

Bodley's map of Tullyhunco 1609

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Introduction

This article started life as research into the history of the townland of Cloggy in the parish of Killeshandra. During the course of my research, I came across 'A Study of Eight Townlands in the Parish of Killeshandra', the excellent work by Maura Nallen.¹ Maura's words, which I reproduce here, capture the essence of the Irish townland and its significance today:

The townland is the distinguishing hallmark of rural Ireland. It is the small land unit, the micro-territory which identifies its inhabitants and locates them within a wider landscape. It is the home address, the common habitat of several surnames over many generations.

The territorial framework of the townland has its origins in the remote past. It is an area generally bounded by natural features and containing within its boundaries about 300 acres of land. While its significance as a unit of land lies in an older Gaelic system, today it is a well recognised administrative and geographical unit occupying the contemporary landscape. This being the case, it contains within itself elements of continuity and change which render it an appropriate avenue of research for the historian.

This work introduced me to the Bodley map of 1609 and to other contemporaneous sources, in particular the Cavan Inquisitions of 1629,² which contain a vast amount of detail on the baronies, proportions, townlands and the smaller plots of land known as parcels.

I had already mapped the townlands of the parish of Killeshandra for my own reference and this turned out to be a great tool for comparing the 1609 map with the present day situation. I then proceeded to map the parishes of Scrabby and Kildallan which gave me a full map of the barony of Tullyhunco. Having started the process I then set out, where possible, to trace all of the polls/townlands on the Bodley map and to link them to the present day townland map. This was achieved by assigning each Bodley townland a reference number, for example, Clonkine was assigned the reference number CK15.

For the sake of legibility, in the maps which follow, I have replaced the red dot which was marked on each poll with a newly assigned reference

¹ Maura Nallen, 'A study of eight townlands in the parish of Killeshandra 1608-1841' (unpublished MA thesis, NUI Maynooth, 1996), p. 1. This was published in *Breifne*, 35 (1999), pp 5-84

² *Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum repertorium Vol II* (Dublin, 1826-29).

number, coloured in red. The 1609 map was then subdivided into the seven individual 'Small Proportions' or estates based on the list of polls from the Ulster Inquisitions. As I mention later the proportions as finally granted to the Scottish undertakers were not clearly defined on the map due to issues which became apparent after the maps had been finalised and sent to London for the carving up exercise.

Comparing the maps side by side, it was possible to relate many of the old names to their current denomination. However, given the age of the Bodley map, many townlands had either disappeared, been subsumed into larger townlands or were renamed over time. The task of identifying the less obvious polls was helped greatly by reference to their physical location on the map and by a close examination of the parcels of land as listed within each poll in the Ulster Inquisitions. For example, I could not find the name Cloggy on the 1609 map but having found the townlands which currently adjoin and abut it, I was able to conclude that the poll of Clonkine was in fact a combination of Cloggy and Cornafean. This was further confirmed by an examination of the lists of parcels which turned up Cornefina (Cornafean) in the list for the poll of Clonkine.

By transposing the Bodley referenced townlands onto the current map the pattern and shape of the proportions slowly began to appear in the individual colours which I had assigned to each estate. The purpose of this article is to make these maps available to a wider audience and to hopefully assist and add some small contribution to the study of townlands in general.

Historical Background/Context

After the Flight of the Earls in 1607, the six escheated (confiscated) counties of Ulster which comprised Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Derry and Tyrone came into the hands of the Crown. The process of plantation began in 1608 when plans were drawn up for the granting of these counties to the various entities who were in the favour of King James I. Dealing with the native Irish, the selection of suitable candidates to undertake the Plantation and a fear of invasion by the earl of Tyrone delayed the process for nearly a year.

The previous survey of 1608³ comprised of a written description of the lands only and was not deemed adequate for the purposes of Plantation. In order to grant estates, it would be necessary to ensure that the polls/townlands making up the various proportions were allocated in a logical manner. Mapping was deemed to be the only way to guarantee this and would confirm that the townlands in each proportion were contiguous and created sensible boundaries for the estates which could then be managed with relative ease. The strategic relationship of the boundaries to natural features including

³ 'Ms Rawlinson A.237, The Bodleian Library, Oxford' in *Analecta Hibernica* 3 (1931), pp 151-218..

rivers, mountains, woodland and bogs was also essential to the smooth management of the newly created estates.

Prior to this time no detailed survey maps for the escheated counties existed and what was available lacked any great accuracy or information which would be useful in the process of Plantation.

The Brief

Nineteen instructions referred to as ‘Articles for Instruction to Commissioners for the Plantation of Ulster’ regarding the preparation for plantation of the 6 escheated counties were made on 30 June 1609. The instructions with most relevance to the surveyor’s work are reproduced in full below:

3. The Omissions and Defects of the former Survey of the escheated Lands in Ulster, either for us or the Church, are to be supplied and amended by new Inquisitions and the ecclesiastical lands to be distinguished from the Lands belonging to the Crown.
4. The Countys being divided into several Proportions, every Proportion is to be divided out by the known Metts [mears] and Names, with the particular mention both of the Number and Name of every Ballyboe, Tath, Polle, Quarter, or the like Irish Precinct of Land, that is contained in every Portion, and to give each Portion a proper Name, to be known by, and in the Proportions lying near to the Highways, choice is to be made for the most fit seat for Undertakers to build upon, in such sort as may best serve for the safety and succour of Passengers; and also to allot and set out by bounds and meares unto every proportion so much Bog and Wood over and above his number of Acres, as the Place where the Proportion shall lie may conveniently afford, having respect to the adjacent Proportions.
6. To cause Plots to be made of every County, and in the said Plot [of each County] to prick out the several Precincts, and in the Precincts the several Proportions by their Names.
8. That in the Surveys Observation be made what Proportions by Name are fittest to be allotted to the Britains, what to the Servitors, and what to the Natives; wherein this respect is to be had, that the Britains be put in Places of best safety, the Natives to be dispersed, and the Servitors planted in

those Places which are of the greatest importance to serve the rest.

9. The Commissioners are to limit and bound out the Precincts of the several Parishes, according to their discretions, notwithstanding the Limitation of the Precinct; wherein they may observe the ancient limits of the old Parishes, so as the same breed not a greater Inconvenience to the Plantation.⁴

Implementation and appointment of the surveyors.

The survey of the six counties commenced on 31 July 1609. A military expeditionary force, led by Sir Arthur Chichester, was assembled to carry out the work which included the holding of inquisitions, settling of disagreements regarding estates to be forfeited or otherwise, holding assizes and the actual charting of the lands.

The commissioners agreed to select out of every barony men that were able to nominate, meere, and bound every parish, balliboe, or ballybetagh; and these were to attend Sir Josias Bodley and the surveyor, William Parsons, who were to make card [chart or map] of every country.⁵

A very comprehensive description of the entire undertaking is given in an article by J.H. Andrews.⁶ I briefly summarise here some of the salient points which are relevant to this article.

⁴ George Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620* (Belfast, 1877), pp 124-128.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p.153.

⁶ J. H. Andrews, 'The maps of the escheated counties of Ulster, 1609-10' in *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Section C, 74:4 (1974), pp 133-70.

Records show that eight men were appointed specifically as surveyors as part of this expeditionary force. They were:

William Parsons	Irish surveyor-general - paid £100
George Sexten	Escheator and clerk of the crown in Ulster - paid £30
Sir Josias Bodley	Superintendent of the castles in Ireland - paid £133 6s. 8d.
Sidrack Davenport	Scribe of the exchequer - paid £26 13s. 4d.
John Merrick	Junior assistant - paid £20
William Rolls	Deputy to Parsons - paid £30
Thomas Raven	Assistant to Parsons & paid £30 for his services
John Rawson	Draughtsman assigned to colouring the maps - paid £10

Parsons, Bodley, Davenport, Merrick, Rolls and Raven were employed for the ‘surveying and plotting’ of the six counties and afterwards ‘framing and drawing up the plots and descriptions’.⁷ Sexten was chiefly involved in the administration of the effort and Rawson was to colour the maps. At the time both Bodley and Parsons were credited equally with the overseeing of the mapping process but Bodley later claimed that the survey and the maps produced was ‘his invention wholly’.⁸ This may well be true as Parsons was not well respected as a cartographer and he is not accredited with having ever made a map on his own without technical assistance. Also his professional conduct has been called into question:

His then fellow worker, Parsons, had the reputation of doing strange things in his surveys for himself and his friends; and assuredly some such jobs must have been perpetrated in that survey.⁹

Progress was good and Armagh had been finished by 10 August, Tyrone by 24 August and Coleraine within a day or two of the end of the month. Donegal was complete, or nearly so, by 12 September and Fermanagh by 20 September. The commissioners struck camp in Cavan on the last day of the month, and the surveyors were paid up to 3 October. They had mapped nearly 5,700 square miles in sixty-seven days.¹⁰

⁷ Andrews, ‘The maps of the escheated counties of Ulster, 1609-10’, p. 142.

⁸ Rolf Loeber, *A biographical dictionary of architects in Ireland 1600-1720* (London, 1981), p. 23.

⁹ Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620*, p.194.

¹⁰ Andrews, The maps of the escheated counties of Ulster, 1609-10, p. 142.

