, Limerick and suburbs, c.1730.

The bundle also includes a petition of the Mayor, Sheriffs and Common Council of Limerick to the House of Lords, [c.December 1731?], setting forth

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‘That the citizens of this city, in consideration of their loyalty and services done by them in the Gerardiner [sic] War, had a charter granted to them by King James I in the third year of his reign, by which the said citizens were incorporated in one body politic by the name of mayor, sheriff and citizens, and by the same charter the liberties of this city were extended three miles distant from the walls of the said city, and the boundaries were according to the said charter set out, and by the said charter the county gaol and St Francis’s Abbey and the site thereof were excepted out of the said charter and declared to be part and parcel of the county of Limerick for the uses following, viz., for a gaol and court house for the said county of Limerick.

That in the seventh year of the reign of the said King James the said abbey and site thereof were granted by patent to one Sexten and his heirs in fee, which said abbey hath been ever since made use of for a court house for the said county of Limerick, and for which the said Sexten and those deriving under him have received an annual rent.

That in the second year of the reign of the late Queen Anne it was enacted that no papist (except those who were then resident in the said city and suburbs thereof) should be qualified to live in the said city or suburbs thereof, or take a lease of any house or tenement in the said city or suburbs thereof.

That notwithstanding the said abbey and site thereof are in the suburbs of the city and very near the walls and fortifications thereof, yet the heirs or representatives of the said Sexten have, contrary to the intention of the said law, built several houses about the said abbey which abut and adjoin the walls and fortifications of the said city, which are thereby much weakened, and have set the same to papists, who have lately built a public mass house there and have likewise filled up part of the ground on which the river Shannon did run and built houses thereon.

That the said abbey and site thereof being or reputed to be in the county of Limerick, vast numbers of papists are there settled, who exercise and follow the several trades followed in this city, and entertain none but popish journeymen and apprentices, and particularly there are in the said abbey and site thereof, of the several branches of the clothing trade, upwards of 150 popish persons, and the said papists utterly refuse giving quarters to soldiers upon extraordinary occasions when the barracks are unable to hold them, or to be otherways subject to the magistracy of this city, insisting that the said abbey is not within the jurisdiction thereof.

That your petitioners humbly conceive that the said abbey and site thereof is an asylum for papists, and that thereby the said law is rendered ineffectual, because such papists there residing can’t (as your petitioners apprehend) from thence be obliged to remove by presentment in this city or otherwise, as disqualified by law.

That unless those growing evils be tamely prevented, this city and the protestant interest thereof may be inevitably ruined, and at any time of danger the garrison may (as we humbly conceive) be easily surprised by the vast numbers of papists settled in the said abbey and such as they may convey therein. ...’

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‘A state of the case with relation to the petition from the corporation of Limerick to the House of Lords about St Francis’s Abbey, [c.December? 1731?].

As the mayor of Limerick was going through the markets, a large number of freemen came to him at a baker’s shop and delivered him a petition, setting forth that the city was greatly hurt and injured by the abbey, and insisted that the mayor, as in duty bound, should espouse and support the interest of the city, and told him it was what they expected from him. He answered that, as he had no jurisdiction within the abbey, he knew not anything in his power to do for their service. They replied that they knew he had no power over the abbey, but desired that he would call a council and lay their petition and case before it, and it was what they expected from him. The mayor thought that, with respect either to the oath he had taken or to his character in life, he could not deny calling a council, so he summoned one to meet, in which it was resolved to lay the case of the city before the House of Lords then sitting, and the mayor was directed by the council to transmit the same, which he did. But as to his being in the original design, or any way privy to it, or informed of it, before the petition was deliver him as aforesaid, he absolutely denies, or that afterwards he acted any other part than in general as mayor, either by his interest, solicitation or pocket, and as the success of the whole was perfectly indifferent to him, he did in every circumstance act accordingly.

The case of riding the franchises

The mayor was solicited by numbers of citizens to ride the franchises telling him that it had been usual formerly so to do, though for some years that custom was discontinued; that it would be highly pleasing to the city in general to have the custom revived; which without any other view or design the mayor came into; that in going round the city liberties they alleged that several encroachments had been made on their commons, and immediately began to prostrate several walls and ditches belonging to Lord Shelburne, Lord Bishop of Limerick and Mr Pery and others; that though the mayor endeavoured to restrain them all he could, yet he found it impossible for him according to his wishes, but that some damage was done before he could put a stop to their proceedings; but the mayor absolutely denies that he had any design to hurt any particular body in their property, nor did the Lord Shelburne or Lord Bishop ever so much as mention it either afterwards to him by themselves or any concerned for them, being I presume satisfied that it was in no sort the act or design of him, but purely a giddy sudden thought resulting from a popular assembly. And when Mr Pery did thereupon call at the mayoralty house to expostulate with the mayor about the usage he received, the mayor then gave him all the assurances that it was possible for one gentleman to give to another that there was not the least design against, or squint at, him or any other in particular, which the mayor then thought Mr Pery was thoroughly convinced of, and was surprised when he heard afterwards that a prosecution was set on foot against him and others at the assizes and afterwards at the King’s Bench. But the then mayor is more favourable in his notions of Mr Pery, for he is fully satisfied that such prosecutions proceeded from false and wrong insinuations, with private views industriously instilled into Mr Pery’s breast, and not from his own natural temper.’

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‘The case of the Rev. Stacpole Pery with relation to the matters contained in a petition of the mayor, sheriffs and citizens of the city of Limerick presented to the Rt Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, and in support of his property and of his and the county of Limerick’s rights unreasonably attacked by the said petitioners, [c.December? 1731?]

That the said abbeys [St Mary’s and St Francis’s] came by descent and will to Edmond Pery, father of the said Stacpole, and the said Edmond Pery enjoyed the rights, privileges and freedoms to the said abbeys belonging, and particularly the right of having two votes in the common council of the city of Limerick, and was on the 25th of June 1677 on full deliberation in the said council allowed his two voices in the same with his place next to the mayor, as by ancient custom and grant of the corporation to his predecessors, except only as to the Bishop because of his peerage, to which exception the said Edmond consented with a salvo jure, as may also appear by the books of the said corporation.

That the said abbeys, with their rights and privileges, having lately come by descent to the said Stacpole Pery, he demanded his seat and votes in the common council of the said city, but was refused the same in violation of his undoubted right and privilege.

That the petition of the mayor, sheriffs and citizens of the city of Limerick is a further attempt to invade the property and privileges of the said Stacpole Pery, and also the rights of the county of Limerick, for the following reasons:

First, for that the city of Limerick, being formerly part of the county of Limerick, when the same was erected into a county [sic] by charter of King James I ..., St Francis’s Abbey was particularly excepted thereout and continued as part of the county of Limerick; and by the order of the Lord Deputy and Council made several years after granting the said charter, it appears neither that the abbey nor the house of the blessed Virgin Mary were reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the said city. It is therefore an unreasonable attempt of the petitioners to have the same made part of the said city.

Second, for that the inhabitants in St Francis’s Abbey at least two parts in three are Protestants, and many of them free of the corporation and of several trades therein, and vote for representatives in parliament, and that the popish inhabitants thereof are mostly fishermen and labourers, and the said abbey being part of the county at large, it would be contrary to the rights of the said abbey and of the county to submit the inhabitants thereof to the jurisdiction of the said city.

Third, for that the houses in the said abbey abutting on the city walls have been built many years, and were not in the time of the late rebellion in Great Britain accounted dangerous to the fortifications thereof. Therefore it would be unreasonable to have them now, in the time of a profound peace, pulled down at the request of the petitioners.

Fourth, that the petitioners had no right to complain of the number of popish inhabitants in the said abbey, for that the number of such in the city and suburbs thereof are much greater in proportion than in the abbey, and that some of the

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corporation lands lying without the walls of the city and divided only by a common street from the said abbey, are now in the hands of papists who have built several houses to the walls of the said city, without endangering the fortifications thereof.

Fifth, for that the leases of the houses and lands in the said abbey were made by the said Stacpole's ancestors, and not by him, and he admits that a mass house has been erected on a plot of ground which is set to an alderman of the said city, but the said Stacpole will use his endeavours to have the same shut up. ...'

'A list of the inhabitants of the Little Island, being corporation land belonging to the city of Limerick, adjoining to the town walls', [c.December? 1731?]. This shows 40 R.C.s to 3 Protestants.

Signed statement, [c.December? 1731?], recounting the steps taken by Rev. Stacpole Pery to assert his right to two votes in the Limerick Corporation.

'Mr Pery carried Mr Baylee and Mr Maunsell into council yesterday, and after they had been some time there, my Lord Southwell, our mayor, directed his speech to the aldermen and burgesses there and told them it was time to go about the business of the day, upon which Arthur Roche, who acts as town clerk for his father, Alderman Roche, made answer, they could not begin, for that he saw Mr Pery and some other gentlemen there who were not of the council, and desired they might withdraw. Upon which, Mr Pery spoke out and told the mayor he begged leave he might have liberty to produce his papers, whereby his right of voting would appear, and they let him go on in telling what his right was, till he called Col Roche and told him he understood he took the poll, and insisted upon his taking his vote and entering of it. The mayor said he was president there, and that Col Roche was only their officer, and could not do it without their consent; upon which the question was put, whether he should be admitted, and they all denied, but entered it upon their books that he had made such a demand, and read the words out of the inquisition which he had transcribed out ..., but still refused.

