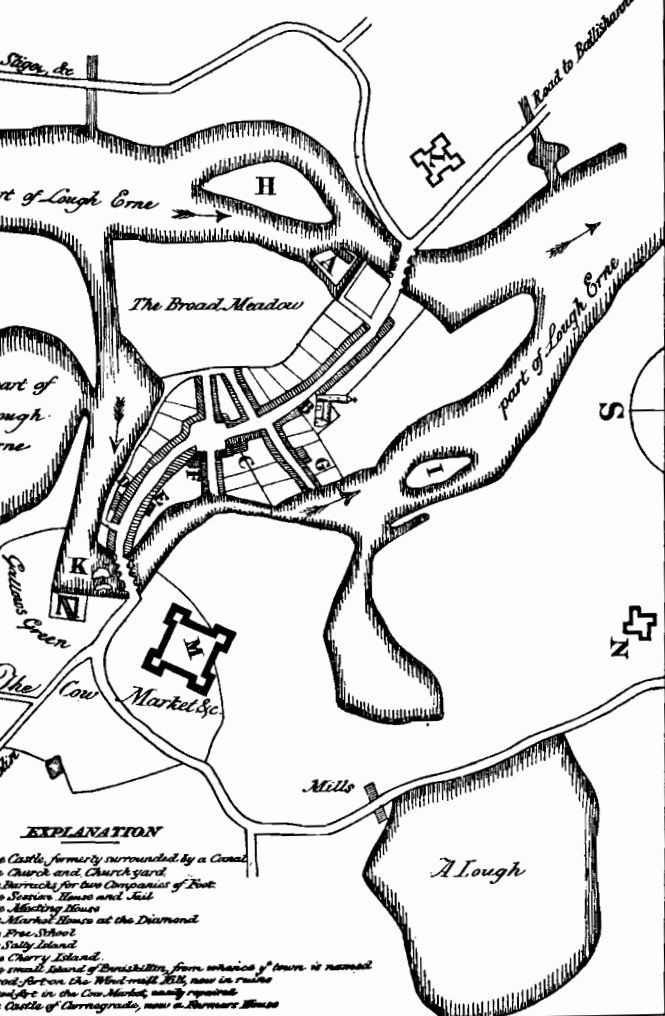


The Dart-end of the Arrows point out the way of Current sets



**EXPLANATION**

a Castle formerly surrounded by a Canal  
 Church and Churchyard  
 Barracks for two Companies of Foot  
 a Tavern House and Jail  
 a Meeting House  
 a Market House at the Diamond  
 a Precinct  
 a Ferry Island  
 a small Island of Ballyshannon, from entrance of town, is named  
 and for on the West wall 20th, now in ruins  
 and for on the East Market, nearly repaired  
 Castle of Carrigrohane, now a Barracks House

Inniskillen in 1688 as outlined in 1750.

[Frontispiece

# THE HISTORY of ENNISKILLEN

WITH REFERENCES TO SOME

## MANORS IN CO. FERMANAGH

AND OTHER LOCAL SUBJECTS,

BY

W. COPELAND TRIMBLE,

Author of the Historical Records of the 27th Inniskilling Regiment, and Lyrics of Lough Erne; Justice of the Peace, President of the Irish Associated Press; Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.

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WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

ENNISKILLEN :

Printed and Published by William Trimble,

1920

v.2

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PREFACE TO VOLUME II.

THIS Volume of the History of Enniskillen continues the relation of its development, and its experiences during the Commonwealth and the Revolution. At this period the country was in a very disturbed state, and its condition was described by Lord Marendon in the course of a Letter of 1686 to Lord Rochester in a passage which it is well to quote, as showing the actual condition of the country. He stated that

within a few miles of Dublin he saw miserable hovels, where dwelt half-naked savages, and the aboriginal peasantry were almost in a savage state. Their underclothing was home-made, roughly spun, and woven from wool or from native flax. A long greze mantle covered their bodies, such as Spencer had described a century previously. Their food was of the poorest description, and consisted of badly ground corn and potatoes, which were then

## Enniskillen.

Enniskillen! fam'd island of story;  
A port of refuge, illumined with glory;  
When danger's dark day flashed forth leaders of men,  
Who conquered in conflict again and again.

Enniskillen! O name of renown thro' the world  
Wherever our empire's broad flag be unfurl'd!  
By the bivouac watch, beneath sultriest noons,  
See thy bold Fusillers and thy dashing Dragoons!

How attested enthron'd like a queen of the wave,  
With the Erne in its beauty thy footstool to lave;  
Surround'd by hills in a mantle of green,  
And woodland and mountain enriching the scene:

'Tis music, each sound—ev'ry stir on thy street,  
Where the troops gaily tread and the martial drums beat!  
Thy castle, thy church, thy old Fort we adore,  
Encumbered with child-laden mem'ries of yore.

And our loved ones—Ah, hush! well may the tear start!  
From them what can sunder the sorrow-riv'n heart?  
Our life's early passion, our manhood's full bloom,  
Lay there, with our dead, in the embrace of the tomb!

They, too, gave thee homage, who rest by thy side:  
In death as in life, with thee they abide:  
And thy children, on far foreign field or the deep,  
Share one passionate hope—that with thee they may sleep.

May there to repose, while the zephyr above  
Wafts the carol of lark, or the coo of the dove;  
And the bells from the steeple swing out their sweet chime  
In days when to live was a poem sublime—

May there to lie, while the bugle will echo once more  
Along the borders of Erne's elysian shore,  
And the voices of kindred float over our grave  
On the isle of the free—the proud home of the brave.

## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

### VOLUME I.

On page 21, line 21, after John Graydon and Elizabeth, his wife, add "and the Rev. Andrew Story Young and Mary Anne, his wife," who obtained a fourth portion of the estate. The last mentioned pair had an only child, who was married to Mr. Geo. C. Cowell, in 1836, and the only surviving issue of that marriage is the Very Rev. George Young Cowell, who lately retired from the Deanery of Kildare, and now resides at 14 Ely Place, Dublin.

### VOLUME II.

On page 394, second line of paragraph, read James II. for James I.  
The Rev. Chas. Grierson, Dean of Belfast, has, since page 415 was printed, been elevated to the bishoprick of Down, Connor, and Dromore.  
The figures denoting page 520 have been accidentally transposed during the printing; and on page 585, read LXV. for LV.

### THE HUMPHRYS OF DROMARD AND CLAREVIEW.

Page 613—The Humphrys attained in 1689 were from Dromard, Kesh. The first Humphrys to come to Ireland and who had lands in County Fermanagh in 1638, was Thomas Humphrys of Holbrook, in County of Suffolk, afterwards of the City of Dublin, Esq., the second son of Charles Humphrys of Rishangles, in County of Suffolk. This Thomas Humphrys was tenth in direct line from Sir Peter Humfrey (no record of name spelt Humphrys till after 1600, though it was spelt in various other ways according to the fancy of the writer at the moment) of Cirencester in County of Gloucestershire. The second son (Thomas) of the seventh generation married a Suffolk heiress, and was great grandfather of the Thomas who founded the Irish branch. This latter (Thomas) right to the family Coat of Arms (as in Irish Landed Gentry) and his relationship to Charles Humphrys of Rishangles is certified to by William Camden Clarenceux, King of Arms, and Thomas Preston, (Ulster) King of Arms, dated 6th January, 1638, from this Thomas the descent runs as follows:—

Thomas H., of Tullynagin, County Fermanagh, also of Drumcose and Dromard in 1660, who married a Miss Nisbett of County Donegal, succeeded by his son, William H., of Drumconly, by Lisnaskea, Dromard, Dromore and many other lands in County Fermanagh. He built the mansion house at Dromard, and died there in 1685. He married Margaret, daughter of William, third son of Christopher Irvine of Castle Irvine, and niece of Sir Gerard Irvine, Bart., of Ireland, and of Col. Irvine. Initials of self and wife were on mantel piece in dining room at Dromard. Succeeded by son, Thomas H., who married Mary, daughter of Christopher Irvine of Castle Irvine, succeeded by his son, William H.; succeeded by his son, Christopher H., who married Maria, daughter of Roland Beatty, of Tullacohick, County Fermanagh; succeeded by his son, Christopher H., the last Humphrys of Dromard, which passed to the Archdales of Castle Archdale and now belongs to Mr. George Archdale, brother of Col. Archdale of Castle Archdale. This Christopher's son obtained Clareview by marriage. This line is extinct except for the three daughters of Robert Humphrys, who now live at Clareview.

Christopher's brother William was the founder of the Ballyhaise branch and was great grandfather of the present Brigadier General C. V. Humphrys.

The head of the family now is Major Nugent Humphrys, of Ballyhaise, who is nephew of Brig. Gen. C. V. Humphrys, and 20th in succession to Sir Peter Humfrey.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### MAJOR ARTHUR NOBLE OF DERRY FAME.

Since this volume was put into type the following inscription has been sent to me as a copy of the wording on the grave stone of Major Arthur Noble (see page 521, &c.) at Aghalurcher, near Lisnaskea, except that in some cases the letters T, H. and E are connected, the upright stem of one letter being used for the side of another:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF  
MAG<sup>R</sup> ARTHUR NOBLE WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE  
29 DAY OF AUGUST 1731  
AGED 77 IT IS REMARKD  
HE WAS LOYAL ACTIUE AN  
D CORRAGIOVS IN THE LATE  
REULVTISIN DEFENDING  
LONDONDERRY IN 1689 AND  
IN STORMING THE FORT OF  
THUMOUTH AT LIMERICK  
WICH RESTORED Y<sup>E</sup> PROTE  
STANT CAUSE UNDER THE  
GLORIOVS K.W. OF HAPPY  
MEMORY



# HISTORY OF ENNISKILLEN.

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## VOLUME II.

---

### CHAPTER XXVII.

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#### THE COMMONWEALTH.

Charles I. was beheaded on the 30th of March, and on the 15th of March of the same year Cromwell was appointed Governor of Ireland, but in the years between the Rebellion of 1641 and the coming of Cromwell, many events had taken place at Enniskillen, of which we can only obtain brief notices, and not a connected narrative.

The wave of Puritanical reform spread from England to Ireland. Charles had quarrelled with the Short Parliament, and the Long Parliament had resolved to overthrow Prelacy, and to establish what they considered a more Scriptural form of Church government. The celebrated Archbishop Ussher, of Down, had tried to unite Episcopacy and

Presbyterianism in a common form of Protestantism, and had failed. The Parliament in London passed a Bill for the abolition of Prelacy, and summoned the famous Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1643 (Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Independents), which formulated the Larger and Shorter Catechism.

Then followed the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant, whose main heads, as briefly described by Rev. Thos. Hamilton, were—

1. The preservation of the Reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, the reformation of religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the Word of God and the example of the best Reformed Churches; and the bringing of the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, Confession of Faith, form of church government, Directory for Worship, and catechizing.

2. The extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness.

3. The preservation of the rights and privileges of the Parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdoms, and the preservation and defence of the King's Majesty's person and authority, and the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms.

4. The discovery of such as have been or shall be incendiaries, malignants, or evil instruments, by hindering the reformation of religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the kingdoms from the other.

5. The maintenance of peace between the kingdoms.

6. The assistance and defence of all who should enter into the League and Covenant.

People banded themselves in Ulster to sign the Covenant, and amongst Royalists who signed it in Ulster in 1643-44, was Colonel Sir William Cole, of Enniskillen. Sir George Monroe,\* one of the Royalist

\* When the Scots Parliament united with the English Parliament to send troops to aid the King in suppressing the Irish rebellion, Major-General

made Lord President of Connaught, had brought Scottish troops over to Ulster, and some of them were stationed at Enniskillen, for, as we have seen in a letter of Owen O'Neill's\* to the Marquis of Ormonde, (see Chapter XX.) Lord Deputy, who held the fort for King Charles, that Sir William Cole and the Scots of Enniskillen had taken the Castle of Crevinish in the countie of Fermanagh, and all the arms that was therein, together with a prey of 120

Apparently the old practice of the Irish Chiefs in making raids on one another, was not forgotten, and the raid on the Castle [Crevinish], held by Rory Maguire, of 1641 fame, was deemed to be lawful.

There was more of it, because we read in another letter of Owen O'Neill's to the Lord Deputy of the 4th February, 1643-4—

I made bould to certifie your honour howe the garrison of Enniskillin have by way of preyes taken from the Irish inhabitants of this county of Fermanagh the number of 300 wherein I can get noe satisfaction from Sir William Cole although I often in a frindly maner requested him to do so.

Sir William Cole's reply seems to have been to that point. The townsfolk, he said, were in great want for food, their lands having been for the most part seized by the native Irish, "a little castle called Crevinish, then, and now detained by Rory Maguire, only held."

It is not easy for the Man in the Street to-day

\* Owen Roe was sent over with about 2,500 men, and landed at Carrickfergus on the 15th April, 1642-3.

The Irish leader was the son of Art Mac Baron O'Neill, brother of the Earl of Tyrone, and for this reason Owen Roe was sometimes called Owen Roe. He had seen service in the Spanish service as Don Eugenio, and became colonel of Henry O'Neill's Irish regiment in Flanders.

to comprehend the tangle of the time, for as Carlyle put it—"There are Catholics of the Pale demanding freedom of religion under my Lord This and my Lord That. There are Old-Irish Catholics under Pope's Nuncios, under Abba O'Teague, of the excommunications, and Owen Roe O'Neill demanding not religious freedom only, but what we now call "Repeal of the Union," and unable to agree with Catholics of the English Pale. Then there are Ormonde Royalists, of the Episcopalian and mixed creeds, strong for King without covenant, Ulster and other Presbyterians strong for King *and* Covenant; and lastly, Michael Jones and the Commonwealth of England, who want neither King nor covenant."

Sir Charles Coote had carried his war into Connaught, and he looked for help from Sir William Cole. Sir William tells the story of one encounter, in which he fought against Rory Maguire, in a letter of 1645; and reprinted in Hill's Montgomery Manuscripts:—

Sir William Cole, upon Sunday morning November 23, received a letter from Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, who, to satisfye his Lordship's desires, commanded his Troop to march unto him, to be at Sligo on Thursday night 27 November to join in some expedition, by his Lordship's orders, against the Rebels in that Province.

The greatest part of his Troop with their horses, were then in the Island of Baawe [Boa], 16 miles Northward from Iniskilline, who, upon his notice, did march away upon Monday 24 November together with almost all the foot-soldiers of companies of his Regiment, that quartered with their cattle and many of the cows of Iniskilline, in that Island, unto Bellashanone\* which was their place of rendezvous.

\* The borough of Ballyshannon (or Baleshannan), was incorporated by a Charter of King James I., granted in the tenth year of his reign (1613 March). It was then a village.

The Title of the Corporation was "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and

The Cornet of that Troop, upon Tuesday, 25 November, with about 70 horsemen, marched from Iniskilline Westward of Lough Erne, with resolution to lodge that night, by the way, within 15 miles of Sligo. But a little falling, altered their determination, and so took their way to Bellashanone without appointment,—God, in his providence, directing them thither, where, as soon as they got their horses shod, they were still hastening towards the whither sundry of their foot-companies aforesaid on horseback rid before them.

And a great part of the Troop were advanced as far as Baawe, where the Alarm overtook them, with orders to resist the Enemy, to the number of four or five hundred men of Owen Mac Arte's Army, under the command of several Captains, led by Roury MacGuire in chief, who, on Wednesday morning, 26 November, being provided with two of our own boats by the treachery of one Bryan Barran and others of our bosom snakes protected synons, entered the said Island of Baawe at the South end of it, where they were burning, spoiling, preying their goods, wherein they were assisted, even to the stripping naked of all our women, and carrying and taking theirs and our still absent soldiers' provisions, victuals, and arms, away.

That party of our Horsemen speedily returning to Bellashanone, whence, with the Cornet, the rest of the said Troop, some of the Foot-soldiers on horseback, and Captain

of the Borough of Ballyshannon." The Corporation consisted of a Portreeve, twelve free burgesses and the commonalty.

The Portreeve was elected annually on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and the Free Burgesses, or the major part of them, from among the Free Burgesses, and held his office for one year from the ensuing Michaelmas day, and until another Portreeve should be chosen. In case of the death of the Portreeve within his year of office, a Portreeve was to be chosen by the Free Burgesses and Commonalty.

The Free Burgesses were elected for life, but were removable by the Portreeve and the major part of the free burgesses. The charter directed that, in case of a vacancy, when a vacancy occurred, should be elected by the Portreeve and free burgesses from the better and most honest of the Free Burgesses of the borough.

The Commonalty, according to the charter, consisted of all inhabitants of the borough, and such and so many other men as the portreeve and free burgesses for the time being should admit into the freedom of the borough.

The Portreeve was required to take the Oath of Supremacy, and the Oath of a due fulfilment of the duties of his office.

The charter created a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction within the borough, to the amount of five marks, £5 6s 8d.

The charter also gave the corporation a power of making bye-laws; of a Guild of Merchants; and of appointing two Serjeants at Mace, and two inferior offices; and required that of these functionaries, as well as the free burgess, should take the oath well and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

The Portreeve was, by the charter, Clerk of the Market; and it prohibited any person from exercising that office within the borough.

The charter sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons, elected by the Portreeve and free burgesses.

John Follriott, accompanied with as many horsemen as he could make, hastened towards the North-end of that Island, which is distant from the South-end thereof three English miles. But the Enemy having driven the Prey of cows, horses, and mares, forth at the South-end, our Horsemen, with Captain Follriott\* followed by Termon-Castle, [Termon Magrath] whence they marched through very inaccessible woods and bogs in the night, to the Cash [Kesh], distant 16 miles from Bellashanny, being the first place that they could guide themselves by the track of the Enemy and Prey, which they still pursued to Lowtherstowne, where, overtaking them in the morning of 27 November, 1645, about one o'clock, their Trumpet sounding a charge, they followed it home so resolutely that after a fierce confliction, in a short time they routed the Enemy, and had the execution of them for a mile and a half, slew many of them in the place, rescued most part of their Prey, recovered their own soldiers who were then the Enemy's prisoners, with some of the Rebels' Knapsacks to boot.

Which sudden and unexpected flight did so amaze Owen Mac Arte and his Army, consisting of about 2,000 foot and 200 horse, as prisoners do inform, who, after they had made their bravado on the top of a hill within a mile of Iniskilline, in the evening of November 28, to keep the town from issueing forth to resist or stay the Prey, encamped that night at Ballenamallaght, within four miles of this town, that they all in a most fearfull and confused manner ran

\* Captain Henry Follriott [a servitor], was recommended as an undertaker in February, 1608-9 by the Lord Deputy in a letter to the King, in which Sir Arthur Chichester said—"Sir Henry Follriott having purchased the Abbey of Assheroe of Mr. Auditor Gofton, and Bellicoe of some other patentee, was suitor for the castle of Ballyshaunon and Bundrowes, with their adjoining lands, which generally lie between the two castles now named, and which, with the castles, he recommends in fee farm to Follriott." Sir Henry became Baron Follriott of Ballyshannon in 1619, and the title became extinct at the death of his grandson, the third Lord Follriott in 1726.

Sir Henry obtained a grant of 1,500 acres to form the Manor of Drumchine or Drumkeen, in Co. Fermanagh, around the present Ballinamallard. The tates mentioned in the grant are—Coolecurragh, Sydcher [Sydare], Ciniartiuleigh [Kingartnaleague], Sairy, Drumkyn, Deumroonagh, Dromeyne, Clynaghdy, Coolecanana, Killigh [Killee], Kildrume, Cowlauagh, Killysmittle [Killymittin], Rosscorr, Dromcune, Ardglea, Relaghe, Currye, Knockmawéal [Knockmowl], and Drumcoilin, at £12 a year rent to the King.

Lord Follriott exchanged two tates of his own lands in Donegal, Coolegarron and Coolecorgh, with Mr. Thomas Barton, who had got the Manor of Drumynchiu with Drumurer, Sylann, Farnaugh, Baraugh, and half of the half quarter of Sydaugher. Lord Follriott also purchased from Shane McGilpatrick Mc Gregor, gent., two tates, Roch and Killbrassill, mesring on the lands of Sir William Cole, and Capt. Roger Atkinson, on the south and south-east, and from towlands in the barony of Lurg being part of abbey Assaroe church lands. Lord Follriott demised the whole of the Manor of Newporton and grange of Killerna to Sir Wm. Cole, and Sir Robert King for his (Follriott's) use during his life, and after his death for the use of Lady Anne Follriott, and after her death for his legitimate offspring.

to the Mountains, so vehemently scared and affrighted, their van thought their own rear were my Troops, and their rear likewise imagined those that escaped by flight from Lowtherstown, to have been also my party that pursued them. Whereby their mantles, clothes, and all that could be an impediment to a more speedy flight, were cast upon the ground and left behind them. And so continued until they fled the Mountain of Slewbagha into the county of Monaghan, where they are quartered upon the county of Monaghan, which lies from Arthur Blaney's house, and from Arthur Duffe, near the Town of Monaghan, all along to the Mountain of Slewbagha, consisting of the banished Inhabitants of Tyrone, Monaghan, and Louth.

My Troop returned with Captain Follriott in safety, and I find be Godd, without hurt of man or beast, save one of Lieutenant Edward Grahame's that was shot and killed under him.

And having put the said Prey again into the said County, upon 28th November, they marched to Bellashanny, where again they came hom to Iniskilline on the North side of Logh Erne, the 30 November, 1645.

Among those that were slain, the grandson of Sir Owen Mac Henry O'Neal was one.

One Captain killed, Two Lieutenants killed.

And I find there is some man of more eminent note than any of these killed, but as yet cannot learn certainly who he is.

Lieutenant Tirlagh O'Moylan of Captain Awney O'Caghan's Troop, taken prisoner, who, upon examination, saith that the said Captain hath given a great blow of late unto Castlehaven and Preston in their quarters near Youghal, and also saith that the intent of this Army was that if they could come to the said Prey without check, they purposed then to besiege this town, and, according as fortune favoured them, to have proceeded against the Lagan, and other parts in Ulster.

And yet I find by the answers of some others of the Troops that by direction from the Supreme Council of the Army, this Army of Owen Mac Arte's are to serve in nature of a running party to weaken our forces of Iniskilline, Laggan, and Glanebyes [Clanneboy], by sudden Incursions to kill, and prey us upon all occasions of advantage, according to their successes therein they shall assume encouragement themselves to go forward against us, but especially against the County of Monaghan, which they conceive is worst able to resist their attempts.

Captain Follriott had 16 Horsemen, with four of

Manner Hamilton's men, and four of Castle-Termon Horsemen, that joined very fortunately in the service, with my Troop; for which God Almighty be ever glorified and praised by

WILLIAM COLE.

Not long after this letter was written Sir Wm. Cole went to England, and the command of the Castle fell into different hands.

As we approach the momentous years 1649-50, it becomes increasingly difficult amid the haze of rumour to discern exactly what was going on in Enniskillen. Thus we find in "A Relation taken at Havre de Grace the 13th April, 1649, from a gentleman that came newly out of Ireland,"

Inniskilling, a strong castle in the north of Ireland, which was held by Sir Wm. Cole *for the Rebels* [the Parliament] *in England*, is taken by one Capt. Graham, a Scotsman, who hath there declared for the King.

This letter—if true—seems to convey that Sir William Cole after signing the Solemn League and Covenant had sided (to some extent, at least) with the Puritans, and that after Cole's departure for England a certain Captain Graham held it for the King: and this view seems to be confirmed by a letter from Daniell [? General] O'Neill (who was against the Parliament) to Lord Clanricarde of 28th September, 1649, in which he speaks of the fear that Graham would sell the place to Sir Charles Coote:—

From *Inniskillin*.

"I have from Derry intelligence that the Graimes have a design to sell *this place* to Sir Charles Coote. I came hither to acquainte the Governour with it, and to offer him what men he pleases from Owen O'Neale to secure the place. I finde him shy of takeing any men out of that army before theire agreem<sup>t</sup> with his Ex<sup>ty</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> made me importune Major Moore, to promise to send hither presently

Muskettiers, with out which this place of very great importance can not be well secured.

Whoever the "Grahams" referred to were, there were some Grahams in Enniskillen, of whom we can read presently, for their names appear in a memorial or letter from officers of the army at Enniskillen (including the chaplain, Rev. W. Shedow) of 26th of February 1648-9, as follows:—

The news of your Excellencies coming into this place furnished with authority did revive and refresh our spirits long prest under the burden of affliction; but from which we expected our salve occasioned our greater griefe, we being brought into such extremitie that there was noe probabilitie left that ever we should be able to contribute our help in that service for the which we were ready to sacrifice our lives or what we had in this world; this stirred us up to venture all for our releefe, in the hope whereof we have found a speciall testimonie of God's mercifull providence. And least we should be wanting in the duty of meanes and so tempt God, it hath emboldened us to take our recourse unto your Excellencie that some course may be taken for securing of us from the imminent dangers of our menacing enemies. And seeing our late service hath advanced much set forward the common cause (there being many by our example have expresst their willingness, as Captaine Juiney [?] employed by our dear friends of Laggan certifye) our hopes are that there shall be such a care taken of us that none shall reape the fruits of our service or be rewarded of our labours. And for the more particular remembrance of former passages, our proceedings, the state of our necessities, the necessities and dangers thereof, and our humble desires we referre to Captaine Hugh Ross whom we have employed and intrusted in all as one sufficientlie acquainted with, by whom we expect some encouragement to be given unto Your Excellencies most humble servants,

William Acheson.	Enoch Johnston,	James Arnot.
William Gisborne.	Francis Graham.	Robert Graham.
William Shedow.	James Fortune.	John Wilkin.*
Edward Graham.	David Graham.	John Armstrong."

\* This is the first mention I have observed of the name of the old Maghera man name of Wilkin. The first on record was Lieut. John Wilkin, an officer in the army in Ireland

Then on March 16 of the same year 1648-9 the Lord Deputy writes as follows, showing that Enniskillen was held for the King:—

Sergt-Major Ross gave account of your successful attempt to free yourselves from any dependency upon the bloody rebels that have murdered our King . . . We shall make it our special care that His Majestie (Chas. II) have a timely and advantageous relation of your actions and intentions. Authorities and commissions are sent by Sergt-Major Ross. As a small earnest of His Majestie's future bounty and favour he has sent £40 to be distributed.

There is other proof that Enniskillen was at this time held for the king in a letter of April 15, 1649, from two townsmen or officers to the Lord Deputy,

before the year 1649. With other Fermanagh officers he was granted houses in Dublin and Wexford, and the lands of Humphrey's town in Talbotstown Barony, Co Wicklow, the trustees being Sir Hans Hamilton, Bt., Gabriel Cathcart, and Gabriel Hume so that he must have been a man of some consequence. He appears to have been the father of John Wilkin, of Carrickreagh, (whose name is recorded in the Ms. Census of 1659 Royal Irish Academy Library, and in the Hearth Money Roll 1665-7 Pub. Rec. Off.) He died 24th Nov. 1708, and was buried at Monea (see tombstone). He was probably the father of the three following—

(1) David Wilkin who died 16 April, 1773, aged 96, buried at Monea. (2) James Wilkin, who died 19 March, 1727, aged 48, buried at Monea. (3) Eleanor Wilkin, who was married to John Patterson of Faugher, 1735.

In the next generation the following names are on record—

(1) John Wilkin, of Carrickreagh, who died 1776, leaving all his lands to his brother James (2) James Wilkin, of Carrickreagh, died 1792. (3) Thomas Wilkin, of Cullen, who married 1744 Susanna, daughter of David Irvine, of Coolgarron. (4) David Wilkin died 1802. By his will which was proved 22 June, 1805, he bequeathed lands in Cullen, Crott, Mullykivet, Longrob, and Scallians, Co. Tyrone, and £2870 in money. (5) Margaret Wilkin, married to Walter Graham, of Drumharriff. (6) Mary Wilkin, married 1749 to Richard Bell, of Gortaloughan.

The above James Wilkin, having died unmarried in 1792, was succeeded at Carrickreagh by his nephew, James Wilkin, of Lettermonee, near Irvinestown, (who was probably a son of the above Thomas and Susanna Wilkin). James Wilkin of Lettermonee and Carrickreagh, was married but had no issue. He died 14th February, 1795, aged 45, at Carrickreagh (see Tombstone at Monea).

James Wilkin of Lettermonee was succeeded at Carrickreagh in 1795 by Gerard Wilkin (who was probably his brother). He appears also to have had a sister Elizabeth Wilkin, who was married to Gerard Irvine of Feglish. Gerard Wilkin of Carrickreagh, was owner of the whole townland. He married Jane Irvine, of Feglish, who died in 1816, and was buried at Monea, had issue as follows:—

(1) Thomas Wilkin of Carrickreagh, who died January 1864, aged 80. He married Anne Henderson of Beagho.

(2) David Wilkin of the Point, Carrickreagh, who died 9th January, 1833, aged 76. He married 9th October, 1802, Jane, daughter of Christopher Graham, of Kilmore, and four others James, Gerard, John and Mary.

The above Thomas Wilkin, of Carrickreagh, who married Anne Henderson, had issue as follows:—

(1) John Wilkin of Carrickreagh, born 1802, died 1873.

(2) James Wilkin, of Beagho, who succeeded his brother John at Carrickreagh, died in 1889, having married Margaret Armstrong of Brookeborough, by

respecting the dangerous approach of the Confederates under Owen Roe:—

We are in a dangerous posture, many of this former Regiment left us at Sir Wm. Cole's departure. Those that remain are much discouraged for want of means as also from the neare approach of Owen O'Neale.\* There is one of his Regiments already come doune to our quarters and one other following doune: wee have reason to feare he has no good mynd to us because of the great desire he hath to possess our garrison, as also his protestations which are come to our eares since we have declared ourselves and proclaimed our King. . . . He hath entered into some of our Ileands and gathered all the boats he can gett. This is ominous and for the present dangerous when our waters are soe lowe and the people falling more, and we are the unabler to resist because we want the help of our horses who are now assisting the Laggan forces against Sir Chas. Coote . . . " (Our friends) the Laggan laid siege to Derry on the 4th. The game goes bravely on if well played . . . This Regiment cannot resist without horse, the former troope was under Sir Wm. Cole, then Colonel, but now under a Captaine who it may be will not answer the commands of the chiefe officers, or may remove himself and troop to some other part. Our greatest danger is now by water, for if the enemie command us by water we are gone, yet there is no order for the command of the boats, and lastly the castle is not settled, which is a

which he had issue viz.:—Dr. Thomas Wilkin, Lisbellaw, of Carrickreagh and Beagho, (now living). He married Lily Saunders, and has issue.

The above named David Wilkin of the Point, who married Jane Graham, had issue as follows:

(1) Catherine Wilkin who was married to Dr. James Wilkin, of Blaney, who died 15th December, 1876; (2) Christopher Wilkin; (3) James Wilkin, of the Point, Carrickreagh, married to Elizabeth Eleanor, daughter of George Rogers, of M. Katherine's; (4) David Wilkin, of Church Street, Enniskillen, died June 1849, aged 60, married to Mary, daughter of Wilkin Irvine of Feglish, by whom he had issue, (among others) Jane Mary married to John Kerr, J.P., of the Coagh, whose son (see Chapter VI., and volume I, page 29), Mr. Ed. J. Kerr, now resides at the Coagh; (5) Anne Jane Wilkin died 28th January, 1849, aged 60, married 14th December, 1840, to John Wilkin, of Carrickreagh, (see above).

The third son above James Wilkin of the Point, also married Elizabeth Eleanor Rogers, had issue as follows:—

(1) Jane Wilkin, married to James Armstrong of the Coagh; (2) Anne Wilkin; (3) Catherine Wilkin (4) David Wilkin, who married Mary Jane, daughter of Gabriel Waterson of Enaghan. He sold the Point, and all his lands of Carrickreagh in 1890, to F. E. S. Pakenham and removed to New York, where he is now living and has issue. (5) Eliza Eleanor Wilkin married in 1883 to John M'Brien of Derrygonnelly, where she is now living.

The Laggan forces were raised by Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart and these levies came to be known as the Laggan forces because raised in the low lying lands about the Poyle and the Swilly.

special thing to be looked into, it being the strength of our town.

WILLIAM ACHESON, HUGH ROSS."

There seems to have been some intrigue proceeding as to the fate of Enniskillen. Monroe, who had been in the King's service, was about to sell himself to the winning party, to the Parliament, and arising out of suspicion of that event Lord Deputy Ormonde writes to Bishop Heber M'Mahon,\* who was General of the Confederate forces, as we saw in the XXI. chapter, on the 25th April as follows:—

We have received late advertisement of Sir Geo. Monroe's inclination to quit his Majesty's service, and that he expects by the delivery of *Inniskillin* into the rebels hands to make good conditions for himself; but the greater part of the officers, soldiers, and inhabitants there being of other resolutions, determine to maintaine the place for his Majesty and y<sup>e</sup> preservation of his interest, uppon discovery wheof, it is to be believed, that the rebels forces in that province will endeavor to distresse the towne.