Bodley, his background and his work practices

Sir Josias Bodley (c.1550-1617), was the fifth and youngest son of John Bodley and brother of Sir Thomas Bodley who was the founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford. In 1598, he was sent to Ulster as a captain in the army under the command of Sir Samuel Bagnell. He distinguished himself as an active and intelligent officer, but did not prosper in worldly matters so well as many who were much less deserving.¹¹ He was obviously a 'bon viveur' as reports of his encounters suggest:

In Bodley's account of his visit to Sir Richard Moryson, in January, 1602-3, at Downpatrick, his descriptions are graphic, and lead us to infer - as was indeed the fact - that he was not the sort of man to secure broad lands in Ulster, as his companions did. He tells of dinners and dogs, of suppers and maskers, with an occasional fling at some of the then great authorities in Ireland, varied by a hit at Hugh O'Neill, who had recently surrendered, but not before giving the English officers, and Bodley with the rest, some serious trouble. 'That Tyrone', says he, 'is the worst rascal, and very wary and subtle, and won't be beaten, except on good terms'.¹²

In 1607, Bodley was appointed as the superintendent of the castles in Ireland and received 20 shillings a day for his efforts.¹³ He covered much of the country, inspecting fortifications and garrisons and was responsible for the strengthening of the coastal fortifications against a foreign attack. As a military engineer he gained much experience in design and surveying techniques. In 1601, he donated an astronomical sphere and a quadrant to the Bodleian Library which gives an indication of his interest in mathematics and the sciences. In government accounts he is mentioned as 'surveyor and overseer of the plantations to be made in Ireland'.¹⁴

Bodley was well aware of the limitations of his survey and wrote a pre-emptive letter to his masters setting out his reservations in advance of any future recriminations which were sure to arise after the lands were granted. It is worth reproducing the entire letter here:

It may please your Lordships, having been employed these six months past in the chorographical description of the northern parts of Ireland, as preparative to the intended plantation, I thought it my duty in these few lines, notwithstanding the information which your

¹¹ Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620*, p.153.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 193.

¹³ Loeber, *A biographical dictionary of architects in Ireland 1600-1720*, p. 22.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

Lordship may have at large from others [Ridgeway and Davys], to give an account of our proceeding, for the better justifying our labours therein, if any way they should be open to exceptions. It was required that these escheated counties should be so plotted [mapped], as that readily, and by the eye, the known boundary of every county might be discerned; the Church land distinguished from the temporal; the land already granted from that which was to be disposed of; the shares for undertakers to be laid out with their apparent limits, according to certain conceived proportions of different quantities; the goodness or badness of the soil; with the woods, mountains, rivers, bogs, and loughs; and other particularities importing that business, in their several places to be specified. It was late in the year ere this service was set on foot, and the shortest way for dispatch that might be was taken. To have gone to work by the strict rules of survey would have asked long time, and drawn on a deep charge, and yet, save in the matter of dimension only, but meanly have answered the points in charge. For which reason we thought it our readiest course that, whilst the Lord Deputy and commissioners in their inquisition concerning the Bishops' claims, bestowed their time in those counties, we should take unto us out of every barony, such persons as, by their experience in the county, could give us the name and quality of every balliboe, quarter, tathe, or other common measure in any the precincts of the same, with special notice how they butted, or meared interchangeably, the one on the other. By which means, and other necessary helps, we contrived those maps which are now transmitted to your Lordship; and therein the method we observed was such as might easily warrant us from any fraudulent dealing of our informers; whilst their least error or mistaking, by examination and conferring of the several parts, might presently be discovered. Somewhat also it will make for our endeavours herein, that we have found many thousands of acres for his Majesty more than by any survey heretofore have come to light. And albeit we could not deliver the precise number of acres of every parcel otherwise than as they went in ordinary computation of the country, by which they exceed the acres mentioned in the printed book of articles by more than one half by reason of the difference of the perch here used and the statute perch there named, yet can it little disadvantage his Majesty, if it shall be thought fit, in contracting with the undertakers, that some clause be inserted of reservation to a more exact survey hereafter; which, whensoever, it shall take effect, there is no question but his Majesty's revenues from those parts shall be augmented by above a

third. And thus much I have presumed, under your Lordship's favourable construction, to deliver concerning this business.¹⁵

The Survey of Cavan and allocation of lands

Cavan was the last county of the six to be surveyed. The commissioners, of which there were eleven, began to assemble in Cavan town on the weekend of 22 September. The inquisition¹⁶ was held on Monday 25 September. Local knowledge was provided to the commissioners by the following jurors:¹⁷

1. Garrett Fleming, Esquire.
2. Thomas Kernan.
3. Hugh McDonell Brady.
4. Thomas Brady.
5. Patrick Brady.
6. Owen boy O'Ferally.
7. Mulmore McCale [Cahill] Reilie.
8. Shane O'Gowne
9. Donell McFerall Oge McKernan.
10. Tirlagh Oge McKernan.
11. Felim McGauran.
12. Cormock McKernan.
13. Shane McCalmoye Brady.
14. Mahowne McOwen Brady.

The commissioners were fortunate that much of the work on Cavan had already been completed and valuable time was saved:

As to the temporal lands, they had already vested in the Crown by the deaths in quick succession of three chiefs of the O'Reilly's, viz., Sir John O'Reilly, his brother Philip, and their uncle Edmond, who were all slain fighting on the side of Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone, and

¹⁵ Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620*, p. 194.

¹⁶ Philip O'Connell, 'The Cavan Inquisition of 1609' in *The Breifny Antiquarian Society's Journal*, 3 (1934), pp 361-386.

¹⁷ Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620*, p. 185.

whose estates, therefore, fell to the Crown by a law in this country which, under such circumstances, dispensed with the necessity of any legal proceedings. All that had to be done was, simply to ascertain by inquisition whether they had fallen when in actual rebellion, and this fact was sufficiently established by an investigation at Cavan, on the 19th of August, 1606. The commissioners and jurors in 1609 were, therefore, saved any trouble as to the general question of temporal lands.¹⁸

While this work was ongoing in Cavan town, Bodley, Parsons and the other surveyors were travelling throughout the county gathering the necessary information for their map making purposes.

At the close of the commissioners' labours in Cavan, the last county of the six, Davys penned his concluding epistle to Salisbury, evidently in high spirits that his opinion on the subject of the termon lands had been amply borne out by special examination, and that he was about to leave Ulster in profound peace ! 'We are now come to the Cavan', says he, 'which is the last period of our long progress, and have there performed our several services in the same manner as in the former counties'.¹⁹

On 3 October 1609, the commission returned to Dublin in confident mood, stating that they had 'left the province of Ulster in more complete peace and obedience than has ever been seen since the Conquest'.²⁰

Two months, at least, was requested to complete the work on their return to Dublin:

And now although they have ended this journey, for this day their camp is broken up, they have not yet ended their business; for the making up of these inquisitions in form of law, the drawing of the titles into the cases, the engrossing, enrolling, and exemplification thereof, the absolute finishing of the maps, the limiting and setting forth of the parishes, precincts, and proportions, which must be done upon the maps, with divers other real parts of the main service, are to be performed after they return home, which will require extraordinary labour and diligence, and two months' time at least.²¹

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 187.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 189.

²¹ *Ibid.*

The work was not completed until late February 1610 and it was mid-March before their results were finally presented to the king and his ministers. Six bound books of maps, one for each county, were presented, along with the written description of their findings.

Among the papers carried to London by the two Plantation Commissioners, Davys and Ridgeway, was the following tabulated form of the numbers, names and quantities of the great precincts (or baronies) in the escheated counties ‘which may be clearly disposed to undertakers’.²²

1. Loughtee	12,500 acres
2. Tulloghgarvy	7,500 acres
3. Clanchy	6,000 acres
4. Castlerahin	9,000 acres
5. Clonmahon	7,000 acres
6. Tullochonco	6,000 acres
7. Tullagha	9,000 acres

Tullyhunco was then subdivided into six small proportions deemed suitable for planting (the proportion of Drong was left in native hands) and in April 1609 the lands were allocated by lot to the Scottish undertakers thus:

Clonkine	1,000 acres	Sir Alexander Hamilton
Carrotubber	1,000 acres	Sir Alexander Hamilton
Clonyn	1,000 acres	Sir Claude Hamilton (son of the above)
Dromheada	1,000 acres	Alexander Achmootie
Keylagh	1,000 acres	John Achmootie
Corradonan	1,000 acres	John Browne

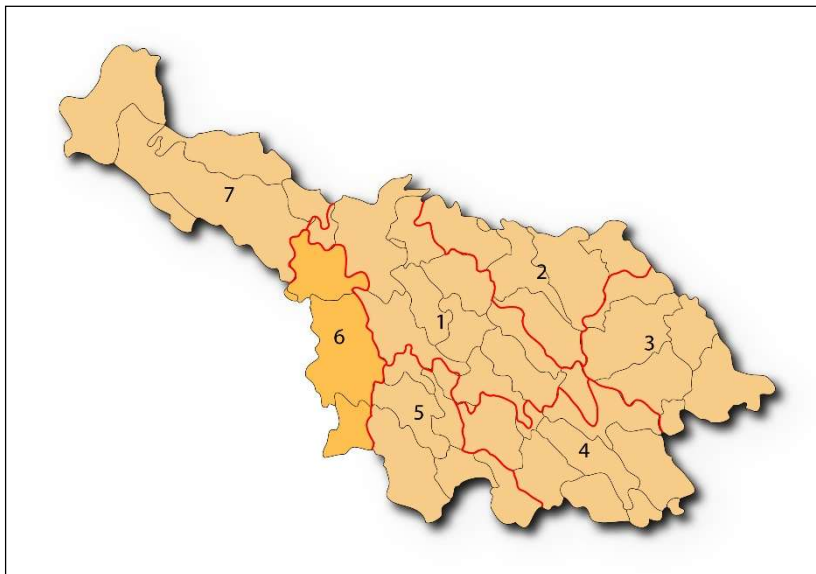
Discovery of the maps in 1860

Of the ‘six several books’²³ of beautifully executed maps, presented to Salisbury, in March, 1609, four were discovered in the State Papers office, London in 1860 by W.H. Hardinge, Esq. The books covered the counties Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The maps for Derry and Donegal were not found. The maps of Cavan which are now available to view online and which are held at the British National Archives are referenced as follows:

²² *Ibid.*, p. 201.