A great deal of time was taken up, some proposing appointing a committee which might view his papers with a lawyer, but at last was dropped, and they told him that, if he petitioned for a seat, they would give it him, but not as his right. Then mayor the mayor [sic] by vote of the council desired he would withdraw, upon which Mr Pery sat down and said he would not withdraw, unless he was compelled by force, for that he insisted he had a right to vote, or to that purpose, and the mayor said they could not use a gentleman, especially one of his character, after such a manner. But Mr Pery, finding them all [word illegible] and that they would not do any business, he addressed himself to the mayor, and said, since he was so tender of a gentleman, he would not lay him under any difficulty, and he and his witnesses left the room ... [words difficult to read].

Now, Mr Pery desires to know whether this be sufficient to ground his action upon his demanding his right and insisting upon it in the manner he did, and calling upon the town clerk to enter his name down upon the poll. But this must be observed, the

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election was unanimous, and they were downstairs almost as soon as he, so that there was no poll. He would not willingly lose time, and therefore desires to know your opinion whether he can ground his action against the town clerk, or what method, etc, he must take, that he may prepare a case so as to have an opinion and be able to proceed next term.'

Case of Rev. Stacpole Pery concerning his right to vote in the Limerick Corporation as the representative of the prior of St Mary's Abbey, with the opinions of Samuel Bradstreet and John Fitzgibbon, 18 December 1735 and 13 July 1741.

Ms. 41,678/3

1738–48

Estate and business correspondence of Mrs Jane Pery [widow of Rev. Stacpole Pery], including letters from J. Croker [the Pery agent?] about her son, Edmond Sexten Pery's, right to vote in elections for mayor and common councillors of Limerick City, as the present-day representative of the 'prior of the abbey', 1738, and two letters to her from M. Blennerhassett about the tenants of Dromonboy [parish of Stradbally, Limerick City], 1748.

Ms. 41,678/4

1741

Series of formal, parchment docketts or tickets admitting Edmond Sexten Pery to sundry corporations and guilds of Limerick City, as follows: the corporation of tailors; the guild and company of masons, bricklayers, slaters, plaisterers and pavers; the company of skimmers, saddlers and tanners; the victuallers' company; the Boyne society; the corporation of bakers; the corporation of tobacconists; the society of goldsmiths; the society of blacksmiths, etc; the company of chururgeons, barbers, apothecaries and distillers; the corporation of carpenters, joiners, etc; the society of coopers; and the corporation of cordwainers; with a rough list of freemen at large belonging to shoemakers' trade, also 1741.

Ms. 41,678/5

c.1766–7

Letters to Rev. William Cecil Pery [younger brother of E.S. Pery] from their widowed mother, Jane, including a letter addressed to him at Portadown [Co. Armagh, c.1767]: '... If Sir Harry [Hartstonge, 3rd Bt] were in Ireland, I am sure he would be a candidate for the county, as there has none yet appeared against the triumvirate but an advertisement from the independents promising one, whom Mr Monsl [?Monsell?] says is Lord Carrick [*sic* – does she mean his son, Lord Ikerrin?], whose father has not a foot of ground in the county ...'.

Ms. 41,678/6

1761–87

General family and personal letters to Rev. W.C. Pery, including some from E.S. Pery, Viscount Pery, and some from friends and family who write on matters of business and politics. Included is a letter from William Walcot to his 'brother[-in-law]', Rev. W.C. Pery, Limerick, 14 March 1761, about ministerial changes,

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including the appointment of W.G. Hamilton as Chief Secretary for Ireland. ‘... Mr Hamilton is called “Single-Speech” from having, upon his first getting into the House of Commons, made upon some occasion a most excellent speech which was answered by somebody, and that his reply was if possible better than his speech; that the ministry, thinking he might be a dangerous man, stopped his mouth with £1,000 or £1,200 a year, after [which] he never opened his mouth the whole sessions after ...’

Also present is a letter of 24 September [1767–72] from E.S. Pery, Dublin, to [his brother] Rev. W.C. Pery, Limerick. Lord Townshend has been ‘out of order’, but is now better. E.S. Pery’s ‘sister Smyth’ needs £300 to buy a house; the moment is inopportune, but W.C. Pery is to go round the tenants to see what he can get in.

Another letter from E.S. Pery, now Viscount Pery, to W.C. Pery, now Bishop of Limerick, Limerick, is dated 22 November 1787: ‘... No certain account yet who is to be Secretary, nor any official account when the lord lieutenant is to be here. A letter from Mr Orde says the lord lieutenant is to set out from London on Sunday next. My wife is still a cripple.’

The last item is a receipt for interest on bond, [Sir] H[enry] Hartstonge [3rd Bt], as exor of Mary Pery, spinster [see Ms. 41,674/7], to William Cecil, Bishop of Limerick, 1787.

Ms. 41,678/7

1767–91

Correspondence of Rev. W.C. Pery, about the Co. Limerick estate of his connections, the Wray family of Branston and Nocton, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, at Rathmore, Rathcannon, Ballingaddy Casey, Graybridge, etc, of which E.S. Pery had a small share and which W.C. Pery managed for the Wrays even after he became a bishop. In addition to correspondence, the papers include an 18th-century copy of the petition of Major Christopher Wray to the Trustees for the sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland concerning lands at Knockihernane and Rathcannon, Co. Limerick, citing late 17th-century deeds, [c.1703]. The Wray family members with whom W.C. Pery corresponded in this connection were Anne, Lady Vere Bertie, and her successor in the estate, the Hon. George Hobart; he also corresponded with a man of business of the Wray family called Robert Kelham about her death in 1778. The correspondence includes:

Rev. W.C. Pery, Limerick, to Lady Vere Bertie [Branston], 1 November 1768, recommending her to re-let the lands of Rathmore and Graybridge in 4 or 5 farms for 3 lives, ‘... as by this means you will most certainly greatly increase your rent and have the ground improved, which at present is indeed in a most miserable condition. ...’

Rev. W.C. Pery, Limerick, to [Lady Vere Bertie], 7 June 1770, transmitting her proportion of the rent of the Wray estate near Limerick. ‘... I am very sorry to inform your Ladyship that the prospect for this country is very alarming: no demand for beef and but a very poor one for butter, the two chief commodities of this county, and upon which entirely depends the value of the lands in the county of Limerick, and by both of which the farmers lost considerably last year. The few payments that are made are

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mostly in silver, which shows the scarcity of cash, and our credit is lower than ever I knew it. The farmers are every day surrendering their lands, and many farms have already fallen eight shillings an acre, and it is much to be feared will fall still lower. In short, if some happy event does not soon take place in favour of this wretched county, where the poor are all now perfectly starving, a general bankruptcy of all the landholders in this country is almost certain I tremble for Rathmore, etc, though as yet there is no mention of a surrender, I have had many complaints about the dearness of it. ...'

Rev. W.C. Pery [now Dean of Killaloe], Limerick, to Lady Vere Bertie, 15 December 1773, pointing out that her affairs '... have been in a better situation than most others in this county owing, I must beg leave to say, to the mild and indulgent management of them by the persons entrusted with the conduct of them. ... How your Ladyship's rents in Lincolnshire may be paid, or how your estate there may be circumstanced, I cannot pretend to judge, but it is impossible times can be so hard there as they are, and must infallibly be, in this wretched, poor, oppressed and near-bankrupt kingdom, where our trade is cramped and discouraged, labouring under every species of discountenance and disregard, our manufactures languishing and almost extinguished, our commodities unsold and of little or no price, without credit or money, which is constantly drained from us in various channels, and our poor starving, unpitied and unassisted by those to whom they chiefly owe their misery. ...' He fears that many leases will be surrendered and the value of land fall, and refers to settling the business of Mr Dawson's proportion of the Wray estate.

Dean W.C. Pery to [Lady Vere Bertie], 5 August 1778. '... I am sorry to inform you that no money is to be got from the tenants in this truly wretched country – no price is even offered for any of the commodities of it, and God only knows what will become of us, defenceless and bankrupt. My brother has many thousands due to him, and I have in my petty way a few due to me, yet neither of us can get a penny. ...'

[Hon. George] Hobart, Nocton, near Grantham, to [Dean W.C. Pery], 27 December 1778, announcing the death of Lady Vere Bertie. '... Lady Vere's estate in Ireland is now mine in right of Mrs Hobart. In more respectable hands and under better management than yours, it cannot be, and I hope it will remain so. ...' Not knowing the custom of Ireland, he has no idea how soon the arrears of rent ought to be paid to Lady Vere's executors. '... I am as sorry as possible and lament with you the wretched state of Ireland. As far as it would go, I contributed my mite last session to give it some relief, and will most certainly again this. England, I fear, is little better off to do really any effectual service to either. Parliaments must be purged, and if your House of Commons would at once set the example of vigour by striking off the pensions, and not pay people with your own money to betray you, we might hope for better times. ...'

