

ACCOUNT BOOKS OF THE
FRANCISCAN HOUSE
BROAD LANE, CORK,
1764–1921

edited by

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and

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PREFACE

It is a pleasure to record our appreciation of the Franciscan community at Dún Mhuire, Killiney, Co. Dublin and the help we received from its members. The major task of collecting and archiving the extensive manuscript and printed sources produced by the many Franciscan houses in Ireland was undertaken by the community at Dún Mhuire. In more recent times much of the collection has been transferred for safe-keeping and scholarly access to the UCD Archives, through the aegis of the UCD–OFM Partnership. An important part of this priceless collection is the set of accounts (account books) kept by the different Franciscan houses. These hand-written books record the income and expenditure of the individual communities in great detail. In some cases the records stretch back to the later eighteenth century. Indeed, in the case of Wexford, they date back to the years just before the great famine of 1740–41.

This volume, as is discussed more fully in the Introduction, is a record of transactions recorded in the account books of one of those communities, the Franciscans associated with the Broad Lane convent and church in Cork city. The entries date from 1764. The Broad Lane community should not be seen in isolation. It formed part of a network of Franciscan houses in Ireland. So this Cork volume might be viewed as a case study drawn from a larger population of Franciscan houses. Many of the observations made in the Introduction, *mutatis mutandis*, can be applied to other Franciscan account books. Archival materials, including account books, survive for a range of Franciscan centres in Ireland, including Galway, Claregalway, Meelick, Ennis, Limerick, Thurles, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Killarney, Waterford, Wexford, Killiney, Dublin, Multyfarnham, and Drogheda. It is noteworthy that in most instances the houses or convents were located in towns, or on the outskirts of towns, rather than in the countryside.

Going beyond the Franciscan order for a moment, there were other religious orders that left substantial traces in the archival record. Some Dominican records, such as those for the Dominican house at Galway, date back to the 1720s (Eustás Ó hÉideáin, ‘Leabhar Cuntais Teampaill Mhuire cois Chladaigh, 1727–1738’, *Galvia*, 5, 1958). There are also records of the activities of the Augustinians and the Carmelites in Ireland. Like the Franciscans, these were all mendicant orders. Then of course there were the many other religious orders, male and female, who served—in many cases still serve—the Catholic Church in Ireland in a variety of roles, from pastoral work to education, health care and care of the elderly and the disabled. From the perspective of the historian and the archivist, these religious orders have endowed the wider society with invaluable archival materials, providing a window not only on the lives of the religious, but also on the wider society in which these clerical institutions were embedded.

It bears saying that the records of the Irish Catholic Church have a greater significance for the study of the past than is true of many other western European countries. This is partly because of the destruction of Irish public records in the early twentieth century, in part because so many records from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had never been preserved in the first instance, but also because the Roman Catholic Church and its various institutions possessed a degree of continuity, formal organization and geographical cover that is unmatched by any other private body. The full potential of these archival treasures has yet to be fully realised but the archival work currently in progress and the publication of volumes such as this contribute towards that end.

The Franciscan librarian and archivist, Fr Ignatius Fennessy, OFM, was most helpful in making these manuscripts available and guiding us expertly through the various account books. Even when building work at Dún Mhuire threatened to disrupt the transcription of these accounts, he and other members of the community ensured we could continue in the shadow of the renovations, noise and dust notwithstanding. Fr Pat Conlan, OFM assisted us with a number of detailed enquiries with characteristic wit and erudition. We also remember with gratitude the late Fr Benignus Millett, OFM, who helped in his own quiet and unobtrusive way. We were also struck by the supportive interest shown by other members of the Franciscan community at Dún Mhuire, and we pay tribute also to two major works on Franciscan history which guided our work. These are: Canice Mooney, OFM, *The Friars of Broad Lane* (revised and extended by Bartholomew Egan, OFM, Cork, 1977) and W. D. O'Connell, *Cork Franciscan Records, 1764–1831* (Cork, 1942).