The reliefe wherof beinge of soe absolute necessitie for his Majesty's service, and the preservacion of soe well affected subjects as are there from the fury of their merciless enemy, upon notice from Cap<sup>ae</sup> Arnott, or any other well-affected officer of that garrison, we pray and require your Lordship to send what party of the army under your comand as shall be needful for the reliefe of that place.

Another letter from Ormonde, addressed to Colonel Philip Reilly, shows his great anxiety about the retention of Enniskillen for the King. Colonel W. Acheson [see page 252, vol. I.] appears to have held the command in Enniskillen at this time.

Wee understand of a designe intended by Sir Charles

\* Mr. Humphrey Galbraith writing to Lord Deputy Ormonde as to the meeting at Belturbet held for the purpose of choosing the Confederate General, says that 'a great (if not the greater) parte of the captaines of that party of Owen O'Neill's have discovered their aversion against the election of Bishop McMahown to be general. . . Nor have many of them spared to discover unto mee that the election of this man is the design of their clergy countenanced from Rome.'

upon the garrison of *Inniskillin*, and therefore wee have [ought] fitt to give you advertisement and withall to pray [require] you with all possible [speed] to send thither 200 [or as many as Coll. Acheson shall desire from you, the] [er] to enable him to withstand any attempt that the rebels [make] upon that important place; whereunto it will be [sua]intt you endeavor the keepinge of a good correspondence [with] him, and alsoe give him what encouragement you may [the] mainteininge of the place.

The next information we have on the subject is a letter of 4th May 1650 from Bishop M'Mahon to Ormonde, saying that Monroe and Humphry Galbraith\* had influenced the townsmen to yield up the castle, which the Grahams had held for the king, to the Parliamentary Party.

Notwithstanding that (by great offers and obligacions [laboured about *Inniskillin*) Sir George Monroe and Umphry Galbraith (onely authors of the treachery) seduced the people [as farr as that they gave up y<sup>e</sup> castle to the Parliam<sup>t</sup>; we] [are] struggling about it as yet; for Monroe went away with [the] mony, and the towne is in the hands of the Scotts, [who] are very penitent for what they did, if they could [redem] it.

From various sources we learn that Enniskillen was handed over to the Cromwellians in the month of April, and we get the date in a letter from Sir Charles Coote to Henry Ireton, at this time Lord Deputy of Ireland, dated 2nd July, 1650, in which [he] conveys that the bribe spoken of in previous [correspondence] had had its effect (see *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland 1641-1652*):—

Right Hon., on the 14th of April I marched forth [with] the strength I could make in this country, and intended [to] have attempted *Enniskillen*, but Sir George Munroe, and [others] in that garrison, Terence Mac-Gragh and Maurice

\* See page 158, Vol. I.

Hamilton, sent one to treat with me for the surrender of those places, which for £500, and other trivial things, were given up to me.

B. Whitelocke's *Memorials* of 1732 gives under the date of May 1650—that "Sir Charles Coote had taken in *Inniskilling* and some other Forts; and also that *Iniskiling* was surrendered to Sir Charles Coot, according to the agreement;" so that there is no doubt about the fact.

Sir Charles Coote, had subsequently grave doubts of the loyalty to the Parliament of some of the officers of his newly obtained stronghold, for we find that in the month of December following he had seized Sir Robert Stewart, Major Areskyn, [Erskine] and Colonel Mervyn, officers in the regiment which Colonel Sir William Cole obtained authority to raise in 1643, for Carte tells us—

Coote did not like the chief officers of Sir William Cole's regiment; and, therefore, about the same time (Dec. 22) issued a warrant for seizing Lt.-Col. W. Acheson, Major Graham, Captain Hugh Rosse, and others of the garrison of Eniskilling. Those gentlemen were seized and clapped up in the castle of the place, pursuant to the order; which was not attended with those consequences which the authors of it expected. These officers were exceedingly beloved by the soldiers, as well as by their brother officers; and had not been many days in prison before all the regiment, meeting with a favourable opportunity, took arms in their behalf, seized Sir W. Cole, and made themselves masters of the town and castle of Eniskilling. The officers being released, took upon them the command of the place and regiment, and sending Captain Rosse to the Lord Lieutenant, obtained from him proper commissions for that purpose, Acheson being made colonel of the regiment, and the others advanced in their order. (Carte, vol. ii., p. 59).

Thus was Enniskillen, which had been bought over by £500 for the Parliament by Coote, by the

of these officers been wrested back for the

The Duke of Ormonde had been successful in changing terms with the Confederates by exempting them from the Oath of Supremacy, but he could not offer any resistance in the field to Cromwell, and fled from the country in 1650, having first yielded up Dublin to Colonel Michael Jones,\* who became its first governor. Thus the Parliament was supreme in both London and Dublin.

Peace did not come with the beheading of Charles

The Confederates adopted the Prince of Wales as their king under the style of Charles II. Cromwell came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, having for second-in-command his son-in-law, General Ireton; and the fearful tragedies of Drogheda and Wexford, in which those who surrendered were basely massacred, created such terror throughout Ireland that all over the country towns surrendered. The butcheries of these towns may really have saved much greater effusion of blood in unavailing resistance. The name of Cromwell became a terror. He was unquestioned master of Ireland;† and after the

\* I have had the impression, but no proof, that the late Mr. Michael Jones of Lisgoole was a descendant of this Colonel Michael Jones.

† As a sample of Cromwell's correspondence with the Irish hierarchy I give from Gardiner's History one passage giving a letter of his to the Pope, as follows:—

"On the 13th Dec. 1649, the Irish Prelates at Clonmacnoise set out a declaration, that from henceforth they would be united "for the interest and liberties of the Church and every prelate and bishop thereof, and for the honour and dignity, estate, right and possession of all and every said archbishop, bishop and other prelates, &c., and Cromwell dashed off a reply at the assumption by the clergy of the right to guide the laity; and as to the Irishmen to combine against the "common enemy" Cromwell said— "Who is it that created that common enemy? I suppose you mean Englishmen! The English! Remember, ye hypocrites, Ireland was once united to England; Englishmen had good inheritance, which many of them purchased with their money—they or their ancestors from you or your ancestors. They had good leases from Irishmen for long time to come, great stocks there—houses and plantations erected at their cost and charge. They lived honestly and honestly among you; you had generally equal protection of the law, and equal justice from the laws—saving what was necessary



surrender of Clonmel in 1650 he returned to England, leaving the command with Ireton in Dublin. Ireton captured Limerick and then died of the plague; he was succeeded by Lieut.-General Edmond Ludlow. Galway was captured. A Court was appointed in 1652 to punish persons charged with having been concerned with the rising of 1641; Sir Phelim O'Neill† and 200 of them were hanged; famine followed for a few years, severe restrictions were placed upon the Catholics and their religion, and then came the Cromwellian Plantation of Ireland.

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for the State, upon reasons of state, to put upon some few people apt to rebel upon the instigation of such as you. You broke the union; you, unprovoked put the English to the most unheard-of and most barbarous massacre, without respect of sex or age, that ever the sun beheld, and at a time when Ireland was in perfect peace, and when through the example of perfect industry, through commerce and traffic, that which was in the natives' hands was better to them than if all Ireland had been in their possession and not an Englishman in it; and yet then, I say, was this unheard of villainy perpetuated by your investigation who boast of peace-making and union against the common enemy. What think you by this time? Is not my assertion true? Is God—will God be with you? I am confident He will not."

† Sir Phelim was hanged, and after the manner of the time drawn and quartered, one quarter being sent to Lisburn, which he had burned; the second to Drogheda, which he besieged but failed to capture; the third to Dumdalk, which he had captured; and the fourth, with his head, to the capital, Dublin, which he had contemplated capturing by surprise.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### THE RESTORATION.

We would like to have peered into the main street of Enniskillen during those eventful years of Charles and the Commonwealth and learned what the people themselves were saying and doing in such troublous times, but we obtain no peep into its social condition or the names of its citizens until after the restoration of Charles II. Cromwell had died in 1658. The English people had not cared for the severity of dress, manners, and government of the Puritans, and went wild with joy over the accession of the new king, whose influence in Ireland was as beneficial as in England and brought no satisfaction to a distressed people. The population at this time was estimated to be about 100,000 Episcopalians, belonging to the Established Church; about double that number Presbyterians; and about 1,000,000 Roman Catholics, both Anglo-Irish and natives. All the new Cromwellian settlers were Presbyterians: most of them were driven during the after years of persecution of nonconformity into the Establishment. In after years thousands of Presbyterians, refusing to submit

to the intolerance of the Act of Uniformity, left the North and enriched the United States with many of its best men; and they and their descendants in course of time took revenge upon the English government for its narrow bigotry. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic had a common cause until both finally obtained the religious freedom for which they had contended.

But we have to deal now with 1660, and we find in that year names of some Titulados at Enniskillen—of adults over 15 years old who paid for their titles of Esquire, Gentleman, Knight, &c., who paid poll tax, and they were—

John Paget  
John Dean\*  
Jason Hassart  
David Rynd

Willm. Helyot [Elliott]  
Lieut. Mordekey Abbott  
Ensign William Webster  
Sarah Caldwell, gents.

\* Seven generations of this family have been intimately connected with Enniskillen and the County of Fermanagh during the last 280 years.

O'Harte states that John Dane was one of the "Forty-five Officers," and in 1647-8 John Dane of Hambleton or Hambleton (Devonshire) came to Ireland, having been assessed by the Irish Committees, and according to family tradition he was a Captain of Dragoons. The first positive evidence of his connection with Enniskillen is in the foregoing note, and shortly afterwards he signed the minutes of the Vestry on 17th July, 1666; and on the 23rd March, 1667, "John Deane was chosen Church Warden of that Parish," and "1668, May 24, in ye room of John Deane there was chosen Churchwarden Philip Browning in behalf of ye Corporation." He also signed the vestry minutes Easter Tuesday, 1669. On authority of the answer of "Sir Michael Cole, Esq.," and John Cole, his son to an Exchequer Bill filed by Paul Dane, in 1710 we find that his father, John married Mary, daughter of Peter Veldon of Enniskillen, and that the latter gave as her marriage portion two acres in Enniskillen and a house and tenement and known as Burchill's Burgage Tenements and Backside. This house of Burchill's was the second house on the left-hand side of Water Lane and Mr. Dane's was below it. Mr. Dane's name is returned in the Hearth Money Rolls 1666 as one of eight persons out of some 84 who owned two hearths, the remainder of the householders only having one. In his will (Noncupative) of 20th January, 1678-9, he mentions his son Paul to whom he left his "brick house." He was buried in Enniskillen, 5th February, 1678. John Dean, or Dane, seems to have been known by each of these names, but after him the name Dane was regularly used.

Paul (I) was the eldest of several children, but it is intended in this notice only to deal with the lineal descendants of Paul (I), who would appear to have been married three times, and it was he who was Provost (i.e. chief magistrate of Enniskillen, during the ever memorable Defeuce of the Town in 1688-9-90. Like many others of the day he appears at first to have been opposed to

Note that "Sarah" is included among the "gents." His lady's name appears again in the Hearth Roll. There also is the first appearance of the name of Dane,

his admission to the troops of King James II., and no doubt was nervous in doing so owing to the fact that he was "Provost," and as such was the supreme Authority of the town and as Magistrate responsible to the King, and the fact that some of the principal gentry about were opposed to such action would have influenced him. But once the inhabitants decided to refuse admission to King James' troops it is clear from many authorities that he joined in this movement loyally, and did all in his power for the defence of Enniskillen and the cause of Protestantism, and of William III., which is evidenced by the fact that he was not only Provost in 1688 but also in the years 1689 and 1690; and if he had not been true to the town, there can be no doubt that he would not have been re-elected to that office in 1689 or again in 1690.

The following notice respecting him is from Lodges MS. in the British Museum:—"Dane Paul, Provost of Enniskillen, died 4 January, 1745; aged 98," and *Faulkner's Journal* from Saturday, 11th January, to Tuesday, 14th January, 1746," has the following about him:—

Saturday 7th night, died at Enniskilling, Mr. Paul Dane in the 98th year of his age. He was Provost of that town three years together, during the late wars in this Kingdom, and did in the course of his office such singular service to the Government in which he spent his private fortune to the good of King William of immortal memory to send for him and to say that such of his family as were capable of serving the Government should be provided for.

According to family tradition he was present at the Battle of the Boyne, after it was sent for, and personally thanked by King William for the part he had personally taken and for the good work done by the Enniskilleners. He had premises in Water Lane, Enniskillen, where he occupied a long frontage. His house was burned on the 13th July, 1689, the day of the Battle of Kilmacrossbeg, and by the Enniskilleners lest it should be of use to the Jacobites, and the late Earl of Belmore, who tried to locate his place of residence, inclined to believe that it was somewhere about Toneystick. Paul was Churchwarden of Enniskillen in 1698 and 1699.

That he was a man of considerable position and substance is shown by the fact that he was awarded £1,500 compensation as a suffering loyalist, a very large amount of money in those days and it is recorded that his losses sustained by the great fire in Enniskillen on Saturday, 2nd June, 1705, amounted to nearly £400.

Now exactly he acquired the lands of Killyhevlin, Slec and Drumsna, and the weirs attached, situated about a mile out of Enniskillen, is not known, but it is believed that after the fire in Enniskillen he went to reside in the house there, and he is described as of Killyhevlin in 1710. The tradition of the family is that the thatched portion of the house, shown in the illustration, was covered with ivy represents the original house, without however the kitchen and parlours, which were to the rear of it and were subsequently removed and replaced by the slated buildings which appear in the picture.

Paul Dane appears to have transferred Killyhevlin to his eldest son John, a considerable time before his own death, which occurred at Levaughey, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Ball in 1745. He had a considerable family. His son Christopher married Mary Hamilton, daughter of Gustavus Hamilton of Monea Castle, Governor of Enniskillen in 1688-9 and he lived to the age of 80, the Rev. Martin Dane, not only curate of Enniskillen 1726 but also of Roddanstown, Co. Meath.

The Provost," as he is called in the family, was buried in a vault under Enniskillen Church, and about April 1876 the Sextoness of Enniskillen told

which we were accustomed to think of in connexion with the Revolution hereafter.

Jason Hassart was the eldest son of George Hassart (who came to Ireland with the Coles), and

one of his descendants that before the alteration of the Church about 1840, when the vault would appear to have been closed, she had seen his coffin.

John (II) the eldest son of the Provost, who also, like his father, signed the Enniskillen address to King William III, was one of the original officers of and served in Brigadier Wolsely's Regiment of Horse, and was a lieutenant when "the Regiment was broken in 1698." He subsequently fought under the great Duke of Marlborough in the Low Countries as a captain and was presented by him with a jewelled sword, which unfortunately his widow did not preserve for the family, but sold for her own benefit. He married in 1730, Elizabeth (died 1772) youngest daughter of Captain James Auchinleck of Thomastown, and his wife Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Colonel James Corry, of Castlecoole, ancestor of the Belmore family. He was Churchwarden of Enniskillen in 1732. By his will he desired to be buried in Enniskillen Church, and thereby appointed as his executors Charles Grattan of the Royal School, Enniskillen, Margetson Armour of Castle Coole, and his brother, Rev. Thos. Dane, but Mr. Margetson Armour only acted. He left two daughters and an only son Paul (II), who succeeded to Killyhevin.

He signed the vestry minutes of Enniskillen 1757, and on 5th November, 1783, was elected and sworn as a burgess and freeman of the Corporation of the Borough of Belturbet and signed the minutes. He was Provost of Belturbet frequently from that to 24th July, 1796, when he resigned his resignation under seal. He married Margaret Swords of Belturbet, Co. Cavan. He died 17th March, 1800, aged 68, and was buried in Enniskillen, apparently not under the Church, as there is a tomb stone in the yard, bearing the inscription "erected to the memory of Paul Dane, Esq., who departed this life 17th March, 1800, aged 68, also his son Alexander, aged 13." He appointed as the Executors of his will, his sons Richard and Paul, the Rt. Hon. Baron Belmore and Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Castle Hume. The latter, however, predeceased him.

Paul (II) left seven sons and two daughters:—

1. Richard Martin.
  2. William, 101st Foot, Captain, 13th Regt., believed to have been killed at Wexford during Rebellion.
  3. James of Dromard.
  4. John, Captain of 6th Regiment Foot, A.D.C., to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester and served in Ireland during the Rebellion and also in America.
  5. Paul, in Tyrone Militia.
  6. Christopher, died unmarried.
  7. Alexander, died young.
- And two daughters: Catherine, married Dr. Trimble, and Elizabeth who married Captain George Willis.

Richard Martin succeeded to Killyhevin, was appointed at least 13 times a Church Warden of Enniskillen Parish, was a J.P. for the Counties of Fermanagh, Longford, Tyrone and Cavan, a Deputy Lieutenant for Fermanagh, and Provost of Belturbet every alternate year from 1830 to 1840 having been admitted a Burgess and Freeman of the Corporation of that town 19th July, 1796. He was a very retiring man but a good man of business and added considerably to the family estate. He served the office of High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1839, and was a frequent member of the Grand Jury, and with Lord Belmore was appointed

described as of Mullymesker and Carn [Boho].  
 son at this time was quartermaster of the  
 Fermanagh Militia, and he afterwards became High  
 Sheriff in 1676. He acquired much property in the  
 barony of Glenawley, very much more than many

the Grand Jury as overseer to lay out and get made at least part of the  
 main road from Enniskillen towards Dublin.

He married 12th August, 1809, Anna, only daughter of Rev. Alexander  
 Auchinleck of Lisgoole Abbey, rector of Rossorry, and of his wife, Jane Eccles,  
 niece of Galbraith Lowry Corry and a descendant of Daniel Eccles of  
 Knock Castle near Clones.

He left surviving him three sons and four daughters and was succeeded by  
 his eldest son.

Paul (III) born 5th July, 1810, m. Georgina Saunderson and died in  
 Canada, 23rd October, 1872. He, like his ancestors, was four times elected  
 Church Warden of Enniskillen, and was for many years Local Inspector of the  
 Poor. A frequent member of the Grand Jury, J.P. for Fermanagh, to whom he  
 presented the eel weirs at Killyhevin to improve the navigation of Lough Erne  
 when it was removed to permit of the bed of the lake being lowered between  
 Killyhevin and Drumsna. He served as High Sheriff for Fermanagh 1849.  
 His property was not one of the many good qualities that he possessed.

2. Somerset Dane, a doctor in the army, born 1811, died 1842 when on  
 duty abroad in Demerara.

The third son, Richard Martin Dane, Inspector General, M.D., C.B.  
 William Auchinleck Dane of Killyreagh, Co. Fermanagh, born 1816, was  
 solicitor and lived for some years at Belnaleck, Co. Fermanagh,  
 Secretary Fermanagh Grand Jury; he was Church  
 Warden of Enniskillen 1842, sub-Sheriff 1849, the year his brother was  
 Sheriff and was a keen politician taking an active part in the Con-  
 servative interest in the politics of Enniskillen, and was largely instrumental  
 in the return of James Whiteside, Q.C., as member of the Borough of Ennis-  
 killen; was Grand Secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution and one of these  
 responsible for the laws and constitutions under which that Society  
 works. He built the existing house on Killyreagh, which had been the  
 property of his mother. At the passing of the Irish Church Act he was  
 elected by the members of the Church in Enniskillen as one of the lay  
 delegates to represent the Parish of Enniskillen in the General Convention of  
 the Church by which the future constitution of the Church was to be pre-  
 pared and whilst addressing the General Church Synod on 26th April, 1873,  
 the question of the Revision of the Prayer Book, he was struck down with  
 apoplexy and died on the 28th April, 1873, and was buried in Derryvullen,  
 leaving four sons surviving him.

1. Paul, born 1847, died 1889, solicitor, practised at Ballyshannon, Co.  
 Fermanagh, Clerk Crown and Peace for Co. Wicklow.

2. Rev. Benjamin Frith Foster, M.A., T.C.D., some time on the stage and  
 afterwards Clerk in Holy Orders.

3. C. Richard Martin Dane (II), K.C., County Court Judge for Mayo 1898-1903,  
 leaving (1) James Auchinleck, D.S.O., Major, Royal Field Artillery, men-  
 tioned four times in Dispatches, fought continuously in France and Belgium  
 from August 1914 to March 1918, when he was "gassed."

4. D. James Whiteside, born 22nd June, 1856, solicitor, 22nd June, 1878, Clerk  
 Crown and Peace, Co. Kildare, March 1889; D.L. Co. Fermanagh, served for  
 some time as a Town Commissioner of Enniskillen, a member of the Vestry  
 of Enniskillen 1877.

people of now-a-days are aware of.\* He also acted as agent for the Countess of Huntingdon's property at Lisgoole. His most notable office, however, was that of County Treasurer,† an office held by his descendants for 150 years, about as long as the Archdales have held the representation in Parliament of the County Fermanagh. Mr. Hassard also kept a tanyard. His place at Mullymesker was a freehold, on the Cole estate, given him by Sir Michael on account of his services during the war of the time. His name appears among the Crown tenants of 1678, as hereafter recorded. He was buried at "y<sup>e</sup> Church of Eniskilling," according to his request, and his will was dated 1692, so that he survived the Revolution.

David Rynd, of whose family we shall also have mention later, was one of the Crown tenants recorded in the return of 1678, having obtained forfeited land in Aghavea in 1666. He was ancestor of the Rynds of Derryvullen, a local family of some consequence.

\* Amongst his townlands were Aughaherrish, Mace, Drumrainey, Drum-bucan and Clount (with corn-mill), Dooletter, Kilnamaddoo, Stranameltogue, Legnagaybeg and Legnagaymore, Carricknamaddy in the parish of Boho; Cornahowla, Urbal, and Lisbravin: part of Carrickmacflaherty and Garroghill; Killygreen and Knockabchony in the parish of Cleenish; Legnaveigh, Mully-guncheagagh and Drumsillagh, in parish of Killesher.

† The Hassards, one of the most notable families in Fermanagh and now extinct locally, had been treasurers of the County Fermanagh for over 157 years. The first Treasurer was

1. Jason Hassard, Mullymesker, who was an old man when he died in 1690.
2. His nephew, Jason Hassard, of Skea and Mullymesker, succeeded and was alive in 1725.
3. Jason Hassard, of Skea, who sold the Mullymesker estate to Mr. Cole, ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen, who sold it to Mr. George Nixon, by whom the name was changed to Nixon Hall.
4. Robert Hassard, of Skea and Levaghy (and sometime of Stoneville), elected treasurer on 5th October, 1769
5. Jason Hassard, Levaghey.
6. Richard Hassard of Carne, succeeded.
7. William Hassard, of Gardenhill, who was treasurer from 1813 till he was shot on his own avenue when returning from Enniskillen in 1847.

There were four residences of the Hassard family in Fermanagh, Mully-meaker, Gardenhill, Carn, and Mount Hassard.

William Helyott (or Elliott) represents a numerous branch of the name in the county, who lived most likely in Magheraboy.

Sarah Caldwell, who appears to have been a lady of property and is described in the Subsidy Roll as Mrs. Caldwell, was probably mother or grandmother of Sir James Caldwell who built Castle Caldwell.

Coming onwards to 1663 we obtain further particulars of "Eniskillen town and Corporation," in the Subsidy Roll, showing the taxes which the persons named paid.

Michael Cole, in terris 10s.

35s Mr. David Rynd.\*

8s Wm. Hellott, Mrs. Caldwell, & Wm. Campble.

8s Thos. Shore, Jn. Frith, widow Finglass.

7s George Alexander, Alex. Newman, Jn. Rathborn.

5s Jn. Pollard, Jn. Smedley, Jn. Cooke, Jn. Kennedy, Jn.

Pemberton.

\* The name of Rynd occupies a prominent place in the annals of Enniskillen of the 17th and 18th centuries. Whether David Rynd who received a grant under the Act for the Settlement of Lands in the County Fermanagh came here from County Meath, the home of the family, I am not certain, but it is certain that he occupied the position of a county gentleman, and that he married to Margaret, daughter of Christopher Irwin or Irvine of Necarne Castle, who must have been a lady of singular personal attractions, as she had been twice previously married (to a Colonel Richard Bell and Captain Thomas Maxwell.) Mr. David Rynd's burial is recorded as on the 1st December 1677. His son David Rynd, junior, J.P., of Derryvoland or Derryvullen, within three miles of Enniskillen, became High Sheriff in 1681, and was here during the Revolution. He became Provost in 1682, and died in 1723.

To the memory of the wife of Mr David Rynd, sen., a tablet was placed in Enniskillen church stating of her—

Here lies enshrined, beneath this monument,  
She whom ev'n hearts of flint must needs adore;  
The loss of who (if birth, wealth, charity,  
Could life deserve) had not known how to die.

Colonel Edward Denny, a member of the Denny family of Tralee, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of David Rynd, Esq., junior of Derryvoland and Drumlone, Co. Fermanagh. She died in 1774. Her second son was Mr. Anthony Denny of Derryvoland and Drumlone, who married a daughter of William Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy, Co. Kerry; and his second son Anthony (born 1823) left a son Anthony, born in 1854; and it was his son Anthony junior or "Tony", born in 1883, who having risen to the rank of Major in the Great War, sold the Island of Devenish to Mr. Edward D. Kerr, Farnhill, The Coagh, Enniskillen.

5s Ensign West, Jn. Abbot, Robt. Surffitt, Wm. Whitlaw.

8s Wm. Barwick, Robt. Bankes, Joseph Dane, Alex. Gordon.

9s Michl. Wilkinson, Christ Martin, Jn. Russell.

10s James Reed, James Warnock, Jn. Barber.

10s Hugh Donelson, Wm. Palfrey, Morgan Murphy.

10s Wm Dunkan.

..s Thos Coan.

10s Thos. Hermiston, Robt. Clarke.

6s Edw. Griffin, Will Mansell, Geo. Sanders.

8s Wm. Elliott, Robt. Davis, Jn. Dermott.

10s Pat More, Wm. Cole, Wm. Barker.

10s Sargt. Will Browning, Jn. Marshall.

12s Hugh King, Jn. Browne, Robt. Hassartt.

20s Ringan Weston, widow Hamilton, Alex. Hogg.

30s Thos. Clough.

6s Thos. Quin, Will Wilkin, Jas. Tegart, Wm. Crook

9s Thos. Jenkes. Thos. Scott, Jn. Dane, Jas. Bohanon.

5s Jn. Lennox, Pat m'Teere, Jn. Amerson.

3s Robt. Kernan, Wm. Cottington.

Total £14

Subsidy Roll, 1665, Enniskillen town.

David Rynd 30s, Jn. Dane 20s, James Warnock 20s, Jn. Fulton 20s, Walter Finglass 20s, Thomas Hermiston 20s, Alexander Hogg 10s.

Total £7

Subsidy Roll, 1666, Eniskillen town.

David Rind & partners £2, Alex. Hogg & others £1, Thos. Hermiston & others £1, Jas. Warnock & others £1, Jn. Dane & others £1, Wm. Webster & others £1.

Total £7

Here we observe several old local names in addition to those already mentioned—Shore, Gordon, Martin, Reed, (not unlikely the ancestor of Mr. Andrew Reed,)\*

\* Not unlikely this Mr. Reed was the ancestor of Mr. Andrew Reed who kept the celebrated White Hart Inn during the 18th century, which afterwards became the property of the Willis. Mr. George Willis, who married Miss Parkinson, succeeded the Armstrong family in the Imperial Hotel during the seventies of the last century, and took the business from the White Hart, which is now let in offices and tenements

Clarke, Cole, King, Hogg, Wilkin, Crook,\* Bohannon, and Kernan.

There was a hearth Tax in those days, and the Money Roll for the year 1665 for the town shows that there were only five people in the town of such consequence as to keep two hearths alight. The list

Wm. Webster, 2 hearths.

Wm. Whitla.

Wm. Whittoppe.

Thos. Fisher.

Wm. Campbell.

Robt. Bankes.

Jn. Chandler.

Wm. Paulfry.

Jn. Barber.

Michael Wilkinson.

Christopher Martyne.

James Hamilton.

Jn. Finla.

Jn. Russell, 2 hearths.

James Reade.

James Warnocke.

Robt. Clarke.

Robt. Kearnan.

Hugh Donnelson.

Morgan Murphy.

Nathaniel March.

Jn. Harden.

George Sanders.

Laughlin O'Dowy.

Philip Griffin.

Edward Coplen [Copeland].

Thomas Hermiston.

Thos. Dunbar.

Wm. Crooke.

Wm. Mansfield.

Jn. M'Dermond.

Jn. Cheslyn.

Jn. Marshall, 2 hearths.

Wm. Browning, 2 hearths.

Edward Barrett.

Jn. Browne.

Robt. Hassartt.

James Wright.

Wm. Barker.

Widow Hamilton.

Mr. Abbott.

Thos. Mathews.

Thos. Cloff.

Thos. O'Quyne.

Alex. Hogg.

Wm. Wilkin.

Wm. Cottington.

Thos. Jukes.

James Meredey.

Jn. Deane.

Joseph Deane.

Evelyne nick A-Tyre.

Jn. Amerson.

David Rynd, 2 hearths.

Sarah Caldwell.

Thos Shore.

Jn. Frith.

Thos. Scott.

Widow Finglass.

George Alexander.

\* The Crook or Crooks family existed locally until the seventies of the 19th century, when Mr. Thos. Crooks, the parish sexton, was the last of his name

Philip Smith. Alex Newman.  
Wm. Elliott. Jn. Rathborne.  
Thos. Eson. Jn. Kennedy.

Dated 25th April 1665.

There were only four cases of two hearths in the year 1666 and the roll ran:—

Henry Foules.	(Tho)mas Hermiston.
Philip O'Drume.	— Adams.
Wm. Webster, 2 hearths.	— Crooke.
Jn. Finlay.	At least 5 names missing here.
Thos. Fisher.	Wm. Mansfield.
Wm. Campbell.	Wm. Cottington.
Robt. Bankes.	Thos. Jenkes.
Wm. Paltrey.	Jn. Fulton.
Jn. Barber.	Jn. Deane, 2 hearths.
Walter Finglass, 2 hearths.	Robt. Fargeston.
Michael Wilkesson.	Joseph Deane.
Christopher Martin.	Jas. Sumervell.
Abraham Ball.	Richd. Rapp.
James Ried.	Widow Amerson.
James Warnocke, 2 hearths.	David Rind.
Robert Clarke.	Robt. Dissmanier.
Robert Bernan	Sarra Caldwell.
Thos. Stott.	Thos. Shore.
Jn. Lennox.	Jn. Smith.
Morgan Murphy.	Mylles Hollywood.
Nathaniel March.	Widow Finglass.
Jn. Hardine.	George Alexander.
George Sanders.	Alex. Newman.
Edward Copeland.	Jn. Rathborne,
Wm. Kenedy.	

Dated 24th April, 18th. Chas. II.

All with one hearth each in both lists except those marked 2.

The military, who, often performed duty now allotted to the police, were generally stationed by companies in the various towns; and from an abstract of All Ordnance in H.M. Kingdom of Ireland dated 24th March 1685-6, we learn that there were four brass falcons—[a sort of

mon, having a diameter at the bore of 5½ inches, and varying shot of 2½ to 4lbs.] in the Castle, and that the following Companies were quartered as stated:—

Sir John Cole's Company of 100 men quartered at Enniskillen May 1662.

Jn. Cheslin, ensign; Robt. Cole, Lieut., of Sir Jn. Cole's company 5th May 1662.

Troops in Ulster all concentrated into Londonderry, Carrickfergus and Charlemont, 23rd September 1663. Sir Jn. Cole's Company in Charlemont.

Sir Jn. Cole's company quartered at Eniskillen, 26 November, 1664 to move to Charlemont on June 1, 1665.

Henry Ball, ensign; Arthur Graham, Lieut., of Sir Jn. Cole's company 26th November, 1664.

Sir John Cole's otherwise Cap. Chichester's company quartered at Eniskillen, 4th May 1667.

Capt. Jn. Chichester's company quartered at Eniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, 20th April, 1667.

Capt. Jn. Chichester's company quartered at Carrickfergus, 10th August, 1670.

Capt. Chidley Coote's company at Eniskillen same date. No troops quartered at Eniskillen, 17th September, 1672 to 22nd March. 1674.

Capt. Fred Hamilton's company at Eniskillen, 24th January, 1678-9.

No troops at Eniskillen 25th December, 1678 or 10th July, 1680. No troops quartered at Eniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, 1685-6.

The Poll Tax Commissioners for Enniskillen borough in March, 1660 were—The Provost for said borough for the time being, and Jason Hassard, Thomas Jenken, and John Chilling, agents.

