

Lost and Found

A Missing Exchequer Issue Roll of 1414 Rediscovered

*Randolph Jones*¹

'I now transmit them, in the hope that they may prove interesting to those who consider these memorials of the past to be worthy of preservation.'

— James F. Ferguson

Most of Ireland's exchequer records from the Middle Ages were destroyed in 1922. But even before that disaster, the survival rate was poor for two series of records produced by the Exchequer of Receipt or 'lower exchequer', namely the Issue Rolls (which recorded outgoing disbursements or payments) and the Receipt rolls (which recorded incoming proffers or payments).

In his *Guide to the Public Records Office of Ireland* (1919), Herbert Wood lists only 2 Issue Rolls and 8 Receipt Rolls.² This immense void in evidence can be partially filled by the copies of the Irish account rolls that were sent to the English exchequer for audit, and which now survive in The National Archives (UK). The surviving issue rolls, supplemented when necessary by enrolled accounts, were calendared by the late Philomena Connolly and published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission.³ But even this remarkable run of records has gaps, notably between 1399 and 1420. During those early decades of the fifteenth century, the king's lieutenants in Ireland were authorised to audit their own accounts.⁴

In this context, the recent identification in a manuscript at the College of Arms (London) of extracts taken from a lost Irish Issue Roll from the first regnal year of King Henry V (1413–14) is doubly welcome. The extracts serve as a supplement

¹ **Image:** The 'Court of the Irish Exchequer', from The Red Book of the Irish Exchequer (destroyed in 1922).

² Herbert Woods, *A guide to the records deposited in the Public Records Office of Ireland* (Dublin 1919), p. 140.

³ Philomena Connolly (ed.), *Irish exchequer payments, 1270–1446* (Dublin, 1998).

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 548–9.

Connolly's important calendar of *Irish Exchequer Payments*; they also shed light on an eventful year in Ireland's past.

The Surviving Evidence

During the early 1830s, the barrister-at-law William Lynch compiled a 'repertory' of the memoranda rolls then held in the Chief Remembrancer's Office. The repertory consists of nine manuscript volumes containing extracts from the memoranda rolls from the late 1360s (42 Edward III) to the reign of Queen Anne. Lynch typically summarized and rendered the Latin originals into English, but some of the more important passages or turns of phrase were recorded in their original Latin or French. It is evident from the several hands in the repertory that Lynch was helped in his massive undertaking by one or more assistants. His repertory was later purchased by Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, and eventually came into the possession of College of Arms in London.⁵

Among these Memoranda Roll extracts lies — unidentified as such until now — a single folio described as a 'Roll of Accounts' from '1 Henry V part 2'. It is impossible to say whether Lynch extracted all the entries it once contained. He was primarily interested in administrative, constitutional and genealogical matters and tended to select the information which reflected these. Nevertheless, he recorded a total twenty-nine entries, which would otherwise have been lost. Lynch's extracts now in the College of Arms must, therefore, form the basis of any reconstruction of the Issue Roll for 1 Henry V.

The exchequer roll from which these extracts were taken was known to the Irish Record Commissioners in the early nineteenth century. In their 1819 inventory of Exchequer Memoranda Rolls held in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, the Record Commissioners offer a description of a roll with seven membranes which had no heading or title, but was endorsed (that is, a title was written on the back, probably in a post-medieval hand): '*Anno Henrici quinti primo – Rotulus de fees officies.*' At the time the Record Commissioners inspected this roll, its first membrane was defaced, but that the rest contained 'entries of fees of offices of the court.' The

⁵ College of Arms (London), Betham MSS, PH 15170–PH 15178 (42 Edward III to 12 Anne). See P. B. Phair, 'Sir William Betham's Manuscripts', *Analecta Hibernica*, no. 27 (1972), p. 21.

Record Commissioners assigned the roll a running number — no. 125 — and placed it in their inventory under the year 1 Henry V (1413–14). They also described as ‘part 2’, because they had already found another roll in the same office for the same year.⁶ The Commissioners provided no other details, but thanks to Lynch and others who also examined the same roll, some its contents have been preserved.