The Irish Manuscripts Commission, in particular Dr James McGuire, Professor Mary E. Daly and Professor David Dickson, were quick to recognise the value of reproducing these records in printed and electronic form, thereby making them more accessible to scholars with varied historical or social scientific interests. The Commission kindly provided financial assistance towards the cost of checking the typescript, and we owe it a special debt of gratitude. Professor Mary O'Dowd commented helpfully on the design and progress of the project while Dr Noel O'Reilly, Matt Broughton and Eddine Khaoury assisted with the project at various stages. Chrissie McGlinchey and Eva Price saved us from many errors with their meticulous data inputting and checking. Robert Roulston and the Data Processing Unit at Queen's University, Belfast, were especially co-operative and helpful, particularly at a point when our funds had melted away. Professor L. M. Cullen made valuable suggestions towards the writing of the Introduction. Cathy Hayes guided the whole publishing process with skill and tact. We are grateful to all of these. Liam Kennedy would like to record his special appreciation of the work of Dr Clare Murphy who did most of the work of transcribing the content of the original, often unwieldy books at Dún Mhuire. These proved not suitable for direct data inputting, so the transcriptions were later inputted electronically at Queen's University, Belfast. It seems fitting, somehow, that a large part of the work was in the tradition of the hand scholarship of earlier generations of Franciscan scribes.

LIAM KENNEDY
CLARE MURPHY

INTRODUCTION

The Franciscan community at Cork and its account books

While some date the arrival of the Franciscans in Cork to the year 1214, others see 1229 as more probable.¹ It can be stated with some certainty that the Franciscans have been in Cork since the early thirteenth century, when their first friary was situated on the North Mall.² The friary was often called the North Abbey and is marked or delineated on several old maps and drawings of Cork, which is useful in providing an idea of its position in relation to the city, the river and the north gate.³ As for the identity of the founder, Dermot MacCarthy Mór of Dundrinan, King of Desmond is the one most usually cited but the de Barrys and the Prendergasts are other suggestions.⁴ This pre-reformation friary was also referred to as St Mary's, Shandon or Saint Francis Abbey, the latter to identify it as Franciscan. The church has been described as 'notable, divided in two high columns and adorned by an excellent choir'.⁵ Provincial chapters were held in 1244, 1288 and later. At one such chapter in 1291 ethnic tensions, consequent on the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, appear to have come to the fore. It is said that 16 friars were killed and many wounded during an encounter between the Irish and English Franciscans.⁶ The chapter of 1244 is believed to have been the first conducted in Ireland and testifies to the importance of the Cork house within the Franciscan system in Ireland.⁷

The end, when it came, was swift. The friary was suppressed in 1540 and abandoned.⁸ In 1541 Henry VIII leased the site of the friary with its fishery, weir, and land in Cork and Teampal-na-mBrathar to David Sheghan, a merchant of the city, for twenty one years at a rent of forty-two shillings and four pence sterling.⁹ By the end

- ¹ John Bradley and Andrew Malpin, 'The topographical development of Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman Cork' in Patrick O'Flanagan and Cornelius G. Buttimer (eds), *Cork history and society: interdisciplinary essays on the history of an Irish county* (Dublin, 1993), pp 36–37; Aubrey Gwynn and R. N. Hadcock, *Medieval religious houses: Ireland, with an appendix to early sites* (London, 1970), p. 236; Canice Mooney, OFM, *The friars of Broad Lane* (revised and extended by Bartholomew Egan, OFM, Cork, 1977), pp 15, 22.
- ² Gina Johnson, *The laneways of medieval Cork* (Cork, 2002), p. 103.
- ³ Mooney, op. cit., pp 17, 20–21. See also T. A. Lunham, 'Historical notices of old Cork', *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, 13 (1907), pp 65–66 and Charles Smith, *The ancient and present state of the county and city of Cork* (2nd edn, Dublin, 1774).
- ⁴ Gwynn and Hadcock, op. cit., p. 246; Mooney, op. cit., pp 14, 16.
- ⁵ Mooney, op. cit., p. 25.
- ⁶ Gwynn and Hadcock, op. cit., p. 246.
- ⁷ Mooney, op. cit., p. 25.
- ⁸ Johnson, op. cit., p. 103.
- ⁹ Mooney, op. cit., p. 31. As in the case of a number of proper names, there is variation in the spelling of Teampal within the Franciscan accounts books.