Hon. George Hobart, St James Square, to Dean W.C. Pery, 3 May 1779. '... It appears to me that the payment of rents in Ireland is much more tardy in that kingdom than in this, where almost everywhere the first half year is paid before the second is due. ...' According to Hobart's books, the Gradys' rent for Rathmore is £936. He goes on to discuss the war.

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Dean W.C. Pery, Limerick, to Hon. George Hobart, 18 May 1779. ‘... The tenants of Ireland, particularly of this part of it, are much more tardy in their payments of their rents than they used to be, and I fear will be much more so if these very distressing times continue. I never could bring the tenants of the Wray estate to pay one half years’ rent within the other, and if I had taken steps to oblige them to do it, a great part of the lands would have been thrown on [my] hands. ...’ He quotes £991 as the full half year’s rent of Hobart’s four-fifths of the Wray estate. [Presumably, the remaining one-fifth was shared between E.S. Pery and his brother-in-law, William Monsell.]

Hon. George Hobart, St James’s Square, to Dean W.C. Pery, 28 October 1779. He approves of the Speaker’s plan of letting the Gradys’ land to them on a year-to-year basis, since in the present times no one can be expected to take a lease. Anything is better than that the owners of the Wray estate should have to stock the land themselves. Unless absolutely necessary, he will not comply with the Speaker’s suggestion that he should visit the estate in person: he is utterly ignorant of Irish estates and has full confidence in the Perys. ‘... I flatter myself that, from the spirit with which your parliament is taking up the real interest of Ireland, riches must flow into that hitherto abused and ill-understood country. Estates must better instead of lowering. From being an absentee myself, anything I can say against taxing absentees must appear partial and self-feeling. But surely pensions, except those to the royal family and those granted for great and meritorious services, are much more an object of national animadversion. The striking off, or at least curtailing, these and the lucrative offices the emoluments of which are enjoyed abroad and executed by deputy in Ireland, would be much fairer. ...’

Hon. George Hobart, St James’s Square, to Dean W.C. Pery, 16 November 1779. He hopes to half the half year’s rent from the Wray estate in January, ‘... for we are almost as much distressed in England as you can possibly be in Ireland – perhaps more so, as you bid fair to being relieved, and having many of the encumbrances upon your revenue struck off, whereas ours increase. ...’

Hon. George Hobart, St James’s Square, to Dean W.C. Pery, 8 February 1780. He is strongly against granting a perpetuity, and prefers, if E.S. Pery and Monsell agree, a 21-year lease, with a clause for termination of the lease by either landlord or tenant, subject to 6 months’ notice.

Dean W.C. Pery, Limerick, to Hon. George Hobart, 9 January 1781. ‘... I know nothing of our new lord lieutenant but wish he may be as good a friend of Ireland and act as honourably towards it s his predecessor, who will be loved and revered as long as it continues a kingdom by every person who has any regard for this country. The bishoprics still remain (as I hear) undecided. To one of them I have been recommended by my Lord Buckingham [Hobart’s brother], but I know not as yet whether his recommendation will take effect or not. ...’ He expresses his strong sense of gratitude to Buckinghamshire, be the outcome what it may.

Hon. George Hobart, St James’s Square, to Dean W.C. Pery, 25 January 1780 [actually 1781], expressing the pleasure which it gave Buckinghamshire to be the means of recommending Pery. ‘... Whatever opinion people may have of his administration, I am convinced no lord lieutenant ever wished better to Ireland. ...’

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Hon. George Hobart, St James's Square, to W.C. Pery, now Bishop of Killala, 17 June 1783. '... I hope that the report is not true that absentees are to be taxed. It will make your estates in Ireland of much less value, and I should think in the end would scarcely answer. ...'

W.C. Pery, Bishop of Killala, to Hon. George Hobart, 21 February 1786, giving it as E.S. Pery's and Mr Monsell's opinion that as much of Rathcannon, etc, as possible should be let for five years, '... as there is not the lease prospect or probability of the lands rising for that time ...'.

Hon. George Hobart to [W.C. Pery, Bishop of Killala], 17 March 1786, agreeing to grant a lease of part of Rathcannon for five years. He needs to raise £6,000, and for this purpose wants to sell the Limerick estate. This will necessitate effecting a partition between it and Mr Pery and Mr Monsell's. Unless the Pery and Monsell settlements require it, an act of parliament should not be necessary.

W.C. Pery, Bishop of Killala, to Hon. George Hobart, 15 March 1786. E.S. Pery suspects that the marriage settlement in Hobart's possession may necessitate an act of parliament to effect the partition which all parties ardently desire. E.S. Pery has written to Monsell to see if he is tied up in this way, and E.S. Pery himself definitely is not, his mother having died intestate. It is extremely hard to get an Irish mortgage, but the Bishop will try at Limerick for Hobart, and asks what sum is needed, what lands are to be mortgaged, etc.

W.C. Pery, now Bishop of Limerick, Limerick, to Hon. George Hobart, 4 November 1786.

'... I was at last advised to send a strong force of Messrs O'Donnells' farm of Ballingaddy Casey to distrain for the rent due. The tenants were well inclined to rescue again, and made some attempts towards it, but finding the party I sent too strong for them, they at last permitted the distress to be carried off, and I was paid the rent and all costs. I have had bills of indictment found against the rescuers at the last assizes, whom I mean to make examples of, to prevent such practices for the future.

Though there never was better or higher prices given for the products of this county, yet the tenants are very backward in the payment of their rents, and the reasons they assign for their want of punctuality are the exorbitant prices they have been obliged to give for their store cattle, which are undoubtedly very high, and the unsettled situation of the country through the outrages of those miscreants, the Whiteboys, which continue to prevail in some places still. But be it how it may, I have not yet got a shilling of the May rents, except from Ballingaddy Casey tenants, whom I obliged to pay the full year's rent due last May as a punishment to them. Though the public prints declare that the whiteboys are now quiet, it is by no means the case, for they have again began [*sic*] their villainous depredations in this county and in the counties of Kerry and Clare and near Cork, to the great terror of well-disposed people, and which is a melancholy presage of what cruelties and mischiefs will be perpetrated during the long nights in this winter.

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They have effectually done their business with the poor clergy, who are in a truly pitiable situation, and their now proceeding in the same outrages again shows clearly that they have other matters of a serious nature in view that government is not sufficiently aware of.'

Hon. George Hobart to W.C. Pery, Bishop of Limerick, Limerick, 20 November 1786. He hopes that the riots in Co. Limerick have subsided, so that his rents can soon be paid. He agrees that this is a bad time to sell an Irish estate, but asks advice about numbers of years' purchase. He expresses general approval of the terms of the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

Hon. George Hobart to W.C. Pery, Bishop of Limerick, Limerick, 6 December 1786. '... It is a melancholy consideration that in a country where there are established laws and a strong military force that those miscreants, the whiteboys, should be suffered to go on. If government was in earnest, it seems to me impossible but they might be stopped. ... I have tolerable good reasons for what I say, that the whiteboys are set on by the natural enemies of England and Ireland, to feel the ground against another war. ...'

Hon. George Hobart to W.C. Pery, Bishop of Limerick, Limerick, 7 August 1789. '... There is an idea here that your present Lord Lieutenant will not go back to Ireland, and at the same time some flattering reasons to hope it will not affect Major Hobart's situation. ...'

Ms. 41,678/8

1767–77

Letter and accounts of Rev. W.C. Pery as agent for the [2nd] Earl of Shelburne's estate (Farranshone, Mayorstone, Shannabooly, etc) in the north liberties of Limerick City, including one letter from Lord Shelburne, Bowood, to Rev. [W.C.] Pery, Limerick, 26 December 1768, acknowledging a remittance and accepting Pery's advice about granting abatements on Farranshone; together with a much earlier (1693) lease of part of that property.

Ms. 41,678/9

1769–1806

Correspondence and papers of and about E.S. Pery, Viscount Pery, including: a letter from W[illiam] Monsell, Limerick, to E.S. Pery, 17 June 1769, asking to borrow £300 for improvements and building operations, the money to be secured on part of Pery's own estate [which presumably Monsell leased from him]; receipts for [militia] arms issued [to the local Volunteers] by E.S. Pery, 1779; and a letter from [Hon.] Thomas Knox [son-in-law of the recently deceased Viscount Pery], Dublin, to Pryce Peacock, Limerick, [Lord Pery's agent], 13 March 1806, discussing the confusion between the late Lord Pery's 'entailed estate', his 'unsettled property' in and around Limerick (Newtown Pery and Englishtown are specifically mentioned), and the 'trust estate' (consisting apparently of leases granted in trust for the lessor, and therefore possibly leases of Limerick see land granted by Bishop W.C. Pery between 1784 and 1794). Peacock is to collect the rents and fines for both Knox and Lord Limerick, and Lord

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Limerick has pressed him to stay in Lord Limerick's house when he comes to Limerick to settle this affair.