Sir Michael Cole was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County on the 28th July, 1663.

It was during this period that Captain James Corry of Castle Coole, whose name will appear frequently hereafter, obtained on the 11th July, 1666, a commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant, to raise a company of foot. He was the son of John Corry, merchant of Belfast, who purchased Manor Coole or

the Castle Atkinson estate for £860, and was born about 1633 or 1634. The purchase included the castle, cottages, water-mill, dower-house, &c, forming 5,400 Irish acres, equal to 8,099 statute acres; and the sum given for it was little more than one-half the amount given for it by Arthur Champion to Roger Atkinson in 1650. The Commission of Captain James Curry, still extant at Castlecoole, runs as follows:—

BY THE  
SEAL. Lord Lieutenant General,  
AND  
GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND

ORMONDE **T**O Our Trusty and Welbeloved *Captain James*

*Curry, Greetinge,* We reposing special trust and confidence, as well in the Care, Diligence and Circumspection, as in the Loyalty, Courage and Readiness of you to do His Majesty good and faithful service, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and We do by virtue of the Power and Authority unto Us given by His Majesty, nominate, constitute and appoint you the said *James Curry to Capt. of a Company of foote,* raised, or to be raised in the *County of Fermanagh,* for His Majesty's service, and the defence of his Kingdom, which *Company* you are to take into your charge and care as *Captaine* thereof, and duly to exercise both Officers and Souldiers in Arms, and as they are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Captaine,* so you are likewise to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from Us, or other your Superior Officer or Officers: And for so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant and Commission in that behalf.

*Given under Our Hand and Seal of Arms, at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 11th day of July, 1666, in the 18th year of His Majesty's Reign.*

G. LANE.

*Verbatim copy of Captain James Curry's Commission, from the original at Castle Coole.*

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### CROWN TENANTS FOR 1678.

The list of Crown tenants in Fermanagh for 1678, is an interesting reading, and in adding explanatory matter I may mention that the material of much of the smaller type given here has been kindly furnished to me by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry:—

#### ALDRIDGE, EDWARD.

Living 1638 (Inq. Ult.) Edward Aldrithe\* [Archdale] Castle was taken by Captain Rory Maguire in 1641.

#### ALLEN, STEPHEN.

About February 1631 Stephen Allen, Esq. with Sir Thomas Rotheram, Knt., and Martyn Baxter, clk., were granted certain lands in the small proportion of Ardmagh, Co. Fermanagh, in the Barony of Clankelly (Inq. Ult.) Hill, in his Plantation of Ulster page 454 states that these three persons had obtained a re-grant of the Manor of Ardmagh, in 1629. Stephen Allen seems also to have held lands as a tenant in the Sedborough's manor of Latgar.

#### ANCKITTELL, MATTHEW.

Matthew Anckitell of Anckitell's Grove was killed in action near Glasslough, Co. Monaghan in 1688, aged 37. From him descend the family of Ancketill of Ancketill's Grove, whose present representative is Mr. William Ancketill.

\* Aldrith and Aldridge are accepted as the same person, and it is accepted that the real name is Archdale. But there was an Aldrith in South Fermanagh.

The story is thus told of Matthew Anckitell's death. The son and heir of Oliver, he came to the rescue of the Protestants who were besieged by the Irish in the Castle of Glasslough, which he effected at the expense of his life in an engagement locally called "The Battle of Drumbanagher." In March 1688, about 3,000 of the Irish being garrisoned in the fort of Charlemont, and attempting to plunder the Protestants of the neighbourhood of Armagh, Lord Blaney had frequent skirmishes with them, in which he constantly prevailed until the 13th day of the month, when, on being informed that his Castle of Monaghan was taken by the Rapparees and that all the Protestant forces in that quarter had retreated to Glasslough, where they were closely besieged by the enemy; and hearing that Sir Arthur Rawdon had quitted Loughbrickland, of which the Irish army, under Gen. Hamilton, had taken possession, he marched to join his friends at Glasslough, where they were relieved by the valour of Matthew Ancketill, Esq., a gentleman of considerable property in the neighbourhood (which is now possessed by his immediate descendant W. Ancketill, Esq., of Ancketill's Grove,) who had collected two troops of horse and three companies of foot. The Irish, commanded by Major M'Kenna, with a force of 600 men, intrenched themselves in an old Danish Fort, called the fort of Drumbannagher, in a commanding situation, and from this eminence kept up a heavy fire on the Protestants who advanced against them, but Mr. Ancketill, who was of undaunted courage, burst into the fort, at the head of his troops, routed and pursued the enemy with considerable slaughter, but was himself slain in the hour of victory. Major M'Kenna and his son were both taken prisoners, and the former was destroyed in the moment of excitement, in revenge of the death of the spirited leader of the Protestant force.

#### ARCHDALE, WILLIAM.

He was High Sheriff of Fermanagh 1667, and was grandson of John Archdale, original patentee of the Manor of Tullanagh (Castle Archdale). William Archdall's daughter and heiress, Angel, married Nicholas Montgomery, of Derrygonelly, who assumed the surname of Archdale. They are the ancestors of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Archdale the present owner of Castle Archdale.

#### ATKINSON ROGER.

Granted the Manor of Coole (Castle Coole) 1611-12. He sold it in 1640 to Arthur Champion of Shannock, Co.

Fermanagh, from where he entered it as a tenant at the time of the Rebellion of 1641. Mr. Champion sold to Mr. John Barry, of Belfast, the ancestor of the Earls of Belmore, Castle Coole. The living representatives of Sir Roger Atkinson are Mr. T. D. L. Atkinson, Glenwilliam Castle, Ballingarry, County Wick, and Lord Atkinson.

#### AUSTIN, JOHN.

#### BALFOUR, JAMES, LORD.

Of October 1634. James Lord Balfour of Clanawley, purchased the Manor of Legan and Carrowshee (Lisnaskea) in 1611 from his brother, Michael, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. He sold this property together with the Manor of Dresternan (bought in 1631 from Stephen Butler) to his younger brother Sir William Balfour, who was succeeded in turn by his son and grandson, when on the latter's death in 1738 the estates and Castle Balfour passed to the descendants of Sir William's granddaughter Lucy, who had married Blaney Townley. These Townleys assumed the surname of Balfour and retained the property until Blaney Townley Balfour (great grandson of the above Lucy) sold it in 1828 to John 1st Earl of Erne.

#### BAXTER MARTIN.

Living in 1631. See foregoing reference to Stephen Allen.

#### BLENNERHASSET, SIR LEONARD, KNT.

Sir Leonard Blennerhasset was the second son and eventual successor of Thomas Blennerhasset, the original patentee of the Manor of Edernagh on which was situated Crevenish Castle. Sir Leonard Blennerhasset's second son and eventual successor, Henry Blennerhasset, died in 1677, and Crevenish Castle passed to his eldest daughter Debora, who married lastly Captain John Cochrane, and was succeeded by her son Henry Cochrane. From him Crevenish passed into the possession of George Vaughan, who was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1744, and the founder of the Vaughan Charity of Tubrid, Kesh.

#### BLENNERHASSET, FRANCIS.

Francis Blennerhasset was son of of Sir Edward Blennerhasset the original patentee of the Manor of Bannaghmore. Francis Blennerhasset seems to have taken possession of the manor for his father, and to have built a house at Rossbeg (now Castlecaldwell) and started building a church, but the Rebellion of 1641 prevented his completing it. In 1660 Edward



Blennerhasset of Parkthorpe, near Norwich, was in possession of this property, and in his will ordered it to be sold. This was accordingly done, and it was purchased about 1662 by James Caldwell, who was afterwards created a Baronet.

#### BLENNERHASSET, WILLIAM.

Together with Francis Cock he acquired certain forfeited lands in Boho Parish in 1666 and 1668.

#### BROOKE, SIR HENRY, KNT.

He acquired in 1666 a large portion of the forfeited estates of Conor Mac Guire, 2nd Lord Enniskillen, whose castle or house was in Largy Deer-park. Sir Henry Brooke was succeeded in his Fermanagh property by his son by his second wife, Thomas Brooke, from whom Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., the present owner of Colebrooke, descends. Thomas Brooke's grandson, the Right Hon. Arthur Brooke, M.P. for Fermanagh, was created a baronet, 1764, which honour expired at his decease in 1785, but the Baronetcy was recreated for his nephew Henry Brooke in 1822.

#### BULL, SAMUEL.

A Samuel *Bull* acquired certain lands in Aghalurcher Parish in 1668.

#### BUTLER, FRANCIS.

Grandson of Sir Stephen Butler, who had acquired from the original patentees of the Manors of Dristernan, Kilspenan, Leytrim and Derryanye. The two former Manors eventually became the property of the Earls of Erne. Sir Stephen Butler resided at "Castle Coole" or Newtownbutler on the manor of Leytrim, and also possessed a property in Co. Cavan. Francis Butler's descendants became Earls of Lanesborough, and his present representative is Charles John Brinsley, 7th Earl of Lanesborough.

#### CALDWELL, JAMES.

James Caldwell, who was created a baronet in 1683, purchased the Castle Caldwell estate about 1662 from the Blennerhassetts and died in 1717. His great grandson, Sir James, was created a Count of Milan\* in the Holy Roman Empire, and was succeeded by his son Sir John. after whose death in 1830 the Caldwell estates passed to his daughter

\* The first passenger steamer which plied on Lough Erne, after the deepening of the shoals, was named the *Countess of Milan* by Mr. J. C. Bloomfield.

... wife of John Colpoys Bloomfield, and from her to son, John Caldwell Bloomfield, who died in Enniskillen in

Sir John Caldwell, who died in 1830, was succeeded in Baronetcy and Countship by his cousin, John Caldwell, whose son and grandson inherited the titles after him. The line finally became extinct after 1862, and Miss Bloomfield married Mrs. Grierson, wife of the present Dean of Belfast.

#### CAREW, ROBERT.

#### CATHCART, ADAM.

One of the 49 Officers of 1666. Presumably the father of Malcolm and Allen Cathcart, local leaders during the Revolution.

#### CHAMPION, ARTHUR.

Killed in the Rebellion of 1641 at Shannock, Co. Fermanagh. He had purchased the Manor of Coole in 1640 from Sir Atkinson.

#### CHAMPION, EDWARD.

#### CHESLIN JOHN.

Acquired forfeited lands in the parish of Aghalurcher in

#### CLANDEBOY, JAMES, LORD.

James, Lord Viscount Clandeboy, who died in 1643, was seated together with Robert, Lord Dillon, the Middle Baron of Derrynefogher in Co. Fermanagh. This property was held and seems to have been continued to be held by Bishop Malcolm Hamilton.

#### COCK, FRANCIS.

Together with William Blennerhasset acquired certain forfeited lands in the parish of Boho in 1666 and 1668.

#### SIR JOHN COLE, BART.

Second son of Sir William Cole of Enniskillen, created a baronet in 1660, acquired certain forfeited lands in the parishes of Boho and Kinawley in 1666. His eldest son, Arthur, was created Lord Ranelagh in 1714 or 1715, which title became extinct on his death in 1754. Sir John Cole's daughter, Elizabeth, married her cousin Sir Michael Cole.

#### SIR MICHAEL COLE, KNT.

Son of Michael Cole and grandson of Sir William Cole of Enniskillen, and ancestor of the Earls of Enniskillen.

## (T.) COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The Trinity College estates round Rosslea.

## CONNYES, EDWARD.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1666 and 1668.

## COPELAND, EDWARD.

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1666. A family of this name owned much property in the village of Lisbellaw about 1840. One of them, Mr. Hugh Copeland, spoken of as "the good Hugh," was a merchant in Enniskillen, and the family emigrated to New York and became successful in business there. A shop assistant of Mr. Hugh Copeland's rose in business until finally he became Lord Mayor of London in 1881 as Sir William M'Arthur, M.P.

## CORMUCK, JOHN.

Owned land in Cleenish Parish, believed to have been the father of Captain W. M'Cormick of the Revolution.

## CURRY, JOHN.

Purchased the Manor of Coole from Arthur Champion in 1656. Castle Coole eventually passed to his great granddaughter, Sarah Corry, who married Galbraith Lowry, who assumed the additional surname of Corry. They were ancestors of the Earls of Belmore.

## DILLON, ROBERT, LORD.

Robert Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West, eldest son of James 1st Earl of Roscommon. Together with Francis Lord Mountnorris in 1630, he was granted the small proportion of Latgar, Co. Fermanagh, and with James Viscount Claneboy in 1631 the Middle Proportion of Derrynefogher in the same County. Lord Dillon became 2nd Earl of Roscommon, which Earldom became extinct in 1746.

## DILLON, CAREY.

Query was this the Honble. Carey Dillon, youngest son by his third wife of Robert, 2nd Earl of Roscommon, and became 5th Earl of Roscommon in 1684?

## DILLAN, CHARLES.

## DUNBAR, SIR JOHN, KNT.

He was the original patentee of the manor of Drumcro, in the barony of Magheraboy, and his residence was at Derrygonelly. His estates eventually passed to his great granddaughter,

Anne Dunbar, who married Hugh Montgomery, eldest son of Nicholas Montgomery of Derrybrusk. The estate became divided between their eldest son Nicholas, who married Angel, daughter and heiress of William Archdale of Castle Archdale, and assumed her surname; and their younger son, Hugh, ancestor of the Montgomerys of Blessingbourne, Co. Tyrone.

## EVETT, MARGARET.

Margaret Evett and her children acquired forfeited lands in the parish of Aghalurcher in 1667. It is alleged that Maguire's bridge was at one time known as Evattstown. See Edward Evatt, of Tully, Maguiresbridge, p. 223, vol. I.)

## EVETT, RICHARD.

Likely connected with the Evatt family of Co. Monaghan. The Evote or Ivet family came to Ireland from England in 1613. Very Rev. John Evatt was appointed by King James II. Dean of Elphin. This family still survives, of which the representative is Major General Sir George Evatt, C.B., B.A., M.D., of County Monaghan.

Rev. Timothy Evatt, brother of Rev. Richard Evatt, died at Peterboro Priest A.D. 1620-1638, acted as curate at Derry town. The Laudian persecution of Evangelical views was then in full swing, and in the end Timothy emigrated to Ireland, then a comparatively safe place for those of Evangelical views. Urban Evatt, Timothy's son, was the father of Richard Evatt, of Fermanagh. His family took part in the fight against the Laudian, or High Church views in Ireland, and they became the receivers of land in Fermanagh about 1649, under the settlement. They only held lands for a generation or two, and sold them.

## FOLLIOT, THOS. LORD.

Son and successor of Henry, 1st Lord Folliott of Ballymallon, the original patentee of the manor of Newporton (Maghamallard). (See Folliott in Index Vols. I. II.)

## FORSTER, ARTHUR.

Acquired forfeited lands in Parish of Aghalurcher in 1667.

## FRANCKLIN, RICHARD.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Boho in 1668.

## GORE, SIR RALPH.

Sir Ralph Gore, 2nd Bart., was the son of Sir Paul Gore, 1st Bart., original patentee of the Manor of Carick. Sir Paul Gore's grandson, Sir Ralph, 4th Bart., beautified the

island of Ballymacmanus and gave it the name of Belleisle. Sir Ralph Gore, 6th Bart. (younger son of the 4th Bart.) was a distinguished general, and was created Baron Gore (1764), Viscount Belleisle (1768), and Earl of Ross (1771). He died in 1802, his only son having predeceased him. The property passed to his illegitimate daughter Mary, wife of Sir Richard Hardinge, Bart. The Belleisle estate was sold by Sir R. Hardinge or his representatives to the Rev. J. G. Porter. (See Vol. I. page 257.)

### HAMILTON, JOHN.

#### HAMILTON, MALCOLM.

Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, of Monea Castle, Co. Fermanagh, acquired the Manor of Derrinefogher from Sir Robert Hamilton and died in 1628. But he had also a son Malcolm, who was alive in 1639. Col. Gustavus Hamilton, governor of Enniskillen, was son of the Archbishop's son Lewis. Gustavus' son, William, sold the estate about 1756 to Robert King and to Hugh Montgomery. Robert King's portion of the estate passed to his daughter Mary, who married William Smith of Drumcree, and their descendants sold it to the Brien family.

#### HANNINGTON, MARIA.

Obtained certain forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1668.

#### HARRISON, GEORGE.

#### HASSARD, JASON.

Jason Hassard of Mullymesker and Carne, died 1692. He was ancestor of the Hassards of Carne, and of Gardenhill, and acquired an estate of forfeited lands in 1666.

This Jason Hassard [sometimes spelt Hassart] was either the eldest son or the grandson of George Hassard of Mullymesker and Carne, who (being fourth son of John Hassard of Lyme, M.P.) came to Ireland with Sir Wm. Cole early in the 17th century. Jason, the son, was a J.P. of the County, and High Sheriff in 1676, Treasurer of the County, and Quartermaster of the Fermanagh Militia in 1659. He acquired 450 acres in different townlands under the Act of Settlement, and much other property. He was agent to Fernando Davies, who succeeded to the Lisgoole estate of Sir John Davies. Both this Jason Hassard and his nephew Jason were attainted by King James's Parliament.

If the signator to the Address were Jason Hassard,

son of Jason, senior, and son of his brother William, of Skea and Legnageymore, as it most likely was, as he took an active part in those troublesome times, he was an officer in the Enniskillen Horse, and fought in the battle of the Boyne. He was a member of the Corporation of Enniskillen, and was included in the Commission of Array of 1707. He was High Sheriff in 1695, and a J.P., and the first of a long line of the family to be the County Treasurer. It was he who purchased the lands of Skea, Skaffogh, &c., from Sir John Skea, first by lease, and then by fee-farm grant in 1711, which was sold by his g-g-grandson, the Rev. Ed. Hassard, for 1000 acres in all, in the Landed Estates Court, in 1860, and was bought by his brother George. Skea House, now occupied by Mr. Geo. Atkinson, Coroner for North Fermanagh, (of the Skea family, near Ballyshannon,) was built in 1830, and was bought by Mr. T. D. L. Atkinson, of Glenwilliam Castle, Fermanagh, Co. Limerick, whose ancestor was the Roger Atkinson, of Castle Atkinson who sold his estate to Mr. John Corry, whose representatives re-sold it to Mr. John Corry, Lord of the Earls of Belmore.

#### GARDEN HILL.

Jason Hassard, of Mullymesker, High Sheriff, Co. Fermanagh, 1676, left the bulk of his property to his nephew Jason, ancestor of the Skea line, but a considerable proportion to his own two sons, Robert and Richard, who were young. His will was dated 21st October, 1690. Robert was ancestor of the Hassards of Carne, now extinct, and Richard was the first of Gardenhill. He was gazetted High Sheriff for the County in 1728, but for some reason did not serve. His elder son Jason, of Gardenhill, was High Sheriff 1748, but died in 1750. The property devolved on the next brother Richard, who had no children. From his third son John, Captain 64th Regiment, the present branch descended, while the eldest was Jason Hassard, of Garden Hill, High Sheriff 1771, Lieutenant 92nd. Regiment. Among his children were John, of Garden Hill, County Treasurer, shot by an assassin in his own house on the 13th November, 1847, Alexander, and John, of Bawnboy, (who was a member of the late Sir John Hassard, K.C.B.) The above Alexander was a member of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and was wounded at Waterloo. He was the cousin, daughter of Captain Jason Hassard, 74th Highlanders, of the late 18th century, and sister of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Jason Hassard, 57th Regiment, who died of wounds in the Maori war, of 1866. Captain Hassard's son, Alexander Jason, Lieutenant 84th Regiment, sold Garden Hill in the Landed Estates Court, in 1876.

The elder branch of this family has died out, but there are representatives of the Waterford branch, the senior being Mr. William Charles Hassard, of Streatham, grandson of Sir Francis Hassard, who was a son of the late John Hassard, 64th Regiment. His younger son, Edward John Hassard, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, was awarded the Military Cross, (for gallantry on the 24th September, 1918), for gallantry in the field, and died 7 Nov., 1918.

#### MOUNT HASSARD.

The place was in Co. Fermanagh, and was the residence of Captain Jason Hassard, High Sheriff 1719, eldest son of Captain Jason of Skea. By his wife, a member of the family of King, of Corrard, he had, with several

daughters, (one of whom was ancestress of Lord Rathdonnell), two sons. The elder, Jason Hassard, of Mount Hassard, left Fermanagh to become a woollen draper in Dublin, at the sign of the Golden Fleece. He applied to Dean Swift for a motto, and received the following:—

Jason, the valiant prince of Greece  
From Colchos brought the golden fleece;  
We comb the wool, refine the stuff;  
For modern Jasons that's enough.  
O, could we tame yon watchful dragon, (i.e. England),  
Old Jason would have less to brag on.

Jason Hassard died 3 June, 1745, leaving a son Robert, living 1761, but the property came to Jason's younger brother, Thomas Hassard, Barrack Master of Charles Fort and Kinsale, who on 21 May, 1754 (perhaps as a trustee to his nephew) mortgaged Mount Hassard, Kilnemadda and Mullylust to David La Touche for £500. Thomas Hassard married 4 May, 1743, Henrietta, daughter of David Chaigneau, M.P. for Gowran, and died 1775. Jason Hassard and his brother, Thomas, were half-brothers of Lady Nugent and the Countess of Farnham, daughters of Mrs. Robert Hassard by a second marriage.

#### SKEA.

Skea was in the middle of the 17th century the residence of Colonel William Acheson (see page 252, vol. I.), whose family became allied at a subsequent period with the Hassards, the later possessors, by the marriage of his son Alexander's daughter Mary, in 1720, with William Hassard, of Skea, a cornet in the Fermanagh Militia, and second son of Captain Jason Hassard of the same place. William Acheson, according to the Betham-Phillips manuscript, written in 1718-19, came to Ireland from Scotland in the reign of James the First, and was Lieut.-Colonel in Sir William Cole's Regiment of Foot at Enniskillen. His will was dated 4 November, 1656, and he died before 21 February following, when John Charlton, Jason Hassard, and John Armstrong, gentlemen, were authorised to value and appraise his goods. His widow, Jane Cranston, was afterwards a Mrs. Hume.

On 22 and 23 March, 1711, John Hume made a lease of the lands of Skea, Skaffagh, &c. to Captain Jason Hassard, High Sheriff, Co. Fermanagh, 1695, and Treasurer of the County, nephew and heir to Jason Hassard, High Sheriff 1676. This was converted to a fee farm grant on 23rd November following. Captain Hassard, who died 29 March, 1726-7, had three sons, Captain Robert, of Mount Hassard, High Sheriff, 1719, William (who inherited Skea), and Jason, junior. William sold Skea and other properties to his younger brother Jason, by deed dated 18 June, 1728.

This Jason, who was County Treasurer, and Lieutenant Fermanagh Militia, had by his wife, Anne Johnston, three daughters Anne, Mrs. Rosborough of Mullinagoau, Rose, Mrs. Johnston, of Littlemount, and Nicholina, and two sons, James, who died unmarried, and Robert, County Treasurer, who married in 1765, Jane, daughter of George Nixon, of Nixon Hall, and had with several other children, of whom one was Mrs. Irvine, of Rockfield, now Killadeas (see illustration, vol. I), two sons, Jason of Levaghy, County Treasurer and George of Skea, twice High Sheriff. Jason's descendants retained the head-rent of Skea, though they never lived there. His grandson was the late Robert Hassard, High Sheriff 1880. The above Robert Hassard, County Treasurer, alienated Skea to Lord Enniskillen's family, but his second son George bought it back, and was succeeded in the ownership by his eldest son, the late Rev. Edward Hassard, D.D. The property was sold by him in the Landed Estates Court, scheduled for sale 10th January, 1860, and consisted of 9,830 acres in all, of which 5,000 were in the hands of the D'Arcy family, who paid a head-rent. Skea House, as then standing, was built in 1830, and the demesne in 1860 consisted of 297 acres, with timber worth £1,500. The house and demesne were purchased by the Rev. E. Hassard's brother George, barrister-at-law, who died in 1871.

branch has died out, and the present representative of the Hassards is Mr. Arthur Hassard, of Dublin, great-grandson of Jason, of Skea.

Between the years 1852 and 1876, properties belonging to the various branches of the Hassards were sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, amounting to 18,281 acres in Fermanagh, and 1,653 in Cavan.

#### HASTINGS, FERDINANDE LORD.

Acquired church lands of Devenish and Lisgoole after suppression of the monasteries.

#### HASTINGS, AND LUCY HIS WIFE.

Lord Hastings married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Hastings, who got a conveyance of the manor of Lisgowley, Co. Wick, from Sir Henry Bruncker, the original grantee. (See p. 16 and Vol. I.)

#### HATTEN, EDWARD.

Edward Hatten was Archdeacon of Ardagh, Chancellor of Clogher, Rector of Galloon, &c., had acquired the manor of Cloncarne, granted originally to Robert Bogas by 1619. Archdeacon Hatten's property passed eventually to Jane, daughter of his son, the Rev. James Hatten. Jane Hatten married William Davys, M.P. for Fermanagh, and her daughter married Bernard Ward, Esq., and succeeded to the property. Bernard Smith Ward, who was member of Parliament for the borough of Enniskillen in 1769, and died about 1770, bequeathed the real estate to his mother and on her death to his uncle, Abraham, Lord Erne, with remainder to his son, his heir, the Hon. John Crichton and his male issue. Thus it was that on the death of Mr. Ward's mother, the estate of Cloncarne or Knockballymore, together with lands in Co. Wick, and Co. Mayo, which formed part of the inheritance of the Ward family of Knockballymore, became merged in the lands of the Earl of Erne.

#### HEYGATE, JOHN.

A son of James Heygate, Bishop of Kilfenora, who purchased the manor of Gortgunan in 1620, from Robert Crichton. John Heygate died in 1640, leaving a son James age 10 months old. Manor Heygate lies near Newtownbutler.

#### HUME, SIR GEORGE BART.

Sir George Hume, first Bart., was son of Sir John Hume, original patentee of the Manor of Carrynroe. Sir John had acquired the manor of Drumcose, from his brother Alexander. After the death of Sir George's grandson, Sir James Hume, the estates passed to the latter's daughter

Mary, who had married Nicholas Loftus, first Earl of Ely. Their son Nicholas, second Earl, died unmarried in 1769, leaving his mother's property to his father's brother Henry, who succeeded him as Viscount Loftus, and was subsequently created Earl of Ely. On the latter's death without issue in 1783, he left his estates, including the Hume property, to his nephew, Sir Charles Tottenham, son of his sister, the Hon. Elizabeth Loftus, who had married John Tottenham. Sir Charles Tottenham became first Marquess of Ely in 1800, and the present peer is his great grandson.

### HUMPHREY, THOMAS.

#### IRVINE, GERARD.

Sir Gerard Irvine, Bart., of Castle Irvine, purchased the manor of Lowther, in 1667, from Henry Lowther, heir of Sir Gerard Lowther. Sir Gerard Irvine's sons predeceased him, so after his death the Castle Irvine property passed to the son of his eldest brother Christopher, from whom it eventually passed to the descendants of Sir Gerard Irvine's younger brother, William Irvine, of Ballindullagh. From this latter are descended both Major C. C. D'Arcy Irvine, of Castle Irvine, and Major J. G. C. Irvine, of Killadeas.

### JOHNSTON, WALTER.

One of the 49 Officers.

Acquired certain forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher, in 1666. Query is he the same as Walter Roe Johnston, of Meelick, Co. Fermanagh, who was High Sheriff 1679, and died after 1698. This latter was ancestor of the Johnstones of Magherameena, Co. Fermanagh, and of Kinlough, Co. Leitrim. (See p. 123, Vol. I.)

### JONES, ROGER.

### KING, JAMES.

Vivens 1674.

James King acquired certain forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher, in 1667. He seems to have possessed other lands as well, and was ancestor of the present Sir Charles King, Bart., of Corrad.

### LEONARD, JOHN.

Died July, 1861.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher, in 1666.

### LESLIE, DR. OF THEOLOGY.

Died February, 1700.

Rector of Derryvullen.

### LOWTHER, HENRY.

#### ASSIGN HENRY LOWTHER.

Sir Gerard Lowther, senior, who died 1624, acquired the manor of Drumynshin, and Necarne. The original Patentees were respectively Thomas Barton, and Harrington Suttan. The property passed in turn to Richard Lowther, Sir Gerard Lowther junior, and to Henry Lowther. The manor of Aghalurcher, and that of Hunning, was sold to Sir Gerard Lowther in 1667.

### MACKIE, THOMAS.

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher, in 1666.

### MAGUIRE, LORD.

Conor, second Lord Enniskillen, hanged 1644. His father was Brian, first Lord Enniskillen, and his grandfather, Connor Roe, possessed a large property in the barony of Magherastephena.

### MAGUIRE, BRIAN M'CORAN.

### MERRICKE, RICHARD.

Aged 76, in 1680.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghavea, in 1666.

### MONMOUTH, JAS. DUKE OF

His present representative and direct descendant is the Duke of Buccleuch.

### GABRIEL, MONTGOMERY.

Died 1692

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1666.

### MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM.

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1666.

### MOUNT MORRIS, FRANCIS, LORD.

Francis Lord Mountmorris in 1630, was granted together with Robert Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West, the small manor of Latgir.

The road from Lisnaskea to Rosslea, between Ballagh Cross-roads and Rosslea (as it is spelt), lies the Manor of Mount Sedborough, a Small Manor of 1,000 acres (of profitable land), granted to John Sedborough from the Crown in England. He meant business when he came, for he brought with him and children with him. The manor included the lands of Latgir and Rosslea, and a number of other townlands like Tamtygorman, Rosslea, Knappagh, Killeferbane, ac., at the usual rent to the Crown for

a Small Proportion, of £5 8s. 8d., English money. This townland of Latgir or Latgar, in this manor adjoined Sir Hugh Worrall's lands at Ardmagh.

Mr. Sedborough did little upon his Proportion. He built a poor bawne (for cattle) of sods, and provided a pound, and had six British resident tenants, and 12 others, British, some of whom did not live on the manor. The bawne was built in the townland of Lisnegoland, the walls being 12 feet high and 240 feet in circumference; and about 20 houses of the English kind were occupied by British residents. This manor was sold about 1630, and Lord Robert Dillon and Lord Mountmorris succeeded, so that the name of Sedborough is now forgotten as the planter of 1610 or 1613.

Mr. Sedborough himself died in 1629, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter, who became the wife of Mr. John Mayne; and the lands were then sold in 1630 to Lord Dillon who got a grant for the manor of Latgar, with the usual manorial rights, and Mount Sedborough as a manor drifted out of existence. Of the original tenants I do not know if any of their descendants remain. Their names were—Hugh Stokes, Clinton Maude, Robert Allen, Faithful Teate, Christopher Gascoine, Robert Newcomen, William Stammers, Stephen Allen, Raedulph Daye, John Tybballs, Thomas Tybballs, Tobie Vesey, and Joseph Dickinson. These are English names, and there are Allens yet to be found in the neighbourhood of Newtownbutler.

One of the houses built by Mr. Sedborough was described as "an Irish house, divided into three rooms," on which he had built "a wattle chimney." He had one plough of mares and garrons; an English horse and mare, and 20 head of cows.

### O'NEILL, ART OGE.

He was son and heir of Conn Shane O'Neale about 1630, possessed the Manor of Clabby, which had been granted to his father.

### PIERCE, RALPH.

### PITT, JOHN.

### POTTER, GEORGE.

Obtained forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1667.

### PUCKRIDGE, RICHARD.

The second oldest tombstone in Enniskillen parish graveyard states that William Pockrich, who died in April, 1628, was the son of Richard Pockrich (or Puckridge).

### RHYND, DAVID.

Died Nov. 1677.

Obtained forfeited land in the Parish of Aghavea in 1666. He was ancestor of the Rynds of Derryvullan House, County Fermanagh, which passed from them to the Dennys (now represented by the Rev. Edward Denny and Anthony Denny) and of the Rynds of Ryndville, Co. Meath. David Rynd's great great granddaughter Mary married in 1769 Edward Denny.