of Henry VIII's reign in 1547, just over half of the monasteries and slightly under half of the friaries in Ireland had been dissolved.¹⁰ While a map of Cork in 1600 shows an intact church and tower without any adjacent conventual buildings, such detail is questionable. By 1617, the friary was said to be inhabited by an English Protestant who had built a house in the grounds and knocked down and demolished the other buildings with the exception of the walls of the church. In the first half of the seventeenth century various shops and houses continued to be built there, though as late as 1671 the property was still appearing in legal documents under the heading of 'The dissolved Franciscan Abbey in the North suburbs of Cork'. Indeed some forms of the old name survived into the nineteenth century, and names like North Abbey Square and Garranabraher are preserved even to this day.¹¹

Despite varying degrees of persecution, there appear to have been several hundred Franciscans in Ireland in the 1660s.¹² The more relaxed atmosphere of the early years of the Restoration was not to last, however. The re-emergence of religious intolerance was exemplified by the arrest of Peter Creagh, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne in March 1680. Creagh was tried in Cork in August 1682 and acquitted, but only after enduring two and a half years of imprisonment.¹³ By 1711 only a handful of Franciscans remained in Cork city, possibly in disguise and in hiding. In 1714 all the chapels and mass-houses were again closed down, and the friars once more forced to flee. Still, a report of 1731 on the state of popery in Ireland noted a friary in the parish of St Mary's Shandon and another mass-house or chapel in Cotner's Lane in the centre of the city between North Main Street and the Corn Market.¹⁴

Rocque's map of Cork for 1759 shows that the community had moved across North Main Street to Broad Lane. It is clear that by 1764 the friars were a fully organised community in Broad Lane, with a modest friary and a small chapel. The house was a two-storey one, comprising three rooms and a kitchen, and close to the city centre. On 12 October 1764 Father Patrick Daly procured an account book from Mr Eugene Sweeney for the use of the convent at Broad Lane. The cost of this large, specially-lined, hard-bound volume was the substantial sum of four shillings and four pence, more than the weekly wages of a labourer at the time.¹⁵ This is the opening account book in the series reproduced here.

The account books

The series of surviving account books for the Franciscan house at Broad Lane extend in time from the year 1764 until 1932. At the time of writing, these were still housed

¹⁰ Colm Lennon, *Sixteenth-century Ireland: the incomplete conquest* (Dublin, 1994), p. 142.

¹¹ Mooney, *op. cit.*, pp 33–34.

¹² Benignus Millett, OFM, 'Survival and reorganisation 1650–95' in Patrick J. Corish (ed.), *A history of Irish Catholicism* (Dublin, 1968), iii, 15–16.

¹³ Millett, *ibid.*, pp 30–31, 57.

¹⁴ 'Report on the State of Popery in Ireland, 1731: Dioceses of Cashel and Emly', *Archivium Hibernicum*, ii (1913), p. 131.

¹⁵ Johnson, *Laneways of medieval Cork*, p. 104; W. D. O'Connell, *Cork Franciscan records 1764–1831*, 1942, p. 2. The wages of labourers outside of Dublin, were usually no more than 5d to 7d per day in the 1760s (see Liam Kennedy and Martin Dowling, 'Prices and Wages in Ireland, 1700–1850', *Irish Economic and Social History*, xxiv (1997), pp 87–95).