Ms. 41,678/10

c.1770–c.1787

Correspondence between Rev. W.C. Pery and Mrs Theodosia Clayton of Queen Street East, Marylebone, his 'kinswoman' (and benefactress, because she left the Perys legacies at her death in 1787 [and probably left W.C. Pery some Clayton property at Mallow, Co. Cork]). W.C. Pery managed her Irish estate affairs for her during her life, so there are references to Annabella, Tullconrotta and Coolevota, Co. Cork (mainly 1783). She also carried out minor commissions for him, as recorded in a letter from him to her of 7 [March?] 1780 announcing his probable promotion to the bishopric of Killala. '... And now, my dear madam, I must beg leave to be troublesome to you, by plaguing you with a commission for me. As we are soon to have a new Lord Lieutenant – I hear somewhat of the beau and very dressy – I think it necessary to rub off part of the rust I have contracted by a long residence in the country; and for that purpose I must buy me two new, fashionable gowns, etc, of such materials as are not to be got in Ireland, notwithstanding our boasted manufactures. I therefore request you will have bought for me a black cloth gown of the best and thinnest and kind of cloth that is made on purpose for clergyman's gowns; and also another gown of the best and finest Prince's stuff or Lutherine that is made for the like purpose; also two cassocks of the best kind of silk Padua sway and two tippets or scarfs, and two girdles of silk Padua sway of the kind used in that way; the gowns, cassocks, scarfs or tippets and girdles to be made up in London by one of the best and most fashionable gown-makers, for a man of five feet ten inches high, and rather corpulent. The sleeves of the gowns are to be what they call pudding sleeves, the kind always worn by dignified clergymen and bishops. Thus furnished, I may pass muster before even Lord Carlisle. ...' Another major topic in the correspondence is each other's state of health, in which connection he sends her 'a remedy for scurvey'.

Ms. 41,678/11

c.1775–9

Letters to Rev. W.C. Pery from his son, Edmond Henry Pery, and the latter's travelling companion, [Rev.] Martin Sherlock, while E.H. Pery and Sherlock were on the Grand Tour. They include: letter to Dean W.C. Pery from E.H. Pery describing the latter's journeyings through Orléans, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Marmoutier monastery, castles of Maynard, Chambord, Chenonceaux, Vézetz, and Chanteloup, and with a postscript from Rev. Martin Sherlock concerning money and M. Michel, 1775; letter to Dean Pery from E.H. Pery, Marseilles, describing a journey from Angoulême via Bordeaux, Montauban, Toulouse, Narbonne, Béziers, Montpellier and Nîmes, 1776; letter (in French) to Dean Pery from E.H. Pery describing the latter's meeting with the Marquis and Abbé de Chamillard and the Marquis and Marquise de Mailly (the story of a monk who fought a duel with a guard, the weather at Orleans, etc), ND. [c.1778]; and part of a letter (probably from E.H. Pery), Geneva, describing a journey from Turin via Mont-Cenis to Geneva, and mentioning also Pavia and Milan, and the King of Sardinia, 1779.

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Ms. 41,678/12

1790–91

Later business and political correspondence of Rev. W.C. Pery, Bishop of Limerick and then (1790) 1st Lord Glentworth. The bundle includes, in addition to a cutting from *The Dublin Gazette* of 1 June 1790, and an account for coach-repair and repainting for the Bishop of Limerick, 1791, the following:

Major Robert Hobart [the Chief Secretary and, by coincidence, son of the Hon. George Hobart], Dublin Castle, to W.C. Pery, Bishop of Limerick, 7 January 1790, asking him to attend parliament on the 21st, as business of importance is expected to be brought forward on the first day.

Pery, Limerick, to [Hobart], 9 January 1790. He gives assurances of support, regrets that ill-health prevents him from attending and asks the Lord Lieutenant to nominate someone to hold his proxy.

Ms. 41,678/13

1894

Letters and bills of cost to Lord Glentworth [later (1896) 4th Earl of Limerick] in connection with his retirement as a trustee of the Hon. Randolph Stewart's marriage settlement.

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Ms. 41,679/1–9

1743–90

Papers – mainly formal documents – of Rev. W.C. Pery reflecting his career in the Church of Ireland, as follows:

Ms. 41,679/1

1743

Degree of bachelor of arts of W.C. Pery, Trinity College, Dublin.

Ms. 41,679/2

1754

Formal documents in connection with W.C. Pery's presentation to the newly constituted vicarage of St John in Limerick City, etc, as follows: royal patent appointing commissioners to value houses in parish of St John in city and suburbs of Limerick, for rates to support a minister with actual cure of souls there, according to act of parliament, 25 Geo. II [1754]; certificates of conformity to the Established Church of Rev. W.C. Pery, master of arts, collated to rectory and vicarage of Killkeedy and to be instituted to vicarage of St John in Limerick City, 1754; institution and induction of Rev. W.C. Pery, master of arts, to vicarage of St John in city of Limerick, 1754; and dispensation from George [Stone], Archbishop of Armagh, etc, to W.C. Pery, clerk, master of arts, to hold vicarage of St John and rectory of St Laurence, diocese of Limerick, in addition to rectory and vicarage of Killkeedy, with royal confirmation attached, 1754.

Ms. 41,679/3

1758

Institution by James [Leslie], Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, of W.C. Pery, clerk, M.A., to vicarage of Uregare in Limerick diocese, with induction by Tyrrell Baylee, clerk, M.A., rector of Dammin. [Not found]

Ms. 41,679/4

1766: 1772

Letter to Rev. W.C. Pery from Lord Beauchamp [Chief Secretary to his father, the 1st Earl of Hertford] explaining that the deanery [of Limerick] made vacant by the death of Dean Massy, was already promised to the Provost's protégé, Dr Averell, [1766]; and royal patent granting to W.C. Pery, clerk, master of arts, the deanery of Killaloe Cathedral; with certificate of installation by Joseph Janns, treasurer, attached, 12 Geo. III [1772].

Ms. 41,679/5

1780

Two papers relating to the deanery of Derry: dispensation from Richard [Robinson], Archbishop of Armagh, etc, to W.C. Pery, clerk, master of arts, to hold deanery of Derry in addition to rectory of Drumcree, diocese of Armagh, with royal confirmation attached, 1780; and letter from Frederick [Hervey, Bishop of] Derry, Downhill, to Dean W.C. Pery, 9 March [1780], regretting that he cannot personally institute him dean of Derry because he is tied up '... settling long and intricate accounts with masons, carpenters and all the trails of et ceteras belonging to an house [Downhill] which has been four years in their hands. ...' It has always been his rule to insist on

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the residence of the clergymen of his diocese, and since he considers himself as a trustee for the public, he cannot waive the rule even in the case of 'the brother of one of the men whom I love and respect most in this kingdom, and whom I would make greater strides to serve, either in a public or private capacity, than any other man whatever ...'. In any case he assumes that Pery will soon be made a bishop.

Ms. 41,679/6

1781

Three formal documents relating to the bishopric of Killala: royal mandate to Jemmett [Browne], Archbishop of Tuam, etc, to consecrate Rev. W.C. Pery, master of arts, Dean of Derry, to be bishop of Killala and Achonry, 21 Geo. III [1781]; royal patent, restoring lands, etc, of united bishoprics of Killala and Achonry to Rev. W.C. Pery, master of arts, Dean of Derry, promoted to be bishop, 21 Geo. III [1781]; and appointment by Pery of chaplain to bishop of Killala and Achonry, 1781.

Ms. 41,679/7

1784

Royal patent restoring lands, etc, of bishopric of Limerick to Dr W.C. Pery, Bishop of Killala and Achonry, translated to Limerick, 24 Geo. III [1784].

Ms. 41,679/8

1775–81

Letters to W.C. Pery's predecessor as bishop of Limerick, William Gore, about rows and disputes among the ex officio trustees of the institution, the archbishop of Cashel and the bishops of Cloyne, Cork, Limerick and Waterford, over the building, endowment and patronage of Mitchelstown College, alias Almshouse, North Cork, the sharp practice of the architect, John Morrison, etc, as follows:

9 May 1775

Copy of a letter from C[harles Agar, Bishop of] Cloyne, Cloyne, to 'My dear Lord [William Gore, William Cecil Pery's predecessor as bishop of Limerick].

Two days before I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter dated the 25th April, Mr [John] Morrison wrote one to me exactly similar to that which your Lordship had received and which you were pleased to transmit a copy to me.

I have read his letter and also his contract with Lord Kingston's Trustees for building a College, etc, at Mitchelstown. By the former, I find that he requests the Trustees to appoint some skilful person to examine and value such works as were not included in his estimate, but were agreed to be paid for by valuation; and on examining the contract, I find that the Trustees have agreed to pay by valuation for the moving of earth and such other necessary expenses as could not be specified in the estimate. As this seems to me to be really the true state of the case, I therefore submit to your Lordship's better judgement whether it may be proper for us to refuse his present request, viz. to appoint a skilful person to examine and value the works which we have agreed to pay for, though not included in the estimate.