One of Lynch’s assistants was James Frederic Ferguson, who later became the deputy keeper of the rolls in the Chief Remembrancer’s Office.⁷ He also compiled his own repertory, which was little more than an index of the rolls in his care with extracts arranged according to the principal subject matter in alphabetical order. As a result, Ferguson’s repertory contains a few disjointed extracts from this roll, which contained ‘the names of the Judges &c. It is a Roll of Accounts’.⁸ More useful are some fuller extracts he had published in two English journals shortly before his death, in one of which Ferguson describes how, ‘I have gathered them [i.e., notes from unpublished Chancery and Exchequer documents] together, and now transmit them, in the hope that they may prove interesting to those who consider these memorials of the past to be worthy of preservation’.⁹ Two other Irish historians also referred to the same roll. Sir John Gilbert mentioned some of the entries in his *Viceroy of Ireland*,¹⁰ while Francis Elrington-Ball used it to confirm the appointments of several individuals in his *Judges in Ireland*.¹¹

It is likely that Lynch recorded the entries in the order he found them, though he failed to note the defacement of the first membrane mentioned by the Irish

⁶ *The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Reports from the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to execute the measures recommended in an address of the House of Commons, respecting the Public Records of Ireland* (1819–20), Supplement to Eighth Report, p. 531. The Chief Remembrancer’s Roll no. 124 for ‘1 Henry V part 1’ was a copy of an Irish Chancery Patent Roll.

⁷ Charles Haliday, *The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin ... edited with some notice of the author’s life by John P. Prendergast*, 2nd ed. (Dublin, 1884), p. xxvii.

⁸ NAI, 2/446/6 (1a 49 147), pp. 158, 183.

⁹ James F. Ferguson, ‘The Court of Exchequer in Ireland’, *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 43 (n.s.) (London, 1855), 39–40; James F. Ferguson, ‘Chauntry of the Irish Exchequer’, *Notes & Queries*, 11:294 (16 June 1855), 468–9 (quotation).

¹⁰ John T. Gilbert, *History of the Viceroy of Ireland, with notices of the Castle of Dublin and its Chief Occupants in former times* (Dublin, 1865), p. 570.

¹¹ F. Elrington-Ball, *The Judges in Ireland, 1221–1921* (London, 1926), i, pp 160, 167, 171 and 173.

Record Commissioners. His repertory suggests that the roll was a journal of accounts, compiled as and when individual payments were made by the treasurer's clerk. Indeed, the payments are very similar to those found in a surviving journal compiled by Hugh Burgh in 1420.¹² Alternatively, it may have been a counter-roll drawn up by one of the exchequer's chamberlains as part of its internal 'checks-and-balances' procedure.¹³

Despite being attributed to the regnal year of 1 Henry V (which ran from 21 March 1413 to 20 March 1414), internal evidence suggests that the roll covered payments made during the Hilary and Easter terms of 1414. Indeed, given its length of seven membranes, it may have covered more than just these two terms, but if some of the entries were repetitive, Lynch may not have copied them all.¹⁴ Lynch's extracts record the names of several payment recipients, but often omits full details of the sums involved, the periods covered and the reasons for the payment. Despite these shortcomings, the Lynch extracts add to our knowledge of the king's council in Ireland, as well as some of the office-holders in the Irish exchequer.

The period covered suggests that the roll was compiled for William Tynbegh, who was appointed deputy treasurer of Ireland on 13 February 1414. Indeed, the Irish letters patent appointing him seem to have been included in this roll, although Lynch chose only to mention the reason for Tynbegh's appointment – the decision of the king's council to send Sir Laurence Merbury, the incumbent treasurer, to report to the king of the perilous situation in Ireland.¹⁵ Although Merbury was replaced as treasurer by Hugh Burgh, who was appointed by letters patent issued at Westminster on 23 February 1414, Tynbegh probably remained as the incumbent until 18 September 1414, when Hugh was eventually sworn into office in Dublin.¹⁶ On the very same day, Tynbegh was re-appointed deputy treasurer because Burgh was about to depart on business in England and Wales concerning the imminent arrival

¹² Connolly, *Irish Exchequer Payments*, pp. 549–51 (calendar of The National Archives (UK), E 101/247/10).