1764

BOOK C295

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£*
1/10/1764	3 quarts of beer for the community, and porter			9 ½	£0.04
4/10/1764	Sand, freestone, and water for the Chappel etc.			3	£0.01
	John Creagh Jun. : 7 bottles of clarett			8 2	£0.41
6/10/1764	4 quarts of ale			8	£0.03
8/10/1764	Paid the washer woman for 5 albs and table cloths etc.			1 9	£0.09
5/10/1764	Paid Thomas Egan for 46 pounds of Sixid [?] for the Community, and 48 pounds for the kitchen in all 12 st.	1	11	4	£1.57
12/10/1764	Paid Mr Wornell for half a year's rent due out of the house where Donovan lives and for which Fr. Tiernan has his receat [receipt] in full and which fell due the 10th of this instant October: N.B it was paid out of the money Mr. Tearny had in his care.	2	5	0	£2.25
13/10/1764	Sand for the Parlour Stairs and a dram			3 ½	£0.01
	A Riddle to use the sand			6 ½	£0.03
15/10/1764	A shoulder of mutton 11 pounds			1 10	£0.09
	Brandy for the Community ½ pt.			4	£0.02
16/10/1764	26lbs of beeffe for the Community and Boy			4 4 ½	£0.22
	7 traces [see glossary] of onions proccured by Fr. Fitzgb.			6 ½	£0.03
19/10/1764	An entire salmon for the following Saturday			1 6	£0.08
20/10/1764	For mending the kitchen toaster			2	£0.01
	Mease to preserve the salmon in pickle			1 ½	£0.01
	Incense for the altar to Br. John			1	£0.00
22/10/1764	Potatoes 1 wt.			3 ½	£0.01
23/10/1764	Mending Br. Johns shoes			10	£0.04
24/10/1764	Pepper			1	£0.00
26/10/1764	One Barrill of Coals and the Carriage			4 7 ½	£0.23
	Thursday, Fryday, and Saturday gave Peggi			3 3	£0.16
29/10/1764	For sweeping the Chimneys			8	£0.03
30/10/1764	" mending John's shoes			10	£0.04
	John Bellew of Corke for mending the Chappel rooffe with sheeted led workmen, nails etc	19	8 ½		£0.98
31/10/1764	A shoulder of mutton for Thursday			2 0	£0.10
	A bottle of clarett for strangers in the Convent			1 2	£0.06
1/11/1764	Washing 5 shirts for John: and table cloath and altar linnen 2 towels etc			1 2	£0.06

*Money values (£ s d) expressed in decimal form.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£
3/11/1764	Butter 1½lb			7 ¾	£0.03
	For those who could not eat winters pollock			3 ½	£0.01
	Ale for John, Peggy, and myself at dinner			5	£0.02
5/11/1764	For potatoes one wt.			3	£0.01
7/11/1764	A shoulder of mutton 10lbs	1	7 ½		£0.08
	Mrs McLoughlin for 4 quarts of white wine for the altar	5	0		£0.25
8/11/1764	16lb of beeffe	2	6		£0.13
	Mending the guard			2	£0.01
	A 1 stone of potatoes for the community			4	£0.02
	Matches for the kitchen and 3 rooms			2 ½	£0.01
	An altar stone for the Chappel to Br. John Lawson	4	4		£0.22
	Paid more for cutting a part at each wide [side?] of the altar stone etc			6 ½	£0.03
12/11/1764	Mutton 11lbs	1	10		£0.09
13/11/1764	36lb of beeffe at 2d p.pound	6	0		£0.30
14/11/1764	7lb of mutton at 2d " "	1	2		£0.06
	Turky	1	1		£0.05
	Wine for Doctor O'Brian 1 bottle	2	0		£0.10
	Mease for the soop + for mending the Chappel door			10	£0.04
15/11/1764	A half pint of brandy for the Bishop			4	£0.02
17/11/1764	A pint of ale for the boy who brought the tripes			3	£0.01
19/11/1764	33lb of beeffe at 7 farthings p. pound	4	9 ¼		£0.24
	One quart of ale for Mr O'Donnell			2	£0.01
20/11/1764	One wt. Potatoes			3 ½	£0.01
22/11/1764	8½lb mutton	1	4		£0.07
24/11/1764	A fagott			1	£0.00
	For Johns 5 shirts washing 5 tablecloats 2 albs: and 2 altar cloaths	1	4		£0.07
25/11/1764	25lbs of beeffe at 1¾d p.pound	3	6		£0.18
26/11/1764	One quart of ale for John Lawson and the servant maid			1 ½	£0.01
28/11/1764	A shoulder mutton 11lbs	1	10		£0.09
	1 quart of ale for John			3	£0.01
29/11/1764	Potatoes a stone			3 ½	£0.01
30/11/1764	Sand for the parlour and stairs			1 ½	£0.01
1/12/1764	Mr Doyle for binding the Masbook [Massbook] and registers	4	8		£0.23
	Sand for the Chappel			11 ½	£0.05
3/12/1764	30 pounds of beeffe p. Fr. Fitzgib.	4	4 ½		£0.22
	One quarter wine for the alter per John to Mrs McLoughlin at 5s p. gallon	1	3		£0.06
3/12/1764	4 quarts of wine for the alter to Fr. Tiernan	4	0		£0.20
	A pint of ale for Fr. Martin			1	£0.00
4/12/1764	2 gallons of the above wine for the alter at 4s.	8	0		£0.40
5/12/1764	A snag. of punch for Fr. Leddy and the community	1	0 ½		£0.05
7/12/1764	20 pound of beeffe at 2d p.pound	3	1		£0.15
	Sixpence was returned to John for one pound of incense:				
	Chartcole for the alter			5	£0.02
8/12/1764	A pound of butter			6	£0.03