Sir Charles King writes in 1892 of this family—

This surname is Scottish, and frequently to be met with on the Perth Registers. The first of the family in this county appears to have been "David

of Enniskillinge, the elder." He was a Commonwealth tenant of the Carrow in 1659; *m.* Margaret (*d.* 1675, *æt.* 67, buried at Enniskillen, a tablet to her memory), daughter of Christopher Irvine, Esq., widow of Richard Bell, and of Captain Thomas Maxwell. He was buried at Enniskillen, 1677, leaving issue—David Rynd, Esq., of Derryvullan, Sheriff for County, 1681; Provost, Enniskillen, 1682; attainted, 1689; *d.* 1723, leaving issue by Margaret, his wife, three daughters and three sons, of whom the eldest were Christopher, and Thomas, of Dublin, merchant (will proved, 1709); the eldest, John Rynd, Esq., of Derryvullan, and Dartry, Co. Leitrim, Sheriff for Fermanagh, 1708, *d.* 1746, *æt.* 73, leaving issue one daughter and five sons, the younger were Rev. James Rynd, of Derryvullan (will proved, 1746), John, Richardson; and the eldest, David Rynd, Esq., of Derryvullan; *d.* 1745; *m.* 1746, Mary, daughter of Oliver Moore, Esq., of Sanlistown, and (will proved 1758), leaving issue an only child, Mary (*d.* 1774), *m.* 1769, John Denny, Esq., M.P., Tralee (*d.* 1775), brother of Sir Barry Denny, first Baron of Tralee Castle, and by her was ancestor of Rev. Edward Denny, M.A., Vicar of Kempley, Dymock, Glos. Also see footnote page 29, Vol. I, page 300 this volume.

Lord Belmore in his History of Two Ulster Manors mentions the name of Mr. David Rynd as principal tenant of Leambreslin, which was "computed 90 acres, inhabited by snug farmers, and within 3 miles of Enniskilling on thereto, from Lisbelew, and was worth 2s per acre, £36," as noted in a valuation record in Lordship's possession, which also stated—"David Rynd, who lives therein, has laid out considerable sums in improvements, such as dwelling-house, offices and gardens, fitt for a year's rent of five hundred pounds a year, which with 60 acres of land on the farm at 18s, I deem worth £45 a year." The present representative of the family is Mr. Fleetwood Rynd, Ryndville, County Meath.

### ROSCOMMON, JAMES, EARL OF.

James, 3rd Earl of Roscommon, eldest son, by his first wife, the daughter of Robert Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West and 2nd Earl of Roscommon. He was accidentally killed by a fall down a steep bank, or died from the results.

### ROTHERHAM, SIR THOMAS, KNT.

Living in 1631, when he acquired together with Stephen Denny and Martyn Baxter, clk., certain lands in the small townland of Ardagh, Co. Fermanagh, see also note to the name of Stephen Allen.

### SLACK, ROBERT, CLK.

Vivens 1634.

Not unlikely a relative of Mrs. Slacke, widow of Rev. John Slacke, of Callowhill, whose house was plundered by the rebels in 1641.

## ST. GEORGE, GEORGE.

One of the family of Captain Richard St. George, who came from England to Ireland in the army and became Governor of Athlone.

## WALMERSLEY, JOHN.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1666. I cannot trace this grantee directly, but I find that sometime about 1680 a John Walmsley sold to James Corry, who was at that time the head of the family at Castlecoole, his interest in the townlands of Congo (or Ceoe), Killarmor, Aghanure, Drumliff, Coraghey, Drummack, Aghnaskue, Garvohill, Finrah, Mullaghwood, Conard, and Mullinascarty—all of which lie on the lake side of Maguiresbridge.

## WATERHOUSE, CHARLES.

Charles Waterhouse, of Manor Waterhouse, Co. Fermanagh, died *circa* 1638, and was father of a son named Charles and a daughter Elizabeth, who married, in 1635, John Madden, and whose son, John Madden, inherited Manor Waterhouse. The present representative of the family is Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Madden of Hilton. The Maddens of Rosslea are also descended from them. (See page 151, Vol. I.)

## WEST, HENRY.

## WILLOUGHBY, NICHOLAS.

A Nicholas Willoughby of Carrow, Co. Fermanagh, died in 1699. His property passed to Hugh Montgomery, who took the name of Willoughby. The latter's daughter, Elizabeth, married John Cole, 1st Lord Mountfloreence.

## WYETT, DR. THOMAS.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghalurcher in 1666.

## CHAPTER XXX.

## THE COLE FAMILY.

Sir William Cole died in Dublin in October 1653 [Funeral entry in Ulster's Office]—and was buried in St. Michan's Church over the water [North side], and led a very strenuous life during a period of constant warfare. He was the first British Constable of Enniskillen Castle, the founder of the town, and the constant guardian of the community which rose under his care to take a place among the important towns of Ireland.

A good soldier, he so protected Enniskillen that he saved it from the horrors of the rising of 1641, he kept the great Irish leader, Owen Roe O'Neill, at bay so that even he and the Irish army avoided Enniskillen; and during the distractions of the Commonwealth period, Enniskillen was kept safe from attack.

I have not found one severe comment or reflection of censure upon Sir William Cole by either Irish foes or hostile critics during all that period, so that he may be judged as worthy of the confidence reposed in him by three Sovereigns, a confidence which he

does not appear to have abused at a time when personal responsibility had to be assumed on grave occasions.

Sir William Cole's eldest son and heir, Michael, succeeded him, and survived for only a short time, dying in 1671. The sole surviving child of this Michael,—Sir Michael Cole the Younger, who was the absent head of the family during the Revolution; and his absence during its fears, vicissitudes, and triumph is accounted for by a confirmatory record in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, showing his name as amongst those who had "fled from" Ireland in 1688. The actual words are—"Cole, S<sup>r</sup> Mich. Inniskilling, with 5 children. Real estate [£] 1070." This Sir Michael died in 1710, and was succeeded by his son John Cole, Esq., of Florencecourt, and when he died in 1726 was succeeded by his eldest son John (II.), who became Baron Mountfloreence of Florencecourt.

Sir William Cole had a second son John, who rose to the rank of Colonel in the army and was knighted. It was to this Sir John Cole that Sir William left the safe custody of the Castle of "Inishkillyn" during the minority of his grandson, Sir Michael. It was in honour of the afore-mentioned Sir John Cole that Cole's Lane in the North side of Dublin was named, as he had a residence in Mary's Abbey, or after his daughter Mary, Countess of Drogheda, whose family gave names to a number of streets near the General Post Office and Sackville street.

While the writer has stated in the Preface to the First Volume that this History does not give genealogical details such as are to be found in books on the Peerage and County families, it has become

necessary in this volume to enter into some particulars not found elsewhere. As to the family of Cole, details can be found in Lodge's and Burke's Peerage, and the descent of the family from the Baron referred to in a deed of William the Conqueror of 1070 when he sent his greetings to "Walkesedin, Bishop, and Ragan de Port: and Edward Knight, Steward; and Margerine and Allfus, Porveiour, and Cole, and Ardein, and all the Barons in Hampshire and Wilkeshire, friendly." Coming down, then, in the family tree we find the local chain in the male line from Sir William Cole as follows:—

Sir William, of the Castle of Eneskilling, M.P.  
 Michael.  
 Sir Michael, M.P.  
 John, M.P.  
 John, Lord Mountfloreence.  
 William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.  
 John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.  
 William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.  
 Lowry Egerton, Viscount Cole (second son).  
 Hon. John Henry Michael (second son).

In the Manuscript History of Families of the County Fermanagh in the library of Thirlestaine House, Gloucestershire, the authorship of which is ascribed to a member of the Madden family of Waterhouse Castle, *circa* 1710, it is recorded of the Cole family:—

"The original of y<sup>e</sup> remarkable family of Cole in Fermanagh was Sr. William Cole, a brave forward prudent Gentleman of considerable estimation and stroak (*sic*) in Government both before and in y<sup>e</sup> warrs of 1641. He was Chief Landlord of y<sup>e</sup> Towne, Castle, and liberties of Eniskillen. Two man's of Portora and Cornagrade were confirmed to



him him before y<sup>e</sup> warrs affors<sup>d</sup> and when the Rebellion of '41 begun, all y<sup>e</sup> forces of fermanagh did enlist under him. He was Gov<sup>e</sup> nor of y<sup>e</sup> said Garrison of Inniskillin and forces of the country dureing y<sup>e</sup> said warrs, by whose prudent care and conduct the country and circumjacent neighb. were preserved dureing y<sup>e</sup> said warrs, which, together with his forward exploits in other ptes of Ireland, made him remarkable to y<sup>e</sup> parlim<sup>t</sup>. of England and Ireland. His eldest son and heir the wors'pfull Michael Cole, Esq., was married to S<sup>r</sup>. William Persons his daughter, who was Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, and by this lady begott his son and heire, the late Sir Michael Cole of Iniskillin, a Gentleman reputed excellent and wise, prudent, honest, and well natured. He was first married to Coll<sup>l</sup>. Chitley [Chidley] Coote's daughter, whose brother was Earl of Montrath, and by this Lady had seven children, all deceased.

The second son of S<sup>r</sup> William Cole, was S<sup>r</sup> John Cole Barr<sup>n</sup> a famous remarkable gentleman of hon<sup>r</sup>. and renowne of ~~p-o-r-t-e-l-y-b-r-g-h-t-a-n-d-b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l-p-s-o-n-a~~ Coll<sup>ll</sup>. of horse and foot, and remarkable in military affaires, and married to y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Doonagall's sister. Her maiden name, Chichester, a vertuous lady, by whom S<sup>r</sup>. John had many children, one of whose daughters was married to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Moore, Earle of Drogheda; and the aforesaid S<sup>r</sup>. Michael Cole after y<sup>e</sup> death of his first Lady Coll<sup>ll</sup>. Chittly Coote's daughter aforesaid, married y<sup>e</sup> Lady Elizabeth, daughter to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. Sir John Cole Barr<sup>n</sup>., by whom Sir Michael Cole had sixteen children, all deceased but three. And by Articles of Enter-marriage betwixt S<sup>r</sup>. Jo<sup>n</sup>. and S<sup>r</sup>. Michael Cole, the estates confirmed to S<sup>r</sup>. John Cole, in y<sup>e</sup> Barroney of Clinawly [now Glenawley] in ferm<sup>n</sup> was settled upon y<sup>e</sup> said Lady Elizabeth, his daughter, and the lawful heires of her body by y<sup>e</sup> said S<sup>r</sup> Michael, whose eldest son and heire is John Cole, Esq., who now possesses all y<sup>e</sup> estates, in Town and Country, belonging y<sup>e</sup> family of Cole, in y<sup>e</sup> county of fermanagh. He was first married in England to a daughter of S<sup>r</sup>. Bourchier Wrey, Barr<sup>n</sup>. of Tavistock, in Devonshyre, a vertuous young Lady of great renowne, who died in Dublin, August, 1718, and left foure lawfull sons, the eldest Mr. Johu, y<sup>e</sup> 2nd Mr. Bourchier, y<sup>e</sup> 3rd Mr. Michael, y<sup>e</sup> 4th Henry. The said Johu Cole, Esq., after y<sup>e</sup> death of his worthy father, S<sup>r</sup>. Michael Cole, who dyed in Loudon, an<sup>o</sup>. Dom., feb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11th, 1710, manageth all his father's estates in Towne and Country, renewed and adorned the ancient buildings of his progenitors,

built stables, coach houses, and forwarded several all new buildings  
in y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Iniskillin, besides, y<sup>e</sup> in his time are made  
more new Roades in several all places in this country than all  
his predecessors in their time did for many yeares. He also  
begins very costly and sumptuous buildings on his estate in  
Cavanawley, soe that by his contrivance and notable improvem<sup>t</sup>.  
many poore families are supported, being a man of high spirit,  
quick and sharp of apprehension, very forward in his under-  
takings, and of great Retinues. He is now married in y<sup>e</sup>  
family of Coll<sup>l</sup>. Robert Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, in  
county of Cavan. He is parllam<sup>t</sup> man for y<sup>e</sup> Burrough of  
Iniskillin, and one of y<sup>e</sup> most leading men in the county."

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## INNISKILLEN IN 1688-9.

The Inniskillen of 1688 was just 76 years old. It had constructed its one street from the east ford along the crest of the hills, at intervals, to the other ford at the west. We must blot out from our minds everything but that one line of main street, with perhaps a few thatched houses in Water lane, Pudding lane, and Schoolhouse lane. Meadows were around the island everywhere except that one row of primitive buildings. There were green fields beyond the newly-constructed East Bridge; green fields at Boston; green fields stretching from behind the church to near (for the Royal Barracks had not been then constructed) the Barrack-point,\* and from the west side of Pudding lane to the West Meadow and to the castle; and pleasant gardens stretched from the south back of the present Whall-street to the lake. Everything was green, bordering on the river.

On the top of the highest hill the church was placed; the next highest was set aside for the market

\* This Point was not raised above high water till the end of the next century.

place; the slope of Camomile hill, to the east, Toneystick hill, was constituted a fair green for the two yearly fairs; and the great stretch of 30 acres by the Pound and across by the bog below (the present Fair Green) to the high road to Dublin (through the present Castlecoole demesne) and up to the high Trillick road (by Albert and Alexandra terraces), was the Common, on which the burghers' cows grazed.

A steep descent from the old sod fort of Queen Elizabeth's time (to command the Castle), led down to the West Bridge with its eight or ten arches; and an equally steep descent from Camomile hill on the east side, led towards the East bridge. At the eastern side of the West Bridge is a square tower, with a gateway and guard-room standing near the middle. There had been a drawbridge for protection on the first East Bridge, but it had been dispensed with on the new bridge completed only a short time before the events we have to relate. I possess one large heavy stone slab which tells of the rebuilding of the Guardhouses, and the inscription upon it runs thus in old letters:—

ENNISKILLEN Guardhousef Rebuilt 98

The lettering of the words points clearly to the year 1698, or ten years after the Revolution, which view of mine the late Mr. Wm. Wakeman, M.R.I.A., the well known archæologist, declared to be correct.

The houses are small and mostly of wickerwork or mud, and a few of stone, where the burghesses

lived in their burgages. They were for the most part small cabins, like what exist to-day in some of the North of Ireland towns. All are thatched. They have cross beams after the English manner, and this is a purely British settlement. The Celtic Irish had no concern with it except as employes in building. That must be clearly understood. There was no Irish town whatever here before Captain Cole commenced his undertaking to build the capital town of the newly formed shire out of the Maguire country. There was no town in Maguire's time, nor was there any "fixed place of habitation" in all that Maguire country when the Commissioners of Plantation founded it.

If there had been, it would have been burnt and destroyed only too frequently, as the O'Donnells from Tyrconnell and the O'Neills from Tyrone raided the Maguire country dozens of times, burnt houses, and carried off prey in cows—quite apart from the incursions of the British.

Nor was there a Maguire in the old "fortilage." The great Sir Hugh Maguire, a warrior to the backbone, at times friendly to the English, at times a foe, pardoned again and again, and a "rebel" again and again, had perished in his saddle near Cork, fighting the Saxon, and to assist the Spanish invader. Cononacht (or Constantine) his brother, had fled with Tyrconnell and O'Neill to the continent; and Captain Cole had taken possession of the Castle in 1607 on behalf of his sovereign, Queen Elizabeth; and his grandson, Sir Michael Cole, occupied the Castle this year of 1688, to hold it, with armed men, for the King of England, though he had gone to England, perhaps through infirmity, too weak to brave the storm.

The main roadway was rough and uneven. It was at least three feet lower in what we call East Bridge street, and in the Hollow, than it is to-day; it was four feet higher in Church street, and perhaps five feet higher opposite the church, so unequal and uneven were the gradients. And yet, though the roadway was lower in the present East Bridge street, the back of the ridge was so narrow that deep hollows lay on each side, so that some of the houses had to be built on arches or piers to bring them up to the street level. Notwithstanding this, in the old Turk's Head public house a few steps led downward into the shop; and while the ground floor of Mr. Gorges Irvine's house (opposite the Courthouse) was level with the street in 1798, it became two or three feet lower than the street a century later, owing to the constant raising of the roadway.

The little settlement in 1688 was governed by a Corporation, of which Paul Dane was the Provost, and his direct descendant, another Paul, is still alive to continue the name. Another descendant, James Whiteside Dane, occupied a seat at the dinner of the old boys of Enniskillen School on 30th September, 1910, in the Townhall, on the ground of the old market place where his ancestor as chief magistrate may have often stood and decided disputes in the markets,\* which was also close to the Provost's tenements in what was afterwards called Water Lane.

The lake encircled the town of Enniskillen, and a valuable rampart it was. The city of Derry was encompassed by great walls on which two carriages could drive abreast. Little Enniskillen had only as

\* This function still appertains to the Commission of the Peace, but has fallen into disuse.

protection the river Erne, with four fords, which could be crossed during low water—at the East and West bridges, at Boston, and at the Cherry Island, and therefore these were the most vulnerable points to be guarded; while fords also lay to the east and west (at Killyhevlin and at Portora) to be watched; while the lake was as high as it usually was, the water was some protection, but a poor one, and for that reason the men of Inniskilling preferred to fight away from home in preference to allowing their enemies to see the weakness of their defences.

The Sessions House and Gaol were placed where the Courthouse stands now. The Sessions House was built on piers over the vaults which formed the prison. Parts of the walls there still are the original walls; an iron railing extended in front into the street. My father saw prisoners even in the early part of the last century in the lower windows of the old prison before they were transferred to the grand new gaol of the day, begun to be erected on the Ballows Green about 1818. The late Mr. John Graham, of Killynure, jumped across the ascending walls when he was a boy; and it was in the year of grace 1910, the high walls were lowered again, for there was no longer need for a prison here. The old prison of 1818 was pulled down, and what remains is the additional New Prison of about 1850, transformed into a County Technical Hall.

The first gaol, then in being, is under and alongside the Sessions House in 1688. You can see the iron bars across some of the windows yet on the East side of the Courthouse. Mr. W. F. Jones' Petty Sessions office tells the use to which it had been first put in the 17th century, when Mr. Thomas Wethered was governor.

Captain Cole had not only to provide a church and a prison, but to provide a school; and the Free School of Inniskillen, as it was named for over 150 years, was built in the same meadow as the church, midway to the east of it, and looked down from its height on what from that cause the people called Schoolhouse lane. The town had two other public buildings a military barracks, on the ground of the present Messrs. Cooper & Co.'s (formerly Whitley's) premises in High Street, at the Diamond, to contain two companies of soldiers\*; and the Presbyterian Church on the ground of the present Post Office in East Bridge-street. The Rector of the parish church was the Rev. Ezekiel Webb, and the Presbyterian minister was the Rev. Robert Kelso.

There was no Roman Catholic chapel within the town, owing to the prohibitive nature of the law, but when the Act was repealed a chapel was built in the townland of Toneystick, (partly on the ground of the present Fort Lea, and partly behind Fort Lodge,) just where the road, after it had passed the Old Pound, made its way towards the Near Mill. (The Near Mill was at the Mill Lake, as distinguished from the Far Mill at Derrykeeghan). In 1688 what was called a Friary, called a convent a century later, was in the neighbourhood of Boston lane, so that the Inniskilleners of that period were not so

\* In Gilbert's Calendar of Ormonde's MSS at Kilkenny Castle it is stated at page 350 that there were no troops quartered at Enniskillen in 1685-6, while it had been the custom to quarter one company or troop of horse here; and I conclude that what applied to 1666 may have applied also two years later, and that there were no troops at all in garrison in 1688, before Tyrconnell sent not one but the two companies at this time. I also find, according to the same authority, that there were four brass falcons at Enniskillen in the Ordnance Department on the 24th March 1685-6, and these guns therefore, were likely in the Castle stores in 1688. It was a curious coincidence that there were no troops in Derry city at the same time.

intolerant in those troublesome times as many people gave them credit for. There may have been some cottages in what we now call Darling street.

This, then, was the little settlement. Side paths had not been formed, and the street was uneven. Laneways ran down to the river close to both the East and West Bridges. A large open ditch, called Margaret's Gutter, cut across the Hollow, between the two hills, and this was crossed on large stepping stones when full of water. It made its exit towards what was called "The Great Meadow," and is there still this day, but it is now covered in at the Hollow, and runs under the houses. It sometimes emitted an unsavoury smell until about 1880, when the Town Commissioners constructed a tiled sewer to convey its malodorous contents to the running water near the Castle.

The Castle of Inniskillen bore still the marks of previous sieges, and was partly in ruins, the effect of the sieges at the beginning of the century. The moat or ditch ran round its defences, and a draw-bridge gave access to the once great stronghold of The Maguire, but a Cole instead of a Maguire issued the orders of command.

This was the Inniskillen of which I shall write, and its main street lay between the Church and the East Bridge. Its burghers were the sons and grandsons of the pioneers who had built their houses alongside the track to the Castle,—trained to the use of arms during stormy times, every man a soldier, depending upon his strong right arm by sword and halbert more than the new device of falcon, fusil, or matchlock for his protection.

The sketch of Inniskilling in 1688 given here

(from Harris's *Life of William III.*), was not pencilled until 50 years after the Revolution, and was attributed to a local Philomath named James Leonard. I question if there were so many houses in Darling street as the sketch seems to convey at the time,—it is scarcely possible, that this is correct—as law documents of the period speak of meadows and gardens having been there; but additional houses were likely provided to relieve the congestion during the Revolution, and afterwards meet the demand for houses in a centre of security.

The sketch shows the old Gallows Green, the old cow market, the site of Cornagrade Castle, even at that time a farmer's house, most likely that of the family of Morrison, which continued to occupy it until during the thirties or forties of the last century. The little island of Inniskilling is quite distinct, and also another islet, both incorporated now with the main land. The Sessions House and Gaol are marked as described in these pages, as having been in East Bridge street, the Barracks at the Diamond, the two sod forts, afterwards repaired and strengthened, at West and East, the Free School in Schoolhouse Lane, and the Presbyterian Church on the ground of the present Post Office.

Care must be taken in comparing old maps with the outlines of the island of to-day to remember that the shape of the large island has altered with the addition of years, and that it is not now as it had once been. And now to the opening of the drama which made the name of Inniskillen illustrious in history.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### THE RESOLVE.

Enniskillen won its name and fame during the Revolution of 1688. It was no better than a village at the time. Macaulay, Witherow, and others have accepted the statement of the Rev. Andrew Hamilton that there were only 80 inhabitants in Enniskillen at this period. Hamilton uses the word "dwellers." I do not accept the word in that sense, for this reason: eighty inhabitants would leave only 20 or 30 grown men in the village, after the women and children.

Seventy-six years previously Captain Cole had to plant at least 20 householders of British birth in the little colony, and he planted more; and during those 76 years the population must have increased. There would have been one or two generations added to the community of 1612, and, therefore, I translate eighty dwellers to mean eighty heads of houses, with perhaps treble that number of women and children.

I feel strengthened in the view I take of this matter by the sketch of Enniskillen in 1688, forming the frontespiece to this volume, and while I consider that Leonard gave a sketch of the town of the year

in which it was made—(probably about 1745 or 1746)—rather than that of 1688, the number of houses shown conclusively proves to my mind that instead of providing for eighty inhabitants merely it provided for something nearer 380 or 480. I am fully satisfied that the expression “eighty dwellers,” used by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, was intended to convey eighty householders; and it is the only possible view which could enable such a village as little Enniskillen to do what it did do before the neighbouring counties poured in their refugees.

Writing half a century later, in 1739, Henry in *Upper Lough Erne* says that there were at that time “scarcely in the whole town 150 houses, and *most of these but indifferent cabins*; so that I am still further strengthened in my idea of the eighty houses of 1688, and their eighty householders.

Yet this little community, who were not possessed of ten pounds of gunpowder or twenty muskets in good repair, risked terrible consequences against the whole might of their King, James II., and all the powers of the Irish Government at a time when there were 4,000 men of the Royal Army in Ireland.

Friction and war had from time to time broken out between the native Irish and their English conquerors, but during the reign of Queen Elizabeth the bitterness of religious strife was added to the contention. The native Irish clung tenaciously to their own religion, except such of their Bishops and clergy as had conformed to the Reformed Faith; and when the natives saw their conquerors, all of one form of religion, trying to impress it upon Ireland, they resented it, and it embittered them the more. The wars of Elizabeth left behind them not only

blood and rapine, but a desolate country in many places, and a keen sense of injustice and wrong. The events which followed had therefore a religious as well as a political significance; in brief, the terms Protestant and Planter, and Irish and Romanist, became synonymous; and the struggle of the Revolution became one of religious zeal and fervor as well as of military prowess and superiority of race.

The town of Enniskillen, as we have already seen, had sprung from the Plantation of Ulster.\* The inhabitants were identified more or less with the English cause in Ireland both by blood and religion. During the Massacre of 1641† they had locally learned, by the bloody slaughter at Lisgoole, by the carnage at Moneah Castle, and at Tully Castle, how they were regarded by the native Celtic Irish. Many of the elder Enniskilleners of 1688, no doubt, remembered the shocking events of that time; the younger generations had heard of them from older lips; and these recollections assisted strongly to mould

\* Altogether there were planted in the whole County of Fermanagh, according to Captain Nicholas Pynnar: Freeholders, 59; Lessees for lives, 10; Lessees for years, 117; cottagers, 75—Total, 321 families; bodies of men, 645. The plantation over the whole six counties (Armagh, Tyrone, Donagall, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Londonderry) he represented as—Freeholders, 334; Lessees for lives, 99; Lessees for years, 1,013—Yielding 1,974 families, or 6,215 “bodies of men” with arms.

† The Fermanagh Volume of the Depositions of 1641, preserved in MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, has on pages 621-2—“And further sayth, as he had credibly heard, that the Irish rebels did set fire on the Castle of Lisgoole, so that many Protestants seeking to escape out of the said Castle were burnt, and cruelly murdered; and likewise sayth, that he heard that divers Protestants who had a while defended the Castle of Tully, belonging to Sir George Hume, after yielded it upon quarter; whereupon the Rebels contrary to their promise to them, did presently murder and kill them all (save only the Lady Hume). And also sayth that he hath heard that the said rebels killed and murdered divers persons at Lowtherstown; as namely, Mr. Flacke, Clarke, and his wife, Gerrard Redmond, and his wife, with many others whose names he remembereth not.

(Signed), ROGER ATKINSON.



the resolve of the heroic men who, in the little island settlement, were to risk their all in their famous declaration

The first Lord Deputy appointed by James II. was a Protestant, the Duke of Ormonde; the second another Protestant, the Earl of Clarendon, who was devoted to his master. But the Commander of the Forces was a zealous Roman Catholic, the Earl of Tyrconnell; he made no secret of his desire to have the Act of Settlement repealed, and he was a willing tool to further the designs of the King.

It must be remembered that at this time it was necessary to take the Oath of Supremacy\* passed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in reply to the Pope absolving his spiritual subjects of allegiance to the Queen, in order to obtain any public appointment. Conscientious Roman Catholics could not take that oath, and the consequence was that most of the public offices in the Kingdom, and places in the Army and Corporations, were filled by Protestants. The population of Ireland at this time, after the decimation of decades of warfare, was estimated to be not much more than one million of Roman Catholics, and 200,000 Protestants, or in the proportion of five to one. In these days of the 20th century the proportion is about three to one.

Tyrconnell understood the King's desires, and proceeded to carry them out. Archbishop King tells

\* This oath ran thus:—I, A.B., doe swear that I doe from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and hereticall this damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the see of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I doe declare that no forreigne prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authoritie ecclesiasticall or spiritual within this realme. Soe, &c., &c.

us that the Corporations of Ireland were particularly obnoxious to James II., as almost all the members were Protestants, and Tyrconnell put pressure on the Corporations everywhere to admit those who were termed "Papists." Many of the new "Papist" [as they were called] corporators were from a very humble class, like several of the new magistrates, sheriffs, and Deputy Lieutenants made by Tyrconnell. King tells us that a "cowherd to his Protestant landlord, perhaps, was set before him as a Justice of the Peace," and that "the Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenants of counties were generally poor and mean people, many of whom had been servants in the meanest condition." It was computed that by the end of the year 1688 the Lord Deputy had dismissed about 6,000 Protestant soldiers and 200 officers from the service.\*

When, therefore, Tyrconnell was appointed Lord Deputy, in succession to Clarendon, in 1687, it is not surprising that the Protestants felt uneasy. Tyrconnell admitted natives to the army, and Roman Catholics to the Privy Council; he removed Protestant Judges from the Bench and Protestant officers from the army, and supplanted them by Romanists; and all over the country there were the same reports of the Irish saying that they had now a King of their own religion and would soon have "their own" again; of Protestants being robbed in the South by the soldiers;†

\* As to the inferior officers of the army, such as captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, some hundreds of them had been cowherds, horse-boys, or footmen, and perhaps these were none of their worst men, for by means of their education among Protestants they had seen and understood more than those who had lived wild in the mountains.—King.

† The Irish likewise assembled in great bodies, and were called Rapparees, armed with scythes and half pikes, killing the cattle of the English, and

of Protestants being disarmed, and of the Irish being allowed to retain or supply themselves with arms; of pikes and skeins being sharpened, and that another massacre was in contemplation.

The state of alarm in the country was expressed in *A True Account* as follows:—

The Popish Clergy has ordered all the People not to pay one Farthing to any Protestant, but to stand it out to the uttermost, till they are compelled by Law; the Design being visible, that they would utterly Exterpate the English there.

The wind no sooner blows Easterly but they are in great dread and fear; yet they tell us there is Confusion in England, and that there will no Succours come from thence; that they will land an Army in England suddenly; and that England fears an Invasion from Ireland, more than it doth from them: Their usual saying is "You Whiggish Dogs, we will make you know that the Prince of Orange is not come yet; and we will do your business before he comes, for when we come back from London Derry we will make an end of you all." And the Irish Tenants and Neighbours of the English that formerly lived in amity with and chiefly depended on them, do continually send the souldiers to the Protestants Houses, telling them that Whiggs live there; where they go and eat up their Provisions, taking away the Horses from the Plow, and whatever else they have a mind to, giving them horrid Abuses besides; so that many Families who formerly lived very plentifully, have not now left them Bread to eat.

It was while the little community of Enniskillen were thus perturbed and anxious for their safety in

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stealing an hundred or two at once in a night, so that many substantial Protestants, who owned several hundred of black cattle and sheep. &c., had not one left; and for 40 miles together in the province of Munster, the Irish celers were full of beef stolen from the English, which they did not so much as bestow salt upon, but hung it up in the smoke, so that it cooked and stunk as bad as carrion; it was affirmed that in nine days the Irish stole 11,000 cattle in that one province, and at length to complete the miseries of the Protestants, they robbed and pillaged their houses, so that those who had lived in great hospitality and plenty, now wanted bread to eat, and had nothing left to preserve them from starving.—Burton's History of Ireland, p. 77.

place destitute of fortified strength, that news came on the 7th December, 1688, of an alarming character. The Earl of Mount-Alexander\* had received an unsigned letter, dated December 3, 1688, directed to him by an unknown hand. It had been found on the street of Comber, Co. Down, and warned him of an intended massacre. It was as follows:—

December 3rd, 1688.

GOOD MY LORD,—I have written to you to let you know that all our Irishmen through Ireland is sworn: that on the ninth day of this month, they are all to fall on to kill and murder man, wife, and child; and I desire your lordship to take care of yourself, and all others that are judged by our men to be heads, for whosoever of them can kill any of you, they are to have a captain's place; so my desire to your honour is, to look to yourself, and give other noblemen warning, and go not out either night or day without a good guard with you, and let no Irishman come near you, whatsoever he be; so that is 'all from him who was your father's friend, and is your friend, and will be, though I dare not be known, as yet, for fear of my life.

Anonymous letters to the same effect were received by a Mr. Brown of Lisburn, Mr. Maitland of Hillsborough, and others.

Whether these letters conveyed news of an actual conspiracy or were a hoax intended to harry the settlers out of the country, one thing was certain: it reminded the men of Inniskillen of the warning obtained by Sir William Cole before the massacre of 1641, and they thought it right to send copies of it to Dublin so that the warning should be conveyed to

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\* Hugh Montgomery, second Earl of Mount-Alexander, born on the 24th February, 1650, received the anonymous letter of December 3rd, 1688, and became one of the leaders of the Ulster defence. For this reason he was exempted from mercy by the Proclamation of Tyrconnell of 7th March, 1689, (see *supra*). After the Revolution, he was appointed a Privy Councillor, Governor of the County of Down, and a Brigadier-General.

the Protestants of the metropolis and throughout Ireland. The letter seemed to be confirmed by what they had observed around them; and a "Guardian of the Friary," one Anthony Murray, was overheard saying in Enniskillen to some of his own people that "he would soon have a red cross upon every door in town," as if to denote where there should be slaughter.

Fear of the impending massacre spread over all Ireland.\* Protestants sat up all night on the 9th December, the men fully armed, dreading the worst. Many of the Protestant population fled to England or to Wales; and to relieve the fears of some others, Tyrconnell, the Lord Deputy, vowed that the rumour was a malicious and groundless lie. He tried to assuage the Protestant fears, but in vain. No one could trust "Lying Dick Talbot;" the exodus continued,† but in some parts of the country the Protestants prepared for defence, determined to sell their lives dearly, notably at Kenmare, Bandon, Mallow, and Charleville in the South; Sligo in the West; and Enniskillen and Derry in the North. Men went armed to church; even ministers in the pulpits carried arms, to be prepared for any sudden danger. Refugees came every day into Enniskillen.