¹³ For an example covering the period Jan. to Nov. 1427, see Connolly, *Irish Exchequer Payments*, pp 555–61.

¹⁴ Burgh's roll of 1420 mentioned above, which is only three membranes long, covered just the Easter and Trinity terms.

¹⁵ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 1 Hen. V, no. 43.

¹⁶ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, nos. 70, 71.

of Sir John Talbot, the new lord lieutenant.¹⁷ Tynbegh's second tenure as deputy treasurer was of short duration, because Talbot landed at Dalkey on 9 November 1414, probably with Burgh in his retinue.¹⁸

Commentary

Several of Lynch's extracts help illuminate the events of Henry V's first year as king of England and lord of Ireland. It was a troubled year for the English administration in Ireland. Sir John Stanley arrived in Ireland in September 1413 to take up his recent appointment as Henry V's new lieutenant of Ireland.¹⁹ He held a parliament in Dublin on 6 November, but died at Ardee, Co. Louth, on 8 January 1414.²⁰ In the interim until the king could appoint a replacement for Stanley as lieutenant, Thomas Cranley archbishop of Dublin, who held the office of chancellor of Ireland, was elected as chief governor with the title 'justiciar of Ireland', confirmed by the king's Irish council on 22 January 1414.²¹ The part-payment made to the elderly archbishop was probably part of his wages for the approximate nine months he was justiciar, i.e. £368, or approximately three-quarters of the customary annual fee of £500.²²

One of the archbishop's first acts was to recall parliament. This met again at Dublin on 25 February and sat for fifteen days, during which — according to the Dublin-based chronicler, Henry Marlborough — the Irish attacked the English settlements and 'burned all that stood in their way'. Unfortunately, Marlborough's chronicle does not supply the names of the Irish involved, nor of the English settlements that were attacked.²³ Despite parliament's refusal to grant the archbishop a tallage, it seems that the commons of the earl of March's liberty of

¹⁷ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, no. 91.

¹⁸ *Marlborough's Chronicle*, p. 25. Talbot was appointed on 24 Mar. 1414.

¹⁹ Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 301.

²⁰ CIRCLE, PR 1 Hen. VI, no. 43; Diarmuid Mac Iomhair, 'Two Old Drogheda Chronicles', *Journal of the County Louth Archaeological Society*, 15:1 (1961), 94.

²¹ *Marlborough's Chronicle*, p. 25 (*s.a.* 1414).

²² Connolly, *Payments*, p. xxii. The Justiciar's annual fee was £500.

²³ *Marlborough's Chronicle*, p. 25 (*s.a.* 1414).

Meath, were persuaded to grant a local subsidy, for the number ploughlands in each barony were surveyed in this year.²⁴

The Gaelic annals inform us that Art MacMurrough (Mac Murchadha) won a great victory over the English of Wexford in 1413, during which many of the latter were killed and wounded. The fighting resumed in the following year, when MacMurrough's territory of Idrone was burned and plundered resulting in one of Art's son, Gerald Kavanagh, being captured. However, Art's eldest son Donnchadh managed to defeat the invaders and took several prisoners.²⁵ It is, therefore, surprising to find in the Lynch repertory a reference to the part-payment of the 40 marks due to MacMurrough for the Easter and Michaelmas terms of the previous year, making a total of 80 marks per annum (i.e., £53 6s. 8d). This grant was of long standing but conditional on MacMurrough remaining faithful to the English King.²⁶ Despite the fighting in 1414, it seems that this part-payment was made by the Justiciar to buy off MacMurrough when the latter had the upper hand.