²³ *Ibid.*, p.197

1. Loughtee	MPF 1/52
2. Tulloghgarvy	MPF 1/53
3. Clanchy	MPF 1/54
4. Castlerahin	MPF 1/55
5. Clonmahon	MPF 1/56
6. Tullyhunco	MPF 1/57
7. Tullagha	MPF 1/58



*Fig 1: Map of County Cavan indicating the Baronies as mapped by Bodley.
No.6 Tullyhunco is highlighted*

Description of the Tullyhunco map and explanation of conventional signs

The map itself measures about 22 inches by 16½ inches. No scale lines are drawn on the map but the scale is approximately one inch to a statute mile. The north symbol on the map is incorrectly oriented by a full 180 degrees, meaning that north is pointing south. The map has two large fretwork cartouches. The yellow box outlined in burgundy in the top left corner has been left blank, possibly in order to accommodate the names of the undertakers and their proportions.²⁴ The light blue box in the top right corner has the name of the Barony 'TOLLACHCONCO'. The colouring of the

²⁴ Andrews 'The maps of the escheated counties of Ulster, 1609-10', p. 160.

border and the lettering of this cartouche is incomplete and suggests that the map was dispatched to London in haste. Cavan was the last county to be surveyed and was likely to have been the last map completed in Dublin. The time pressure was enormous and the beautification of the map (which could take some considerable time to complete) was not a priority in the rush to grant the lands.

The maps were accompanied to London by a letter written by Thomas Ridgeway on 15 March 1609.²⁵ With the letter, Ridgeway enclosed a document entitled 'Summary of the contents of the County of Ardmagh, and explanation of Conventional Signs on the Map'.²⁶ This legend was an example of the conventions to be applied to all the maps which were submitted and in summary is listed:

Ecclesiastical land: Coloured green

Abbey lands: Coloured green and marked: †

Temporal lands already granted: left white and marked:²⁷ ☒

Each Balliboe marked with a red dot: ●

Every proportion circumscribed on the maps with red lines

Great proportion (2,000 acres), indicated in yellow with symbol: ☉

Middle proportion (1,500 acres) indicated in violet with symbol: ⊖

Small proportion (1,000 acres) in carnation with symbol: ⊙

Other features including woods, bogs and rivers are easily identified.

²⁵ Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620*, p. 195.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 196.


²⁷ It would appear that this is an error as the ☒ symbol on the Tullyhunco map represents the Glebe lands which were to be assigned to each proportion: Hill, *An historical account of the Plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century 1608-1620*, p. 196.

and may in fact have consisted of a number of townlands, some of which have been identified in the lists of parcels associated with each townland. Others may have been formed subsequently as lands were subdivided depending on occupation and usage.

The accuracy of the map, defined as the agreement between escheated counties maps and one-inch Ordnance Survey maps by Waldo R. Tobler, is 74.1%.²⁹ R.J. Hunter states that Bodley's Ulster survey, though hailed at the time as a special achievement, 'did not withstand trial when proved in detail'.³⁰ The discovery of 'concealed' (unplotted) lands became a feature of much correspondence and inquiry following on from the occupation of the lands by the planters. A breakdown of the number of polls/townlands in each 1609 proportion is as follows:

Clonkine	19
Carrotubber	14
Clonyn	18
Dromheada	21
Keylagh	18
Corradonan	18
Drong	21

The average number of townlands in each proportion is eighteen, the intention being to create equal units of land for each new estate, ignoring any earlier Irish territories. This was based on the assumption that all the townlands were of equal size, which turned out not to be the case, and in fact was very far from it.

From previous surveys each townland was accorded a usable area of twenty-four acres. This turned out to be inaccurate and at some stage after the maps were completed, but before the lands were granted in 1610, it was decided to increase the area of each townland to fifty acres. This meant that the three proportions as originally outlined on the 1609 map - which were indicated as Small (1000 acres) with the  symbol - had to be redefined. Instead of being upgraded to three great proportions, they were subdivided into six small proportions. This is not shown on the map but can be established from the final grants of 1610.

It is likely that the Crown did not have confidence in the abilities of the grantees who applied for lands to deal with large estates. The terms and conditions of plantation were very onerous and made great demands on the resources of the undertakers.

²⁹ Andrews, 'The maps of the escheated counties of Ulster, 1609-10', p. 149.

³⁰ R.J. Hunter, *The Ulster Plantation in the counties of Armagh and Cavan, 1608-41* (Belfast, 2012), p. 77.

Working from the left hand side of the map, the first large proportion was divided into the small proportions of Carrotubber and Carrowdownan. The middle proportion was divided into the small proportions of Dromheada and Clonkine and the third proportion was divided into the small proportions of Clonyn and Keylagh.

Dronge: (See Table No. 7 and Figs 17 and 18). Although indicated on the map, this proportion was not identified for the purposes of planting due to its unsuitable terrain, and was left to the natives. Brian M'Kergeran (McKiernan) was the only Irishman who remained in control of lands in Tullyhunco. This area is described as containing 'much wet, boggy and mountainous land' by Tomás Ó'Raghallaigh.³¹

Glebe Lands: (See Table No. 8) Only four townlands were marked with the ✕ symbol and highlighted in green on the map. These are Keylatawn (G7), Shanchorchin (G8), Barrachoil (G9) and Keildallan (G11). Although not identified as ecclesiastical lands on the Bodley map, a number of other Glebe lands were later allocated as part of the plantation process. Most of these are listed in The Ecclesiastical Register of 1626.³²

After 1626, there is no further mention of Aghattallon/Aghetellowe (G1) or Taughtan/Toughton (G2) and they, along with Dromnouse (G3), have been subsumed into the townland of Corranea Glebe. The townland name of Corranea may have derived from Coranage which is listed as a parcel of the adjoining townland of Bruse (CT2) in the Inquisitions of Ulster 1629.³³ The 'two polls of Corrynea' are mentioned in the Ecclesiastical Register.³⁴

Marahill (G9) is marked with the ✕ symbol on the map and is shown as a poll of the small proportion of Clonkine located in the Barony of Tullyhunco. Present day the townland is counted as part of the Barony of Loughtee.

³¹ Tomás Ó Raghallaigh, *Turbulence in Tullyhunco* (Killeshandra, 2010), p. 48.

³² John C. Erck, *The Ecclesiastical Register of Ireland 1827*. R.Milliken & Son Dublin pp.49-50

³³ *Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum repertorium Vol II* (Dublin, 1826-29). 24-Car I.

³⁴ 'Aghetellowe, and the half of Toughton poll; in or near Carrodowan' and 'Dromnouse, and the eight part of the two polls of Aghgonoho, in or near Corrotober': John C. Erck, *The ecclesiastical register of Ireland* (Dublin, 1827), p. 49.

Cloone (G12/CT10). Although not highlighted in green on the map, there is a symbol for a chapel shown in the townland and it also receives a mention in the Cavan Inquisition of 1609.³⁵

Parish boundaries: Perhaps overlooked in earlier studies of the Bodley maps is the significance of the large blocks of territories outlined in various tinted colours. From a close examination of the Tullyhunco map it is clear that the three areas (from the left) outlined in brown, orange and green represent the parishes of Scrabby, Killeshandra and Kildallan. This is the first time that the ancient Irish parishes have been presented in cartographic format and in such detail thus providing a comprehensive record of the townlands in each parish at that time. Scrabby is shown to comprise ten townlands, Killeshandra eighty-one townlands and Kildallan forty-six townlands.

Conclusion

Much has been written about the questionable methods used to prepare the maps and the many inaccuracies which are evident throughout the final set of charts as presented to King James I, in March 1610. These criticisms may be fair on one level but I personally cannot overestimate the significance of this monumental achievement which was completed in a very short period of time and with very limited resources. The sheer scale of the task, even in terms of available technologies today, was enormous. The ability to deliver the level of information within the timescale allotted was formidable. What transpired was the implementation of a very creative process of information gathering which was cross-referenced to physical features on the ground resulting in these magnificent groundbreaking maps. It was Bodley's ability to use his unique skills and in a fashion which had never been attempted before to bring about this stunning set of records which preserved ancient townland names which may have been lost otherwise.

The 1609 maps provide the historian with a unique time-capsule which can be used to trace back and link some of the earliest townland names to their present day counterparts. No set of maps at this scale of detail pre-exists for the counties covered. It is the baseline for the cartographic study of the townlands which were fortunate enough to have been included in the process. Bodley went on to map many other parts of Ireland. His legacy is still with us today and is testament to his skill and ingenuity.

³⁵ 'There is a chapel of ease called Clone with 15 polls of land in Enishmore parish within the diocese of Ardagh extending into the Co. Longford': *ibid.*, pp 361-386, esp. p. 374.