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£
10/12/1764	John the waterman	1	1		£0.05
11/12/1764	A hine of mutton 5lb at 2d lb		10		£0.04
	A half pint of Brandy for the community		4		£0.02
12/12/1764	Salt per John for the House 1 pack		8		£0.03
13/12/1764	Mustard		1		£0.00
15/12/1764	A wt. Potatoes		3	½	£0.01
17/12/1764	A fagot for the kitchen fire		1		£0.00
	2 pound of Sasagis [sausages] for the family's dinner		6		£0.03
19/12/1764	Margrett Quinlan her weages due the 6 instant [Note: The inside leaf of C295 recorded that she had 'commenced her time in this house the second time the 6th day of March, at 15s per quarter in the year of Our Lord 1764'.]	13	0		£0.65
19/12/1764	2 Codds for the community + porter to bring	1	11	½	£0.10
	A half pint Brandy for the community		4		£0.02
21/12/1764	A half pint Brandy for the community		4		£0.02
	Washing for the altar and John's linnen		1	6	£0.08
24/12/1764	Half pint of Brandy for the commun.		4		£0.02
25/12/1764	Gave the servants for drink		6	½	£0.03
27/12/1764	A shoulder of mutton 11lb at 2½ p. pd.	2	4		£0.12
	Butter to beast the meat, & choir boy		2		£0.01
	2 Naggine Brandy for the community yesterday		4		£0.02
28/12/1764	Pepper		1		£0.00
	Milk for Mr Tiernane		1		£0.00
	Rice		3		£0.01
29/12/1764	Eggs for Fr. Sheehan		1	½	£0.01
29/12/1764	Milk " Mr Tiernane		1		£0.00
31/12/1764	A broom		1		£0.00
	Freestone		1		£0.00

1765

BOOK C295

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£
1/1/1765	23 pounds of beeffe at 2 ¼ p.pound	4	4		£0.22
2/1/1765	A snag. of punch for the community	1	0	½	£0.05
4/1/1765	A dram Mrs. Sheehan and Purcill had		2		£0.01
5/1/1765	A quart of ale for Fr. Tiernane		2		£0.01
	Ita est Fr. Patritius Daly [signature]				
	" " Fr. Joannes Tiernan [signature]				
	" " " Jacobus Sheehan [signature]				
	" " " Francis Fitzgibbon [signature]				
8/1/1765	Shoulder of mutton wt. 13 pounds	2	5	½	£0.12