Further disaster followed on 10 May 1414, when English of Meath were defeated by O'Connor Faly and Fergal Roe Mageoghan at *Cill-Echain* (probably Killoughy, modern Co. Offaly).²⁷ The site of this battle suggests that a retaliatory offensive was mounted by the English of Meath, perhaps funded by the subsidy previously mentioned.²⁸ A number of colonists were slain, including Thomas Mareward baron of Skreen, the Prior of St John's at Trim, nine other priests, as well as several lay-persons both 'gentle and simple'.²⁹ John Darditz of Grilly, Christopher son and heir of Thomas Fleming, Baron of Slane, and many others were taken prisoner.

²⁴ Agnes Conway, *Henry VII's Relations with Scotland and Ireland, 1485–1498* (Cambridge, 1932), pp. 72, 157 & 186, n.1 (quoting British Library, MS 18.C.XIV, fo. 108v). The assessed carcuage in 1 Henry V was: Delvin (21), Farbill (6), Moyecashel (6), Fore (6), Navan (40), Kells (32), Skreen (33), Deece (33), Moyfenrath (21), Dunboyne (13), Lune (30), Ratoath (20), Slane (21), Morgallion (24), Duleek (36).

²⁵ *Annals of Connacht*, s.aa. 1413.13, 1414.10. AU 1414.3. AC 1414.10.

²⁶ e.g. CIRCLE, Patent Roll, 10 Ric. II, no. 48.

²⁷ Marlborough's Chronicle, p. 25; AFM 1414.4; AU 1414.2. AC 1414.5.

²⁸ Paul Walsh, *The Placenames of Westmeath* (Dublin, 1915), p. 85. Killucan in Co. Westmeath and Killeagha, near Oldcastle Co. Meath, have also been suggested as alternative locations.

²⁹ An exchequer inquisition also found that Thomas Mareward, Baron of Scrine 'died Thursday next before Invention of the Cross 2 Henry V' (COA, PH 15174, p. 566: Exchequer Memoranda Roll, 4 Hen. VI, m. 60). The Prior was possibly that of the Crutched Friars' Hospital of St John the Baptist at Newtown Trim.

All were ransomed, Fleming individually for an extortionate sum of 1,400 marks (£933 6s 8d).³⁰ The reward he received in the issue roll may have been an official contribution towards this ransom.

Rewards paid to William Nugent baron of Delvin, Sir Robert Cadell, Sir John Loundres and Christopher Plunket, may also relate to the English defeat. Although these four are not mentioned in any account of the battle, several unnamed prisoners were later ransomed for a combined total of 1,200 marks (£800). Indeed, all four men, including Christopher Fleming were keepers of the peace and commissioners of array in Co. Meath. Their duties included leading the county levies against Irish enemies and English rebels.³¹ Other payment recipients – Sir Robert Tuyt, John Dillon, and Edmund Berle, a former mayor of Dublin – also had Meath connections.

The defeat at *Cill-Echain* seems to have prompted the archbishop to move into Meath to stabilise the situation there, for Gerald fitz Maurice earl of Kildare was granted a pardon attested at Trim on 16 May.³² By 24 May 1414, the archbishop was back in Dublin, probably preparing for another expedition into the troubled marches.³³ This was to counter the pressure exerted on Co. Kildare by MacMurrough's allies, the O'Mores and the O'Dempseys. The Irish subsequently lost a hundred men when they were defeated near Kilkea.³⁴ It has been suggested that Gerald Fitz Morice, earl of Kildare was leading the English forces and the victory may be the reason why £20 was paid to him as a reward.³⁵ During the battle itself, the archbishop and his clergy remained at Castledermot, where they supported the combatants spiritually through their processions and prayers. Marlborough provides no date for this battle. Indeed, he placed it before the defeat of the English of Meath at *Cill-Echain*. However, a date in early June is suggested by letters patent attested at

³⁰ James Hamilton Wylie in his *Reign of Henry the Fifth* (Cambridge, 1914), p. 60, suggests that Marlborough's 'John Dardis' and the Gaelic Annals 'Dairdis Gandlige' was Janico Dartas, one of the three governors of the wars in Ireland, appointed on 18 January 1414 to assist the elderly Cranley while he was Justiciar - see CIRCLE, Patent Roll, 1 Hen. V, no. 37.