I confess I do not at present see any objection to complying with this request, though it might be very unadvisable to advance Mr Morrison £600 before this be done; and

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should it appear by the report of the person whom we shall nominate to examine the extra works that Mr Morrison has (as he says) expended £1,400 on those works, that the money has been fairly and honestly laid out, that he can fully prove the expenditure of it, and that he was by his contract with the Trustees warranted to lay out this money for articles exclusive of those contained in his estimate, I shall in that case, but not otherwise, be of opinion that Mr Morrison has a fair demand on the Trustees for £600 ..., which he desires. For, if £5,350 was the sum agreed to be paid to Mr Morrison (as I believe it was), exclusive of his charge for extra works, and if of the £5,350 he has expended £1,400 on said extra works, it is not surprising that he should wish to have these extra works examined, in order to entitle himself to the sum of the money laid out on them, as I suppose he must have deducted the money expended on them out of the money paid to him for building the College, and of course there must be a deficiency in the sum necessary for the finishing of the College. ...'

16 May 1775

R[ichard Chenevix, Bishop of] Waterford, Waterford, to [Bishop Gore].

'Enclosed I send your Lordship copies of the Bishop of Cloyne's and Mr Morrison's letters to me in answer to those which I had honour to transmit lately to you. On perusing them, you will find there is no positive answer given to my letters. The chief points I insisted upon being to know, what the extra works were, who set Mr Morrison about them, whether the building was covered, the windows glazen, etc, the abstract of the estimates he has sent me still leaves me in the dark [about], as it refers to foregoing rates, not one of them he has sent me. I have therefore wrote for his contract, estimates and plan, that they may be carefully examined.

If your Lordship will concur with me and give me your approbation with the other Trustees I can send an architect from this place [John Roberts] on whose integrity, skill and experience I have been long acquainted with [*sic*], he having finished the episcopal house, and he has built two houses for me, and on whose report the Trustees I am certain may safely rely. He is well known to the Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Tyrone (whose fine offices he built) and the chief gentlemen of this county, having been employed by most of them in considerable buildings and to their entire satisfaction, and he has now undertaken the rebuilding of the cathedral of Waterford, his plan having been approved of by the corporation and the clergy. ...

I agree with your Lordship that it would signify nothing in going to law with Morrison and that therefore it would not be prudent absolutely to refuse him the £600. All I mean is to have his estimates and articles closely examined and to compare them with his account of the extra works, and this last account minutely inspected and compared by an architect with the work itself, because I fear he may have charged as extra work what is already allowed in the estimate; but this is entirely between ourselves, and I fear he has some [?lose nata] in the contract, and he was very imprudently suffered in a manner to draw it up in himself. ...'

15 Aug. 1775

Bishop Chenevix, Waterford, to [Bishop Gore].

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‘... By one of my letters, you will find that Mr Morrison has received £6,000, but till I writ for Messrs Gleadowes’ account, he acknowledges only the receipt of £5,400, but now he allows the mistake was on his side. It was very happy I thought of writing to our bankers, otherwise the difference of £600 might have been lost. Your Lordship will find by my last letter that he has no right to receive more money till the building is finished, and yet he had the assurance to ask for £600 more. Between your Lordship and me, I think the Bishop [of Cloyne]’s letter a very extraordinary one and that his prejudice in favour of Mr Morrison (who[se] misconduct in this affair seems to me very extraordinary, not to give it, according to my opinion, the name it deserves) will not suffer him to see things in their true light.

It will make me very happy if your Lordship approves of my answer and scheme of sending the same two architects again, instead of employing a third person, who if he went alone might be influenced by Mr Morrison. This was the case with Mr Stokes, who told several gentlemen at Lismore (where he is now employed in building a bridge), and particularly to one who mentioned it to me, that he would not have made the report he did, but that he was deceived by Mr Morrison’s fair promises of carrying on the work and making good every deficiency.

Your Lordship will see by the Bishop’s last letter that there is no demand now for £600 more. This seems now to be given up, but Mr Morrison will engage to finish the College next May without any conditions.’

12 Feb. 1781

William [Newcome, Bishop of] Waterford, Waterford, to [Bishop Gore] about Lord Kingsborough’s proposal for paying off the arrear.

‘... I think with our Metropolitan that his Lordship ought to have adhered to his first mode of payment [of February 1780], and therefore I have signed the letter. If your Lordship does not sign it, his Grace desires that you will send back all the papers to him and state your reasons: if you do, he desires that ... the letter in the name of the Trustees ... may be speedily ... delivered to or left for Lord Kingsborough at his house in Henrietta Street. Lord Kingsborough will leave Ireland shortly. ...’

18 Feb. 1781

‘Names of those persons who are recommended by Lord Kingsborough to the trustees of the Kingston Charity.

Mrs Turvin, a near relation of Lord Kingsborough’s. ...

Mrs Thornhill of Quartertown, related to Lord Kingsborough. ...’

The other 15 ‘gentlewomen’ and ‘gentlemen’ are not, apparently, related to Lord Kingsborough, and mostly live in Mitchelstown, Doneraile, Kilmallock, etc.

16 Mar. 1781

Copy of a letter from Lord Kingsborough, Somerset Street, Portman Square, to the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Limerick and the Bishop of Waterford

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‘... I am to understand that it is the intention of the Trustees to lay the state of the Mitchelstown Almshouse accounts before the Chancellor. On my part, I am perfectly satisfied, as I shall by that means have an opportunity of convincing your Lordships that it is my intention to pay off the arrear with as much expedition as my circumstance[s] will admit.

The paper which was drawn up by the Archbishop of Cashel at the meeting last year, specifying certain periods for the payment of £8,000 and which I then expressed my doubts of being able to accomplish, upon trial I found to be impracticable. However, in order to expedite the discharge of all arrears, I reduced the expenses of my family into as narrow a compass as possible, and at the same time wrote to the Archbishop enclosing him **my proposal** for paying off the entire arrear as well as the growing interest after November 1783, which I am sorry to find has neither been approved of or [*sic*] understood.

I shall return to Ireland at the beginning of April, which was sooner than I proposed by some weeks, in order to attend your Lordships at any meeting with the Chancellor, or to defend myself at law in case that should be your mode of proceeding.

Lady Kingsborough requests your Lordships will be so good [as] to include Mrs Turvin’s name in your list. She is her first cousin and her circumstances are such as entitle her to a place in the Mitchelstown Charity.’

1 Apr. 1781

C[harles Agar, Archbishop of] Cashel, Cashel, to [Bishop Gore] Limerick about Lord Kingsborough’s attempt to wriggle out of the agreement he made on 26 February 1780 with the Trustees of the Kingston Charity.

‘... The agreement begins with these positive terms: “Lord Kingsborough **engaged** to pay from the 26th day of February 1780 the arrear of interest due on £25,000 to the trustees to the will of the late Lord Kingston in manner as **above-mentioned**, etc. ...’

He asks Gore, on Agar’s behalf and, he believes, that of the Bishop of Waterford, to ‘... procure from Mr Tench, our agent, who lives in French Street, the copy of the late Lord Kingston’s will, and in the names of the trustees wait upon the Lord Chancellor, lay before his Lordship that will and the enclosed [not found] copy of Lord Kingsborough’s agreement ...’, and explain that Lord Kingsborough is £3,547 short of the sum he agreed to pay in 1780. ‘... Pray inform the Chancellor that the College at Mitchelstown is finished and ready for the reception of proper objects, but that the Trustees have been so often disappointed by Lord Kingsborough, who has not observed any one engagement with them, that they do not think it prudent to elect persons into the College, as they have no reason to suppose that Lord Kingsborough will be more punctual in his payments for the time to come than he has been hitherto’

Therefore, the Trustees humbly request the Lord Chancellor to say whether he can in this case afford them any relief, without obliging them to have recourse to law, which would both retard the appointment of persons to fill the College (thereby defeating in

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some measure the testator's intentions) and would also exhaust a part and perhaps a considerable one of the fund appropriated to a great and excellent charity.'

18 Apr. 1781

Note from Lord Kingsborough to Agar asking to know if any of the people recommended by Kingsborough have been appointed to the Mitchelstown Charity, especially Mrs Turvin. On the same piece of paper is a copy of Agar's reply, of the same date, pointing out '... that he [Agar] has no separate right of appointing any person a member of the College of Mitchelstown, and that the Trustees (who alone can appoint the persons who are to fill that College, and of which Trustees the Archbishop is one, but possesses no peculiar power that is not common to them all) have been hitherto prevented from appointing any persons to occupy the College for want of the money which is due to them by Lord Kingsborough.'

18 Apr. 1781

Agar, Cashel, to [Bishop Gore].

'Enclosed I send your Lordship a copy of a note brought to me this day from Lord Kingsborough, and one of my answer. It will, I believe, seem extraordinary to you that his Lordship, after what has lately passed between him and the Trustees, should write as if in absolute ignorance of the present state of the College at Mitchelstown and of the reasons which have prevented the Trustees from acting. ...