The apprehensions of the Enniskillen men seemed to be confirmed when the Provost (Mr. Paul Dane) received on Tuesday, the 11th December, a letter

\* A Faithful History of the Northern affairs of Ireland stated that the news of the letter so alarmed the city of Dublin that "above 5,000 appeared in arms that night, and many hundred families embarked from all parts in such confusion that they left everything but their lives behind them."

† Hamilton and Graham place this date on Thursday the 13th, but having regard to the Provost's letter of the 13th, I conclude that MacCarmick must be correct in fixing the day as two days after the day of the apprehended massacre.

from the Lord Lieutenant informing him that two companies of foot soldiers were on their way to be quartered on the garrison, and that he was to provide for them. This very letter itself was suspicious, as the usual course for the men coming to be quartered was to present their own patent. The letter aroused the townsmen to action. The next news received was that the two companies—Captain Nugent's and Captain Shirlo's,—had arrived at "Clownish" [Clones], and this announcement seems to have brought matters to a crisis.

The townsmen consulted together. They had learned of the Prince of Orange's arrival in England at Torbay, on 5th November, though the news had only arrived at Enniskillen about a month later. The circumstances were remarkably similar to those which occurred at Derry. The question for Enniskillen was, should admission be refused to the two companies? For once the soldiers were admitted,\* the Enniskilleners would not be in an independent position to be free-will agents. They would be overpowered or overawed by the soldiers. They took counsel together. Sir Michael Cole,† their natural leader, was absent. They cherished hopes from the coming of the Prince of Orange, but he was not yet their King; there were doubts and fears. Not being learned in affairs of state, the townsmen resolved to invite the advice of Captain James Corry, J.P., at Castlecoole, which was about one mile out of the town. Captain Corry, like Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins,‡ of Derry, knew well that

\* The barracks for two companies were in the main street, exactly beside the Diamond.

† A MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 3, contains a list of Protestants who had left Ireland in 1688, and among the names is that of "Cole Sr. M.D., Enniskillings, with 5 children. Real estate [£] 1073."

‡ At Derry Bishop Hopkins lectured the young Presbyterian lads who had closed the gates on the enormity of opposing the King, "the Lord's anointed."

it was a grave matter to refuse admittance to the soldiers of the King, and thought it best to withhold the advice sought; and when the townsmen were divided in opinion, as at Derry, a few men, like the Apprentice Boys at Derry, decided the momentous issue.

Three men named William Browning, Robert Clarke\* (an ancestor of Dr. William Mahood) and William MacCarmick, apparently the leaders in the idea of refusing admission to the King's troops, retired to a back room to consult. We have no clue as to where that "back-room" was, but in it they were joined by James Ewart [Ewart] and Allen Cushcart [Cathcart]. These five men, like the 13 Apprentice Boys of Derry,† took upon themselves the great responsibility of denying entrance to the two companies. Let us set the names of these bold men out in order—

**WILLIAM BROWNING.**

**ROBERT CLARKE.**

**WILLIAM MacCARMICK.**

**JAMES EWART.**

**ALLEN CATHCART.‡**

Immediately this daring quintette had come to this

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But young Irwin cried out—"My Lord, your doctrines may be very good, but just at present we can't hear you out." And those humble men kept the gates closed. It was pretty much the same at Enniskillen. The gentry would not oppose the King; but the independent and Presbyterian part of the community led the way.

\* Robert Clarke, merchant, served as churchwarden.

† The men who actually closed the Ferryquay gate were—Henry Campsie, William Crookshanks, Robert Sherrard, Daniel Sherrard, Alexander Irwin, James Steward, Robert Morrison, Alexander Cunningham, Samuel Hurst, James Spike, John Cunningham, William Cairns, and Samuel Harvey. They were all—or almost all—Presbyterians. Mackenzie in the Preface to his account says that "the Episcopal party could not, according to the exactest computation we could make, claim above one in fifteen of the common soldiers."

‡ The descendants of Allen Cathcart are still to be found in the barony of Magheraboy.

resolve, they with remarkable promptitude and good generalship, arranged to dispatch on the very same night "expresses," (as special messengers were then termed,) to most of the gentlemen of the county, informing them of their resolution, requesting co-operation and timely notice of the approaching soldiers; and promising the gentry that while they stayed with them in town they should have free quarters for man and horse. Captain William MacCarmick, took the lead in these matters, perhaps from his military rank and social standing.

A stone bridge had been constructed only a short time previously across the ford to Toneystick at the west end of the town, and it forms part of the East Bridge of to-day. The drawbridge had not yet been put in position. Captain MacCarmick saw that to protect the town he must first place defences at this bridge. He, therefore, had timber cut and brought in to construct a drawbridge; and sent for the iron fittings of the former bridge, to equip it; and thus commenced the defence of Enniskillen.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## THE DEFENCE.

Nor did MacCarmick content himself with urging the Provost and Corporation to set the carpenters to work at the drawbridge, (who had been stopped by Captain Corry,) but he rode out to Cornet Gustavus Hamilton, who lived at Monea Castle,\* about four miles distant; and we may gather from his own words that he called on others on the way, as he wanted to know "the neighbouring gentlemen's resolutions." They all seemed inclined to join in the defence of Inniskilling, and as some of these gentlemen, including Cornet Hamilton, were coming into the town, they were met by an "express" from the Provost, bearing the following letter:—

Dear Sir;

**M**R. Latournall† came just now from Captain Corry,‡ and in his coming into the Town, commanded the Carpenters

\* There was an older castle at Monea, which had belonged to Hugh Neiaagh Maguire, who died at Cork, on the 3rd August, 1428, the day on which he landed from a pilgrimage to the shrines of the saints in Spain.

† A Thomas Letournell or Le Tournell died in 1708. He had been provost in 1694 and 1702, and is most likely the "Mr. Latournall" referred to here. Captain Corry became Provost in 1697.

‡ Son of Mr. John Corry of Belfast, the founder of the Corry family in this locality, from whom the present Earl of Belmore is the seventh in descent.

leave off working at the Drawbridge, and also came to me and begged I should send for my Brethren, and dissuade them from the Resolution of denying the Soldiers entrance, and to provide them Quarters as speedily as I could. My request to you is, That you will immediately give the Gentlemen in these parts an accompt [account] of my design, which is to give them entrance, and that you will make all the haste you can home to assist me, is all from

Yours to serve you whilst I am

Inniskilling,  
10th,

Dec.  
1688

PAUL DANE.

Two things seem apparent from this letter—(1) There were no military in barracks then in Enniskilling, and the soldiers were to be billeted; and it is worthy of note that there were no soldiers in Derry either. (2) That after the excitement of the most daring resolve to refuse admission to the King's troops had passed away, the danger of the situation grew on the minds of the townsmen, and the whole matter was discussed over again. They were in want of men, of stores, arms, and ammunition. The Irish royal troops, on the contrary, were well armed. Defeat for the townsmen meant certain death as rebels; Prince William of Orange had not yet been proclaimed King, and even if he had been proclaimed King in England, that did not necessarily determine the matter in Ireland, for the Irish Parliament still acknowledged James I. as their lawful sovereign.

Therefore, the Provost felt the gravity of this matter and that they should not "deny the soldiers entrance,"—and all this, too, after the resolve to defend the town. However, MacCarmick, who was a leading spirit throughout the struggle, was not dissuaded. He and the gentlemen of Magheraboy, on the West side of Lough Erne, and I surmise they included Lieutenant Christopher Carleton of Tully-

margy\* Castle, second son of Lancelot Carleton of Rossfad (who died in the service of Charles I.) and the representatives of Mrs. Somerville of Tullykelter † [for Mr. James Somerville died in 1688,] and perhaps Mr. Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly, and Sir John Hume ‡ came into town, and here met gentlemen from the other side of the lake, the west side, from the barony of Lurg.

The subject was considered over again, most of those present being in favour of admitting the two companies, seeing how strong the Irish were, while in Inniskillen they had neither arms nor ammunition, nor trained soldiers, with the possibility before them of a divided people, some of whom might throw down their arms when they saw the King's forces. But the townsmen, with Mr. Gustavus Hamilton and those who accompanied MacCarmick from Magherboy, adhered strongly to the previous resolution, and said they would "neither submit themselves to be slaves, nor assist in the making of others so." What compatriots

\* Lieutenant Carleton died about the year 1716. Henry Peisley L'Estrange married his grand-daughter, Mary Carleton, and thus the Carletons became possessed of the Tullymargy property. Mr. Christopher Carleton L'Estrange was the last of the name to inherit the property. He was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1876, and as High Sheriff gave a county ball in the Protestant Hall, Enniskillen, which may be remembered by some still living. On which occasion the late Mrs. William Archdale assisted Mr. Carleton L'Estrange to entertain his guests. The Tullymargy estate passed after his death into the hands of Surgeon-General Thomas Teevan, Raceview, Ennis Killen, who went to Dublin to reside.

† Tullykelter. Mrs. (or Lady Hamilton) was amongst those attainted in 1689. The head rent of this estate now goes to Mr. Hugh de Fellenburg Montgomery, D.L., of Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, the lineal descendant of the Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly whose name figures frequently in these pages.

‡ Sir John Humes or Hume, second son of Patrick, fifth baron of Polwarth, Scotland, obtained a grant of 4,500 acres in Magheraboy; and this large estate remained in the family till the death of Sir Gustavus Hume in 1731, when for want of male issue the estate passed through the female line to the Loftus family.

John Knox these men were! for they appear by their names to have been chiefly Scotch.

Therefore, the carpenters were directed to resume their work at the drawbridge; and though Captain Corry\* did not feel justified in joining what he considered rebellion against the King, yet he complied with the wishes of the townsmen by sending in from Castlecoole "the chains and irons which had formerly belonged to the bridge," by which we understand the first bridge made at the settlement of the town, which bridge was supplemented, (in 1688) after 73 or 74 years use, by the new stone structure.

It does not appear by what right Captain Corry became possessed of these irons for the drawbridge—whether he took them on the occasion of the demolition of the old bridge for safety, or retained them as curios. We would conceive now-a-days that these articles would have been taken care of by the Corporation.

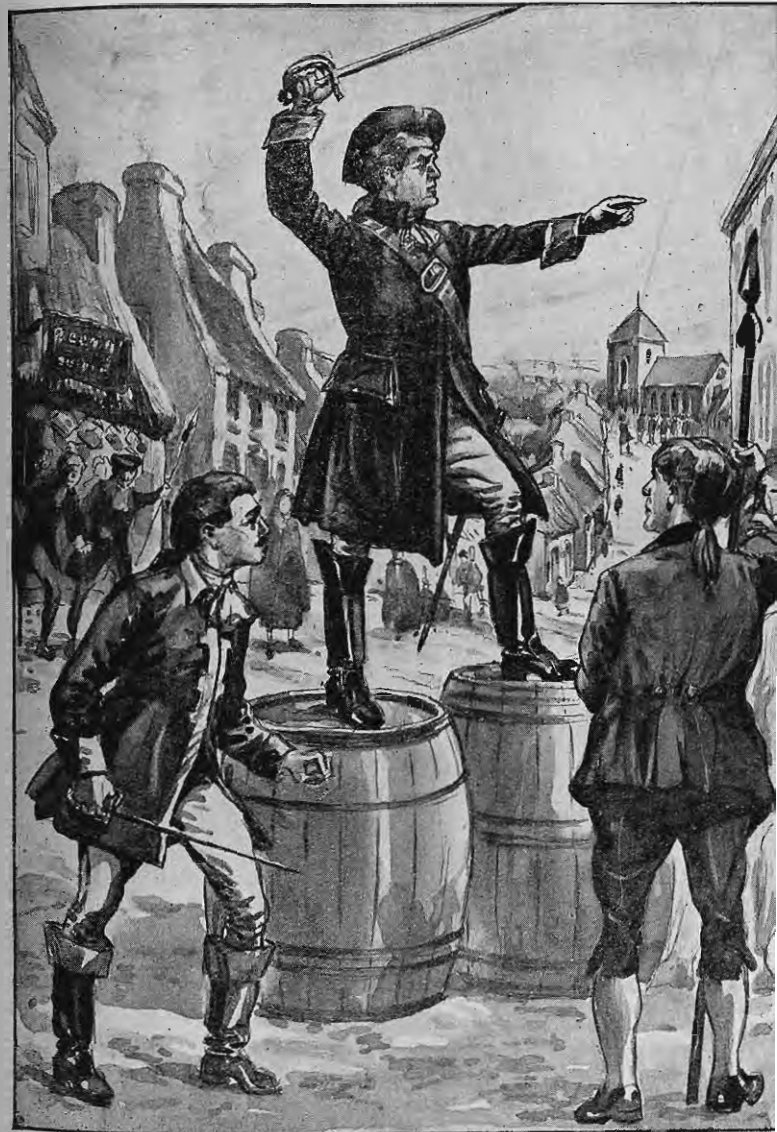
There still remain in the arch over the deepest water of the East bridge the corbals on which the beams of the draw bridge rested. There are two or three blind arches (to carry the roadway to Toneystick)

\* Captain James Corry, who had in 1663 married Miss Anketill, of Anketill's Cross, had one daughter Rebecca married to Mr. James Moutray, ancestor of Anketill Moutray, of Favour Royal, Aghnacloy. Captain Corry was a person of consideration as the owner of the Castlecoole estate, which his father John Corry had purchased from the heirs of Arthur Champion (or Campion) in 1654, and was great grandfather of Armas Lowry Corry, 1st Earl of Anmore. This Captain James Corry who had served as High Sheriff of the County in 1671, had a town house in Enniskillen, near the present Townhall, and apparently took an active interest in local concerns, as in 1684 he had been a churchwarden along with James Ewart; and was one of the local leaders. After this difference with the Inniskilleners he retired to Castlecoole, where he retained an armed garrison. He acknowledged King William and Queen Mary in the next year, 1689, but that did not placate the townsmen towards him, and he left Ireland for England. He became elected M.P. for Fermanagh in 1692, and on 24th Nov., 1692 was appointed Colonel of a Horse Militia regiment to be raised in Fermanagh; and on 20th Dec., 1696, he was appointed a Deputy Governor of Fermanagh. For other particulars see what preceded the battle of Kilmacormick.

not perceptible above ground, just as there are one or two at the Protestant Hall end of the bridge. The bridge of 1688 was about 15 feet wide. It contained three V shaped angles to afford pedestrians shelter from a passing vehicle. These angles became the resort of importunate beggars, and were filled up about 1820 or 1823, when the bridge was being doubled in width. John Maguire, grandfather of Mr. J. F. Wray, LL.B., was the contractor, and the iron railings were added. The bridge was again widened in 1894 during the Chairmanship of Mr. Thos. Plunkett, M.R.I.A., when a sidepath was added to the South side to correspond to that on the North side.

There was rejoicing at the completion of the drawbridge, as it would contribute to a sense of security; and invitations were again issued to the neighbouring gentry and farmers to join the townsmen, who promised free quarters for man and horse, as an inducement to do so. Some people did come to town, in response to the invitation, bringing their household furniture with them; and it was all needed, as the existing accommodation in small thatched cabins and larger houses became strained, and resort had to be made to the Sessions House, and the School for the refugees.

The Rev. Mr. Kelso, the Presbyterian minister of Inniskillen, had pressed upon the neighbouring inhabitants the necessity of resorting to the town for mutual defence, and greatly influenced the settlers in that regard; and so animated was he by the necessity of showing an example, that he bore arms himself, and marched at the head of the men on parade, after the manner of the Scotch chaplains of Scotch regiments, to inspire them with a sense of duty.



CAPTAIN WM. M'CARMICK calls on Inniskilleners in the market place to refuse admittance to the King's soldiers.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH DERRY.

The apprehended massacre of the 9th December had not taken place. Some people imagined that the exposure of the plot had frustrated the execution of the design—now-a-days it is believed that the letters of warning of what was contemplated were a hoax; but the Inniskilleners conceived that the danger still existed, that the massacre had only been postponed, as the native Irish, it was noticed, were still assembling, were seen sharpening their skeans and carrying them even to mass; while to the Protestant mind the tendency of the Government to subject and extirpate Protestants was sufficient to satisfy them that they must make a resolute stand for their religion, their lives, and their property.

There were no Constabulary then, no organized force for the preservation of order, as we have now; a company of soldiers quartered in a town,—and soldiers were in those days not the most exemplary citizens—was supposed to overawe the disorderly.



The preservation of the peace depended in a great measure upon the citizens themselves; and, therefore, we in these days of the 20th century must make allowance for and understand the circumstances of the closing years of the 17th century to comprehend the situation in which those daring Inniskilleners found themselves. Few in numbers, cut off from assistance in case of need, they depended on their own resolute will and strong right arm,—and upon God.

We are amazed to-day at the wonderful courage and faith of those inhabitants of a small village in their resistance to the authority of him who was by law their King. It almost surpasses belief. Derry at least had broad and strong high walls, and a considerable population; she had access to the sea, by the Foyle; on the ramparts lay her cannon, and in her magazine was plenty of ammunition. In little Inniskillen, with only 80 householders, and their women and children, there were neither walls nor cannon; and hardly any arms or ammunition, for the few barrels of powder and 20 firelocks would not count for much during war.

Inniskillen's military leader (Sir Michael Cole) was absent in England. She had a girdle of water around her, it is true, but it was fordable in low water at three or four points,—though this particular winter the water was at high level, and, therefore, in a sense some protection. Yet such was the desperate nature of Inniskillen's plight, that it had not enough men to form a sufficient defence. When the aged and the young, and the unreliable were weeded out, those heroes found in their desperate condition that they had not enough men for a guard, for this is what they stated in a letter written on Thursday,



MR. DAVID CAIRNES,  
of Augher and Londonderry, to whom the  
Inniskilleners wrote.

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the 13th of December, 1688, to David Cairnes, Esq.,\*  
or other officer commanding at Londonderry, when  
the advancing King's troops (the two companies) were  
supposed to be near Lisnaskea:—

Gentlemen—The frequent intelligence we have from all  
parts of this Kingdom of a general massacre of the Protestants  
and two companies of foot of Sir Thomas Neucomen's regiment,  
; Captain Nugent's and Shurlowe's, being upon their march  
garrison here, and now within ten miles, hath put us upon  
resolution of refusing them entrance: our desire being only  
to preserve our own lives, and the lives of our neighbours,  
this place being the most considerable pass between Connaught  
and Ulster; and hearing of your resolutions, we thought it  
convenient to impart this to you, as likewise to beg your  
assistance, both in your advice and relief, especially in keeping  
with some powder, and in carrying on a correspondence  
with us hereafter, as we shall, with God's assistance, do with  
you, which is all at present, Gentlemen, from your faithful  
friends and fellow Christians,

THE INHABITANTS OF ENNISKILLEN.

We are not now in a condition to spare men for a  
guard, therefore must entreat your assistance in that.

Allen Cathcart	Archibald Hamilton
William Browning	Malcome Cathcart
Thomas Shore	James Ewart
William Smith	Robert Clarke

What pathos there is in that sentence, that they  
have not even men enough to form a guard! Yet  
here they were in actual rebellion against the King,  
knowing that their fate, if seized, would be to be  
hanged, drawn, and quartered, and all their property  
confiscated; they risked them all in this great

\* Mr. David Cairnes an elder of one of the Derry Presbyterian congrega-  
tions, described as "of the Scottish nation," of Knockmany, Co. Tyrone, was,  
says Witherow, the first man of position in Ulster who publicly identified himself  
with the act of the humble Derry apprentices. Mr. Cairnes became Member  
of Parliament for Derry in 1692 and 1695, was a Presbyterian elder and one of  
the most prominent defenders of Derry. He went over to London to see the  
Prince of Orange, and brought back a letter from King William III. to  
Governor Lundy.

emergency, for principle, with such terrible odds against them! How puny and insignificant such a combination of those humble men seemed! Yet it was destined, under God, to transform rebellion into revolution, and, in partnership with their friends in Derry, to save Ireland as an integral part of what afterwards became a United Kingdom.

This letter had been sent to Derry by Allen Cathcart and Captain Wm. MacCarmick, who at the same time were to make arrangements for carrying on a correspondence with Derry, and request a supply of arms and ammunition; and they also brought with them the following letter from the Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. Kelso,\* of whom we have heard already:—

Enniskillen, December 15, 1688.

Sir,—After an alarm of an intended massacre, there are two foot companies sent to be quartered in this small place, and though we be deserted by our magistrates yet we intend to repulse them. You are, therefore, entreated in this common cause to look on our condition, and if we come to be made a leading card, sit not still and see us sink. The bearer can more fully inform you of our condition. The Lord direct and preserve you and us, who intend hurt to none, but sinless self-preservation. This from yours, &c.

ROBERT KELSO.

\* The Rev. Robert Kelso came to Enniskillen in 1685 from the Wicklow Presbyterian congregation, succeeding the Rev. James Tailleur. As the Enniskillen Presbyterian congregation again became vacant in 1690, it is supposed that Mr. Kelso must have died shortly after the Revolution.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### RETURN OF THE EXPRESS.

The "express" which had been sent out in the Clones direction was speedily answered by his prompt return from Mr. Daniel Eccles. He arrived at Enniskillen about midnight on Thursday the 14th December, or within 24 hours of the time that the messenger had been dispatched on horseback. We can imagine the arrival of the courier in the dark of the night, during a dangerous period, passing the Mullows Green, and arriving at the gap in the bridge, demanding access. The old road to Clones at that time ran from Enniskillen at the back of the present Model School, and through the present Castlecoole demesne. Although it became closed to public traffic nearly one hundred years later, in 1783, the track is still discernible plainly in the demesne, to the south-east of the Breandrum gate lodge, sweeping over the hill beyond, and over Standing-stone Hill, towards the back gate lodge at what is locally known as the "Cross Causey," or Causeway. That old road still runs to Glassmullagh, then through the fields to the old Tanhouse water, and

on to Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, and Lisnaskea. Mr. Gilbert Eccles (born 1602, died in 1684), who had settled in Ireland in the time of Charles I., had obtained the manors of Shannock and Rathmorán, near Clones, and of Castlelee (Fintona). It was presumably his son Daniel who answered this call of the Inniskilling-men, and, as he addressed his communication to Mr. William MacCarmick, it looks as if MacCarmick had written the first letter. This is Mr. Eccles' reply:—

#### GENTLEMEN

**PASSING** all Compliments of Thanks: We are so assured that two Companies of Foot are Marching to Inniskilling that Capt. Nugent, with other officers, are in Clownish this night on their March thither; but as for their Soldiers, though they were expected there it's thought they will go by Newtown-butler, and it's supposed they are in Drum. We Pray God Bless you, and can only tell you That a Troop of Dragoons came to Ardmagh Saturday last, where the Inhabitants offered them Candle, Fire, and Salt; so that if they expected any further necessaries, they were to pay beforehand; whereupon the Lieutenant Marched to his Capt., Coll. Bryan Mac-Maghon,\* at Charlemont,\* and the Townsmen went to Church with their Arms, of which two Centinels were placed on the steeple, to Fire their Firelocks and ring the Bells as a signal to the Countrey, if they had offered anything ill; of which we had no further account.

As to what other things you propose, assure yourselves we shall be ready to offer all Testimony of Frenship, as may be expected from such as are not wanting to pray for you; and are expecting a particular Correspondence from you, as you shall have from us, &c.

To Mr. William MacCarmick,  
at Inniskilling.

The receipt of this letter encouraged the defence. All Roman Catholics—or Papists, as they were termed—were turned out of the town, while the “Friar-

Guardian,” Anthony Murray, was imprisoned in the castle. Murray had friends, however, for he escaped by a rope over the wall to a boat on the river that was in waiting.

\* A strong fort had been built at Charlemont, County Armagh, to overawe O'Neill, who lived some seven or eight miles away at Dangannon.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

## THE ROUT AT CASTLECOOLE.

It is a strange circumstance that while the closing of the Gates of Derry on the 18th of December by the Apprentice Boys has been celebrated in Enniskillen and Fermanagh since that year of 1688, no heed is paid at all to the equally memorable and locally more significant denial of entrance to the troops of James II. at Inniskillen, on Sunday, the 16th of December, two days before the memorable event at Derry. Inniskillen took the first plunge into the breach.

The Episcopalian community had assembled in the first parish church in the forenoon on the eventful occasion, when the Rev. Ezekiel Webb, the rector, we may assume, was conducting Morning Prayer under more solemn circumstances, and with greater gravity, than usual. Some words in the Litany may have been thought applicable to the occasion, but the prayer to be recited "in the time of war and tumults" would be deemed specially

appropriate, in the following phraseology and old time spelling:—

O ALMIGHTY God, King of all kings, and Governour of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them that truly repent; Save and deliver us we humbly beseech thee, from the hands of our enemies; abate their pride, asswage their malice, and confound their devices; that we, being armed with thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify thee, who art the only giver of victory; through the merits of thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

In the Presbyterian church the Rev. Robert Nelson occupied the pulpit, and I can fancy that on that occasion he gave out one of the psalms so dear to the old Covenanters,\* to give heart to his hearers.

God is our refuge and our strength,  
In straits a present aid:  
Therefore, although the earth remove,  
We will not be afraid.

Or that other old psalm full of encouragement to God's people:—

I to the hills will lift mine eyes  
From whence doth come mine aid,  
My safety cometh from the Lord  
Who heav'n and earth hath made.

I have no doubt that both those psalms were sung often by the Presbyterians both in Enniskillen and Derry.

\* If there be any one book in the Bible which has, as a whole, influenced Christianity more than another, it is the Psalms of David. We find them repeatedly quoted by Protestant and Roman Catholic writers; and their power was especially felt in the Scottish Church, where they were regularly used in divine worship, and diligently read and quoted in the homes of the people. When the metrical version was provided the lines were easily committed to memory, and exercised a wonderful influence on the people in their every-day

It was not long past ten o'clock, when a messenger went to each congregation in haste. "The soldiers are near us!" A whisper went round.

life, soothing in times of trouble, encouraging in time of danger, strengthening in times of adversity, and affording rejoicing in a time of victory.

The old Scottish Psalms were in use in the Episcopal churches of England, as well as in the dissenting churches of Scotland, of which a full description is given in 'The Story of the Psalters' from 1549 to 1885, by Henry Alex Glass, (Keegan, Paul, Trench and Co., Paternoster Square, London). Glass says p. 12, "The singing of metrical psalms in the vulgar tongue first commenced in Scotland": also "The first complete metrical psalter had gone out of memory for nearly 300 years, when a copy of it was discovered in the library of Brazenose College, Oxford. Its date was 1549, and its author, Robert Crowley. He was a citizen of London, afterwards rector of Cripplegate, where he lies buried. He doubtless used them in his church, which was of course, Episcopalian. Archbishop Parker's Psalter (1557) is also referred to.

Thomas Sternbold, a gentleman of the Privy Council, 1540-9, translated some of the psalms, which were dedicated to Edward VI., to whom belongs the honour of having first authorized a part of the Metrical Psalter for public use. Metrical psalm singing at once became popular, but the accession of Queen Mary put an end for a time to all public practice of it.

Whittingham is the next name mentioned, and also Hopkins, and the psalter had increased to the Genevan 150. It was this psalter that was used in the Church of St. Antholine's, Watling Street, where the practice of psalm singing was first introduced. In addition to Sternbold and Hopkin's 100, Whittingham wrote 12, Kethe 10, Pullan 1, Norton 26, Wisdom 1, 5 Anon, making 150 in all.

Hopkins was a clergyman, Whittingham a Puritan divine, and became Dean of Durham. Kethe was chaplain to the forces, 1563, was the author of the 100th psalm, the only composition in the Sternbold and Hopkins psalter, which is still generally sung. Pullan was Archdeacon of Colchester, &c.

The psalter was largely approved of by the Episcopalians at its origin. Ravenscroft psalter is described. The whole book of psalms is usually sung in England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Italy, France, and the Netherlands.

It is from this and other tune books, and Andrew Hart's Psalter (Edinburgh 1615), that the old tunes are taken, which are still sung in Protestant countries. *St David's* is one of them; *Dundee*, *French*, and *Martyrs* are others.

In 1556 Wedderburn psalms in Scotland were superseded by Sternbold's "One and Pledge," added to the Genevan form of prayer. "This was the Psalm Buik presented to Mary, Queen of Scots, by the citizens of Edinburgh in 1561."

Arrangements seem to have been made for the bringing out the first Sternbold psalms simultaneously in London and Edinburgh (1561). The Scotch psalm of 1650 is the revised version by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster.

In 1696 Tate and Brady appeared, and was permitted to be used in Churches. Only two or three Tate and Brady psalms have survived, but one verse, wedded to Spohr's tune is likely to be immortal.—

As pants the heart for cooling streams,  
When heated in the chase, &c.

The old Scottish Psalter was so precious in the eyes of the Presbyterians, as well as established Churchmen, that its alteration and improvement was looked upon as sacrilege, almost.

Silently, every able-bodied man rose, and, invoking the help of God, made his way, most likely, to a central meeting spot at the Diamond, or if not already armed, ran home for whatever arms he could command.

What bustle! The soldiers were near! What had been feared had come close to them, and now was the time for action! On a Sunday, too! The better day the better deed. The women and children are anxious, and, perhaps, tearful, as the men rapidly foregather.

As the letter of Mr. Eccles had located the officers of the incoming troops at Clones, and the men themselves at Drum, some miles behind, two scouts, Mr. James Baird, and Mr. James Johnston,\* had been sent out the previous day, Saturday, 15th December, to reconnoitre and bring intelligence of the approach.

The sentinel at Enniskillen observed the return of the Inniskillen scouts that Sunday morning hastening along the main road through Breandrum townwards. They came past the Gallows Green to the bridge; the drawbridge was lowered across the chasm; the scouts were admitted; the drawbridge again raised; and they proceeded to give the news that the enemy were within four or five miles of the town, about Lisbellaw.

Hastily each man took his sword or halbert, as the case might be, and when all were mustered it was found that there were 200 foot, half of them not armed, and about 150 horse, all untrained and unused

\* I am unable to definitely identify this Mr. Johnston's family, there were so many of them in the county. It is strange that the tradition of this exploit was not handed down to posterity in the "spy's" own family.

to discipline. What hurrying and scurrying there was to find matchlocks or weapons of any sort! What restlessness of horses unused to parade!

The Inniskilleners, such as they were, resolved to fight, and the order was given to march, the horse being under the command of Captain Browning and Lient. Christopher Carleton, and the foot under the command of Captain Malcome Cathcart.\*

When the King's soldiers had arrived in sight of the old house at Castlecoole,—[the present building is the third house,]—about a mile from town—the officers were invited by Captain Corry to dine. The soldiers appear to have marched onward, seeking rest, their officers parting from them in the same way as they did at Clones and Drum, when the soldiers were met by some Irish who had been turned

\* The Phillips Betham Mss. (1776) several times referred to in this book refers thus to the Cathcart family:—"The family of Cathcart, in ffermanagh, were gentlemen of considerable estimation and respect since the War of 1641 and before. The most remarkable of his family in forty-wan warrs was Adam Cathcart, Esq., being High Sheriffe in ye county, and Captn in ye Armeey, remarkable for his prudence and good care in preserving ye county during ye said Warrs. His eldest son, Gabriel, was married to Anna Hamilton, daughter to ye Archbis'p of Cashill, and sister to Hugh Hamilton, who was created Lord Barron of Clinawley, whose other brother Lewis, or Lodowick, was created Lord in Swedland. Another daughter of ye said Archbishop was married to Macarty in Munster.

The chiefest of ye family now in ffermanagh is Malcom Cathcart, Esq., ye eldest son and heir of ye said Gabriel Cathcart, Esq., whose mother was ye aforesaid Anna Hamilton, and is daughter to Mary, daughter of Sir James Caldwell, Bart., whose eldest son by the sd Lady is James a young hopeful youth. The said Malcom Cathcart, Esq., was a valliant Capn in ye late Warrs '88, under ye command of Governr Hamilton: and after ye Warrs was tytled Major in ye Militia of fferm. His ether brother, Captn Hugh Cathcart, is married to Mary Carleton, a gentlewoman of great reletions and sister to Guy Carleton, Esq.

There is another forward gent. of the sa family in this county, namely, Cornell James Cathcart, married to Coill<sup>l</sup> Gustavas Hamilton's daughter, who was Governr of Iniskillin in ye late Warrs, and several others of this good family in fferm. needless to insert . . . the form: being ye most remarkable—all derived from ye Leard of Bardaraugh and other ancient houses in Scotland.