³¹ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 4 Hen. IV, no. 359.

³² CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, no. 17.

³³ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, no. 112.

³⁴ Marlborough's Chronicle, p. 25.

³⁵ Thomas Matthews, *Account of the O'Dempseys, Chiefs of Clan Maliere* (Dublin, 1903), pp 53–4.

Naas on 1 June 1414.³⁶ By 10 June 1414, such letters were being attested once more in Dublin, where the elderly archbishop stayed for the remainder of his time as justiciar.³⁷

Sir John Talbot was appointed the new lieutenant on 24 March 1414, but did not arrive in Ireland until 9 November 1414. Four days later, his patent of appointment as lieutenant was read out before the archbishop and the entire Irish council in Christ Church cathedral, Dublin.³⁸ In a petition later despatched to the king in 1422, the commons of Ireland fondly reminisced:

whereas after the death of the said Sir John de Stanley, there was chosen by your Council here the reverend [father in God] your faithful liege Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, (whom God assoil!) as your Justiciar of your said land, which he governed alike in regard to you, our most dread lord, and to your said lieges, with clemency and honesty, making reasonable payment to the said lieges, without any extortions or oppressions being done to them: with which administration your said lieges were greatly pleased and very well satisfied, and they acquaint your said highness, to the end that those who have the governance of your said land in time to come should take a good example from such good rule.³⁹

Indeed, the 'reasonable payment to the said lieges' may well be reflected in this rediscovered Issue Roll.

The Issue Roll also reveals information about the king's castles in Ireland. On 28 January 1416, Sir John Talbot appointed John Corynham keeper of the King's palace within Dublin castle for life, as well as clerk of the works in the same castle, with an annual fee of £5 8s. 4d.⁴⁰ Yet the issue roll entry mentioned above suggests that Corynham was acting in this latter capacity before his formal appointment. He may have received the materials to repair the ruinous tower from John Liverpool,

³⁶ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, nos. 30 & 40.

³⁷ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, no. 19.

³⁸ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V no. 94.

³⁹ *Statutes and Ordinances, and Acts of the Parliament of Ireland: King John to Henry V*, ed. Henry F. Berry (Dublin, 1907), pp 568–71 (Stat. 9 Hen. V, c. 8).

⁴⁰ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 3 Hen. V. no. 86.

constable of Wicklow castle, who was later ordered on 30 September 1414, to find 'planks [etc.] for covering and repairing buildings within Dublin castle' in preparation for the arrival of Talbot.⁴¹

Wicklow Castle was then said to be 'situated among the Obrynnes, the King's Irish enemies and far distant from any aid from the English'.⁴² The constablenesship was also in dispute. John Liverpool, a retainer of Sir John Stanley, was first appointed to this office for life by English letters patent dated 9 October 1399⁴³ He was sworn into office shortly afterwards before the barons of the Irish exchequer.⁴⁴ He probably exercised this appointment through deputies, because he was active in Connacht in 1402 and appointed Seneschal of Ulster in 1403.⁴⁵ In 1409 he was appointed Sheriff of Waterford.⁴⁶

By Irish letters patent attested on 10 November 1411, Liverpool was replaced as constable by Sir Edward Perrers and his son John.⁴⁷ Nevertheless, on 8 June 1413, soon after the accession of the new king, Liverpool obtained confirmation of his original 1399 grant with further English letters patent.⁴⁸ On the return of Sir John Stanley to Ireland in September 1413, Liverpool was able to make good his claim to the constablenesship. This would explain the entries in the issue roll describing Liverpool and Perrers as the current and former constables of Wicklow castle.

Their rivalry for the constablenesship was soon sharpened with the onset of the Talbot–Ormond feud. Perrers had long been associated with the earls of Ormond. Indeed, his grant of the constablenesship was made by Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham, then deputy lieutenant of Ireland and illegitimate half-brother of the third earl. Following Stanley's death, Liverpool attached himself to Talbot's party. He was soon to be one of the first casualties in this long running feud, for the

⁴¹ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen V. no. 192.