29 Apr. [1781?]

I[saac Mann, Bishop of] Cork, Cuffe Street, to the Bishop of Limerick, Phoenix Park [where Gore had a residence which had originally been built for occupation by an under-Ranger of the Park].

'I have put into the Archbishop of Cashel's hands 4 memorials for admission on Lord Kingston's charity, viz.: Sir William Burdett, Mr Paul Libilliere, Mrs Elscemere [and] 9 children, Mrs Casey; and beg leave to recommend them to your Lordships' favour.'

Ms. 41,679/9

c.1780-90

Other papers about the bishopric and diocese of Limerick, as follows: state of the cathedral and parochial church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Limerick, with a summary of its history from the 13th century, c.1780; memorial of vicar and parishioners of Killaliathan and Farihy, diocese of Limerick, to Trustees and Commissioners of First Fruits, for money to repair ruined church at Killaliathan, 1786; restoration and relaxation by Charles [Agar], Archbishop of Cashel, etc, to William Cecil, Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, of jurisdiction during triennial and metropolitanical visitation (partly printed pro forma), 1787; address of clergy of Ardfert and Aghadoe to the Bishop of Limerick, 1787; survey of the diocese of Limerick, parishes, prebends, etc, with index of clergy and list of patrons and impropiators, 1789; and receipt signed William Cecil Limerick for £5 for a seat in St George's Church [Limerick?, opened in June 1789], 1790.

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Also present is a copy of a letter from W.C. Pery, Bishop of Limerick, Limerick, to 'Rev. Sir' [the Lord Lieutenant's chaplain and private secretary], who has communicated to him the Lord Lieutenant's commands in the case of Rev. Mr Leslie, and absentee clergyman of Pery's diocese, and Sir Edward Leslie's brother. Pery explains that Lord Buckingham agreed with him that the leave of absence previously granted to Leslie by the government was ultra vires and approved of the steps which Pery was taking to deprive him. Leslie has now been absent from his parishes for nine years, and has been appointed chaplain at Fort St George [Madras?]. '... I hear Sir Edward Leslie has been pleased to say that I had taken the steps I have done ... in consequence of his not supporting his [Buckingham's] administration. ... I never had any conversation with [his] Excellency about Sir Edward, nor did I ever enquire about his conduct in parliament ...'.

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Ms. 41,680/1–6

1774–1800

Papers of Edmond Henry Pery, 2nd Lord Glentworth and 1st Earl of Limerick, as follows:

Ms. 41,680/1

1774

Certificate of examination passed, Edmond Henry Pery, TCD.

Ms. 41,680/2

c.1778–9: N.D.

Letters and papers of E.H. Pery while on the Grand Tour, as follows: coloured design for a helmet, N.D.; admission of Sig. Cavaliere Pery Inglese by name of Baldino to college of Arcadia, [Rome] (printed pro forma in Italian), N.D.; grant by College of Arcadia to Sig. Cavalier Pery Inglese ‘fra gli Arcadi Balindo’ of possession of ‘Campagne Argetiche’, so he should be called ‘Balindo Argetic’ (printed pro forma in Italian); letter from Henry Treshame, Rome, to Il signor Pery, Napoli, concerning the Bishop of Derry [Frederick Hervey, later Earl of Bristol] and statues of Leda and Apollo, 1778; letter from Sir William Hamilton, Naples, to Monsieur Pery, Rome, 1779; letter from Frederick [Hervey, Bishop of] Derry, Naples, to E.H. Pery, Rome, [1779?]; letter from Herbert Rathkeal, Vienne, to (titular) Viscount Kenmare, Congress of Teschen, his appointment as Imperial envoy to Constantinople, etc (in French), 1779; part of a letter to Edm. Henry Pery Esq. describing a tour in Brussels, Mons and Paris, 1779; and two personal letters in Italian from a lady, writing from Arezzo, to Monsieur Pery, Rome, N.D.

The letter from Frederick [Hervey, Bishop of] Derry, Naples, 23 February [1779?], is as follows: He has been on ‘... a tour of a few days towards Calabria with a view to examine one of the noblest roads that ever was projected, not excepting the pompous, cumbersome Appian Way, and a suite of the boldest bridges that ever was executed. ...’ He refers to the state of health of the Pope and the King of Spain, and to a naval victory over the French. Mr Sherlock [Pery’s travelling companion] ‘... has my sincere wishes for his promotion, but I fear the climat of Derry would chill the genial current of his soul. ...’

Ms. 41,680/3

1780–97

Miscellaneous personal and business letters to E.H. Pery, 2nd Lord Glentworth, from correspondents who include: E[lisabeth Countess of] Bristol, Bury [Suffolk], 1780; Rev. Martin Sherlock, Ballina [i.e. Pery’s father had provided for Sherlock while bishop of Killala], 1782–3; [the 3rd Earl of] Egremont, Petworth [Sussex], about deeds [relating to Egremont’s Irish estate in Cos. Clare and Limerick], 1784, etc. There is also a letter from E.H. Pery to his sister, ‘Ellen’ [Eleanor, Lady Hunt], 19 July 1793, about the ‘horrible ... situation of our country. I have made the strongest possible representations upon the subject to the government, and they have assured me that they have ordered a very considerable force into our part of the world. Col Blakeney, who I understand is an excellent officer, is to command them. The King’s County Militia are to be with you on Monday. I am very uneasy about William Monsell, as I hear Tervoe is to be attacked. Pray give me the earliest account about

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him. Send to Dean, either to conceal the arms that are at Cunigar, or to send them to some secure place. Have you heard anything from Sir Vere [Hunt]? How is he and his militia going on? I suppose they would be soon fit for service. ...’ The final item is a letter of 2 April 1797 from Pryce Peacock, Limerick, to Lord Glentworth, Dublin, about financial affairs (showing how intertwined were the families of Pery, Hartstonge and Monsell, as trustees for each other, etc). The background to his letter was probably the death of Sir Henry Hartstonge, 3rd Bt, whose agent Peacock had been, and Lord Glentworth’s inheritance of all or part of the Hartstonge estate – see Mss. 41,676 and 16,091.

Ms. 41,680/4

1783–94

Political, electioneering and militia correspondence of E.H. Pery, 2nd Lord Glentworth, including:

Sackville Hamilton, [Under-Secretary] Dublin Castle, to E.H. Pery, 6 May 1783, acknowledging receipt of addresses from the delegates of the volunteer associations of the province of Munster to the King and the Lord Lieutenant. ‘... The satisfaction of his Excellency’s mind upon this occasion will best be expressed in the answer which his Excellency will return to you.’

J. Prendergast Smyth, Bath, to [E.H.] Pery, 13 December 1785: ‘I learned yesterday from our friend William Monsell the certainty of our late worthy Speaker’s being called up to the House of Peers. You will of course offer yourself to represent the city of Limerick in his place, which I am persuaded you will do with honour to yourself and advantage to your constituents. You may be assured of my warmest support and that of my friends, were it possible to suppose any opposition. ...’

Major Robert Hobart [the Chief Secretary], Dublin Castle, to the Hon. E.H. Pery, 15 December 1792, enclosing a militia bill. ‘... If you think it possible to array a militia in the county of the city of Limerick, you will of course favour me with the names of such persons as shall be most proper to be commissioners of array, and I suppose the mayor, sheriffs and aldermen will be included.’

Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon, Dublin, to E.H. Pery, now 2nd Lord Glentworth, 29 July 1794: ‘I have been applied to on the part of your opponents to issue your writ of summons, and upon looking into the statute of the 14th and 15th of George III, I do not think that I can avoid it. This act imports to amend and make more effectual the first act which passed enabling the Speaker to issue his warrant for writs of election during the recess of parliament, and that directs him so to do in the case of a member of the House of Commons becoming a peer, whenever it is certified to him that his writ of summons has issued. I spoke to Lord Pery upon the subject this day, and he is clearly of opinion that, where the descent is clear, the Chancellor has no discretionary power to withhold a writ of summons, whenever it is applied for by any person interested to fill up the vacancy in the House of Commons. And I have no doubt that such is the spirit of the act. Under these circumstances, I do believe you will have to go to battle almost immediately. Hartstonge’s friends publish some most unpardonably inflammatory squibs, tending most strongly to excite the mob to outrages of the worst kind. Many of them have been sent to me, and this has been

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urged as one strong reason for my issuing a writ of summons without delay. I know very well that he is remarkably tractable, and therefore I presume you will apply upon this subject to him, and to him only.'

Ms. 41,680/5

1794–1800

Letters and papers of E.H. Pery, 2nd Lord Glentworth, about his fencible regiment, as follows:

[The 10th Earl of] Westmorland [the Lord Lieutenant], Dublin Castle, to E.H. Pery, now 2nd Lord Glentworth, 28 July 1794, about the cheap terms on which Lord Jocelyn has offered to raise a fencible corps [which E.H. Pery was also offering to do]. '... I should imagine, though there certainly cannot be any advantage made, the loss could not be much, and whatever it might be would soon be repaid by the pay and clothing allowances. ...'

Proposals for raising a corps of light cavalry under command of Viscount Jocelyn, 1794.