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£
8/1/1765	A letter from the Provincial to Mr Tiernan			5	£0.02
16/1/1765	A shoulder of muton 11lb @ 2½p.pd		2	1	£0.10
17/1/1765	8½lb of ling @ 2½d		1	9	£0.09
	½ pint of brandy for the community			4	£0.02
	Paid Mrs. Mary for John Lawson's 2 coats as per her receipt appears		12	3 ½	£0.61
18/1/1765	Ale 5 qrts			10	£0.04
19/1/1765	Sunday allowance for the servants			11	£0.05
	Mending John's showes [shoes] to Mr. Hanson		1	6	£0.08
	Salt a halfe pack			3 ½	£0.01
	Allowance for the servants 3 in all		3	4 ½	£0.17
24/1/1765	A codd for Fryday		1	1	£0.05
	Porter			½	£0.00
	20lb of beeffe at 3d p.pound – Clive boy		5	0 ½	£0.25
	Sand for the altar			1 ½	£0.01
	A snag, of Punch, + a bottle of Clarett for the community + Mr. Lyon at dinner		2	5	£0.12
	Clarett		1	4	£0.07
	More Punch: N.B. 3 Ordrings in snags makes it dear [?]		1	1	£0.05
26/1/1765	28 Waits of Potatoes to Mr Kenny		8	4	£0.42
	Sand for the Parlour and stairs			1 ½	£0.01
28/1/1765	Quarts – 5 ale for the community			10	£0.04
	A letter from the Provincial regarding this community and confessions			5	£0.02
29/1/1765	Paid the glasor [glazier] for mending the parlour, + Chappell windows – John Bellew to John		1	11	£0.10
	Mending the Chappell lock			4	£0.02
30/1/1765	Mr Doyle for mending the altercards		1	1	£0.05
	Mutton a leg wt. 10½		2	0	£0.10
	Turnopps			2	£0.01
30/1/1765	2 quarts of ale and one of beer for the community after dinner			9	£0.04
31/1/1765	Ale 6 quarter		1	0	£0.05
1/2/1765	A gallon of wine to Mrs McLoughlin for the altar		5	0	£0.25
	Postage of a letter from the community to the Provincial in answer to his of the 26 January			4	£0.02
5/2/1765	Straw			1	£0.00
11/2/1765	Washer woman		1	11	£0.10
14/2/1765	Mr Tiernan's letter		1	9	£0.09
	Salt			3	£0.01
21/2/1765	Greens			2	£0.01
	½ pint of brandy for the community			4	£0.02
	Paid Mr Thomas Egan for a cask of buttor wt. half hundred and [8? blotted] pounds at p. 1:12 [£1–12s–0d] hundred		18	4	£0.92
23/2/1765	5 quarts ale for the comm.			10	£0.04
	Mr Fild for the dripping pan for the House		3	3	£0.16
	Mr Fild [or Tild] for a lantron for the House		3	3	£0.16
24/2/1765	2lb of candles to Nancy Ryan			9	£0.04

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£
25/2/1765	5 quarts ale			10	£0.04
	A noggin of brandy after dinner			2	£0.01
27/2/1765	Lynch: letter to Mr Tiernan			3	£0.01
	A large cod fish	1	3 ½		£0.06
	The Waterman John Sullivan	1	1		£0.05
	A load of water for the Chappell			1	£0.00
	One quart of ale for the Father Houlihan [Houlihan?]: at dinner			2	£0.01
1/3/1765	19lbs of Ling @ 3d pound	4	9		£0.24
4/3/1765	Likes & sallery [leaks and celery]			2	£0.01
	5 quarts ale			10	£0.04
5/3/1765	6 quarts ale			1 0	£0.05
	2 fresh codd's and the carriage home	1	10 ½		£0.09
	Mrs McLoghlin for a gallon of wine for the alter to Br. John	5	0		£0.25
9/3/1765	Course sand for the alter + stairs			3	£0.01
	4 pounds of mould candles for the weak	1	8		£0.08
11/3/1765	Margrett Quinlan housekeeper weages which only fell due the 6 of this instant March 1765 and the intire of what was due to her of 12 months	15	0		£0.75
12/3/1765	To porters who buried Fr. Houlihan and for diging his grave to consent of the Fathers	3	3		£0.16
13/3/1765	A pint of vinegar at dinner			3	£0.01
16/3/1765	Spinnige			4	£0.02
	Incense			6	£0.03
	Bottoming a chair			5	£0.02
18/3/1765	Ale 5 quarts			10	£0.04
19/3/1765	" "			10	£0.04
	A fresh cod	1	2 ½		£0.06
22/3/1765	Houlihan's coffin to Mr Webb as per his recat	11	4 ½		£0.57
	Ale for the comm. 5 quarts			10	£0.04
25/3/1765	" " " " 4 "			8	£0.03
	Washer woman for the Chapel + John	1	2		£0.06
26/3/1765	Samuel Clerk per John Parish rates order			6 ½	£0.03
	Paid Jenny Ceary for Fr. Martin's allowance by night, for 7 weeks 1 pint per night	4	1		£0.20
27/3/1765	5 Pints of mustard used for the House	1	8		£0.08
	Paid for salmon + carriage from the market	1	4 ½		£0.07
	Ale for the community 5 quarts			10	£0.04
	Ale " strangers, Mr. Daly + Gould			4	£0.02
	A quart rum, sugar + oringis for Mr. Daly + Gould	2	0		£0.10
	½ pint of Brandy for strangers			4	£0.02
28/3/1765	Ale for the community 6 quarts	1	0		£0.05
29/3/1765	10 pounds of dry ling to John	2	6		£0.13
	The carriage of Palm			6 ½	£0.03
	A gallon of wine for the altar to John	5	0		£0.25
30/3/1765	7¾lb of ling @ 3p. pound	1	11		£0.10
3/4/1765	A flask of eating oyl for the House from Mrs McLoghlin	1	4		£0.07