⁴² CIRCLE, Patent Roll 12 Hen. IV, no. 18.

⁴³ *CPR 1399–1401*, p. 10.

⁴⁴ NAI, EX 2/4, p. 35 (Exchequer Memoranda Roll, 1 Hen. IV, m. 18).

⁴⁵ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 4 Hen. IV, nos. 159, 234, 235, 238 and 354.

⁴⁶ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 10 Hen. IV, no. 81.

⁴⁷ CIRCLE, Patent Roll 12 Hen. IV, no. 18; M. C. Griffith, 'The Talbot–Ormond Struggle for Control of the Anglo-Irish Government, 1414–47', *Irish Historical Studies*, 2:8 (1941), 395.

⁴⁸ *CPR 1413–16*, p. 30.

Exchequer's memoranda roll for 3 Henry V recorded that John Liverpool, Constable of Wicklow Castle, had died indebted to the king.⁴⁹

Liverpool's death in either 1415 or 1416 was prompted by the extortionate behaviour of his son John 'le puisne' while purveying on behalf of Talbot's household. This included his imprisonment in Wicklow castle of one of Ormond's clerics, John Tanner, parson of Newcastle, until ransomed for £5 and a grant of lands.⁵⁰ William Edward, the servant of the earl of Ormond and constable of his castle of Arklow, subsequently

gathered to him Obryn and various other Irish enemies of our lord the king, numbering 120 persons, and lay in wait with them in hiding in the town of Wicklow in order to kill John Liverpool, constable of our lord the king's castle of Wicklow; and as the said John was travelling from the said castle to the town of Wicklow the said William with his aforesaid men suddenly rose up and murdered the said John, and cut off his head and took it to Obryn, the Irish enemy of our lord the king, and chieftain of his nation.⁵¹

Whether this was done with O'Byrne's connivance is not clear, because on 14 April 1416, he was later retained by Archbishop Cranley, now deputy for the absent lord lieutenant Talbot, for 20 marks due that coming Easter. In return, O'Byrne undertook to oppose the king's Irish enemies and rebels after being given 'fair warning'.⁵² With Liverpool out of the way, Perrers' earlier appointment as constable of Wicklow castle for life was confirmed, this time by English letters patent dated 27 August 1416.⁵³

⁴⁹ COA, PH 15174, p. 512.

⁵⁰ Sir Harris Nicolas (ed.), *Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England*, Vol. II (1834), pp. ix, 47.

⁵¹ Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 316; Anne Curry (ed.), 'Henry VI: Parliament of 1423, Text and Translation', Item 4, *The Parliament Rolls of Medieval England*.

⁵² 'Lord Chancellor Gerrard's Notes of his Report on Ireland', *Analecta Hibernica*, no. 2 (1931), 202.

⁵³ *CPR 1416–22*, p. 42.

Exchequer Account Roll, 1 Henry V: A Reconstructed Text

The text printed below is drawn from the Lynch repertory, PH 15174, pp 482–3: the wording is given here as it appears in the MS, reproduced by the kind permission of Dr Lynsey Darby, archivist at the College of Arms, London. Abbreviations of English names and terms have been silently expanded. Expansion of Latin abbreviations are indicated by round brackets, as follows (). Translations of Latin terms and phrases are placed in curly brackets, as follows {}. Other editorial comments appear in angled brackets, as follows <>. A double vertical bar || indicates the start of a new page in the College of Arms manuscript.

Information that can be used to supplement the Lynch repertory comes from two sources. The endorsement is taken from the Inventory published by the Irish Record Commissioners. Some entries omitted by Lynch appear in the published work of James F. Ferguson: because it is not clear where these entries would have been placed in the original roll, I have included them at the end. However, Ferguson's reference to payments made to Thomas Walleys, the usher, may refer to the second entry given by Lynch. The footnotes also provide cross-references to the work of J.T. Gilbert and Elrington-Ball.