Edward Cooke, Dublin Castle, to Lord Glentworth (letter marked 'Secret'), 2 August 1794, about his fencible corps. '... His Excellency is anxious that the levy money, etc, you receive should not exceed Lord Jocelyn', for if the terms of such corps were more favourable in a pecuniary view, his Excellency would be overrun with solicitations. He would however manage privately as much as possible for the assistance of the corps. You may be assured that your present offer will not clash with your other expectations.'

Commission of Edmond Henry, Lord Glentworth, as colonel commandant of a regiment of fencible cavalry, 1794.

Commission of Edmond Henry, Lord Glentworth, in the 2nd regiment of fencible cavalry in Ireland, with King's signature, 1795.

Weekly state of the 2nd fencible regiment of dragoons, Bandon, 1794; and return of officers of the 2nd regiment of f[encible] cavalry commanded by Lord Glentworth, Bandon, Cork, Innishannon, 1797.

Account of march from Maryborough and battle near Goresbridge by W.W. Pole [later 3rd Earl of Mornington], Com. officer of cavalry under Major Mathews, N.D., [c.1798].

Printed copy of a letter from Maj.-General Sir Charles Asgill to Viscount Castlereagh describing victory at Kilconnel Hill near Goresbridge, 1798.

Letter to Lord Glentworth, Major Mathews' detachment, N.D. [c.1798?].

Copy of a memorial of Lord Glentworth, Colonel of the late 2nd fencible cavalry, to Marquess Cornwallis, the Lord Lieutenant, claiming money for clothing, and reply from E.B. Littlehales [Under-Secretary], Dublin Castle, 1800.

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Ms. 41,680/6

1794–5

Two royal patents of appointment, as follows: grant to Sir Lucius O'Brien, baronet, and the Right Hon. Edmond Henry, Lord Glentworth, of the offices of Clerk and Keeper of the Hanaper and Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery of Ireland, 5 December, 35 Geo. III [1794]; and appointment of Edmond Henry, Lord Baron Glentworth, as Keeper of the Signet and Privy Seal of Ireland, 35 Geo. III [1795. N.B. The first is probably a reversionary grant, the effect of which was that Lord Glentworth would obtain the office when O'Brien died, which he did in 1795. The second was presumably intended as a stopgap until the first took effect.]

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Ms. 41,681/1-4

1628: 1759: c.1900-14

Miscellaneous documents, as follows:

Ms. 41,681/1

N.D.

Portions of broken seals.

Ms. 41,681/2

1628

Argument advanced by the House of Commons of England at a conference with the Lords, concerning liberty of the person, and of the subject, citing the Great Charter and statutes of Edward III.

Ms. 41,681/3

1 Aug. 1759

Printed plan of battle of Thonhausen near Minden, fought on that date.

Ms. 41,681/4

c.1900-14

'The legend of the shamrock', a poem, c.1900; printed notice of concerts at Limerick in aid of Fuel and Blanket fund, 1904; 'Down the Ward', a red-cross poem by Lady Lindsay (printed), c.1914.

LIMERICK PAPERS

Mss. 16,074–94

c. 1629–1800

Miscellaneous bound volumes, abstracted from the rest of the archive because of their size and/or format, as follows:

MS 16,085

c.1629–early 18th century

Volume containing notes from the description of the world, mostly written c.1629 with some later additions, including lists of counties, cities, peers and bishoprics in England (and Wales), similar lists for Ireland including ‘a list of the [illegible] of Limerick’ (24 men’s names), shorter notes on other countries in Europe, Asia and North Africa, and chronological notes, B.C. 1515–A.D. 1629, with additions to 1631. At the other end of the book are estate agent’s lists of tenants of various landlords, with values of crops and stock, in Philliptown, Enchinclarin, Ballinobanogie, Ballinta, Clurrane alias Clurance, Balliculline, parish of Aghlakey [Athlaccá], Tullavin, Ballimogrory, Torine, Shaghmeioge, Knockdrowasel alias Knockdrowmasel, Gorthdonelbaik, Balliloughnane, Clounan alias Clounana, Clounivough, Lisleenbeg, Lorgugh alias Lorguh, parish of Dun-Noman alias Dune-Noman alias Dunemon, Shaghlough, Garrancard, Borthno-Clahy, Carrigine, Curraghivinoge; including Lord Carbery’s tenants at Carass [Co. Limerick], Balynahow in Duneman parish, Balyvangane, Balyhowrigan, Rathbrahan, Castle-Roberts, Filisteen, Knockancalan and Adare. (1 volume).

MS 16,083-84

1703–8

Two account books, apparently kept by an agent with business at Limerick and Killaloe: accounts with the Bishop of Killaloe, also concerning church, cathedral and chancellor of Killaloe; household expenditure on behalf of Mrs Outcherlony; collection for inhabitants of Lisburne alias Lisnegarvy; church of Limerick and Bishop of Limerick’s charities for maintenance of children; accounts of tithes, farming and estate matters, parishes of Castleconnell, Kilknanlea, Arda, Kildeemo [Kildimo, Co. Limerick], St Laurence and St Michael, Clonlea, Ballimachy, and lands, etc, in Kilnegarif, Stradbally, Ballivally, Donogh-Tulevan, Cragleigh; accounts relating to a number of people, including Colonel Pery and members of his family, Capt. Purdon, Mr Twigg, Mr John Shepherd, writer’s cousin John Dowdall and sister Frances Wray, and Bishop of Ossory; accounts of bridge of Killaloe; also summaries of some acts of parliament. (2 small volumes.)

Ms. 16,094

1731–67

Large account book containing: accounts of rents, value of stock, produce, labour, etc – many men’s names, only a few places (Classduff, Killeens, Backfield and Bohirbie), 1731–9; a sermon on part of the 117th psalm, N.D.; building accounts for Mrs Pery and Edmond Sexten Pery Esq., re new buildings in ye Irish Town, Lymerick, and buildings near St John’s Church, with details of materials and labour [c.1751–7]; the account of Michael Tierney and Sons for deal, which is balanced against the rent they owe for Lord Shelburne’s concerns at Shanaboley [Shannabooly] and Mayorstone, and for the Perys’ own concerns in St Francis’ Abbey, etc, 1751–67. There are entries at both ends of book with many blank sheets; also many sheets of paper and one of parchment inserted, containing receipts, promises to pay, rough accounts, estimates,

bills (including one for Mrs Crump's house in the New Square, 1764), and notes, including one written on a playing card, Queen of Hearts; all mid-18th century (1 vol. and loose sheets).

Judith Hill, in *The Building of Limerick* (paperback ed., Cork, 1997), pp 71–6, draws on the evidence of this account book in her description of New, later John, Square. '... The building of John's Square ... was Limerick's first taste of fashionable urban architecture. ... This development at John's Gate [into the walled Englishtown] was one of the first ventures of Edmond Sexten Pery. ... A surviving building account made by Pery for John's Square and dating from 1751 to April 1757 gives an insight into the materials used and the construction process at this date. Pery appears to have paid each worker separately, a role taken today by the building contractor. He not only paid those on the city site but also quarrymen, stone-cutters and turf carriers presumably operating locally but at a distance. Brick also seems to have been burnt locally for Pery paid for turf "in nine boats" and "the emptying of the boats and casting of turfs into the green brick yard". He paid men for attending the fire, he paid for reeds for their shelter and for the loading, carriage and landing of kiln-loads of brick at Mardyke. ... Brick was used in John's Square for floors to the kitchen and the passage, the vaulting to the cellars, the internal partitions, as a dry lining to the exterior walls and as an infill for the stone oculi on the facades. There was sufficient faith in the strength and integrity of locally produced bricks to give them a significant structural role.'

Ms. 16,091

1740–51

'Anonymous farming diary of the Limerick-Rathkeale area', subsequently identified as the diary of Nicholas Peacock [grandfather? of Pryce Peacock, Sir Henry Hartstonge's and Lord Pery's agent in the 1790s and up to 1806] and subsequently edited and published by Marie-Louise Legg (see Ms. 41,676 above). Dr Legg writes: '... We can deduce from the diary that he lived in Kilcorly and Kilmoreen townlands, on a bend in the right bank of the Maigue north of Adare. He was fortunate that ... [his land was of] exceptionally good quality. From 1740 to 1751, Peacock kept a detailed diary of his work and life, and this has left a valuable record of the day to day life of a man living at a level of Irish society of which we know little or nothing. ... [He] was not a grandee, although he was invited to the houses of grand neighbours, nor was he simply a small farmer, although he both employed and entertained his farmer neighbours to whom he lets land for grazing. He was a son of a cadet branch of the Widenham family of Court, the ruins of whose house still stand north of Adare. He was a freeholder [and] land agent to his relations, the Hartstonges. His diary records his rise in status through marriage and how his life changes from being a bachelor sharing his house with his servants to his married life with a small family, who exchanges entertainment with his neighbours on more equal terms.' On p. 31 she describes the diary: it '... is written on both sides of 64 unlined pages in a note book 12cm × 38cm (the last 24 pages are 2cm shorter in length).'