There is another gent. of estate remaining in ye towne of Iniskillin, namely, Allen Cathcart, Esq., Justice of ye Peace, but formerly a rich merchant, whose antiquity I can't explaine, but ye former gent., who are derived from the Leard of Bardaraugh, beareth in their coate of arms (viz):—"Asur three cross crosslets pitched issueting of asse many crescents argent, &c."

out of the town. The latter acquainted the royal troops of the intention of the Inniskilleners to fight, and, following the usual Irish habit, so exaggerated and magnified the numbers of the Inniskilleners that the troops (about 90 or 100 men) became discouraged and resolved on retreat. This resolution had scarcely been arrived at when the Inniskillen horse appeared in view, and the Irish soldiers fled, a quantity of the rabble with them; and the officers, alarmed, rose from dinner and followed their men, who did not pause along that old road which still runs its way past the old Carman's Inn and through the ford at the Drumlone river, till they reached "MacGuire's Bridge." This sudden flight did not please the men of Inniskillen, who wanted all the arms they could seize to arm their own men and those who had flocked into town from the country; and the Horse were about to pursue their retreating foe when they were dissuaded by Captain Corry, who said he had passed his word for their safety while in that country, at which the Inniskilleners were much disappointed, but they observed the pledge given.

Frightened but tired the royal troops remained at Maguiresbridge under arms for the night, and on next day, the 17th, they proceeded by the old road which still winds its way past Nutfield and the Moat to Fawney, and by Donagh to Newtownbutler.\*

#### THE SPIES.

Meantime three spies had been sent forward by the Inniskilleners in advance to intercept them and

\* As the ancient road had been constructed over the hill before Lord Malfour's castle had been built, it did not touch Lisnaskea proper, and a road was made from the Moat to the castle, passing the brook and the Moat to provide for convenient access to the castle from the highway.

learn the strength of the enemy, namely, Captain William Browning, Mr. James Corry (cousin of Captain Corry), and another. They may have made their way by a new road by way of Congo, still partly in existence, which led to a ford near the present Ballindarragh bridge; (the track of the road may still be traced to Lisnaskea through the fields); and to avoid the troops they may have gone thence by way of Aghalurcher instead of Donagh, and along by the old road observable at each side of the present railway crossing on the north side of Newtownbutler.

The spies ran a great risk. When they mixed amongst the retreating troops at Newtownbutler to gain the knowledge they desired, some of the followers of the troops from Castlecoole disclosed their identity; and before the spies could mount their horses they were seized, and surrounded by a strong party of the enemy. Seeing the desperate nature of the situation and that it was a matter of hanging inside half-an-hour, the three Inniskilleners rushed the enemy, and, marvellous to say, escaped, making their way for succour and shelter towards Captain Saunderson's house [at Castle Saunderson]; and when the two companies had marched past them next day on their way to Cavan—(on the 18th December)—the spies returned to Inniskillen. But the companies fled further from Cavan to what was called Feimah, twelve miles away, still being under the impression that the Inniskilleuers were following, to disarm them. It was remarked that the soldiers did not show their patent, nor did they demand to be admitted to Inniskillen.

#### PORTORA CASTLE.

Nor had Mr. Gustavus Hamilton been idle during

all this time. He had collected about 100 horse personally from among his tenants, as there were so few men in town, and had them stationed at Portora Castle, to guard the ford at that place.\* Mr. Hamilton withdrew this party from Portora to support the party at Castlecoole, but their aid was not necessary.

Portora Castle, which Governor Hamilton used as an outpost during the Revolution, was then in good order, not as now, in ruins.† Under the Plantation scheme Jerome Lindsay had been awarded on the 17th September, 1612, "a small Proportion" of 1,000 acres, and the Patent Rolls of James I. acquaint us that his manor was called Drumskeagh [Drumskew]. This proportion contained the townlands lying close to Portora (divided from Enniskillen town by some tates of Church land), and will be recognised by their ancient titles—Drumskeagh [Drumskew], Cannerlagh [Kinarla], Dromeagh [Dromee], Drumclave, and Lurgaveigh [Portora], each one tate [30 acres]; Cullogh and Neery, one tate; Urrisse [Coleshill], one and a half tate; Mullycreagh [Mullaghree], two tates; Clonihowla [Cornahowla], two tates; half of Lurgandarragh, one tate; Dirrilacka, two tates; and half of Doonconyly, two tates; in all 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lough Erne. The other moiety of the land, one-half

\* This ford was about two feet deep in ancient times, and was deepened during the first excavations for the Lough Erne navigation, and secondly in 1854, during the progress of the Lough Erne Drainage Works. The very fact that it had been a ford, doubtless led to its being the scene of attack and defence, and several stone hatchets, of prehistoric times, and Irish records of later date, were dug up from the bed of the channel.

† A large block of the wall was blown down by an experimental explosion in 1858 or 1859, by which an Enniskillen schoolboy named Robert Purser, one of the brilliant Purser family, and elder brother of Louis Purser, F.T.C.D., lost his life. Another portion of the wall was blown down by the great gale of December 1893 or 1894.



quarter, called the tate of Lurgandarragh containing 60 acres, was excepted from this grant. The foregoing lands were created the Manor of Drumskeagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. The rent to the King was £5 6s 3d.

Mr. Lindsay apparently obtained the grant only to part with it for a consideration, for on the 15th October, little more than a month later, he sold this manor to Sir Wm. Cole, who immediately commenced to build in conformity with the conditions of the grant. He chose for the site of the Castle the high ground of the promontory commanding "Portoragh" Stream; so that he should have control of the ford at that place as against any attack from Derrygore or Tyrkennedy side of the lake, and have immediate access to the water.

The *Inquisitions of Ulster* show that Sir William Cole erected upon the tate called Lurgaveigh at Learganaffiegh alias Porttdorie, one fort and bawne of lime and stone, containing 60 foot square, every way, 10 foote in height, with two flankers of lime and stone, each containing 16 foot in height; and [he] likewise erected, adjoining thereto, one castle or capital messuage of lyme and stone, containing 66 foote in length, 23 in breadth, and 30 in height, with two flankers of lyme and stone, containing 30 foote in height, and ten foot wide! There were at this time built upon this proportion 22 English-like houses, inhabited by 22 British tenants and their families.

Sir William demised the two great tates of Derrilackagh to Clinton Ogle, on 20th February, 1613, and to Richard Orme, Drummeagh, one great tate for 61 years; and he also demised other portions of

the Proportion; but he chose the one great tate for the native Irish, to have them under his immediate eye near the castle. Then on the 6th May, 1629, there was a re-grant to Sir William Cole, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, of the small proportion of Drumskeagh, to be called the Manor of Porttdorie, with power to create tenures, and hold 400 acres in demesne, court leet and court baron, waifs and strays, free warren, and liberty to impark 300 acres; subject to the conditions of plantation, and to his Majesty's instructions for re-grants of manors escheated to the Crown by neglect of covenants.

It was this castle of Porttdorie (toned down in 1688 to "Portoragh") which was subsequently tenanted for some time about 1626 by Dr. James Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher, whose daughter was married to Colonel James Creighton of Crom castle, (ancestor of the Earl of Erne).

The Spottiswoode arms and the monogram of the bishop (J.S.) were carved over the doorway of the old castle, which denoted his residence there. After Bishop Spottiswoode left Portora for Clogher, his son, Sir Henry, took up his residence in the historic building overlooking Portora Stream.

It was during his occupancy of Portora Castle that Bishop Spottiswoode\* had so much trouble with Lord Balfour of Burleigh, caused by the Bishop's frustrating Lord Balfour's attempt to possess himself of the townlands set aside for the endowment of the Grammar School provided for the education of the sons of the planters in the County Fermanagh.

\* Second son of the Rev. John Spottiswood, parish minister of Calder, Church of Scotland. Bishop Spottiswood left Portora in 1628 for Clogher.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

## A CRITICAL MOMENT.

The very fact that the royal troops had been sent to Inniskillen had raised hopes in the breasts of the native Irish that perhaps they might be enabled to return to the condition which their fathers had occupied before their subjugation by Queen Elizabeth. They were looked upon with some degree of disdain as "meere Irish" by their conquerors; they had suffered because of their religion; their leaders had been driven abroad or subjugated, and they felt a burning sense of wrong that they had been despoiled in their own land. But war is no respecter of persons. War is war, and they were defeated. They little thought that just as their forefathers under the three Collas had subjugated the original inhabitants of Fermanagh, so they in turn had suffered from the English by reason of the same resistance. What had been won by the sword had perished by the sword.

The news that now came of the enrolling of Catholic troops and officers; of the Lord Deputy being a Catholic; his dispersal of Protestant regiments and

driving Protestants out of public positions, of the rendering Protestants in country districts, was a reversal of the subjection of the Catholics; and all these things afforded a gleam of hope that they might be able to regain some possession of the tribal lands that had been confiscated and had become private property. With the increase in the hope came an independence in bearing of the Irish, so that we are told that they "every day grew more insolent than usual." They gathered themselves in parties, exercised themselves in drill, and learned to handle arms.

If the local Irish had contented themselves with this advance, it might not have mattered so much, but when they took a fancy for the cattle of Protestants and gave way to murder it became too serious. Cattle were the wealth of the country. Cattle stealing and cattle raiding was an old Irish habit, to which we owe the inclusion in our statutes the day of the Irish law requiring that compensation for malicious injuries should be levied off particular districts.\*

On the 16th of December, the day of the flight

\* One method of seeking remedy against robbers is found in Payne's *Description of Ireland*, made in 1589, as follows:—"And if any of the said kine be stolne, the owners doe track which way they were driven from the ground . . . for the law is there, if you tracke any stolen goodes from any man's lnsd, he must tracke them for him, or answer them within forty days, soe where the tracke ceaseth the goodes must be answered."

"The early planters of Ulster were troubled with this cattle stealing; and they wanted a more efficacious method adopted than levying for malicious injuries. When £140 were apploited on the county of Armagh in 1611-12 as compensation for goods stolen, the British undertakers, as innocent men, refused to pay for the guilty persons, and asked that they be relieved from exactions, and to hang the offenders. And this recommendation was carried out, for we read that among other records of the Spring Assizes at Enniskillen on 8th March, 1613-14, the following appear:—

"Brien O'Mullen and William Drumallen stole a cow worth 4*l*, the property of Richard Hanley. Guilty. To be executed.

"Hugh O'Creggan, of Creens, yeoman, on the 9th of February, 1612-13, at

of the soldiers from Castlecoole, the Irish had seized some cattle belonging to man named Fossett [Fawcett], and when he followed the thieves and remonstrated with them, they seized him, and ripped up his abdomen, tore out his intestines, and left the body there. When this incident became known to the garrison at Inniskillen, it strengthened them in their resolve to defend themselves, and to "refuse a Popish garrison," "as in all probability" they feared they should meet with a similar fate if ever they were in the enemy's power.

### A COUNTY MEETING.

Time was not allowed to slip by idly. What was termed a rendezvous had been summoned of the Protestant gentry and people of the county that would join the men of Inniskillen for Thursday, the 20th December; and into town came sympathisers and others who were still of another opinion. Captain Corry still stood by the King, and Sir Gerard Irvine,\*

Drumullen, stole a grey mare worth 6l 6s 8d, the property of Richard Hanley, yeoman. Guilty. To be executed.

"Laghlin McDonnell O'Hanlon, of Carrickelaghan, yeoman, on the 10th December, 1614, stole three cows value 20s each. Guilty. To be executed."

These culprits were hanged immediately after sentence had been pronounced upon them, the custom then being to put halters round their necks at the dock, and lead them along the principal streets or thoroughfares of the town to the place of execution.

\* Sir Gerard Irvine, of Castle Irvine, was the second son of Christopher Irvine, a Commissioner for levying subsidies in the County Fermanagh in 1631, who in 1613 had purchased the Lowther or Necarne estate from Baron Lowther (of the Court of Exchequer), as the said Baron was without heirs, and godfather to the young Gerard (created baronet on 30th June, 1677). The Estate consisted of the three manors of Nekarney, Drumynshin, and Duroos or Hunningstown. Sir Gerard was succeeded at Castle Irvine by his youngest brother, William, the father of Christopher of Castle Irvine and of John of Killadeas. The Castle Irvine estate has now been sold to the tenants under the Land Act of 1903, but the Castle itself was purchased by Captain Wm. D'Arcy Irvine, sixth in descent from this Wm. Irvine, and 13th in descent from Christopher Irvine of Bonshaw, killed at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513. The Killadeas estate is owned at present by Major Gerard Irvine, the sixth in descent, from John Irvine of Killadeas.

who had come in from Lowtherstown, was likewise in no doubt that the town should not resist the royal authority. Being of the same mind these two gentlemen probably conferred, and may have found others of the same mind as themselves, when one incident precipitated matters to a crisis, and determined the issue.

### A CRISIS.

Mr. Wm. Browning\* (afterwards made Captain) rode into town at the head of a party of horse. Captain Corry was not only an officer of the army, but a magistrate for the county, an office which in those days called for the exercise of higher and wider powers than are used at present. He and Sir Gerard Irvine observing the party of men under arms and in military array without royal authority, caused Captain Browning and Captain Baird to be arrested, as if to frighten the Inniskillen men out of their resolution to resist the King; and Captain Corry went to write his "mittimus" to send the officers to prison for appearing thus in arms. But before he had time to write it some Inniskillen men set those officers at liberty, and would not tolerate any further

\* The name of Thomas Browning occurs in a list of the Townsmen of Inniskillen and their arms, a.d. 1635, and this Wm. Browning may have been a son of his. A respectable family bearing the name Browning also resided in the barony of Magheraboy. See Vol. I., Chapter XIX.

The following account of this matter is given in the Phillips-Betham MS. (MS.) at Cheltenham:—

"In ye Month of Jan '88 two companies of King Ja's his men came with a warrant to Inishkillin, at which time Cap<sup>n</sup> Browning, Cap<sup>n</sup> Barde, and Cap<sup>n</sup> Carmick were ye chiefest officers in ye town at ye time; and in a riotous manner refused to admit them entrance, and drew ye Drawbridges agt ym selves. That ye Magistrates were much amased for such a riot agt ye King's commands, gave orders to secure ye said Captain in safe custody, and being so detained until one Captain Christopher Carleton with a cocked pistol in his hand rescued ym and set them at liberty; but as nothing can be without a cause, the occasion of their rescue was the efficient cause of preserving ye garrison of Inishkillin from King James his men, &c."

interference. Lieutenant Smith, an elderly gentleman, and a Justice of the Peace, was then sent to tell both Sir Gerard Irvine and Captain Corry that they must leave the town at once, and give no further trouble, or they would send both of those gentlemen where they had intended to send Mr. Browning. Two such influential and locally all-powerful squires must have been amazed at the stern and unyielding attitude of those burghers of Inniskillen!

Sir Gerard and Captain Corry showed their wisdom by realizing this quickly, and seeing that their purpose was all in vain, betook themselves to horse and left Inniskillen. Neither of these gentlemen, it may be presumed, felt kindly towards those Inniskillen revolutionaries for the treatment to which they, as men of position, had been utter strangers; and it was said that Captain Corry in consequence used his influence to prevent his tenants or others from joining the men of Inniskillen; but he finally interfered no longer in opposition, for he saw that he had made a mistake, as will appear hereafter. Meantime Captain Corry raised a troop of horse and a company of foot soldiers, at his own cost, for the defence of Castlecoole; and he left for England about the month of March, 1689. Both he and Mr. Henry Mervyn, of Trillick (father of Sir Audley Mervyn), afterwards testified that they had seen the oath administered to Colonel Lundy by Captain James Hamilton, in Londonderry, as if they had been on their way to England at that time.

#### ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The need of a competent military government in Inniskillen town had been felt, but no official record

remains of filling the appointment. While Derry has preserved the minutes of proceedings of her own Corporation during the siege, no record remains of what the Provost and Corporation of Enniskillen did during this trying time, as the regular minutes have been lost. The Provost, Mr. Paul Dane, may have been an efficient municipal officer, but something more was required by the exigencies of the situation; and the townsmen, having considered the matter in meeting, and probably judging him by their experience of his prudence, integrity, and valour, chose Gustavus Hamilton to be their Governor, although he was not present at the meeting.

The new Governor, who had been a cornet in the troop of horse commanded by his uncle, Lord Glenawley,\* until it was broken up by the orders of Tyrconnell, was a Justice of the Peace, a member of one of the best county families, and had resided in the Castle of Monea, the seat of the Hamilton family, but that place of residence was altogether unsuited for Inniskillen purposes. He must live on the spot, and in a building suited to his position.

#### SEIZING THE CASTLE.

With a Governor elected, it was necessary for him to have some fitting place in which to reside, where he would be accessible. The better class houses were few, and it may be assumed that with the daily accretions of refugees these had become

\* Son of Maleome, Archbishop Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, who fled from Ireland to Sweden in 1641 and died at Stockholm in 1659 nearly 80 years old. The daughter of Sir William Balfour of Mountwhany (who died at Ballygawley in 1679) was married to Ludvic, and the Governor of Enniskillen was their son. When the Inniskilling Regiments were incorporated in the royal army in the summer of 1683, by William III., Governor Gustavus Hamilton was made Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Inniskilling Infantry.

quite full. The Castle was at the time unoccupied by Sir Michael Cole, as he was in England; and the townsmen resolved to request the use of it for their Governor. The barbican and other portions of the Castle were in ruins since the siege in 1593, but the keep was still there.

The servant in charge, however, could not yield it up without authority from his master, which disconcerted the leaders, but the men of Inniskilling thought it no time for ceremony, when their lives and property and the Kingdom were at stake; so Captain Malcome Cathcart\* and Captain Henry Smith seized the Castle "by surprise," obtained whatever arms it contained for the use of their men; and placed a strong guard in it afterwards. So Governor Hamilton took up his residence in the Castle of Inniskillen, the ancient stronghold of the Maguires, and brought his family from Monea Castle for security there to reside with him and be under his personal supervision and protection.

Inniskillen had by this time learned of the refusal by Derry to admit Lord Antrim's regiment, and so Governor Hamilton wisely thought it prudent to arrange for a correspondence to be maintained between the two towns, especially to secure more arms and

\* Captain (afterwards Major) Malcome Cathcart, of Glack, Boho, married in 1698, ten years afterwards, Mary daughter of Sir James Caldwell, first baronet, of Belleek. It was he who raised the second company of Inniskilling Foot from the "Dissenting" or the Presbyterian congregation. He was the son of Gabriel Cathcart, by his wife, Anna Hamilton, daughter of Malcome Hamilton, of Monea, Archbishop of Cashel, and the great great grand-uncle of the late Hamilton Haire, of Glasdrummond, Llanaskea, father of the late Major Haire, Ballagh, and of Anna Catherine, widow of the late Richard King, solicitor. Mrs. King, who was named after Mrs. Lewis Hamilton, a Swedish lady, mother of Gustavus Hamilton, Governor of Enniskillen, with her two daughters, resided in Willoughby-place. Gabriel Cathcart had for father Mr. Adam Cathcart, who came to Fermanagh from Scotland.

ammunition, and ascertain the disposition of Lord Mountjoy's mind towards them. Accordingly, about the 21st December, two trusty messengers were sent to Derry in Captain Allen Cathcart and Captain William MacCarmick

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

## FEARS AND RESOLVE.

Before the envoys had reached Derry they learned that the city had made terms with Lord Mountjoy, and had admitted the Protestants of six companies of his regiment within the walls. The citizens received the messengers from Enniskillen "very kindly," and promised them assistance of ammunition and arms and to maintain a correspondence with them. On their way home to Enniskillen Captains Cathcart\* and MacCarmick met Lord Mountjoy at Newtown Stewart, and they delivered to him the following letter:—

YOUR Lordship cannot but know what dreadful Apprehensions we were struck with when from several parts of this Kingdom we received the sad Account of a designed Massacre of the Protestants: in the midst of which fears, to heighten our sorrows, we had news of two Companies of Foot, all Papists, ordered to garrison upon us; and further, to deject our despairing Spirits, the Threats of the Officers of these

\* There were four Cathcarts in Enniskillen and vicinity:—Malcome (Captain) Cathcart, Gusteen: Lieutenant Hugh Cathcart, Scaudally; Captain Ludovic Cathcart, of Derrinefougher (near Derrygonnelly); and Allen Cathcart of Iniskillen, merchant. The first three obtained possession of portions of the Hamilton estate in Magheraboy.

Companies treading us in the Kennels, and dragging of our intestines about the Streets, was assured us; nay, my Lord, the frequent assembling of the Irish in great companies on all hands of us, their restless pains in making Skeins and Pikes; insomuch, that a man, and he of mean a fortune, dispers'd in one Week threescore; and having likewise the intelligence of your Lordship's being confined, for only desiring that Protestants might have liberty to buy Arms for their own defence, did create in us so great fear, that we could not propose safety, or preservation of our lives in any humane probability, but by refusing these two Companies entrance into our Town. My Lord, our Resolutions are firm and fully fixed to preserve this place, as a refuge for many Souls to fly to, if any Massacre should be attempted, which we daily fear and tremble to think of.

These things seriously considered, and seeing so great and apparent Danger hovering over our heads, we can do no less than unanimously resolve not to admit any Papish Garrison here; which we hope your Lordship will represent favourably to the Government. We return very humble and hearty thanks for your kind and prudent Message by Mr. Mervyn [Mervyn,]\* and do assure your lordship, That we will demean ourselves with all the sobriety imaginable; neither did it ever enter into our thought to spill one drop of blood (unless we be thereunto forced in our defence) or to take from any man the value of one Farthing; which we intreat your Lordship to believe from

My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most Humble  
and Obedient Servants,

THE INHABITANTS OF INNISKILLING.

December 21st, 1688.

This letter explains the views of the men of

\* Henry Mervyn of Trillick, eldest son and heir of Sir Audley Mervyn, had been second Member for Augher in the Irish Parliament of 1686; high sheriff of Tyrone in 1686; and afterwards sat as M.P. for the county of Tyrone in the Parliaments of 1692, and 1695. His daughter Elizabeth was married to Mr. William Archdale, and Deborah was married to Mr. James Moutray. He died about 1697-8 and was succeeded by his son Audley Mervyn, and he in turn by his son, Henry Mervyn, high sheriff of Tyrone and M.P. for Augher in 1713; and the family of Mervyn then became extinct in the male line; and what remained unsold of the Mervyn estate passed to the Archdale family, whose own male line had become extinct, and the name was preserved by Mr. Hugh Montgomery marrying Miss Angel Archdale.

Inniskillen. They had clearly no thought of rebellion against the King in their mind; they were peaceful towards the Irish; but they were resolute against admitting the Irish soldiers, in order to preserve, as they deemed, their own lives. It is abundantly evident that the fear of a massacre was constantly present to their minds, and haunted them.

#### A PRUDENT ENVOY.

Lord Mountjoy\* having read the letter, apparently considering that the first duty of Inniskillen was to yield obedience to the King, inquired the strength of the little township; and, receiving the information, he said that the town must receive a garrison of the King's soldiers. This demand was apparently a preliminary for peace; and Captain MacCarmick was skilful as well as prudent in his reply. He said "he knew not how far the admission of the soldiers would be consistent with the safety of the town or the general preservation of the Protestant interest in Ulster;"—[Here he showed that Enniskillen stood not alone, but was one link in a line of confederation for common defence.]—Inniskillen, he said, was the only inlet from Connaught into that province, and that as it had the only pass in forty [Irish] miles of Lough Erne, they would as an inundation "flow" the country if Enniskillen were lost; and he believed they would not be in any way secure if they were to admit a Popish garrison there.

Lord Mountjoy had only for reply to this logic

\* Lord Mountjoy was head of the family of Stewart, one of the many Scottish families who came to Ulster at the Plantation. Sir Wm. Stewart, the second Lord Mountjoy, joined the defenders of Derry in the absence of his father, who was flung into the Bastille (see *supra*). Sir Robert Stewart, the younger, had defeated a force under Owen Roe O'Neill at Clones on 19th June, 1643.

that—"The King will protect you;" and Captain MacCarmick answered with equally good logic that the King could not protect himself.

The retort set my Lord Mountjoy thinking, so that he walked up and down without speaking, as if gravely considering the matter. He then told the envoys that they might return home, and desired that his "service" [compliments] might be given to the townsmen, to whom he would go and converse on the succeeding Wednesday, and meantime begged that they be cautious about "falling into blood." Both gentlemen assured his lordship that they would obey his behest, and returned home. But Lord Mountjoy never went to Inniskillen: he sent Mr. Henry Mervyn "to excuse him," as he had been sent for by Tyrconnell to go to Dublin.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

## THE FIRST COMPANIES.

On the return of Mr. Allen Cathcart and Captain MacCarmick from Derry, the Governor had deemed it necessary for the town to put itself in a better condition of defence, and gave orders that companies of 72 men each should be formed. The men were forthcoming, the most of them being Nonconformists\* [Presbyterians]:—"that party," observed Captain

\* As the Presbyterians in Ireland at that time were an offshoot of the Established Church of Scotland, they were not regarded as Dissenters until 1660; and although, in consideration of their services their Church received the Regium Donum of Charles I. and William III., yet they were bitterly persecuted by the very Protestant party whom they saved in 1688, so that many thousands of them emigrated to America—as many as 42,000 in one year—and built up the United States, to which the Ulster Scots gave President McKinley and other Presidents. And when toleration did arrive it was so fettered by the Test Act as to exclude the cream of Ulster Presbyterians from public office and emoluments in the land which their fathers had largely saved for the Crown of England.

Mr. Leslie in answer to Bishop King says (Page 78)—"The Nonconformists are much the most numerous party of the Protestants in Ulster, which is that is called the North of Ireland. Some parishes have not less nor six that come to church, while the Presbyterian meetings are crowded with thousands, covering the fields. This is ordinary in the County of Antrim especially, which is the most populous of Scots of any in Ulster (who are generally Presbyterians in that country). In other of the Northern Counties, the Episcopal Protestants bear a greater proportion; some more, some less. But upon the whole, as I have it from those that live upon the place, they are not one to fifty, nor so much; but they would speak within compass."

MacCarmick, in his *Further Impartial Account*, "effectually espousing our interest, and never declined us in the most dangerous times." The praise which Captain MacCarmick gave the Presbyterians led some critics to assume that he was a Presbyterian himself, but this was not so, as his name is found in the Inniskillen Vestry Book.

Rev. Mr. Kelso, then Presbyterian minister of Inniskillen, had been an active leader and participator throughout, and continued so until his early death. It seems strange that we have no mention, whatever, of the part played by the then rector of Inniskillen during this momentous period, as to whether his sympathies were with the King and the non-jurors or with the common people. The Rev. Andrew Hamilton, the rector of Kilskeery, was an eye-witness of the revolt. From his position as a neighbouring rector and from being in Inniskillen during the revolution, and in whose parish church he most probably assisted at service, he must have been on intimate terms with the Rev. Ezekiel Webb, and in Rev. Mr. Hamilton's narrative of what took place in Inniskillen he never once mentions the Rector's name.

I assume that Rev. Mr. Webb was one of the many Church clergymen of the time who thought it right to support the legitimate King, James, but he may have been silent on the subject, and preferred a position of inactivity. It was the Rector of Kilskeery, not of Inniskillen, who was sent to express the congratulations of the men of Inniskillen on the relief of Derry. It was the Rector of Kilskeery, not of Inniskillen, who was chosen to present the address of the town to King William and Queen Mary; and it is noticeable that Rev. Mr. Webb's name was not



at the foot of that address—a remarkable fact. Nor was Mr. Webb placed on the Committee of Defence, as the Presbyterian minister, Mr. Kelso, was. Possibly he may have been of the same mind as Bishop Hopkins of Derry that it was a sin to resist the "Lord's anointed," until the time that success crowned the Inniskillen arms, and he (with others) then identified himself with the Williamite cause. That he did so finally is deducible from the fact that Mr. Webb's name appears on the list of those attainted by the Irish Parliament of James II.

#### THE FIRST OFFICERS.

Those two Presbyterian companies of foot were commanded, the first by Captain Allen Cathcart, with Wm. M'Carmick as lieutenant, and Ralph Picking\* as ensign; and the second by Captain Malcome Cathcart.

These two volunteer companies thus formed became the foundation of what afterwards became the distinguished 27th Inniskilling Regiment of foot, and this regiment bears the ancient method of spelling in its name.

Other companies were also raised by gentlemen who likely received their title of Captain therefrom—Captain Robert Clarke,† Captain Will Browning,

\* A Ralph Picking or Picking occurs in the list of "Townsmen of Enniskillen who had "armes a.d. 1635," with a "sword onely" opposite to his name," and this ensign Picking was probably a son or grandson of his. Ralph Picking became as "Ralph Picken a Lieutenant in Col. Abraham Creighton's Regt. of Foote," which was disbanded in 1698; and he appears on the half pay list of 1699 as "Pickin." He was reported as possessing a licence in 1690, and a Robert Picking was reported as having a licence in 1692 and "poor." The name has disappeared out of Enniskillen, but a family of the name lives in the neighbourhood of Fintona.

† Son of Mr. Robert Clarke, merchant and churchwarden of Inniskillen. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of James King of Carrard, son of

Captain Alex. Archison [Acheson], Captain Robert Stevenson, Captain Robert Corry,\* Captain Hen. Smith,† Captain Archibald Hamilton, each of them raising a company. These eleven companies altogether represented a force of about 800 men, and one of great consequence in those days. These Inniskillen men appear to have been intent upon their defence, for we find that no sooner were the companies formed than they strengthened their protection at the fords, (1) the East and West Bridges, (2) between the island at the foot of Water lane, and Toneystick—[now the convent grounds], and at Piper's ‡ island, and perhaps a little farther down at what we now call the Main Barracks. The winter was severe; the water high; and the frost became so hard that the ice could carry bodies of men over with safety. So the ice was readily kept broken for protection, a task of no little difficulty, as the ice was thick, owing to the severity of the frost, and the water rapidly froze again.

James King, sen., who acquired freehold property in Enniskillen from Sir Michael Cole before the Revolution; and also in the baronies of Magherastephens, Tyrkenney, and Lurg. Robert Clark was attainted by James and died in 1716, leaving children.

\* Capt. Robert Corry was generally known as of Newtownbutler.

† As to the other officers Captains Browning, Acheson, and Hamilton were from the barony of Magheraboy. Captain Henry Smith, probably son of an aged gentleman, Lieut. Henry Smith, and not to be confounded with Wm. Smith of Cloverhill, Sligo.

‡ So called after its occupier circa 1749, a Mr. Robert Piper.

## CHAPTER XL.

## ON GUARD.

The nobility and gentry of the north-eastern counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Monaghan had been informed of the decisive step taken in Enniskilling, and towards the latter end of December an "express" came from Lord Blayney,\* with the advice "not rashly to admit a Garrison of Papists" into the town, but to continue in the condition they were in. Lord Blayney enclosed a letter which had been sent to him from Belfast, and which ran thus—

My Lord,

**WE** herewith send you a copy of the capitulation between Lord Mountjoy and the City of Derry; Whereupon that Place was put into the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy: We also send your Lordship a narrative of what

\* Henry Blayney was the fifth Lord Blayney, (captain of foot in 1678,) was chosen to be commander-in-chief of the Protestants of Ulster by the nobility and gentry of that province. His castle at Monaghan was besieged by the Irish and relieved by Mr. Matthew Anketell, at great risk and the cost of his own life. King James, on his arrival in Ireland, invited Lord Blayney to join him, promising him the Royal favour, but Blayney replied that—"he thanked God he had now a king upon whose word he could depend, but never could on his (James's), without a sword in his hand." Lord Blayney died shortly after the relief of Londonderry, and was buried at Monaghan.

passed betwixt my Lord Mountjoy and a Gentleman we trusted from hence to manage both with his Lordship and the City; by all which your Lordship may perceive, that Lord Mountjoy proposing managing the Protestant Interest by less hazardous means than was intended: And we are unwilling to suspect his Lordship's sincerity, and think it may be prejudicial to us as yet to thwart his Lordship; whereupon we think it most advisable for us to defer putting anything in execution till a new notice is given; and that in the meantime we may take care that his Lordship be discoursed herein; and we thereby judge what are the measures most proper for us to pursue.

We believe your Lordship hath wrote Lord Granard and Lord Kingston,\* and we now desire that you will, with the utmost speed, give them and other our friends intimation of this our altering our resolutions, with the motives thereunto. We also desire that you would acquaint Lord Granard, that we do however rely so much on him, that if he judges our methods best, and either hath or will make any step towards countenancing thereof, so as to think his Honour in the least engaged, that we will all unanimously stand by him. Your Lordship perceives that it is likewise intended that Enniskilling submit as Derry hath done [the admission of two companies in Derry was apparently deemed the "submission"] : we refer it to your Lordship to consider if means ought to be used, that they at least delay so doing; and for your Lordship to act, therein, or Prevent it, as you think fit, &c.  
Belfast, December 6.

Even at this stage there seems to have been some doubt entertained of Lundy's sincerity or qualifications in Belfast.