<Endorsement>

*Anno Henrici quinti primo – Rotulus de fees officies*⁵⁴

<Face of Roll>⁵⁵

Payments to Constable of Wicklow Castle.

Like <payments> to Thomas Walleys *Hostiar(io)* {i.e., usher} of the Exchequer & his deputy

John Gerrard, David Dough' messenger of the same for carrying writs &c.⁵⁶

William Preston, Chancellor of Green Wax.⁵⁷

John Barry, Chief Engrosser.⁵⁸

Robert Burnell, Second Baron.⁵⁹

William son of Christopher Preston, 2nd Chamberlain.

Galfr(idio) {i.e., Geoffrey} Devenish, 2nd Remembrancer.

⁵⁴ The endorsement on the roll as recorded by the Record Commissioners in 1819.

⁵⁵ COA, PH 15174, p. 482.

⁵⁶ Walleys was appointed 22 Dec. 1406, inspected and confirmed 25 Jan. 1414 (CIRCLE, Patent Roll 1 Hen. V, no. 13).

⁵⁷ Appointed during the reign of Richard II. Replaced Barry as chief engrosser on 9 Jan. 1415 (CIRCLE, Close Roll 21 Ric. II, no. 10; Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, no. 117).

⁵⁸ Appointed 28 April 1414 (CIRCLE, Patent Roll, 2 Hen. V, no. 86 (RCH 205/79)).

⁵⁹ Mentioned as Second Baron on 22 Jan. 1406 (CIRCLE, Patent Roll 7 Hen. IV, no. 150).

Elrington-Ball, *Judges*, p. 167.

Laurence Merbury Chevalier, Treasurer, for his going to England to advise the King & his Council of the situation & exility of Ireland, & how & in manner same may be governed & in what peril the same land then stood.⁶⁰

James Fitzwilliam, Chief Baron his ffee.⁶¹

John Bateman, Chirographer & Keeper of the Writs & Rolls of the Common Pleas.⁶²

William Baldewyn, Summonister.⁶³

Henry Strangeways, Chief Chamberlain.⁶⁴

William Sutton, Clerk of the Common Pleas <of the Exchequer>.⁶⁵

Christopher Fleming, Esquire a reward paid to him.

Arthur McMurgh, *sue nacionis Capitan(eus), in pe(r)soluc(ionis) ill(aram) quadraginti marcar(um) sibi aretro pro terminis Pasche & Sancti Michaelis ult(imis) p(re)terit(is) £53. 6. 8.*

<To Art Mac Murchadha {MacMurrough}, head of his lineage, in part payment to him of 40 marks in arrears to him for the Easter and Michaelmas terms last, £53 6s. 8d.>

John Coryngham Clerk of the Treasurer.

Same <John Coryngham> for constructing & covering a Tower ruinous within the Castle Dublin <sic>.⁶⁶

To Thomas <Cranley>, Archbishop of Dublin, Justiciary, in part payment of <£>368.

Robert Tuyt Knight, a reward.

John Lyverpoole, Constable of Wicklow.

James Uriell, King's Serjeant <at law>.

John Dillon de quodam regarda sibi 16 die Maii instant t[er]minum[?] concess' £46. 6. 8.

<John Dillon of his former reward granted 16 May this term £46 6s. 8d.>

||⁶⁷

⁶⁰ This appears to be a quotation from Tynbegh's letter of appointment as deputy treasurer. See CIRCLE, Patent Roll 1 Hen. V, no. 57. While in England, Merbury was appointed Chancellor of Ireland, and Hugh Burgh as the new treasurer (*CPR 1413–16*, pp 147, 163).

⁶¹ Elrington-Ball, *Judges*, p. 173.

⁶² Appointed 7 Jan. 1400, confirmed by Henry V on 13 June 1413 (CIRCLE, Patent Roll, 2 Hen. IV, no. 16; Close Roll 8 Hen. V, no. 8; Elrington-Ball, *Judges*, p. 170).