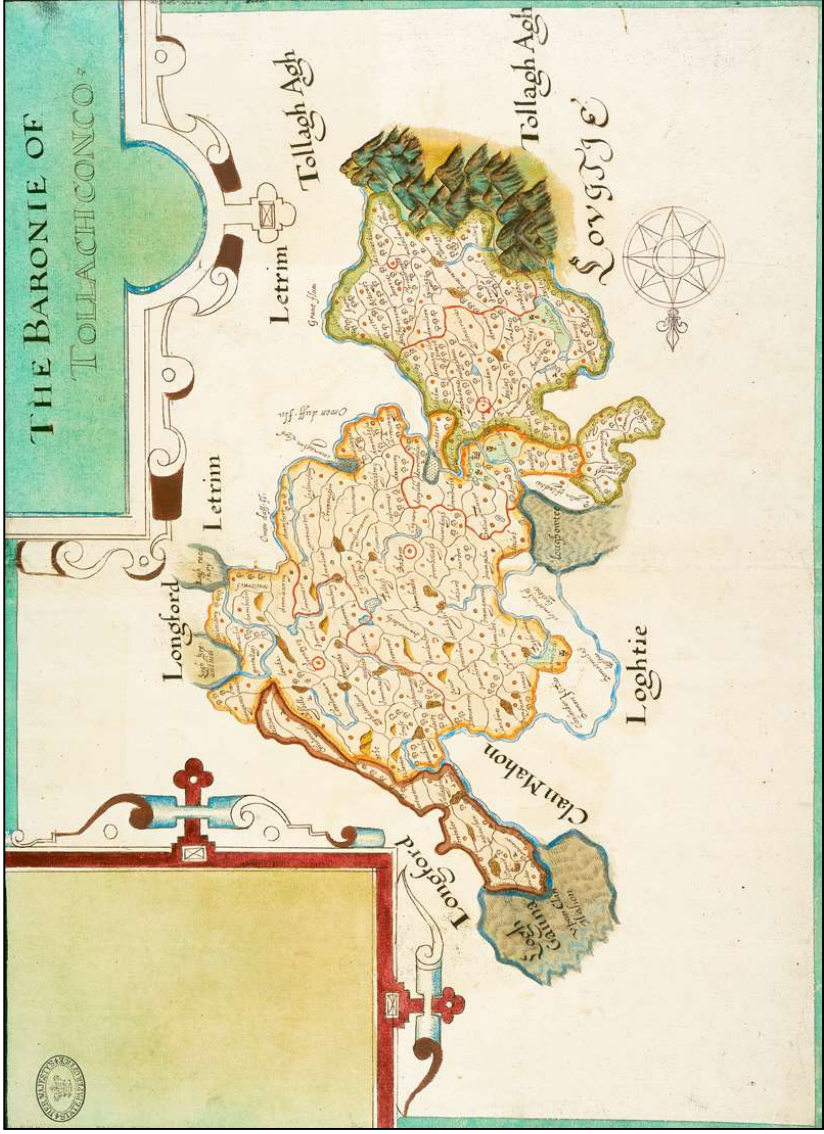


Fig 3: Bodley's Map of the Barony of Tullyhunco

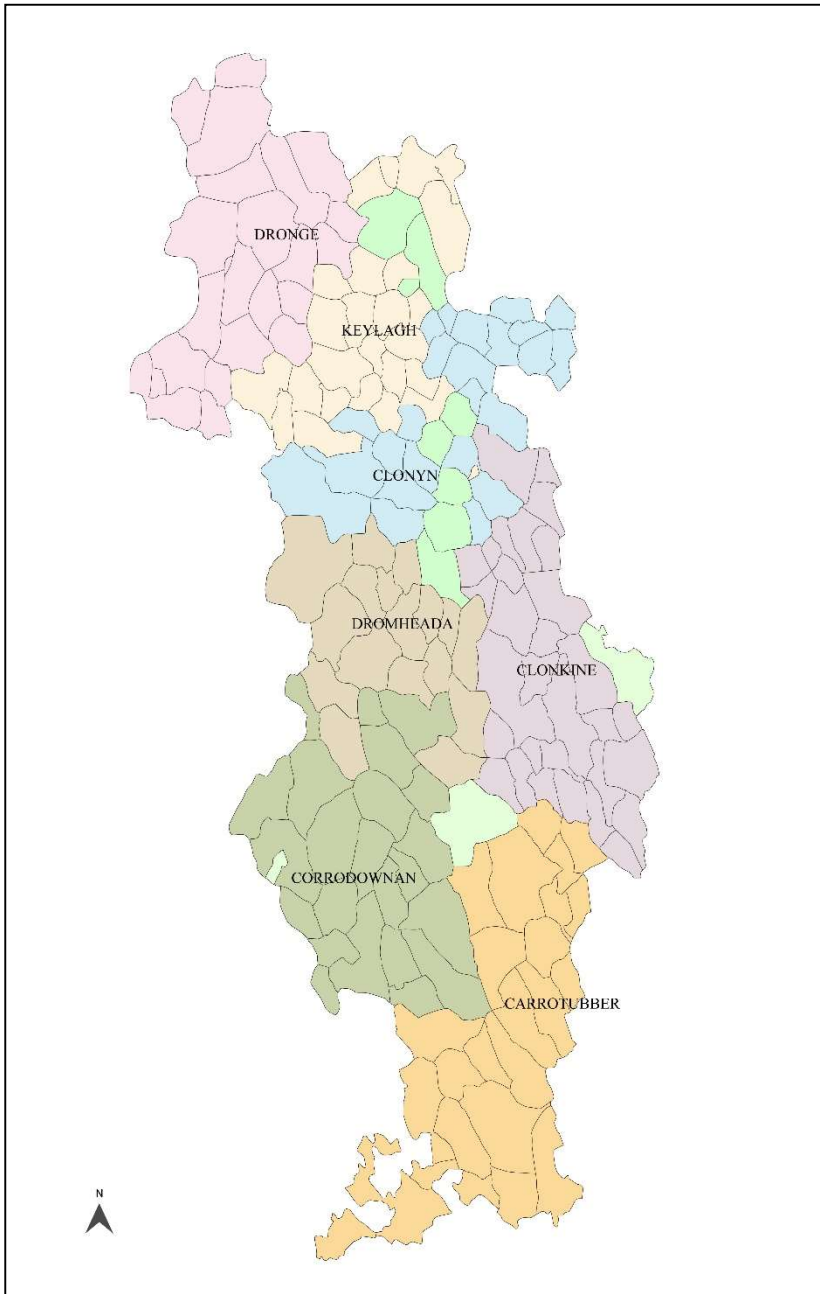


Fig 4: The Small Proportions of the Barony of Tullyhunco 2015



Fig 5: The Small Proportion of Carrotubber 1609 (See Table 1)

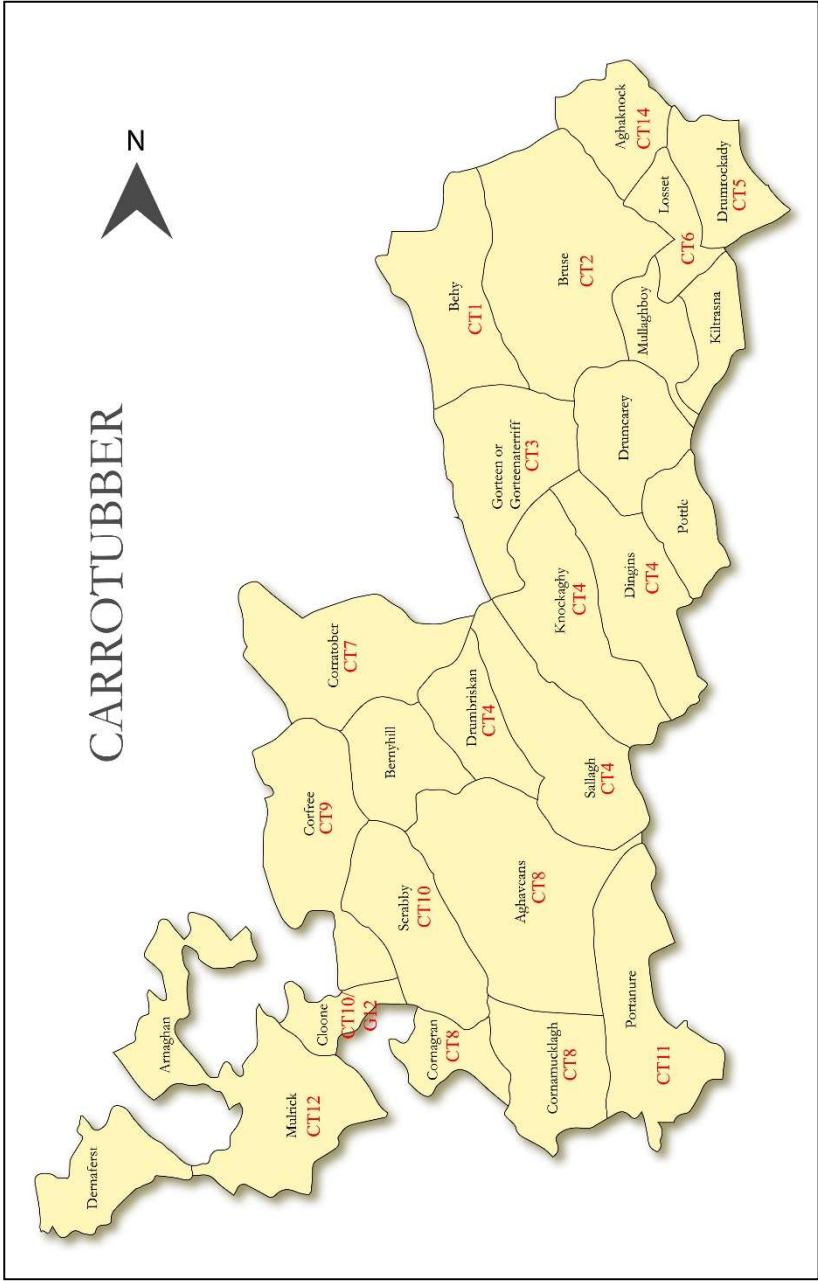


Fig 6: The Small Proportion of Carrotubber 2015 (See Table 1)

TABLE 1. CARROTUBBER TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
CT1	Behe	Behe	Behy
CT2	Bruse	Bruse	Bruse
CT3	Gartneterine	Gortneterife	Gorteen or Gorteenateriff
CT4	Sullaghwy	Sallaghy Dineyon (parcel) Dromgrieske (parcel) Knocknecachie (parcel)	Sallaghy Dingins Drumbriskan Knockaghy
CT5	Dromchachy	Dromchachy aka Drumercharie	Drumrockady
CT6	Nalosty	Nalosty aka Nalossit	Losset
CT7	Corotaber	Corratubber	Corratober
CT8	Aghauehan	Aghavahan Cormichneill (parcel) Cornebane (parcel)	Aghaveans Cornamucklagh Cornagran
CT9	Corihie	Cor-Ihy aka Carfrie	Corfree
CT10	Clonue	Clanne Skreebagh (parcel)	Cloone Scrabby
CT11	Portanure	Portennure	Portanure
CT12	Mulrucke	Mulrack	Mulrick
CT13	Sihoran	Syhoran	No matching townland
CT14	Aghaconnogho	Aghonocho aka Aghknocke	Aghaknock