## NEWS FROM DERRY.

The return of the messengers from Derry was eagerly awaited in the island town. Christmas had passed and no news had come; but one day the

\* Lord Kingston, leader of the Protestants of Connaught, was elected on the 4th of January, 1688-9, to be commander of the Protestant forces in the County of Sligo, and the Hon. Chidley Coote, of Co. Roscommon, second in command.

nominate, elect, and appoint the Right Honourable Robert Lord Baron of Kingston, and the Honourable Chidley Coote, Esq., or either, or both of them, jointly and severally, as they shall think fit, to be commander or commanders-in-chief of all the forces in the said County of Sligo.

And do hereby oblige ourselves to serve under his or their command, in such manner and in such place and station as they or one of them, in their direction and judgment shall direct. And that we will procure such horse and foot, and such a number of men, arms, and ammunition, as we or any of us can possibly provide, and that with all expedition immediately to be arranged and formed into troops and companies, and to be disposed of from time to time, accordingly to their or either of their orders.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands,

At Sligo, this 4th of January, 1688-9.

Sligo also was without arms and ammunition, as well as Inniskillen; yet it displayed great energy and ability in its defence. Some gentlemen and other refugees from the County Sligo, however, came to Inniskillen, and among them Mr. Hudson,\* who was remarkable for "his sound and good advice and counsel." It is likely, too, that the ancestor of the Enniskillen Wood family, long identified with Enniskillen until recent years, came from Sligo at this time in the person of Mr. Edward Wood, of Court, County Sligo; and from that time till the last surviving member of the Wood family left Enniskillen for Blackrock, County Dublin, in 1904, there have been worthy burghers of the Wood family in Inniskillen.

Inniskillen had already resolved upon the advice tendered in the letter from Belfast to Lord Blayney

\* Mr. Daniel Hudson, of St. John's, Co. Roscommon, ancestor of the Hudson family of Enniskillen, which included Mr. Luturnel and Sir Walter Hudson, who died about 1802.

not to submit. But it could not make that resolve efficacious without arms and ammunition. How were they to obtain them? They could not obtain assistance in Ireland, so they determined, when they heard that King James had fled from the Kingdom, to send an address to the Prince of Orange, inviting assistance, per Mr. Hugh Hamilton\* and Mr. Allen Cathcart, who on their way to England *via* Donaghadee, should meet "the Lords and gentlemen of the North-East," explain how matters stood at Inniskilling, and deliver to the North-Eastern Association the following letter, which was a notable one, for one clause of one sentence marked the spirit of action of the Inniskilliners throughout the whole campaign:—

A copy of a letter sent to the Earl of Mount Alexander, Lord Viscount Massareene, and into divers others of the Nobility and Gentry in the North-east part of Ulster, from the Governor of Enniskillen.

Enniskillen, January 23, 1688-9.

MY LORD—

**W**HILST we and all the Protestants of this kingdom groaned under the fear of approaching Misery and there was nothing but a universal dread of imminent Ruin suggested to our thoughts, and that we see our Religion, our Laws, Lives, and our all at stake, so that nothing could be added to our danger, but our willingness to lye under whatsoever was imposed upon us: the Law of Self-preservation (one of the Ancientest of the world,) constrained us rather to choose a hazardous undertaking, than a voluntary Slavery; to which we were the more provoked by the Insulting Menaces of those who, under the pretence of Quartering upon us, came to

\* The only Hugh Hamilton I can trace as alive at this time was the younger son of Captain John, third son of the Rev. Malcome, archbishop of Cashel, and owner of the Monca or Castletown estate; as Hugh, the second son of the archbishop, was created Baron Clanawley or Glenawley in 1660—after marrying a daughter of Sir Wm. Balfour of Lisnaska; and created Baron Lunge in Swden,—died in 1678.

merchant of Inniskillen. John Caldwell, born at Prestwick, was the son of William Caldwell\* of Straiton, Ayrshire; and John's son Sir James, † played an important part during the Revolution, taking side with the Inniskilleners from the first; and here we have him sending relief to them.

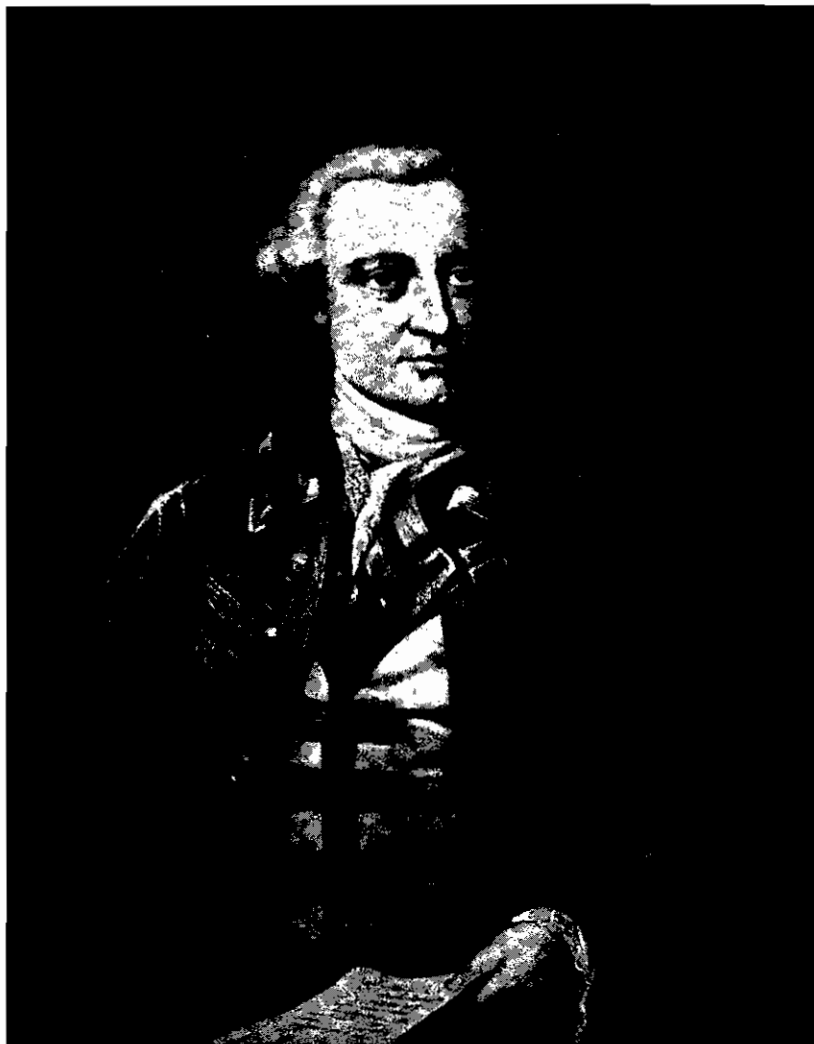
Edward Blennerhasset had built a castle or strong house on the Proportion given to him by James I., which he called Castle Hassett. ‡ This property was purchased from him by Sir James Caldwell, who preferred to designate the house by the name of the townland, Rossbeg, and it was, on being rebuilt, or improved in 1792, called Castle Caldwell. The whirligig of time has brought about many changes, and neither a Caldwell or Caldwell Bloomfield resides now at Rossbeg, but Sir James played an important part during the Revolution and in subsequent years in the County Fermanagh. It was said of him that he was extra generous, and that "since he succeeded to the castle he never once had a beast appraised, impounded or even driven to the pound, and never once had he a suit in a court of law." (See also Vol. I., page 136.)

Sir James Caldwell had taken up arms for the Prince of Orange in December 1688, and with his tenants and retainers he defended the pass across the bridge of Belleek towards Connaught. From that point to his own house at Rossbeg he threw up breast-works at all the fords, and maintained them

\* The Caldwells of Renfrew and Ayrshire formed part of the army of the Covenanters, which accounts for the strong Protestant strain in the family down to the late Mr. John Caldwell Bloomfield.

† Sir James Caldwell and Sir John Hume were the first and last in the field with troops raised at their own expense in support of the Revolution.

‡ I stated what I fear is an inaccuracy in Vol. I., that the Blennerhasset Castle at Crevinish was also called Castle Hassett. It was the Castle at Rossbeg was called Castle Hassett.



SIR JAMES CALDWELL, of Castle Caldwell,  
Fourth Baronet, and Count of Milan.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

## CONFEDERATION OF NORTH EAST.

The enrolment of men in companies of 72 men each, proceeded steadily, so as to be prepared for eventualities.

A letter received in the beginning of January, sent by Mr. Charles Leslie,\* of Glasslough, did not assuage the fears of the men of Inniskillen. The letter, which had been intercepted by Sir Nicholas Atcheson, was written in a secret cypher, in the following manner:—

M17t27 Mc K2nn1,  
945r s21f2 t4g2th2r 553th R4b2rt & 34hn 7t51rt elpti3n  
53nd4n 553ll21m 224rth 1r2 15th4r3728 89 92 c45nc211 4f  
581341 t4 72372 6p4nch 1r12s 127132 ln6 34hn kn4k7, capt3ne  
4hnft4n, th2r2 1r2 11174 74m2 c4ntr8526 6273gu7 li36 3n

\* Rev. Charles Leslie, M.A., was son of Dr. Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, and had been Chancellor of Connor, but being a non-juror, and Jacobite, like several of the clergy, was deprived of his office. He followed the fortunes of Charles Stuart, the Pretender, on the Continent, and returning to Ireland, died at Glasslough, in March 1721. Charles Leslie had been educated at Inniskillen school, and was admitted a Fellow Commoner of the Dublin University in 1664, and he took out his degree of M.A. in Trinity. He entered into Holy Orders in 1680. He became celebrated as a writer on controversy. On the revolution he refused to take the oath to King William and Queen Mary from conviction, for which reason he was deprived of his preferments. He was one of the ablest of the non-jurors.

arlet37 t4 75rpr372 92 ch5rch22 4f Irdmigh 14rign 137nigr592  
& 18452 4n 7c4r2 4f 92 pr3nc3p1ll Chr5ch27 4f 3r211n6 & all  
pr274n2r7 1r2 t4 83 71f2 k2pt 543ll f5rth2r 4r62r7 h45 252r  
antl2m2n 915 1r2 t4 72171 1ll 3n gl17 45gh Ch5rch pr27n2r7  
r1372 5p 1ll 92tr5gh t4 945r 1737tin72 th2r24f 945 m57tn44  
1212, 17 945 553ll 1n7552r2 3t 52th 92 1472 4f 945r 13527 3f  
55r 92 554r16 t5rn7 17 3t 553ll 3f 92 p4p2 cln 72n6 57 1n  
jrm32.

Fr26 11th 62c2m12r 92 26.

Flth2r Glr12n.  
Flth2r 6ll9.

This letter was translated by Mr. Leslie in the following fashion:—

Mr. M'Kenna,

YOUR self, together with Robert and John Stewart, Captain Ovinodon, William Betagh, are Authorised by the Council of Dublin to seize upon Charles Lesly, and John Knocks, Captain Johnston; there are also some contrived designs laid in practice to surprize the Churches of Ardmagh, Lurgan, Lisnagarvey,\* and above one score of the principal Churches of Ireland; and all the Prisoners are to be kept while further orders: However Gentlemen, you are to seize all in Glaslough Church Prisoners; and raise up all the Trugh† to your assistance: thereof you must not fail as you will answer it with the loss of your lives, if ever the world turn, as it will if the Pope can send us an Army.

Tredagh, Dec. the 26.

Father Garland.  
Father Daly.

All these letters were distinctly disquieting, and the men of Inniskillen, looking beyond the lines of their own Island to Lord Mount-Alexander, Viscount Massarene, and others of the Ulster leaders as to unity of action, were gratified to receive from Lord Blayney per Captain Thomas Cole, a citizen of

\* The modern Lisburn.

† The Trugh district in Co. Monaghan has always been strictly Roman Catholic.

warning to be ready at twelve hours' notice had indicated the gravity of the occasion.

There were no Reporters or Recorders present, and we are denied the details of the consultation; but the experience the men of Inniskillen had had of Mr. Hamilton as Governor confirmed to him that appointment.

### SIR GERARD IRVING.

The Inniskilleners were not troubled by Sir Gerard Irving of Lowtherstown. When disappointed in not being appointed to the command of the Inniskillen troops as Colonel, he went to Dublin and offered his services to the other side. The Earl of Granard had received a commission to raise a regiment of horse for James II., and to this regiment Sir Gerard Irving was appointed lieutenant-colonel, at the same time receiving authority to raise a troop in his own County of Fermanagh. But he did not reach Lurg. He had arrived as far as the town of Cavan on his way to his own estate; and had such a number of swords, pistols, carbines, and other equipment for the troop or troops which he was to raise, that the Protestant inhabitants of Cavan became uneasy, and communicated the news to Belturbet. The Belturbet men acted promptly. Mr. Daniel French\* and Mr. Henry Williams set out with about 60 horse soldiers for

\* Major Daniel French was second son of Matthew French, of Belturbet, High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, 1677. Major French married, 1685, Isabella Bedell, granddaughter of the famous Bishop Bedell, and was ancestor of the families of Stamford of Carr, Co. Cavan, and Richardson of Summerhill, Co. Fermanagh. From his brother, Matthew French, junior, descend the families of Nixon, late of Nixon Lodge, Co. Cavan, and Swanzy of Avelreagh, Co. Monaghan. Avelreagh, having been in the Swanzy family since about 1690, was sold in September 1919. Daniel French, though domiciled at Belturbet, signed the address from Inniskillen and vicinity to King William and Queen Mary. He served as High Sheriff, Co. Cavan, in 1690.

Cavan, seized the arms, and accoutrements, took Sir Gerard Irving a prisoner, and sent him as a prisoner to Lord Blayney, perhaps at Monaghan; and Lord Blayney sent his aristocratic prisoner to Inniskillen. Here Sir Gerard's position must have been a painful one, for he must have been twitted with desertion and betraying the cause which he had offered to espouse if only he had gained his end of being made Colonel. On the other hand, the townsmen must have congratulated themselves that they had stood by the man and men who had stood by them, and that they had escaped the danger of placing reliance on so unreliable an opportunist as Sir Gerard Irving.\*

He made this excuse on his own behalf to the men of Inniskillen, that he really was loyal to their cause in secret, that he had never intended to serve King James, and that his journey to Dublin was only a plan by which he intended to obtain arms and accoutrements for a troop of horse which he had intended to raise for the Prince of Orange. This excuse plainly conveyed that he had not played an honourable part. However, like others in Ireland, as the cause of James ebbed lower, Sir Gerard Irving joined the winning side. (See *supra*.)

The country gentry at the county meeting did resolve to raise two regiments of foot and a regiment of horse, but by reason of "backwardness to the service," a dislike of soldiering or the cause among the peasantry, these country regiments were not formed, so that the chief stress of raising troops was placed upon the town; and as the refugees from other counties swelled their numbers, they were able to raise under the Governor's orders twelve companies

\* True and Impartial Account, Further Account, and Leslie's Answer.

of 72 men each, or 864 men, quite a great force for the tiny township; and some troops of horse, of 50 men each troop.

### CASTLE HUME.

Sir John Hume,\* the largest landowner in the county, and the tenants of "the Scottish nation" in Magheraboy, were not backward at such a critical time. He was so infirm between illness and years that he was personally unable to take part in the stirring events of the time: but his personal influence, his interest, and his money were devoted to the cause, and he raised over one hundred horse and about two hundred foot among his tenants, and also armed them at his own cost. He sent to England for his eldest son, who had been some three or four years in the army and subsequently died in the service, to command these troops and defend Castle Hume, as Tully Castle† had been burnt down in 1641; and by furnishing Castle Hume well with a

\* On the death of Sir Gustavus Hume, son of Sir John Hume, in 1731, says the Rev. Geo. Hill, the estates passed through the female line into the possession of the Loftus family. Nicholas Loftus, first Earl of Ely, married on the 18th of August, 1736, Mary, the elder daughter and heir of Sir Gustavus Hume, of Castle Hume, leaving by her their only son, the second Earl of Ely, who owned the united estates of father and mother. Sir Adam Loftus, who had been Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1699, was created Viscount Loftus of Ely in 1622. His son was created Earl of Ely, which title became extinct on the death of the third earl in May 1783. The sister of the first Earl had married Sir John Tottenham, and their son Charles, succeeding to the Loftus estates, assumed their name and was created a baron by the title of Lord Loftus in 1795. He received the title of Marquis of Ely and a bribe of £30,000 for voting in the Irish Parliament for the union of the Irish and English Parliaments.

† Tully Castle remains a ruin since the slaughter of the inhabitants and refugees in 1641 and the burning of the castle [which see in Vol. I., page 113 & 145.] The view from the castle over the broadest part of Lough Erne is beautiful, as the islands are visible in all their splendour. This castle was built on the manor of Ardgart or Carrynroe, and along with the Manors of Drumcose and Moyglasse (acquired from Wm. Fowler on the 26th July, 1615) now belong to the Ely family. After the burning of Tully Castle, the family residence was fixed at Castle Hume, within four miles of Enniskillen.

good garrison, and providing it well with provisions and arms, it became of assistance to an outpost of the garrison of Inniskillen. Sir John\* retired to England, and sent his second son, John, under the command of Major General Kirke, to the relief of Derry; but the young man died of fever at sea.

### SLIGO.

During the months of January and February the defences of Inniskillen were strengthened, notwithstanding the severity of the winter; and as no proper arms could be had the local smiths were kept busy in providing a number of pike heads and beating out scythes so as to be suited to the top of poles, to arm the foot soldiers as best they could. Correspondence was also received from Lord Kingston, the Governor of Sligo, where he commanded a "considerable" force of horse and foot raised from the Protestant planters of the Counties Sligo and Roscommon. The garrison of Sligo furnished outposts at Newtown, Dromahaire, and Manorhamilton on the way to Inniskillen, and thus were able to correspond with each other with some degree of ease, and to oppress marauders who plundered the Protestants and stole their cattle. The stealing of cattle was a common practice in Ireland at the time, and cattle formed the chief wealth in the country.

### A PROCLAMATION.

In the month of February a Proclamation was published from the Prince of Orange offering a pardon

\* Sir John did not long survive, as he died in 1695. He was succeeded by his youngest son, Gustavus, third baronet. (See page 273, 1st vol. *Ulster Journal*.)

ruin and desolation, which we are still willing to prevent, if any spark of grace be yet remaining in the hearts of those conspirators; hereby declaring, notwithstanding the many affronts by them put upon his Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the several acts of hostility by them hitherto committed, that if they will now submit and become dutiful subjects, his Majesty's mercy shall be extended to them excepting the persons hereafter excepted.

And in order thereunto, we, the Lord Deputy and Council, do strictly charge and command all such persons in arms in Ulster or the town of Sligo, forthwith to lay down their arms, and that the principal persons among them now in the North do forthwith repair to Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton, and deliver up to him their arms and serviceable horses, and give to him hostages as an assurance of their future loyalty and obedience to his Majesty, and that all their adherents do deliver up their arms and serviceable horses to such person or persons as he, the said Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton, shall appoint to receive them.

And we do also farther charge and command all the principal persons of other commotions and insurrections in Sligo to repair forthwith either to us, the Lord Deputy, or to Colonel Maedonald, at the Boyle, and to deliver up their arms and serviceable horses, and to give hostages as security for their future peaceable deportment; and their adherents to lay down their arms, to be delivered up, together with their serviceable horses, to the said Colonel Maedonald; we, the Lord Deputy, hereby giving safe conduct to such of them as will submit according to this our proclamation.

And we do hereby farther declare, that such of the said persons as shall give obedience to these our commands, except the persons hereafter excepted, shall have his Majesty's Protection and Pardon for all past offences relating to the said commotions and insurrections; but in case they shall be so unhappy as to persist in their wicked designs and treasonable practices, we, the Lord Deputy, do hereby command all his Majesty's forces to fall upon them wherever they meet them, and to treat them as Rebels and Traitors to his Majesty. Yet to the end the innocent may not suffer for the crimes of the nocent, and that the committals of inhuman acts may be prevented, we do hereby strictly charge and command his Majesty's army now upon their march to the North, and all other his Majesty's forces, that they or either of them do not presume to use any violence to women, children, aged or decrepid men, labourers, ploughmen, tillers

the ground, or to any other who in these commotions mean themselves inoffensively without joining with the rebels, or aiding or assisting them in their traitorous actings or behaviours.

But in regard Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander; John, Lord Viscount of Massareene; Robert, Lord Baron of Kingston, and worthy Skeffington, Esq., son to the Lord Viscount Massareene; Sir Robert Colville, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Sir John Magill, John Hawkins, Robert Sanderson\*, and Francis Hamilton, son to Sir Charles Hamilton, have been the principal actors in the said rebellion, and the persons who advised and fomented the same, and inveigled others to be involved therein, we think fit to except them out of this proclamation, as persons not deserving his Majesty's mercy or favour.

Given at the Council Chamber of Dublin.

March 7, 1688-9.

A. FYTTON, C.

GRANARD.

LIMERICK.

BELLEVUE.

WILL TALBOT.

THO. NEWCOMEN.

RICH. HAMILTON.

FRAN. PLOWDON.

It is not to be wondered at that honest country folk felt puzzled as to their duty, in face of the commands and threats of both proclamations. Religion, however, left few waverers in the matter. Each side followed its own leader, and braved the worst.

\* Robert Saunderson, eldest son of Colonel Robert Saunderson, who died in 1676, having served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus, and settled at Castle Saunderson. The castle was burnt by King James's troops under Galmoy, in 1689. Robert was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander (son of James S. of Drumkeen), who married his own cousin, Mabella, daughter of Wm. Saunderson, of Westmeath (third son of James of Drumkeen). Whence, the late well-known Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Saunderson, D.L., M.P. for North Armagh, whose memory a statue was erected in the year 1910, in the town of Castledown, and he has been succeeded by his son Armar.



## CHAPTER XLV.

## ESCAPE OF SIR GERARD IRVING.

Before judgment be lightly passed in these days of the Twentieth century upon Sir Gerard Irving for not having at once espoused the cause of the Inniskilleners, we must go back somewhat to understand his position in 1688, and what had preceded it.

At the time of the Plantation some members of different border clans of Scotland came over to settle on part of the confiscated lands in Ulster. Three of them had been neighbours in Scotland—Gerard [originally written Gerrard] Lowther, Lancelot Carleton and Christopher Irving; and they acquired lands beside each other in the barony of Lurg, in the newly created county of Fermanagh. Gerard Lowther acquired the manor of Nekarne. Lancelot Carleton purchased Rossfad from Mr. Thos. Barton (ancestor of the late Charles R. Barton, D.L., the Waterfoot, Co Fermanagh), part of the mauor of Drumminshin; and Christopher Irving acquired Lettermoney, also by purchase from Mr. Thomas Barton. Christopher Irving also acquired the Ballindullagh property, part of the Proportion of Rossquire [Rossgweer].

## LOWTHERSTOWN.

Captain Pynnar reported in 1619-20 that upon the small Proportion of 1,000 acres of which Harrington Sutton was the patentee :

Sir Gerard Lowther hath upon Necarn a strong Bawne of Lime and stone, and a House in it, and near unto the Bawne there is a village consisting of 10 Houses, and a Market-House, also a Water Mill. I find planted and estated upon the land, of *British* Families.

Freeholders, 2, viz.—One having 120 acres; one having 80 acres.

Lessees for years—One having 73 acres, two having 40 acres jointly, one having 60 acres, six having 20 acres le piece, one having 11 acres, one having four acres.

In both these Proportions there are 16 *British* families, besides Under tenants, the which are able to make 38 men with Arms. Nine of these have taken the Oath of Supremacy.

That was the beginning of the village or "town" of Lowther's-town. The Bawne mentioned by Pynnar was 324 feet in circumference, extra large for those days, and the walls were 17 feet high. The Inquisition of 1630 mentions the existence of several English-like houses, but makes no mention of the manor-house. Sir Gerard Lowther, who held these two Proportions of "Drumynshin" and Nekarne for a time, was fourth son of Sir Richard Lowther, high sheriff of Cumberland, who conveyed Mary Queen of Scots on her arrival in England to Carlisle Castle. Sir Gerard, who was appointed Second Baron of the Exchequer in 1628, and afterwards became Lord Chancellor during the Commonwealth, acquired a large amount of property in Ireland, and it was about 1628 that he disposed of these two Proportions in Fermanagh. The Proportion of "Nekarney" was first owned by Edward Ward, gent., and the patent

Volunteers in Dungannon in 1782, and is said to have presided at that famous meeting when the Volunteers demanded that their Irish Parliament should be relieved of all English interference and supervision, be free, and declared—

Hurra, 'tis done,  
Our freedom's won,  
Hurrah for the Volunteers!  
No laws we own  
But those alone  
Of one Commons, King, and Peers!

Major George Marcus Irvine (born 1760) succeeded, and he in turn was succeeded by his son William D'Arcy (born 1793), whose son Henry (born 1818) obtained the Royal licence to assume the surnames of D'Arcy and Mervyn. He died within living memory in 1870. His son Henry Huntly Mervyn D'Arcy Irvine (born 1863), died in 1881; and William D'Arcy Irvine, younger brother of Mr. Henry Mervyn D'Arcy Irvine, succeeded to the headship of the estate, which had become so embarrassed that the estate was sold in the Land Court to the tenants under the Irish Land Act of 1893; and Captain William D'Arcy Irvine purchased the castle and demesne for his private property in the Land Court, while the fee-simple of the village of Irvinestown and the rest of the estate passed to the occupiers by purchase in 1906.

The hereditary names of the Irving family, however, have been preserved in the nomenclature of the younger branch of Killadeas. William Irvine of Ballindullagh was succeeded by his second son John (as his eldest son had succeeded to the Castle Irvine estate). This John had taken an active part

in the army of William III., and succeeded his father in 1691 at Cules, and founded the branch at Rockfield (known in later years as Killadeas), having acquired the estate and died there in 1716. His son Major Christopher Irvine, who died in 1760, was succeeded by his eldest son, Major John, major in the Fermanagh Yeomanry Cavalry\*; and dying in 1787, was succeeded by Joseph, a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, who died unmarried in 1797, and his younger brother Gerard succeeded. Then followed his eldest son, Major John Irvine (born 1788); and his eldest son Colonel John Gerard Irvine (born 1823) was a well-known figure in the County Fermanagh to the present generation. He rebuilt Rockfield and named it Killadeas; and on his death in 1891, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Major John Gerard Christopher Irvine, in 1892, the present owner of Killadeas; while his younger brother, Geoffrey (also a family name), lives at Goblusk.

\* I find by the records of 1798 that the precedence of the Yeomanry Corps in Fermanagh that year, with the name of the commanding officer, was as follows:—

Corps.	Captain.
Lurg Infantry	G. Irwin
Enniskilleners	W. Stewart
Wattlebridge Infantry	J. Armstrong
Beleck Infantry	Sir J. Caldwell, Bt.
Lurg True Blue Infantry	E. Archdall
Colebrooke Cavalry	F. Brooke
Pettigoe Infantry	J. Aikin
Lisbellaw Infantry	J. Watkins
Lowtherstown Cavalry	G. D'Arcy Irwin
Magheraboy True Blue Infantry	E. Archdall
Fermanagh Infantry	Lord Viscount Cole
Magheracrossa and Kilskeery Infantry	G. Lendrum
Fermanagh Infantry	Lord Viscount Corry
Lisnakea Cavalry	B. T. Balfour

of powder and saw no means of replenishing this small store, they decided to obey; and on the morning of the 22nd March the march began, 50 horse comprising the advance guard, the infantry following, with baggage, women, and children, and two troops of dragoons forming the rear-guard.

### THE FUGITIVES.

Through rain and storm of inclement weather along the route by the sea coast towards Ballyshannon the party made its way, the women and children suffering acutely from the pelting rain and cold. The Irish under Lieut.-Colonel Farrall with 180 musketeers and 400 men from Dartry, Co. Monaghan, harassed the fugitives, and tried to break down Bundrowes\* bridge, but gave way before the advancing Protestants: and on the 24th they arrived at Ballyshannon. Here another messenger arrived from Lundy to tell the Sligo men that quarters were not ready for them at Derry and to remain at Ballyshannon, so as to guard the passes of the river Erne; and they had nothing to do but obey. They could not retreat, as Sligo had been occupied immediately on their evacuation of the fort; and their anger may well be conceived at being thus lured from the fort which they could easily have held in obedience to an officer trusted by King William. Walker quotes a letter of one of these officers to a friend in Derry, as follows:—

Sir—Having this opportunity, I think fit to let you know the great and most lamentable disappointment we are under. My Lord Kingston is basely used by your officers. They have drawn him from the Garrison of Sligo, which he had so bravely fortified, and had such a number of disciplined

\* This old road from Tullaghan, avoiding the coast line, still runs along its ancient course without touching Bundoran.

both horse and foot, in, and so well armed, that he not but have done service with them, and have made that post against the enemy. But Colonel Lundy writes, that the blood of all the Protestants in the North be upon him if he does not quit the garrison of Sligo come to their assistance. . . . You may imagine what distraction we were in . . . With the most earnest prayer we prevailed with my lord to go for England, to seek relief from thence, and are resolved to take our shelter at Enniskillen. If anything happens amiss to us, our children, if they survive, may curse your great men for it.

### BALLYSHANNON.

With the garrison thus reinforced at Ballyshannon, the fort was taken to improve the position. The ferry was sunk, a fact which leads us to conclude the bridge had not at that time been built. There was a bridge at Belleek, and as one arch had been destroyed by Sir James Caldwell for his position on the northern side against an incursion into Connaught, a second was now demolished, and the party left under Major Vaughan and Captain Arthur . . . to guard the pass. At Ballyshannon, too, the . . . along what we call the Port, upon the . . . north side of the river, were burnt and the walls . . . so as to afford no cover for the enemy. A . . . guard under Captain William Smith, Captain . . . King, and Lieutenant Toby Mulloy, was placed . . . the residence of Lieutenant Walter Johnston,\* at . . . back, to watch the ford of the Erne at that point; . . . detachment of two companies was sent to . . . under command of Captain Francis Gore and . . . Edward Wood; and yet another at Killybegs . . . the Rapparees in subjection, so that considerable skill was displayed in improving their position.

\* Son of late Captain Johnston of Magheramena.

## COLONEL LLOYD.

Before Lord Kingston left Killybegs for England he left orders that all the assistance that could be spared should be sent to Enniskillen; and in the month of April Colonel Lloyd\* set out with two troops of horse (100 men) and six companies of foot (about 300 men) for the island town. They probably marched to Sir John Hume's village, at what we now call Churchill, the first day; and on the second day traversed the old road whose track may yet be seen above the rocks of Carrickreagh, and near Levalley, till it crossed the hill behind Mullymarget (afterwards named Silverhill), and by Kinarla, across the present Derrygonnelly road at Drumlion, and—up the hill and down again—over Portora hill, to the west bridge, where the guard admitted this new reinforcement to the already greatly increased garrison of Enniskillen.

We may fancy the excitement that reigned among the townsmen, and the refugees from Cavan and Leitrim, at the welcome addition of this well-armed force; and how the street was lined with friends and cheers given as they marched to the

\* Thomas Lloyd, of Croghan, colonel, was son of Captain Owen Lloyd, who died in 1664, and is buried in the Cathedral Church of Elphin. Thomas Lloyd married Margaret Cole, daughter of Sir John Cole, Bart., and died in 1689, at the early age of 32, without issue. He was succeeded by his brother, Richard Lloyd, who married Mary Gay, an heiress of Jamaica. Richard's son was Guy Lloyd, of Croghan, and Bylaugh Hall, Norfolk; and married a Miss Copping, and was followed by his son Richard, Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia, who married a Miss Jecks, of Bawdeywell Hall, Norfolk, and died in 1811, and was succeeded by his son Guy Lloyd, who married a Miss Bircham, and died in 1844. The same name was continued in his son Guy Lloyd, who married Miss Cann, daughter of John Stephenson Cann, of Wrampingham Hall, Norfolk, and died in 1860. Another Guy Lloyd, D.L., J.P., succeeded, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., of Charlestown, County Roscommon. He died in 1906, and was succeeded by his brother, John Merrick Lloyd, present owner of Croghan. One member of the Barton family (Waterfoot) was married to a sister of Col. Thos. Lloyd.

... till it would be seen what quarters could be provided for them in a little town whose resources had already taxed beyond its capacity. Where could they find room in the little thatched cabins for all? How did the Billet-Master of the Corporation place them? Alas, that all those Enniskillen records of the time are lost! How valuable they would be to us now!