⁶³ He was still serving in this capacity in 1427. CIRCLE, Close Roll 5 Hen. VI, no. 25.

⁶⁴ Appointed 17 June 1404, confirmed 26 Jan. 1405, 1 Mar. 1409, 29 May 1414. *CPR 1401–5*, p. 403; *CPR 1408–13*, p. 191; CIRCLE, Patent Roll 2 Hen. V, no. 171.

⁶⁵ Appointed 28 Jan. 1404. CIRCLE Patent Roll, 5 Hen. IV, no. 66.

⁶⁶ Also noted by Gilbert, *Viceroy*s, p. 570.

⁶⁷ COA, PH 15174, p. 483.

To Christopher Holywod Esquire for being one of the Council of the King, during life, retained at £20 yearly.

Edward Perrers Knight late Constable of Wicklow castle.

William de Tynbegh for being one of the Council of the King at 20 marks yearly.

Gerald Fitz Morice Earl of Kildare as a reward £20.

William Nugent Baron of Delvin, Robert Cadell Knight, & John Loundres Knight & Christopher Plunket, a reward.

Ed(mund)o Berle, a reward.

Richard Asshewell, late Chief Clerk & Keeper of the Rolls, Certificates, Indictments &c of the King's Bench of Henry the 4th, 100*s. per annum*.⁶⁸

<Additional Entries omitted by Lynch but supplied by Ferguson>⁶⁹

Payments made to Thomas Walleys, the usher:

For 18 dozen & 4 skins of parchment – 27*s. 5d.*

One pottle & a “pynt” of ink – 20*d.*

Four pound & three pennysweight of green wax – 3*s. 11d.*

Paper – 3*d.*

Two bags for holding the books of the two chamberlains – 6*d.*

Two gimblets (gemels) & 2 iron staples for a chest for the marshalsea – 4*d.*

To a strange man for carrying a chest & divers books contained therein from the house of Edmond Berle in which the Exchequer was lately held to the house in which it is now held – 2*d.*

To divers strange messengers carrying the King's writs & letters to divers magnates as well to Munster as to Leinster, Meath, & Ulster – 6*s. 10d.*

To a carpenter working for a day in the chapel of the Exchequer as in the receipt thereof making forms and divers other necessities there (*Item cuidam carpentario laborante per unum diem tam in capella scaccarij quam in Recepto ejusdem faciendo formulas et alia diversa necessaria ibidem*) – 6*d.*⁷⁰

For timber for the same – 13*d.*

⁶⁸ He was replaced by Henry Broune on 12 Feb. 1412 (CIRCLE, Patent Roll 13 Hen. IV, no. 70).

⁶⁹ The entries given in English are from James F. Ferguson, 'The Court of Exchequer in Ireland', *Gentleman's Magazine*, 43 (n.s.) (1855), 39–40. The Latin quotations are taken from James F. Ferguson, 'Chantry of the Irish Exchequer', *Notes & Queries*, 11:294 (16 June 1855), 469 (quotation).

⁷⁰ Entry also briefly noted by Gilbert.

*Priori et fratribus Carmelitarum Dublin celebrantibus divina in Scaccario domini Regis Hiberniae in
persolutionem feodi sui centum solidorum per annum pro termino sancti Hillarij ultimo preterito juxta
ratam lxi dierum et hoc instanti termino, xlv s. iiij d.*

(To the prior and brethren of the Dublin Carmelites for celebrating divine service in the Irish
exchequer of the lord king, in part payment of their fee of 100s for Hilary term last past,
at the rate of 61 days and this present term, 46s. 8d.)⁷¹

Pro uno manutergio ad altare in capella dicti scaccarij empto of a sum of seven pence.

(For a hand towel purchased for the altar in the chapel of said exchequer, 7d.)⁷²

Pro uno frontello ante altare in capella predicti scaccarij cum crucifixo of a sum of twenty pence.

(For a frontlet before the altar in the aforesaid exchequer chapel with crucifix. 20d.)

⁷¹ Ditto.

⁷² Ditto.