TABLE 2. CORRADONAN TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
CD1	Taghcoskery	Taghecoskery aka Tecosker	Ticosker
CD2	Bronachil	Brenchill	Brankill
CD3	Dromcheihin	Dromcherin aka Coullisbrenton	Corlisbrattan
CD4	Toniltrach	Tonitrach aka Tonelitrach aka Corhonye	Corhanagh
CD5	Dromlearnny	Not listed	Drumlarney
CD6	Gartallagh	Gartollogh Kilgarve (parcel)	Gartylough Kilgarve
CD7	Farangarau	Farrangarrow	Farrangarve
CD8	Dromalta	Drommallo aka Drommalt Dromnefalla (parcel)	Drumalt Drumnawall
CD9	Kilstiami	Kilsheverin aka Cormort Dromhallagh (parcel)	Corduff or Cormore Drumhillagh
CD10	Leocke	Lecke Dromshinagh (parcel)	Lackan Drumshinny
CD11	Caronsry	Garrowneyrie or Corronarye	Corraneary
CD12	Cashill	Cashell & Creven	Castlepoles
CD13	Coridonaghe	Corridonnoghy & Aghnecrosse	Cordonaghy
CD14	Corodownan	Corrodownan	Corradownan
CD15	Dromchro	Dromchree	Drumcrow South
CD16	Drombary	Drombary	Drumberry
CD17	Aghacorran	Aghacorran & Drommaccormick	Corran
CD18	Dromgoha	Dromgoha aka Dromyough or Dromysugh	Drumyouth

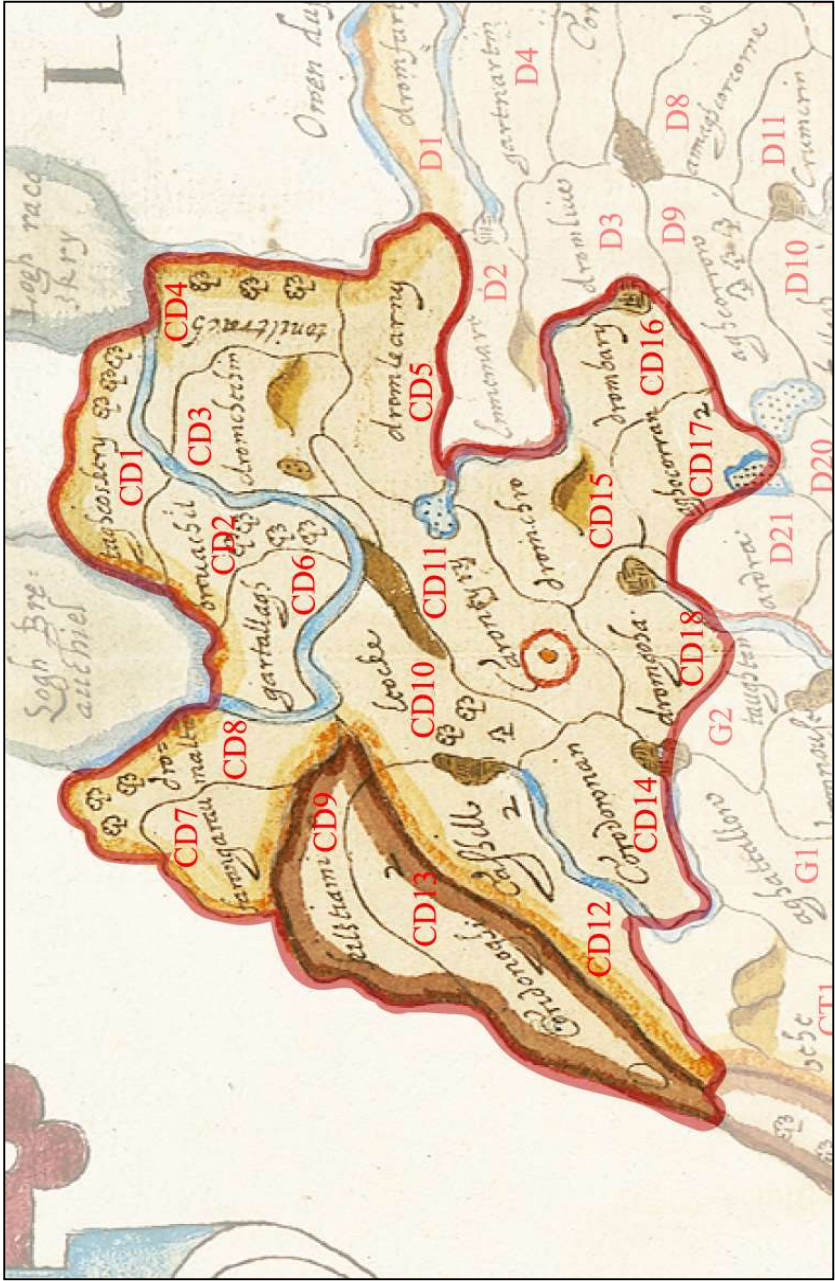


Fig 7: The Small Proportion of Corradonan 1609 (See Table 2)

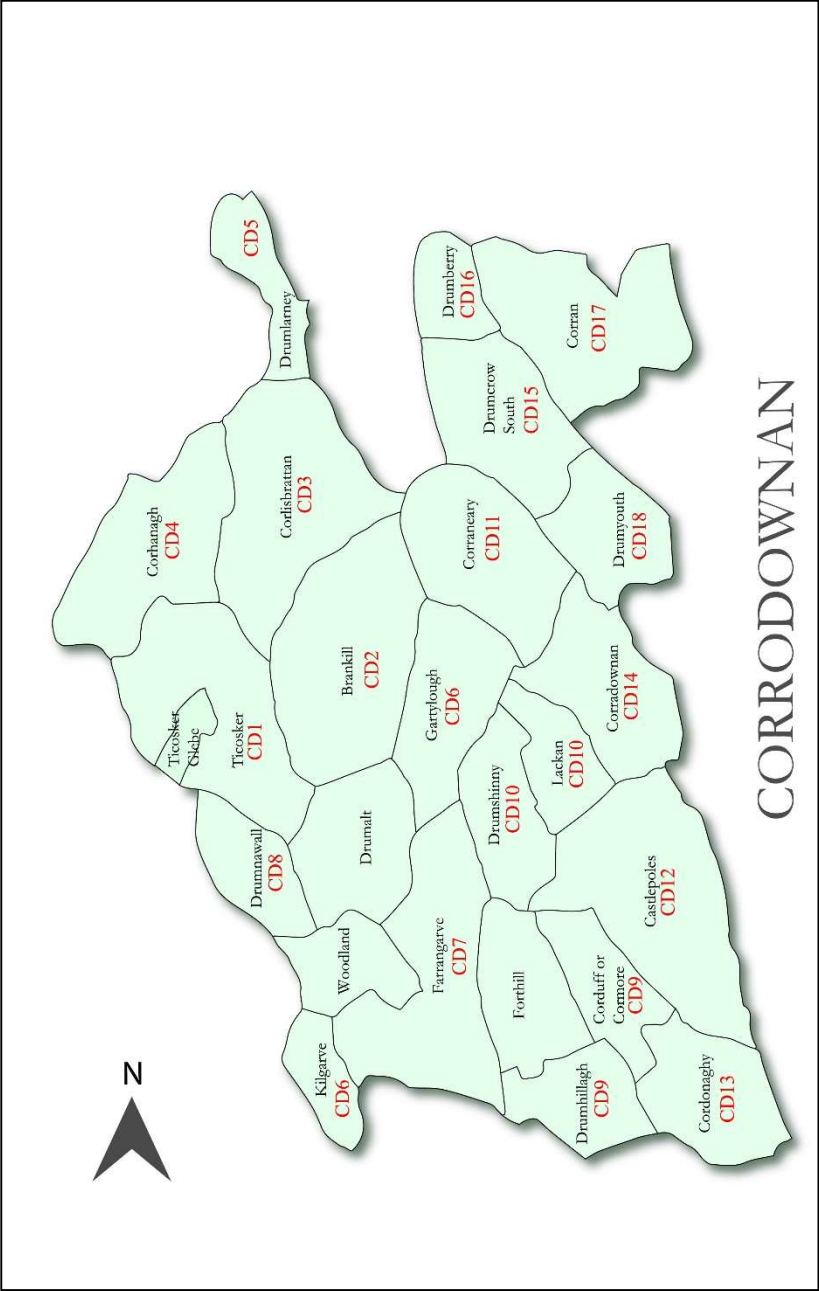


Fig 8: The Small Proportion of Corrodowan 2015 (See Table 2)