DATE	DESCRIPTION	£	s	d	£
4/4/1765	A salmon intire smoked	1	7	½	£0.08
	½ pint of Metheglin [see glossary] for Fr. Fitzgib.		3		£0.01
5/4/1765	Waterman cash	1	1		£0.05
	The Provincial's letter to Mr Tiernan		5		£0.02
	A cutt of fresh salmon for " "	1	7		£0.08
	For an other cutt for (the) [no other details] etc.		2		£0.01
	Beer & ale for the father's inquire	1	3		£0.06
	Water for washing the Parlour		2	½	£0.01
6/4/1765	Butter one pound, ale 5 quarts	1	5		£0.07
	A side of pork for the House		5	3	£0.26
	Unto Mr Tiernan going to the chapel	1	2	9	£1.14
10/4/1765	A leg of mutton		2	0	£0.10
	Butter to beast the mutton		1		£0.00
11/4/1765	Water for the kitchen			½	£0.00
12/4/1765	2 codd's for the family		2	2 ½	£0.11
	Ale for the family 5 quarts		10		£0.04
16/4/1765	Paid unto Sherriffe Butlers servant ministers money for the Chappel + House		3	2	£0.16
17/4/1765	Mutton a legg @ 3d p.pd.		2	6	£0.13
17/4/1765	Punch for Fr. Archdeacon		1	1	£0.05
19/4/1765	The little celler under Donnovans apartment Ministers – money to Donavans wife [two spellings of the same name]		2		£0.01
20/4/1765	1lb Butter		6		£0.03
	Br. John's shooes		4	4	£0.22
22/4/1765	4 wates of Potatoes @ 5d p.wt. & Porter		1	9	£0.09
23/4/1765	A half years rent to Wm. Wornell for the out house as per his receipt	2	5	0	£2.25
26/4/1765	Sand for the stairs		1	½	£0.01
27/4/1765	Beeffe at 2½ p. pd. & carriage		8	5 ½	£0.42
30/4/1765	John Lawson's washing		1	1	£0.05
	Paid Jenny Ceary for Fr. Martin's allowance from the 26th of March till this 30 April 1765 for ale at night		2	4	£0.12
	A hine mutton 6 pounds		1	3	£0.06
	Butter to beast mutton		1		£0.00
4/5/1765	Macrill		6		£0.03
10/5/1765	Sand for the parlour		1	½	£0.01
	John and mending a spoon			½	£0.00
	[A new writer takes over here, less legible writing and less detail in terms of weights and amounts.]				
15/5/1765	Hearth money for our House & Donovans [Selective recording follows]		10	0	£0.50
8/6/1765	A quarter of mutton		3	11	£0.20
	Nails and mortar		2		£0.01
	To the meason		1	0	£0.05
11/6/1765	Mr Houlahan's habbit		6	6	£0.33
22/6/1765	The washer woman		2	9	£0.14
24/6/1765	A quarter of butter		1	½	£0.01