In a review of the published edition in *Irish Economic and Social History*, vol. xxxiii (2006), pp. 133–4, Dr James Kelly writes: '... Peacock was, Dr Legg explains in her informative introduction, "from the middling gentry" (p. 11), who are surprisingly thinly represented in the surviving record. Like many of his kind, he was obliged to engage in a variety of occupations to make ends meet, and it was necessary for this

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reason that he kept accurate records of his out-goings and of the daily round of agricultural tasks that he set the labourers he hired to perform. This largely accounts for the survival in a variety of personal and estate archives of records of expenditure such as feature prominently in Peacock's "diary", but what makes this document more than ordinarily revealing is that Peacock did not confine himself to recording financial minutiae. Presented in the same telegrammatic form in which financial transactions are recorded, are notes on farm, business, social, climatic, economic, political, personal and legal issues. The "diary", in other words, combines the functions of a farm, financial and personal record as Peacock made brief notes of those matters he deemed noteworthy in respect of these aspects of his life. Since the typical daily entry is no more than a few lines (and many are no more than a few words), the "diary" evidently served the purpose of an *aide-memoire* first and a personal record second, and it should be seen as such rather than a "diary" in the formal sense of the term. ... Those seeking information on the agricultural cycle, farming practices, crop selection, domestic industry, improvement, seasonal work patterns, wages and prices, consumption patterns, health care and leisure activity (reading features prominently though few details are provided on what was read) will find much of interest. So too will those eager to establish what it meant to be a land agent and a member of a Church of Ireland vestry. Most of all, Peacock's diary reveals what daily life was like in the 1740s for a member of the Protestant interest in Ireland. Saliently, there is no direct engagement with the disastrous famine of 1740–1 or the near famine in 1745, though the rise in crop prices, the difficulties encountered in gathering rents and the higher than average instance of illness and death are indicative of its destabilising impact. ...'

Ms. 16,092

27 Apr. 1761

Poll-book for the Limerick City election at which E.S. Pery was first returned for his native constituency [he had sat for Wicklow borough, 1751–60], with the addresses of the freemen and freeholders, and observations on them. The book gives the results as follows: Pery, 758; Hugh Dillon Massy [who was unseated on petition], 410; Charles Smyth [Pery's brother-in-law], 378. All but 12 of the freemen and freeholders cast one of their votes for Pery; both Massy and Smyth voted for him; and Pery voted for Smyth. (1 slim volume.)

Ms. 16,093

4 May 1761

Poll-book for the Co. Limerick election in the same year, also with the addresses of the freeholders, and observations. (1 slim volume.)

MS 16,082

Jan. [1796?]

Notes concerning evidence in a case, probably a court martial, relating to events in 1795, and concerning special constables appointed to go on patrols: mention of Lord Bellamont, Sir R.S. Fraser's fencibles, the 4th Dragoons, and magistrates in the neighbourhood of Cootehill [Co. Cavan, where Lord Bellamont lived. In Lord Glentworth's hand?] (1 slim volume.)

Ms. 16,086

1777–8

Description by E.H. Pery of a journey in 'Italie' in 1778, Trente, Verone, river Adige, and extensive notes on buildings, monuments, statues, etc, in Rome, including copies of notes taken by Sir William Hamilton, K.B., in company with Abbé Winkelman and Mr [James] Byres; with rough notes (at the beginning) about money paid to [Rev. Martin] Sherlock, Italian lessons, etc, and sums of money exchanged in Berlin, Dresden and Vienna. At the other end of the book there is a description of a journey in 1777 from Paris to Chantilly, Picardy, Cambray, Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp and Amsterdam. There are also rough notes (at the beginning) about money drawn at Rome, Hanover and Brandenburg. Several pages are blank. (English and French). (1 volume.)

Ms. 16,088

1777–8

'Remarques' by E.H. Pery: miscellaneous information about various European countries, written at Rome in 1778. At the beginning, 'the season for wearing autumn cloaths begins in France, the 20th of September: for winter the 6th November'. At the other end, notes in French on German grammar, Paris, 1777. (French, some German and English). (1 volume.)

Ms. 16,089

1777–9

'Reflections and observations politiques' by Pery, written at Geneva in 1779; largely about the provisions of the treaty of Munster. At the other end of the book are notes concerning sums of money in various currencies at dates from 3 April 1777 – 1 September 1779, Utrecht, Hollande, Hanover, Prusse, Berlin, Dresde, Vienne, Venise, Rome, Naples, Florence, Milan, Geneva, Berne, Pymont, Brussels; sums given to Mr Sherlock for Sir Harry; notes of the history of L'Empire Germanique; description of a journey from Turin to Geneve; notes concerning 1st Syndic of Geneve (incomplete) and army of Prusse; a few other jotted notes. (French, some English). (1 volume.)

Ms. 16,087

N.D. [c.1777–9]

Notes by E.H. Pery on the constitutions of various states: L'Italie in general; Kingdom of Les-Deux-Sicules or Naples; Grand Duchy of Toscane; Duchies of Parme and Plaisance; principalities of Massa and Carrara; petty principalities of Masserano, Castiglione and Solferino, and Monaco; states of the King of Sardaigne, the Duke of Modene, and the house of Autriche; republics of Venise, Genes and Lucques; republic of Les Provinces Unies or Hollande; Kingdom of Prusse; La Pologne; L'Helvetie, vulgarly La-Suisse; La Grande Bretagne; Dannemarck and Norwege; and Suede. (French). (1 volume.)

Ms. 16,090

N.D. [c.1777–9]

'Cours de science politique' by E.H. Pery; Part 6, the interests of princes, sections concerning Le Pape, L'Empire, La France, La Grande Bretagne, Espagne, Portugal, Les Provinces Unies, Les Puissances du Nord, Le Corps Helvetique, Les Princes et

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Etats d'Italie, and La-Port: part 7, analysis of the treaties of Arras, Madrid, Cambray and Crespy. (French). (1 volume.)

Mss. 16,074–81

1794–1800

Regimental order books [of the 2nd Fencible Cavalry] stationed successively at Carlow, Kells, Mountmellick, Clonmel, Bandon and Lismore. The books are numbered 2–6 and 9; two are without numbers (7 and 8 would fill a gap in the year 1797, and 8 seems to exist, but has been retained by Lord Limerick – see next section). (8 volumes.)

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1639-1797

Documents and volumes retained by Lord Limerick, as follows:

1639

Volume containing an office copy of an inquisition post mortem, taken at Limerick, Co. Limerick, 9 October, 15 Chas I (1639), concerning lands of Edmond Sexten, late of Limerick, Esq., decd., who died 10 March 1636[/37] seised in fee tail of site of dissolved monastery or cell of Blessed Virgin Mary and St Edward, King and Martyr, also called monastery of Holy Cross, and lands and appurtenances in Limerick (details given). His eldest son, Nicholas Sexten, was seised of these lands after his death, but died 1 Jan. 1637[/38]. Heir: Christopher Sexten, second son of Edmond Sexten. The volume also contains an office copy of an inquisition post mortem, taken at Abbey of St Francis, Limerick, Co. Limerick, on the same date and relating to the other conventual estate held by the late Edmond Sexten from the Crown, the site of dissolved monastery of St Francis, also called the Lower Abbey, and lands and appurts. in Limerick (details given). Rest as above.

c.1671–82: 1724–9

Commonplace book of Edm. Pery containing: accounts of debts and payments, some to members of his family, especially his uncle, Nicholas Batteley, and to servants, tradesmen, etc; accounts of his late cousin Sexten's interest, including payments from tenants of Thomond Gate, Mongrett Gate, The Irish-Towne, the island Portnalintagh, The Abbey alias The Franciscan Abbey, the house in the Colledge, St Mary House, Ratheny and The Sluce Island, and payments for funeral expenses and mending the roof of the Chappell over his grave (in the Cathedral); notes of books lent, including some to Mrs Dimpna Stacpole (later his wife); 'My Capt's Account', 1677; notes on weights and measures, foreign coins, chronology, interest on money, areas of all countries in the world, geography, astronomy, orthography, pronunciation and usage of English, significance of colours, directions about horses, gardener's calendar, meteorological prognostics; also (in later hand) rough accounts concerning sheep, cattle and butter, including cattle sold at Bailinguny fair and Croom, c.1724–9. (1 volume, used at both ends; some sheets blank).

N.D. [c.1797]

Summary of captured documents and interrogation of suspects and others concerning activities of United Irish Revolutionary committees and their possible connections with France in 1795–7: chief places named: provinces of Ulster, Connaught and Munster; counties of Antrim, Monaghan, Down, Derry, Armagh and Donegal; barony of Ards; cities, towns, etc, of Belfast, Carrickfergus, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Armagh, Downpatrick and Kilmainham; also Paris, Amsterdam, and Scotland; frequent mention of Grattan. (2 slim volumes with some blank leaves; [in Lord Glentworth's hand?, and probably reflecting his membership of the secret committee of the Irish House of Lords.])

15 Aug.–3 Sept. 1797

Regimental order book [of the 2nd fencible cavalry] at Bandon. No. 8. (See Mss. 16,074–81.)