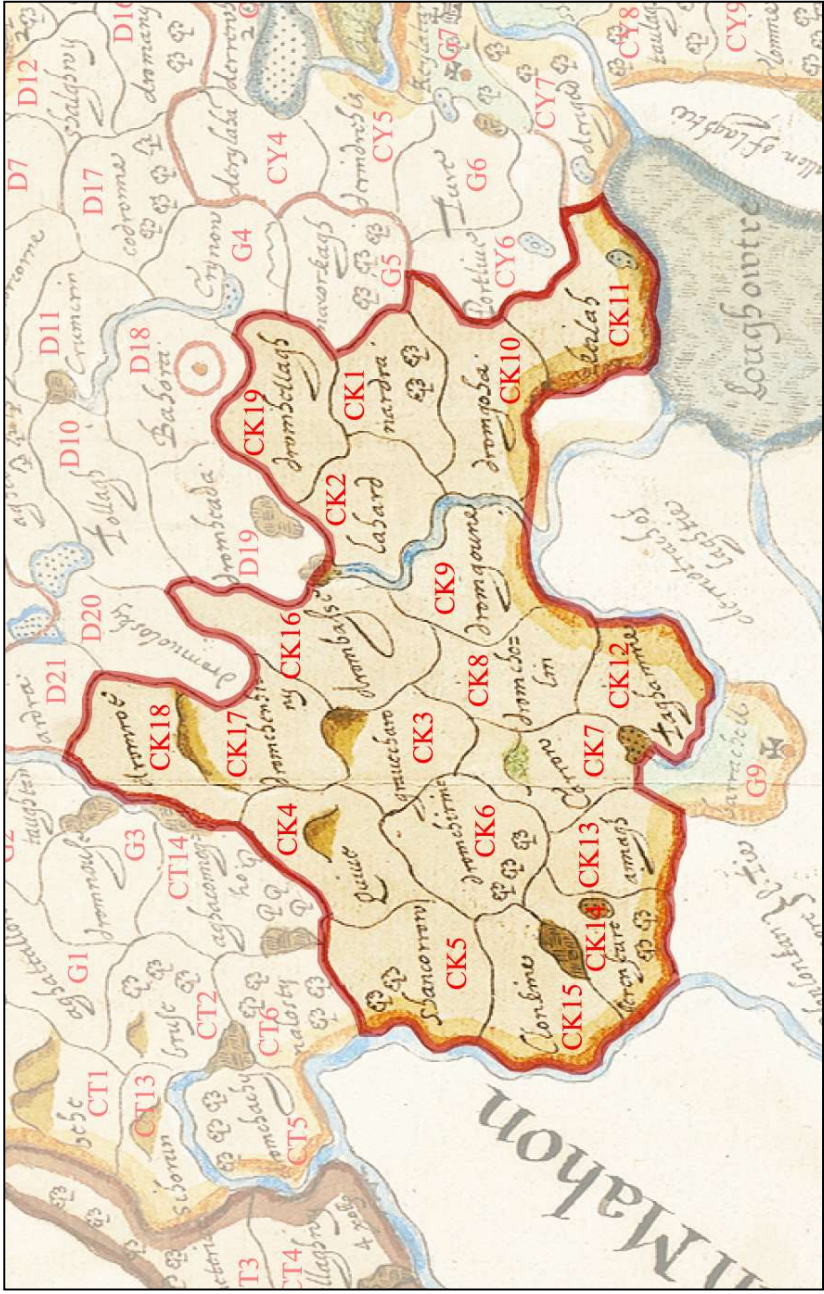


Fig 9: The Small Proportion of Clonkine 1609 (See Table 3)

TABLE 3. CLONKINE TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
CK1	Nardra	Nardra Dromonlister (parcel) Achulchie (parcel)	Ardarragh Drumconlester Aghullaghy
CK2	Lahard	Lahard	Lahard
CK3	Granecharo	Granecharoe aka Dromcone	Drumcon
CK4	Quive	Quine	Quivy & <i>Corlis?</i>
CK5	Shancorrow	Shancorroe Dromchochill(parcel) Dromchochill(parcel)	Shancor Drumcoghill Lr Drumcoghill Upr
CK6	Dromchirine	Dromchirine	Drumkeeran Beg
CK7	Carrow	Carroe aka Curre	Corr
CK8	Dromcholin	Dromchollin aka Dromwhillan	Drumcullion
CK9	Dromgoune	Dromgawne	Drumgoon
CK10	Dromgoha	Dromgoha aka Dromgo Derrinnicross (parcel)	Drumgoa Derrynacross
CK11	Keilah	Keilagh Portinnequein (parcel) Kinkeill (parcel)	Keelagh Portnaquin Kinkeel
CK12	Taghamine	Taghomine aka Gartinardoris	Gartinardress
CK13	Annagh	Annagh	Annagh
CK14	Ferenseare	Ferrenesure	Farranseer
CK15	Clonkine	Clonkeine Cornefina (parcel)	Cloggy Cornafean
CK16	Drombasse	Drombesse	Drumbess
CK17	Dromcherhiny	Dromkeirin aka Dromkirin	Drumkeeran Black Drumkeeran More
CK18	Dromroe	Dromroe	Drumroe
CK19	Dromhellagh	Dromhillagh Dromgerige (parcel)	Drumhillagh Drumgerd

TABLE 4. DROMHEADA TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
D1	Dromfart	Dromfarte aka Dromfarte	Drumhart
D2	Limemare??	Quitemore aka Quinviemare	No matching townland
	Not on map	Derrimmille	Dernaweel
	Not on map	Derrylaghan aka Derrylane	Derrylane
D3	Dromlive	Dromlife aka Dromliffe	No matching
D4	Gartnartin	Cadarin aka Gartermarten	No matching townland
D5	Laghtnafiny	Loghnafiny aka Laghnafeny	Loughnafin or Rockfield
D6	Corromaghin	Coromaghin aka Carrownaghan	Corradarren
D7	Dounarorro?	Dawnonaironagh aka Downanorow	No matching townland
D8	Amaghcarcorne	Annaghcarcran aka Anaghcorcran Drumbalean (parcel)	No matching townland Drumbullion
D9	Aghcorrow	Aghycorr aka Aghacor	Aghnacor
D10	Tollagh	Tullagh aka Tullagh	Tully
D11	Crumcrin	Corryn aka Conrin	Condry
D12	Shalghwy	Sallagwie	Sallaghan
D13	Portlaughell	Portlaghell aka Portlaghill	Portlongfield
D14	Dromchosie?	Dromeherri aka Derrerkell	No matching townland
D15	Carroutonagh	Carrawdonagh aka Carramdonagh	No matching townland
D16	Dromany	Drommany aka Dromany	Drummany
D17	Codrome	Crodram aka Crodrum Derry (parcel)	Clodrum Derry
D18	Bohora	Boheron aka DronBohora	Bohora
D19	Dromheada	Dromheadan & Tullagh aka Dromheada	Amalgamated with Tully
D20	Dromvolosky	Dromgiloskie aka Dromgoloskei	Drumkilroosk
D21	Ardra	Ardra aka Ardror	Ardra

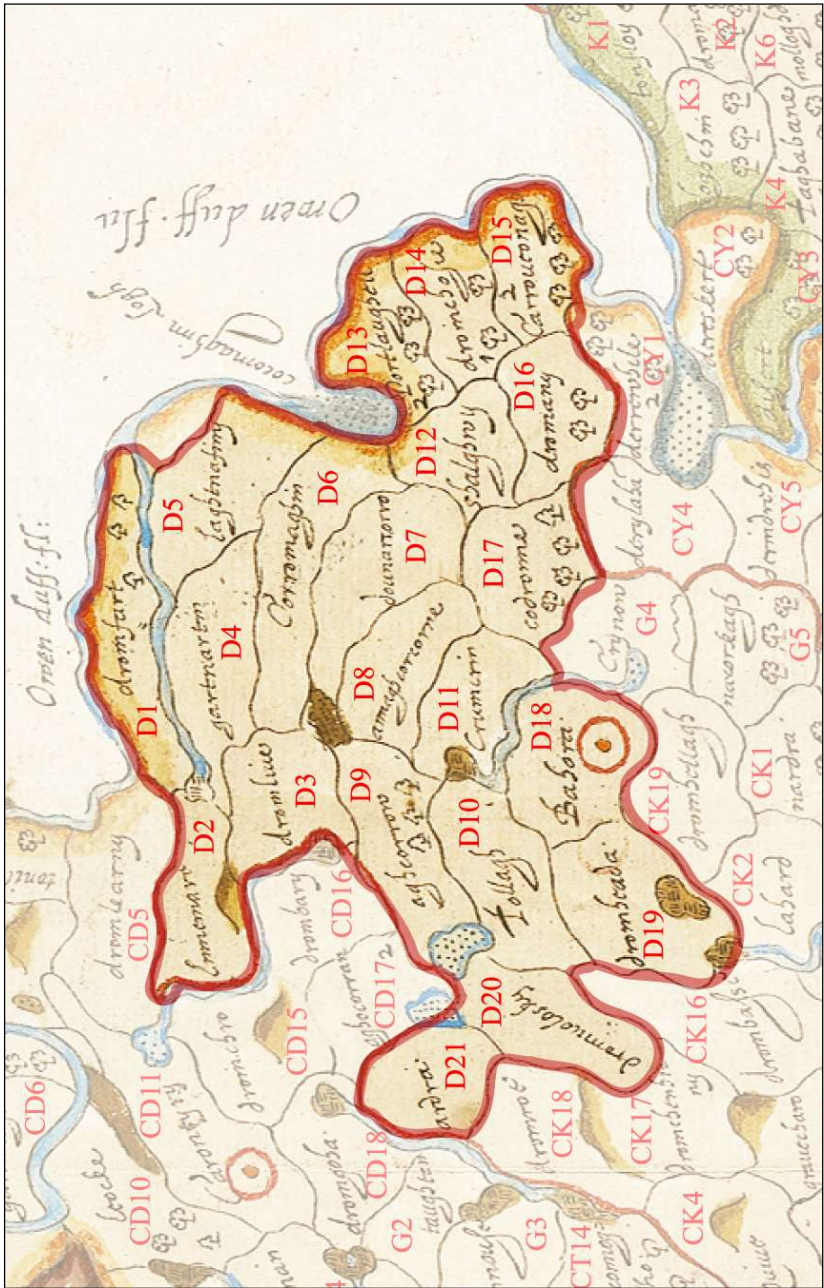


Fig 11: The Small Proportion of Dromheada 1609 (See Table 4)

Fig 11: The Small Proportion of Dromheada 1609 (See Table 4)

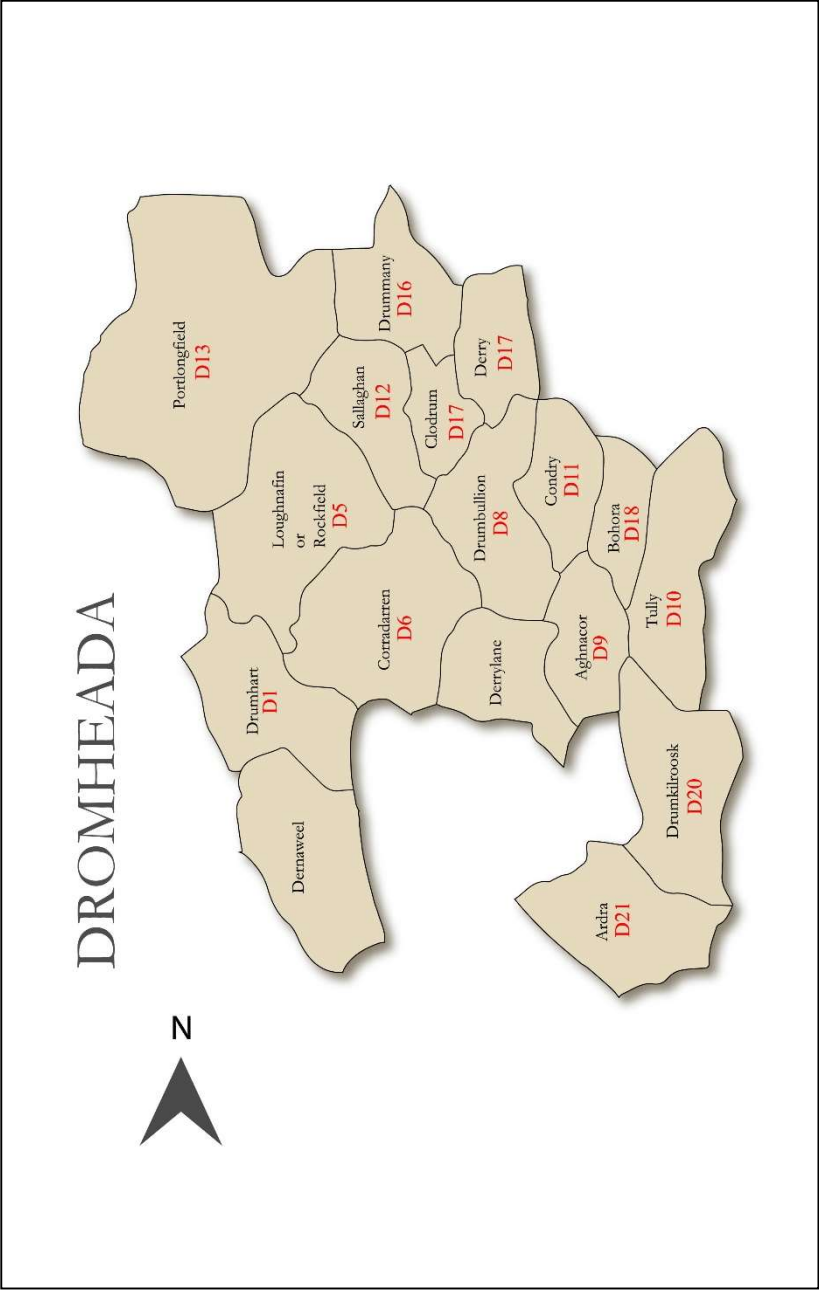


Fig 12: The Small Proportion of Dromheada 2015 (See Table 4)

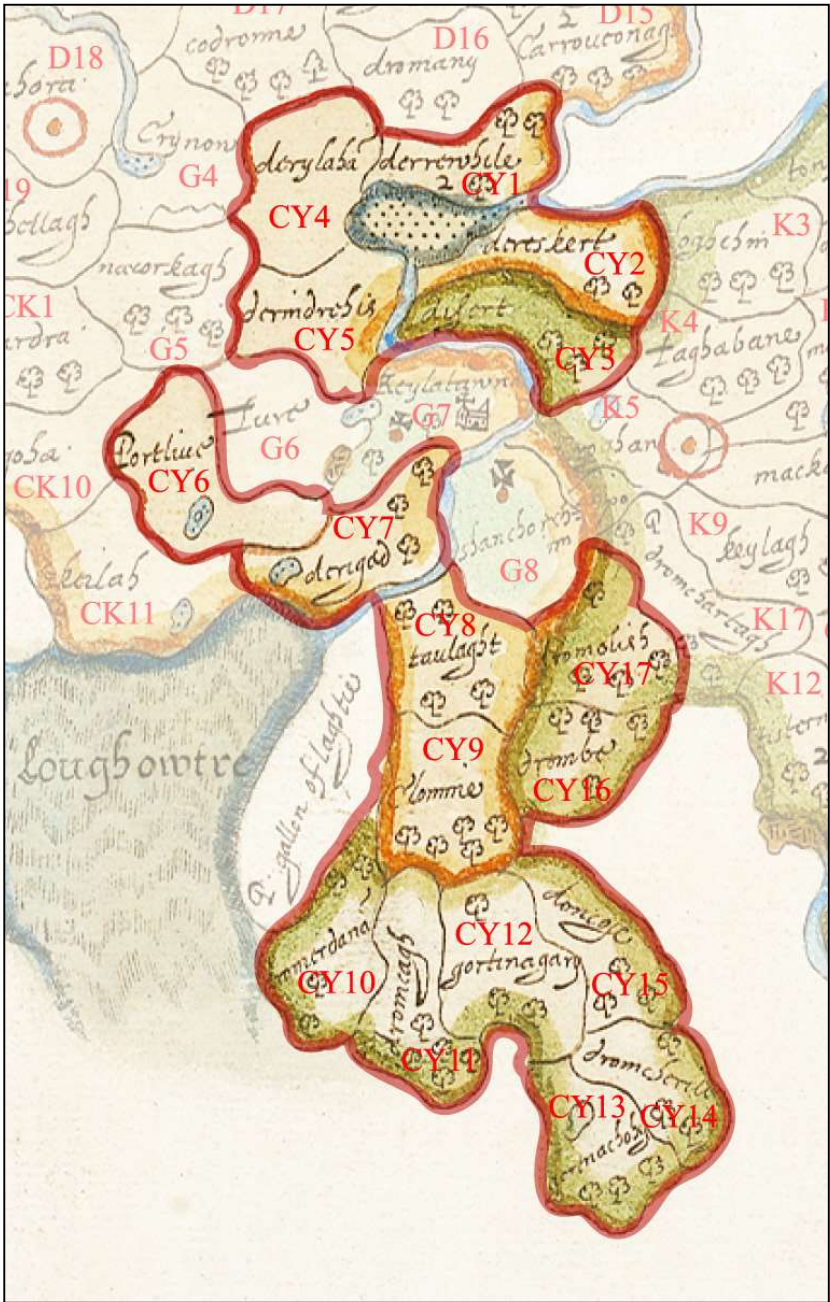


Fig 13: The Small Proportion of Clonyn 1609 (See Table 5)

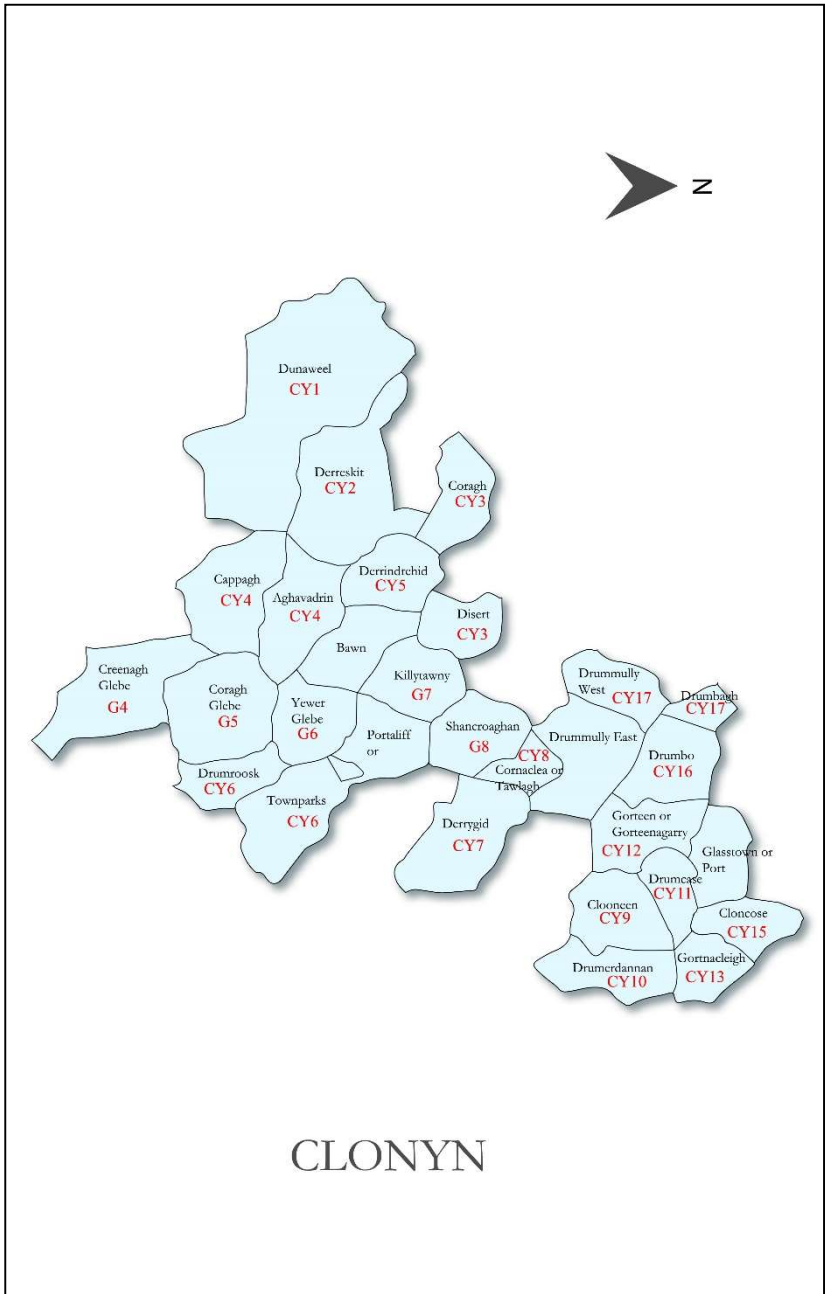


Fig 14: The Small Proportion of Clonyn 2015 (See Table 5)

TABLE 5. CLONYN TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
CY1	Derrenhile	Derryweila aka Derreweill	Dunaweel
CY2	Dereskert	Dereeskeart	Derreskit
CY3	Disort	Disert Corrach (parcel)	Disert Coragh
CY4	Derylaha	Derrylaghin aka Aghavadrin Cappaghe (parcel)	Aghavadin Cappagh
CY5	Derindrehis	Derrindrehide aka Derrindraith	Derrindrehid
CY6	Portlive	Portlive aka Portiluffe Dromrusk (parcel)	Portaliff Drumroosk
CY7	Derigad	Derriged	Derrygid
CY8	Taulaght	Tawlaght	Tawlagh or Cornaclea
CY9	Clonine	Clonyn aka Taghleagh	Clooneen
CY10	Dromerdana	Dromerdavan aka Dromerdennan	Drumerdannan
CY11	Dromcagh	Drumrath aka Dromcha	Drumcase
CY12	Gortinagary	Gortinagary	Gorteenagarry
CY13	Gerinachahy	Gortinacloghy	Gortinacleigh
CY14	Dromcherile	Dromcherill	No matching townland
CY15	Cloncose	Cloncose	Cloncose
CY16	Drombe	Drombo	Drumbo
CY17	Dromolish	Dromoligh aka Drumwillies Drombeach (parcel)	Drummully Drumbagh
CY18 K17	Dromchartagh	Dromcartagh	Drumcartagh or Diamond Hill (1/12)

TABLE 6. KEYLAGH TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
K1	Tonfloy	Tonelby aka Toynelodabraranie	Tonaloy
K2	Dromany Slut Edward	Dourany aka Dromany Dromgony (parcel)	Drummany Drumgoohy
K3	Loghchin	Laghin aka Raghin Dromchroe (parcel)	Laheen Drumcrow North
K4	Taghabane	Teighabane aka Taghabane Mackeif (parcel)	Aghabane Makief
K5	Croghan	Croghan aka Craghan Dromisklin (parcel) Mullaghnemullin (parcel)	Croaghan or Coolnashinny Druminiskill Mullaghmullen
K6	Mollaghdone	Nullaghdow aka Mullaghdan	Mullaghdoo
K7	Aghnacrinie	Aghadruvie aka Aghnacrevie	Aghnacreevy
K8	Mackan	Mockane aka Mackan	Mackan
K9	Keylagh	Keylough aka Keydagh	Keilagh
K10	Clonkine	Clonkenie aka Clonkin	Clonkeen
K11	Clarhagh	Clovagh aka Conla	Claragh
K12	Listernan	Listernan aka Lysternan	Listernan
K13	Kilnagros	Killingrosse aka Kyllnagrosse	Kilnacross
K14	Tughtreagh	Tutreagh aka Tooterenigh	No matching townland
K15	Cartomny	Carontonie aka Carrotoney	Carn
K16	Keilnagrahan	Kilnagrahan aka Clagh...incomplete	Killygreagh
K17	Dromchartagh	Dromartragh aka Dromcartagh	Drumcartagh or Diamondhill (11/12)
K18	Drommion	Dromyna	Drumminnion



Fig 16: The Small Proportion of Keylagh 2015 (See Table 6)

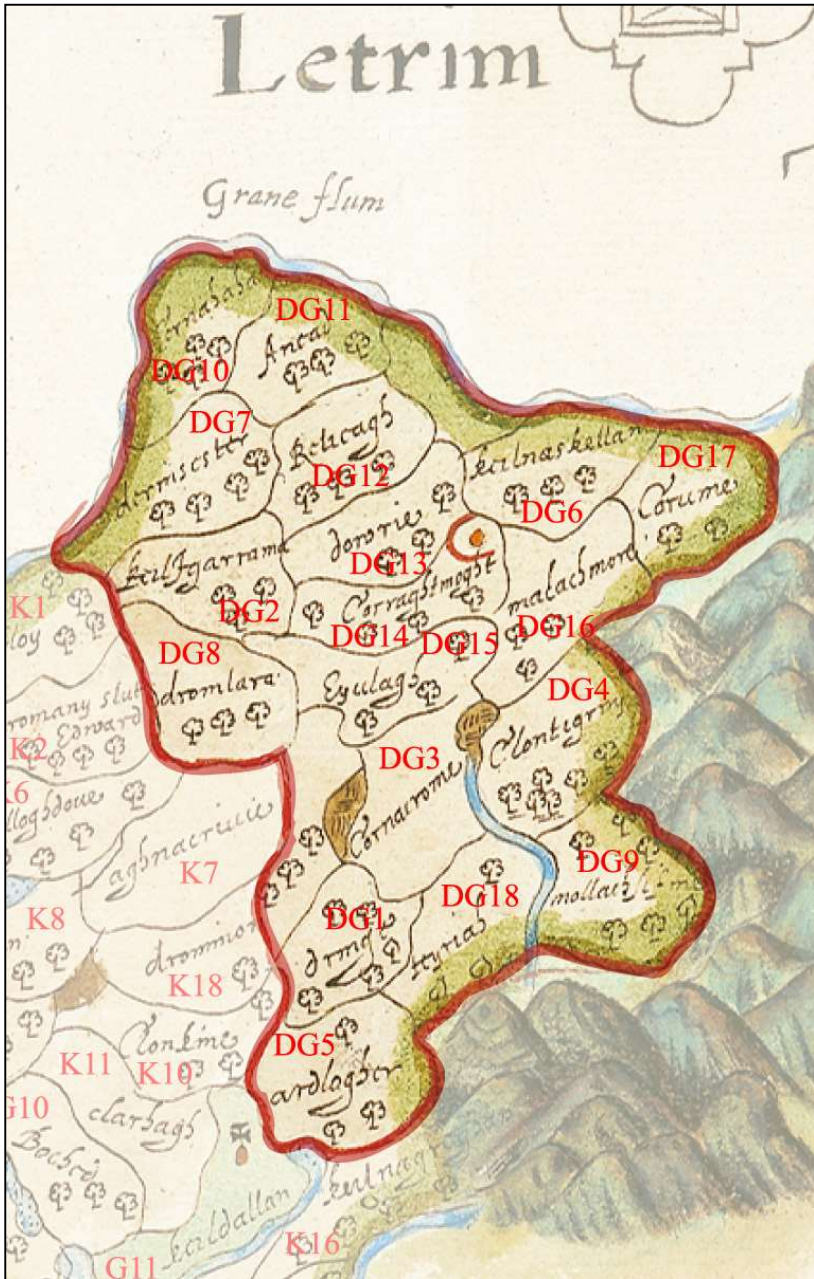


Fig 17: The Small Proportion of Dronge 1609 (See Table 7)



Fig 18: The Small Proportion of Dronge 2015 (See Table 7)

TABLE 7. DRONGE TOWNLANDS

Ref	1609 Map	1629 Inquisition	Current Name
DG1	Dringe	Dronge	Dring
DG2	Keilfgarrama	Killegarnan	Killygorman
DG3	Cornacrome	Carnecrum	Cornacrum
DG4	Clontigriny	Clontegregonie	Clontygrigny
DG5	Ardlogher	Ardlogher	Ardlougher
DG6	Keilnaskellan	Killeneskellan	Kiltynaskellan
DG7	Dernisester	Derranlester	Derrinlester
DG8	Dromlara	Dromlara	Drumlarah
DG9	Mollachsifme?		
DG10	Cornahaha	Cornehae Corneskear (parcel)	Cornahaia Cornasker
DG11	Anead		Ned
DG12	Relieagh		Raleagh
DG13	Dowrie		Doogary
DG14	Corraghtmaght	Corraghtmaght	Coraghmuck
DG15	Eyulagh	Aghowleg & Aghemore?	Evlagh Beg & Evlagh More
DG16	Malachmore		Mullaghmore
DG17	Corume		Callaghs or possibly Cormeen
DG18	Ayriah?		Possibly Aghaweenagh

TABLE 8. GLEBE LANDS

Ref	1609 Map	Ecclesiastical Register 1626	Current Townland Name
G1	Aghattallon	Aghetellowe	Corranea Glebe
G2	Taughtan	Toughton	Corranea Glebe
G3	Dromnouse	Dromnouse	Corranea Glebe
G4	Crynow	Crenowe	Creenagh Glebe
G5	Nacorkagh	Nakerkagh	Coragh Glebe
G6	Ture	Ture	Yewer Glebe
G7	Keylatawn ✕	Not listed	Killytawny
G8	Shanchorchin ✕	Shancroaghan ¹	Shancroaghan
G9	Barrachoil ✕	Marchill ¹	Marahill
G10	Boched	Boched	Bocade Glebe
G11	Keildallan ✕	Kildallan	Kildallan
G12/CT10	Clonue	Clone	Cloone

¹ Philip O'Connell, *The Cavan Inquisition of 1609* (The Breifny Antiquarian Society's Journal, Vol III, p. 373 1934)