This was a valuable addition to the Enniskillen forces, if only because it brought to them Colonel Lloyd, a leader who never failed, who inspired his men with confidence, and whose ability and bravery were shown on every occasion on which he led the Enniskilleners. Little wonder that he was named the "little Cromwell" of Inniskillen, for he displayed singular aptitude in the art of war.

the army, and by means of his horse soldiers and  
 regiments had arrived at Belturbet, taking Dean Dixie's  
 route on his way. So the men of Cavan only stayed  
 a few days at Inniskillen, sufficiently long to get re-  
 freshed after the fatigue of this part of their journey,  
 and then proceeded to set out for Derry. Governor  
 Milford, feeling disgusted at their cowardice, and  
 wishing to save his supplies, insisted on their taking  
 their wives and children with them, as if left behind  
 they would be turned out of town. This order had  
 the effect, for most of the foot-soldiers had wives  
 and children, and, being unable to take their families  
 with them, remained in town; and these three or four  
 companies swelled the Inniskillen forces, while the  
 others were allowed to proceed to Londonderry.

At last we are near the clash of arms.  
 Whig and Jacobite are to meet hand to hand,  
 and the men of Inniskillen are to have their first  
 fight with the enemy. For Galmoy is marching on  
 Inniskillen, regarded by many as a "frontier garrison  
 between Inniskillen and Dublin," and the residence of Abraham  
 Creighton,\* and it will be Enniskillen to the rescue!

Creighton's house, while 13 of them violated his young daughter before  
 her face and expiring, and three of them when she was dead.  
 Creighton's name was as much execrated as dreaded.

The following story of Galmoy is told in Burton's rare History of the  
 County of Ireland—"At Omey he took two men, on pretence of their having  
 taken up arms for their own defence; they were father and son. He first  
 ordered the son to hang his father, and carry his head on a pole through  
 the town, and then the young man was hanged, crying "This is the head of a traitor," and then the young man  
 was hanged."

It is not wonder that people dreaded such a man!

Abraham Creighton, High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1673, and member of  
 the Parliament for the County in 1692, was son of John Creighton and Mary Irvine  
 of the Castle Irvine family. Abraham married Mary, daughter of Bishop James  
 Ussher, and died in 1705, leaving two sons, (I) Captain James Creighton,  
 who died in 1701, who by his wife, Hester Willoughby, had (1) John of Cavan,  
 who was unmarried, and 2 Mary, 3 Sidney, Mrs. Eccles; and (II) David  
 Creighton, who was the gallant defender of Crom Castle during the second  
 siege—a captain in his father's regiment till 1698, finally reaching the rank  
 of Major-General. John of Crom bequeathed his estate to his uncle, Brigadier

## CHAPTER XLIX.

## FIRST SIEGE OF CROM.

The castle of Crom was not a strongly fortified building, as many have supposed from its title and experiences, or such as was built at the time of the Plantation on the Large Proportion of 2,000 acres like Castle Balfour. It was a stone House, as required for a Middle Proportion of 1,500 acres, with "a strong Court or Bawne about it." The house was built in 1611 by the original patentee, Michael Balfour, junior, commonly called the Laird Mountwhanny (not the Michael Balfour, Lord Burley of Lisnaskea), and it formed the manor house of the Manor of Crom.

David Crichton, of Lifford, who married in 1700, Catherine (d. 1759), daughter of Richard Southwell, and sister of first Baron Southwell, and died 1728, leaving (with daughters) a son Abraham, born 1703, who was created in 1768 Baron Erne of Crom Castle in the peerage of Ireland. His son, the second Baron, advanced to the dignities of Viscount (1781), and Earl (1789). The third Baron, Sir John Creighton, K.P., H.M.L., was created on 13th January, 1876, Baron Fermanagh of Lisnaskea, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and his son, the late and fourth Earl, Henry, succeeded him in the Lieutenancy of the County, and was also a Knight of St. Patrick. Lord Erne's eldest son, Lord Crichton, won the D. S. Order for services at Ladysmith, during the Boer war, and died early in the Great War, when a Major in the Blues, to the exceeding great regret of all who knew his personal worth and his charming personality. He is succeeded by his son, the present Earl of Erne. The family is of Scotch origin, and is descended from the ancient house of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

Pynnar reported on this Proportion in the year 1619, and he found it then in the possession of Sir Stephen Butler,\* who had purchased it from the Laird. Captain Pynnar found at Crom, "a Bawne of Lime and Stone, being 60 feet square, 12 feet high, with two Flankers. Within the Bawne there is a House of Lime and Stone." And he found on the property 12 British families, consisting of 15 men, who held farms of from 60 to 120 acres, and "not one Freeholder, but many Irish.†" It appears from an Inquisition held at Newtown [Newtownbutler,] in the reign of Charles I., on January 21st, 1629, and referred to by the Earl of Erne in an article on the subject in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, that Butler claims to have built or improved a Bawne "containing 61 feet every way, and 15 feet in height," and a Castle 22 feet each way.

## FIRST RESIDENT.

The first resident in Crom of which we have record is Dr. James Spottiswoode, who succeeded Bishop Montgomery of Clogher, when that prelate died in 1621. Dr. Spottiswoode obtained a lease of the lands of Drumbrochas, Crom, and Inisfendra, in 1625, within the manor of Kilspenan. There was no episcopal residence in the diocese of Clogher at the

\* Head of the house now represented by the Earl of Lanesborough.

† The names of those Irish tenants on the estate of the year 1619, are given by Hill as: Patrick O'Terne, Edmond boy McMahown, Owen reagh McTengart, Cahill McGuire, Donell McTegarte, Patrick McGuire, Donagh Arman, Donagh McGuire, Ross McGuire, Arr McGuire, Owen McDonoghoe, Brian McGuire, Patrick McGuire, Patrick McCafferye, Cornock McCafferye, Owen McGuire, Donagh McAneny, Tieghe O'Tamultie, Knogher McGuire, Rowrie McGuire, Knogher McBryan, and James McGwire; and it is stated that the most suitable places to plant them were the townlands of Lettergreen, Stra, Dromgoale, Dromsaericke, Cornevrin, Mullelahan and Gortleagu, Killelahure, and Port and Derrebege.

## CHAPTER L.

## LUNDY THE TRAITOR.

The Jacobite army of 2,500 men dispatched by Tyrconnell under Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton to Ulster, had made rapid progress, and was on top of the Protestant Council of the North before they were well aware of its presence. It reached Newry on the 11th March, and drove Sir Arthur Rawdon\* (with a small force) from Dromore (County Down); and it encountered Major Gustavus Hamilton† at Coleraine and crossed the Bann. Lundy had sent only small guards to the fords of the rivers so as to ensure that Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton should succeed. He (Hamilton) passed Derry on his way to Lifford, and having only 30 men to oppose him at Cladyford, the Jacobites passed over early, and when the main body of the Williamite army came in sight, the latter were seized with a panic and fled. The Williamites retired also, from what was known as the Long Causeway on Derry, so that

\* Sir Arthur Rawdon, Bart., born on October 17, 1662, was of Moira, Co Down. He was a zealous Protestant, and was exempted from Tyrconnell's proclamation of 7th March, 1689 (see *supra*). The fatigues he endured brought on an illness, from which he died on the 17th October, 1695.

† This Major Gustavus Hamilton, afterwards created Viscount Boyne, is not to be confounded with Colonel Gustavus Hamilton the Governor of Enniskillen.

they made but a poor show of their fighting qualities on these occasions.

Perhaps it was the cowardice of their leader that had infected the mass. Lord Mount-Alexander, who had been one of the Protestant leaders, it was told that Inniskillen, had made his way to Donaghadee, the nearest port for Scotland. His real object, however, was to obtain help in England and Scotland for the Williamite forces, but, as this purpose was not generally known, the news was depressing, and all the more so when the garrison of Inniskillen received the following letter from Lundy:—

Londonerry, April the 13th, 1689.

At a general Council of War, resolved unanimously, that on Monday next by ten o'clock, all Officers and Soldiers, Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, and all other Armed Men whatsoever of our Forces and Friends inlisted or not inlisted, that can or will fight for their Country, and Religion against Popery, shall appear on the fittes Ground near Clady-ford, Lifford, and Long Cassiway [Causeway] as shall be nearest to their severall and respective quarters, there to draw up in Battalions to be ready to fight the enemy; and to preserve our lives, and all that is dear to us from them. And all Officers and Soldiers, of Horse, Foot, Dragoons, and others that are Armed, are required to be then there, in order to the purpose aforesaid, and to bring a Week's Provision at least with them, for they, and as much Forage as they can for Horses.

Fra. Hamilton.	Will. Hamilton.	Robert Lundy.
Kil. Brasier.	J. Barry.	Blany.
Jo. Richardson.	Will. Stewart.	James Hamilton,
	Nic. Atkinson.	Hugh Montgomery.

That letter of the 13th did not likely reach Enniskillen before the 15th or 16th, and the Irish army had passed Clady-ford on the 15th. An accompanying letter was also received pressing the Enniskillen to leave the town. The letter of the 15th

## CHAPTER LI.

## MISSION TO DERRY.

The news of the arrival in Derry of the supply of arms and ammunition reached Inniskillen on the 25th March, 1689, not so long after the ships had anchored in the Foyle; and it was deemed advisable to beg some assistance. Accordingly, two Inniskilleners were chosen (presumably by the Governor),—Nicholas Westby, Esq., and the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, rector of Kilskeery, with a guard of 24 men, to go to Colonel Lundy and Captain Hamilton for a supply of arms and ammunition for Inniskillen. Captain James Hamilton, the Rev. Andrew Hamilton tells us, was very desirous to supply the needs of the little town, but the crafty Lundy, who was in command of Derry as Governor, gave the messengers a cold welcome, refused to give even "one fixed arm"—and only gave them 60 musket barrels, without stock or lock, which had been thrown out of the Derry stores as useless; and only five out of the 500 barrels of powder. What a poor supply for struggling Inniskillen out of the abundance of Derry! The traitor, Lundy, was cunning in his plans, not to supply strength to the Williamites; and these were the only arms or ammunition which Inniskillen

remained until Major-General Kirke arrived, except the arms and its sons took from the enemy. They did not receive the rejected musket barrels of Derry, however, but provided stocks for them and put them into use.

## THE TOKEN.

It was when on his way back to Inniskillen that Andrew Hamilton met Rev. Dr. Walker, who subsequently became Governor at Derry, at Lifford\*; and there and then these two clergymen agreed to a token between them to be used for the purpose of correspondence; and it was of great use to them during the siege; for, writes the rev. worthy of Inniskillen, and I had best quote his own words: "All the correspondence was concluded on, that all messengers that credit was to be given to by either party were to give that token, which if they could not give, no notice was to be taken of what they said. And during the first month or six weeks of the siege, the Irish army did not much scruple to let both men and women pass to and from Derry, whereby we had a constant correspondence with them during that time, but after that they would suffer none to go into the city, whereby our correspondence was in a manner wholly cut off.

"April the 15th, having intelligence that Colonels Cunningham and Richards were come to the Lough of Derry with men, arms, and ammunition, the Governor of Enniskillen sent Mr. Andrew Hamilton to Derry

\* Lifford was known in those days as Liffer (or Ballyduff). On the 31st January, 1611, the town and adjoining estate were granted to Sir Richard Bagnard, Knight, and the charter of Lifford bears date 27th February, 1612. Richard rendered service to the government during the rebellion of O'Neill. The proprietor of Lifford in 1689, Mr. Hugh Haanel, raised a regiment in his name for the defence of Derry, and his name occurs more than once in the Ennagh Manuscripts referred to in these pages.



## CHAPTER LIII.

## ROUT AT TRILLICK.

The Inniskillen forces, which had grown with the recent additions from Cavan and Sligo, had been exercised from time to time in drill, most probably on the cow green (the present Forthill), but had not any opportunity of testing their powers. It soon came. Word was received that the enemy were planting a garrison in Trillick\*, nine miles away, on the way to Derry; and as the men of Inniskillen thought the Jacobites "would be unneighbourly guests," they proceeded on the night of the 24th April, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd,† to prevent them settling

\* The Proportion of Pentonagh (Pintona) of 2,000 acres was first held by Sir Francis Willoughby, who was succeeded by John Leigh. This proportion became the property of a Captain James Mervyn, son of Sir Henry Mervyn and Lady Christian, on the 29th August, 1686. On the 1st July, 1690, he had a re-grant of four Proportions—Brade, 2,000 acres; Fentonaghe, 2,000 acres, and two smaller ones, and 1,440 acres in the barony of Omey, forming a great estate. The lands were erected into three several manors, to be called Stoy, Tuckot, and Arleston; with a market every Tuesday at Trelicke in the manor of Stoy, and a fair on the 3rd May; a market every Saturday at the town of Tuckot, and a fair on 25th November; a market at the town of Omagh in the manor of Arleston, on every Wednesday, and two fairs—on St. James's Day and Michaelmas Day, to continue for two days. The widow of Hugh Baron Hamilton who lived at Ballygawley, and died in 1679, married Henry Mervyn of Trillick.

† "Under whose conduct," wrote M'Carmick, "we never failed accomplishing what we designed, but without him could not, or ever did anything." It was this Thomas Lloyd of Croghan (or Croghern) who married Margaret (widow of John Burdett, Dean of Clonfert), sixth child of Sir John Cole of Newlands, Co. Dublin, Bart., who had been Member for Bermanagh in 1660, father of Sir Michael Cole of the Revolutionary period, and grandson of Capt. Sir Wm. Cole Knight, "captaine and owner of the Castle of Eneskillyn in Ireland 1630."

This party would most likely proceed by the existing road about Enniskillen, which proceeds to the Pound Brae, past Chanterhill and Derryman; past Relagh, Cavantillycormack [track still there], and Coa on to Golan and Kilskeery direct, without touching at Ballinamallard. The Inniskilliners started Trillick in the morning, when they discovered the enemy in advance. The Inniskillen horse was ordered to advance, while Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, alighting from his horse, led his men through the bogs and "the mountains" as best he could to the attack. But the enemy were quicker than they were, for they fled, leaving all their cattle and baggage behind them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd resolving, if he could, to come up with the enemy, sent Lieutenant M'Carmick with 100 men, armed with "fire locks,"\* with all orders to overtake the fleeing foe, so as to provoke them to stand until the main body should arrive; but there was no means of traversing the country except by the roads, as it was so boggy, and as the enemy dispersed, every man looking to himself. The hours' pursuit was wasted, and all they had as reward was their booty, as they made a raid on their way homewards, and returned with cattle and goods.

\* The Manual of Drill for musketeers called "Perfection of Discipline" actually contained 26 different words of command for one volley—It seems incredible, but here they

Musketeers have a care of the exercise, and see that you carry your arms right. Lay your right hands on your muskets. Rest your muskets. Cock your muskets. Guard your muskets. Present. Fire. Recover your arms. Half bend your muskets. Clean your pans. Handle your primers. Prime. Shut your muzzles. Blow off your loose corns [of powder]. Cast about to charge [load] your charges. Open them with your teeth. Charge with powder. Draw forth your scourers. Shorten them to an inch. Charge with bullet. Sweep down powder and hullet. Withdraw your scourers. Raise your muskets. Order your muskets.

noted by Henry in his *Upper Lough Erne in 1739*. fifty years later. He remarked at the same time that the hill was covered with camomile, hence the name Camomile Hill, a name which has quite been forgotten in local nomenclature, but which I heard long ago from old people.

There is no mention made of what guns were placed on the East Fort; but we have mention made in the Regulations for the Defence that four brass cannon had been found in the castle, and these were very likely placed on the four bastions of the new battery. Two cannon were subsequently taken from the enemy at Ballyshannon, so that six small cannon were available for use.

Early in the 19th century the disused battery became the general local resort for badger fights, cock fights, and dog fights, when the Crown had given it up after the war with Napoleon. During this period an armed party was always kept within its fortifications, and guards were regularly relieved from the Royal Barracks at proper intervals. Its disuse was attributed to Lord Anglesey, on the ground that it was commanded by Tonystick Hill, and was therefore of no utility for defensive purposes.

### CONSTRUCTING BELMORE STREET.

When the military left the Battery it became the resort of idle people, especially when at the top of an unenclosed fair green. It was during the early part of the nineteenth century that a new roadway to Toneystick was designed to run round the foot of the hill, skirting the bog and water that constituted the present fair green, to the Pound, and there join the other road. The new track would avoid the

ascend and the winding course along the top of the Battery hill to where it would descend (to Fort Lodge) to pass the Pound.

Captain Wm. Gabbett,\* a leading local citizen, then Provost in 1823, conceived the idea of utilizing the stones that faced or lined the outside of the old Fort to construct the new roadway. Many people thought such a conception was sacrilegious, to touch the stones hallowed by the memory of their heroes of the Revolution. But Captain Gabbett was a man of great local influence, being connected with the Cole family, and preferring to be practical, he employed men to pull down the stone face of the old Fort and transport the stones to the new roadway to be laid down, and thus was the roadway of a portion of the new street (now Belmore-street) and of Forthill-street constructed.

It is difficult to realize in these days what the labour of making of that roadway involved, as the water came from behind the Gaol overflowing the low-lying land, crossed the Great Road to Dublin, and made a bay for itself in what we now call the Fair Green. The water lapped the foot of Camomile Hill; it ran close to the orchard (afterwards occupied by the Rev. Gorges Irvine), which gave its name to

\* William Gabbett, captain in the Fermanagh Regiment of Militia, was married to Mary, daughter of Arthur Cole and Anne Aylmer (m. October 1768). Arthur Cole was the third son of Rev. Henry Cole, A.M., of Brookefield (d. 1716), only brother of the Right Hon. John, created Baron Mountfloreance (d. 1760); grandson of John Cole, Esq., who was son of Sir Michael Cole, of the Revolution, who died in London on 11th February, 1710.

† An old man named Andy Duncan, who lived in Gaol Lane, and died in the eighties of the nineteenth century, when he was a boy caught fish where the corner house of Orchard-Terrace now stands; and Mr. Robert Barry, who lived in the Railway Hotel close by, caught fish from a spot that afterwards became its entrance door. The writer, when a boy, caught bog eels in the bog of the present Fair Green. The Fair Green during the fifties of the last century was placed in Coteshill, adjacent to the Sligo road.

other prisoners of Galmoy as an inducement. But when Governor Hamilton demanded names, so as not to be deceived, Colonel Sarsfield, who really had no Williamite prisoners, caused all the Protestants who lived near Sligo who were under his protection to be placed in the gaol of Sligo, and barely allowed them enough food to keep them from starving. These men then sent their wives to Governor Hamilton, and besought him to have them released.

Governor Hamilton, knowing that these men were not prisoners of war, declined to treat on these conditions; but the wives so entreated the Governor to relieve their husbands from their misery that at last he consented, and an exchange was agreed upon. Captain Francis Gore, Captain of the Inniskillings, "with a party of firelocks," brought the Irish party eight miles on the road to Manorhamilton, and met Sarsfield's men with the poor Protestants. Among these latter was a Captain Jackson\*, who, on arriving at Inniskillen, enlisted a number of his refugees, and formed a good company, who were provided with arms and were incorporated with the Inniskillen forces.

The action of Colonel Sarsfield in this matter of making prisoners of persons trusting to his honour and sense of protection, deepened the suspicions of the Inniskilliners of the Irish, and led them to be less merciful to them in battle than they would have been to any other enemy. Thus it was, as Hamilton says—"That for some time we enjoyed our quiet, being a terror to the Irish on all hands near us,"

#### SEIZURE AT OMEY.

On the 3rd of June the intelligence was brought

\* Probably Captain Edward Jackson, of County Sligo.

to Inniskillen that some of the Irish dragoon horses from Derry had been sent to graze on some waste land near Omev, and the Governor sent Captain Francis Gore\* and Captain Arnold Crosby with their own troops of horse to Captain Mervyn's house at Trillick to capture the dragoon horses. Within three or four miles of them, at Newporton†, lay two captains with their foot companies, outposts of the Inniskillen forces; and these, joining the horse, the whole force marched in the night to Omagh, and captured the 160 dragoon horses, and other horses fit for labour; and with them some 300 black cows. The Irish soldiers actually saw the Inniskilleners removing the stock, but made no effort to prevent them. This was deemed a lucky capture; for by it they not only disabled about three troops of the enemy, but were able to provide their own men with additional horses. As the enemy had had time to secure the fort at Omev (or Omagh) no effort was made to capture it. Omagh was merely a village at this time. There were only 12 householders there in the year 1666.

\* Captain Francis Gore was one of the Sligo officers who had joined the Inniskillen forces.

† This was the manor of Newporton or Drumkeen, near Ballinamallard, which originally belonged to Sir Henry Follott, created Baron Follott, of Ballyshannon, in 1619. The title became extinct on the death of his grandson, the third Lord Follott, in 1716. There were 1,500 acres originally in the manor grant of May 16, 1611, but they were increased by purchase from Shane McGilpatrick McGwyer, gent., of two tates (190 acres); from Francis Gofton, 22 tates; and by an exchange with Sir Thomas Bartou he got five tates, and surrendered only two. Lord Follott demised the whole manor of Newporton and Grange of Killerne to Sir William Cole and Sir Robert King for his (Follott's) use during his life, and after his death for the use of Lady Anne Follott, and after her death for the use of his legitimate offspring.—*Inquisition of Ulster* (4), Jac. I. The traces are still to be seen in the grass of the old Castle of Newporton.

Andrew Douglas, laden with provisions, and these were convoyed by the *Dartmouth* frigate, Captain Leake. Guns played upon them from the fort at Culmore, the narrow neck of the lough, but the ships passed it successfully till the *Mountjoy* bounded off the boom and went aground. The enemy rent the air with cheers, and launched boats to board what they thought was in their grasp. In Derry grief and fear affrighted the people; they sank on their knees to Almighty God to preserve them at this moment of anxiety. Starving women and children shrieked with agony at the loss of the prospect of food and assistance. Darkness seemed to prevail over the scene as despondency deepened before God bared His arm.

A thunder sound was heard! The *Mountjoy* fired a broadside at the yelling Jacobites, and to their amazement the stricken ship rebounded with the shock; the incoming tide lifted the vessel, and the gallant *Browning* brought her again against the boom, broke it, and led the way for the little fleet, amid the sobs and tears of thankfulness and cries of joy from the beleagured city and the dismay of the enemy. The joy bells rang, bonfires were kindled, cannon echoed from the walls,—Derry was saved!

The people of Derry were fully confident that it was God who had relieved them; and no wonder that John Graham of Maghera wrote what I have already quoted:—

I am sure that it was the Lord that kept the city and none else, for there were many of us that could not stand on our feet before the enemy attacked the walls, who, when they were assaulting the out-trenches, ran out against them most manfully and with great courage. Indeed, it was never the poor

poor men in Derry that kept it, but the mighty God of Jacob, whom we praise for ever and ever.

Prominent among the defenders was Major Noble, of Lisnaskea, who must have fled to Derry on the outbreak of the Revolution, passing Enniskillen on his way. One authority gives him third place among the chief defenders.

The same Armagh MSS. quoted tells of the doings of this Major Noble,\* of Lisnaskea. Speaking of the relief at Creggan, it relates:—

In a few days the Governor sends forth  
Full fifteen hundred soldiers to the North,  
Of Creggan burn, and this undaunted band  
NOBLE and CUNNINGHAM conjoin'd command.  
The foot towards Inch they seiz'd with matchless force,  
But were surpris'd by Galway's troops of horse.  
Thirty stout men in this affair were lost,  
And in brave Cunningham alone, a host.  
A prisoner, on articles, the foe  
Broke trust and martial law, and laid him low.  
In many a bloody fray, severely tried,  
By a base murderer the hero died.  
Such deeds as these, grown frequent, caus'd disgust,  
And no man would an Irish promise trust.  
Meantime brave Noble makes a safe retreat,  
At fair Brook-hall the enemy we beat;  
And turn their fascines, there the strong Monro  
Cut down an Irishman at every blow.

\* The Nobles of Glasdrummond, Lisnaskea, are an old Fermanagh family. This Major Noble of Derry was James, who died in 1720. His grandson was the Rev. Mark Noble, first head-master at Portora of Enniskillen Free School, respecting whom see the chapter on Enniskillen School, in the succeeding volume of this History. James, the son of Major Noble of Derry fame, became High Sheriff in 1755, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Henry Mungo Noble, of Glasdrummond, and rector of Clongill, Co. Meath. He was succeeded by his second son, Rev. Robert Noble of Glasdrummond, born in 1796, whose eldest son, William Henry, Major-General in the Royal Artillery, born in 1824, succeeded him. He died recently, in 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Shirley Newcome. His second son is Captain Vere D'Oyly Noble, of the 1st Inniskillings, who rejoined his regiment, and served during the Great War. Mr. Archibald Noble, of a junior branch, at present, occupies Glasdrummond.

county) that a strong force of the enemy had arrived at Belturbet. Governor Hamilton, not having succeeded in doing much at Omagh, was wise in dispatching Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd to meet the new danger; and he, having got a force of horse and foot ready, marched that very night, following his usual rule, to catch the enemy before morning light. But heavy rain fell, and neither the men nor their arms were dry, so that they halted a day at Lisnaskea, and renewed their march on the 18th to Newtownbutler, where Lloyd halted his men for food. At this time a man named Vitch [Veitch] arrived from Belturbet to say that spies had brought word to Colonel Sutherland, who had commanded the Irish force the day before, of the approach of 14,000 or 15,000 men from Inniskillen. Sutherland took alarm, and retreated to Monaghan to be convenient to the fort at Charlemont, leaving a small party behind at Belturbet for the defence of that place, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Scott.

Pynnar found in 1619-20 upon that proportion a bawne of lime and stone, 70 feet square, 12 feet high, with two flankers, which were three storeys high; there was also a good stone house in building, which at that time had been raised one storey. On that estate he found planted—lessees—3; having 240 acres le piece; 3 having 120 acres le piece; 1 having 90 acres; 6 having 60 acres le piece; 1 having 30, 1 having 10 acres le piece. Each of these had a house, and most of them dwelt in "a towne joining to the Bawne. Eight of these have taken the oath of Supremacy. They are able to make 66 men with arms."

It was found by an inquisition ten years later—

about 1629, that Sir Stephen Butler\* on his proportion of Laytrim† or Leitrim at Aghadee and Cortiegamon, had a bawne of stone and lime 64 feet square, and 15 feet in height; and that inside this enclosure he had erected a castle or capital-mansion, 200 feet long and 30 feet in width; another bawne of stone and lime 200 feet square and ten feet high; and at Drumbrochas another castle or capital-mansion of stone and lime, 30 feet long and 24 in width. There was no mention in the inquisition of any freeholders or lessees on this property in 1629, but the following natives were admitted as yearly tenants:—

John McMahowne	Bryan oge Magwire	Brian M'Manus
Patrick O'Greene	Art oge McMartin	Patrick McDonnell
Cormock O'Carrahin	Hen. McGillmartyn	Murrough McDonnell
Deighreagh O'Gelligane	Brian Magwire	Patrick boy McDonnell
Hugh M'Gillgane	Cahill O'Donogh	Shane McDonnell
John Maguire	Murrough McPhillipp	Patrick M'Elenan
Owen McHarowe	Donogh McDonnell	Edmond McDonnell
Phillip O'Caill Magwire	Donogh Magwire	Shane O'Reilly
Knogher O'Kenon	Owen Magwier	Patrick M'Donaghan
Cormuck McManus.		

#### The lands on this Proportion deemed most

\* The town of Belturbet formed part of the manor of Dernglush, in all 2,760 acres, granted to Sir Stephen Butler, ancestor of the Earls of Lanesborough, who had come over from Bedfordshire. It was his energy as a planter which secured for him the honour of Knighthood.

† Sir John Wishart had obtained a grant on the 25th June, 1610, of 1500 acres for £8 yearly, of the manor of Laytrim between Newtownbutler and Clones. He had been the laird of Pettaro in Fifeshire. This manor included the lands of—

Killybricke	Kilrody	Mullanalecke
Gortcamon	Legmacaffrey	Cloncorricke
Aghoteigheigh	Mulladuff	Clonculliga
Mullaghenygowan	Aghirouskiebegg	Mullyvarran
Edenebourye	Aghirouskiemore	Dirriny
Lurgaboy	Clonelty	Drumanurchien;
Enguillen	Laytrim	in Lough Erne; the
Drumbrochios	Kircorman	Island of Colooe; and
Aghaenehinchbegg	Clonky	and the island of
Aghahenchinchmore	Lissnadork	Kaieheber in Lough Erne.
Dromrallagh		

This was a truly fortunate expedition. Lloyd obtained by his capture, in addition to the arms of his prisoners, 700 new muskets intended to arm a new regiment to be raised; two barrels of gunpowder, 53 horses, with their accoutrements; 20 tons of provisions and malt, 50 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of wheat, as many red coats as served two companies, and a quantity of grey uniform\* belonging to the new levies. All these were sent to Inniskillen by water, being much the more convenient route, and the prisoners were put on arrival to work at the new East Fort, there in course of construction.

This great haul occasioned much rejoicing. It provided abundance of bread, uniforms, and arms for the soldiers, and warranted the Governor in raising more companies to add to the small army of Inniskillen.

### MORE ARMS AND PROVISIONS.

On the 3rd July a letter was received from Archdeacon Brown, chaplain to the Bonaventure frigate, sent from Derry to Killybegs, under the Command of Captain Hobson, stating that Major-General Kirke † had sent him to ascertain the condition of affairs in Inniskillen—if they wanted anything that he could supply them with; if they stood in need of ammunition or anything else that he would spare; and requesting that an answer might be sent with some of

\*The wearing of this uniform gave the name of the "Grey Inniskilleners;" and to perpetuate the colour with the name Colonel J. L. Davidson and the Officers of the 27th Inniskillings succeeded in having the plume of the busby of the regiment (when converted into Fusiliers under Lord Cardwell's scheme) officially made as grey.

† Ancestor of Mrs. Richard Freer, of Leamington Spa, widow of Colonel Richard Freer, who commanded the 27th Inniskillings during their stay in Inniskillen, 1874-76.

the townsmen, as it had been confidently reported by the Irish army that Enniskillen had been captured.

Here was doubly welcome news—that England was thinking of them, and had not forgotten her duty to them; and that the great scarcity of powder would be repaired. Indeed the Inniskilleners had sometimes given way to cheering, and firing volleys, as to convey the false idea to the Irish that they had heard from England and received help. But now the relief had come. Accordingly, the Governor directed a party of horse and foot under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, Captain Francis Gore, and Captain Hugh Montgomery,\* with the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, to procure the supplies, and the party set out upon the next day, Thursday, the 4th July.

It was on the same day, about two hours after the Rev. Andrew Hamilton had departed for Killyshannon, that the Duke of Berwick took

\* Captain Montgomery may have been detained from proceeding with this party as he was in Inniskillen before the battle of Kilmacormick. He was the grandson of Hugh Montgomery, a cadet of the Braidstane branch of the Scotch family of Montgomery, who was settled at Derrybrusk or Derrybrusk, Co. Fermanagh by his kinsman, George Montgomery, D.D., Bishop of Clogher and died about 1618. This Hugh had a son, Nicholas Montgomery, Lieutenant in Sir James Montgomery's Regiment, and afterwards Rector of Carrickmacross, Co. Derrybrusk, or Derrybrusk, Co. Fermanagh, who had with two younger sons, Robert, of Derrybrusk, Captain in the army, and Andrew, who succeeded, his father as Rector of Carrickmacross, an elder son.

Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly, Captain of Horse under William III., who married Catherine, daughter and heir of Richard Dunbar, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, and granddaughter of Sir John Dunbar, Knt. of the same place, and had issue,

1. Nicholas, m. Angel daughter and heir of William Archdall, Esq. of Castle Archdall, Co. Fermanagh, and assumed the surname of Archdall (see Archdall of Castle Archdall).
  2. Hugh, of whom hereafter.
  3. Richard, of Monea, Co. Fermanagh.
  1. Sarah, married Brochkill Green, Esq.
  2. Anne.
  3. Margaret, married Hugh O'Donnell, of Larkfield, the representative of the Earls of Tyrconnell of the 1st creation (see O'Donovan's Annals of the The Four Masters).
  4. Sidney.
- His second son, Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, married

vengeance on the rector of Kilskeery. The Duke commanded a flying army, always moving about for fear the Inniskilleners, whose reputation had gone abroad, and perhaps been exaggerated, would fall upon him. In Donegal, Captain Edward Johnston and Captain Hugh Caldwell, a son of Sir James Caldwell, Bart., commanded the garrison. The Duke marched his men over Barnsmore Gap, and surprised the garrison so much that they betook themselves to the Castle, from which they fired so successfully upon the enemy that the Duke withdrew his men, but burnt the town before they left. This burning

Elizabeth, daughter of Venerable William Armar, Archdeacon of Connor, and was father of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Castle Hume, whose will, dated 29th July, 1797, was proved 1797. By Mary his wife, youngest daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson, first Earl of Gosford, had two sons—1. Hugh, his successor; 2. Archibald Armar, and one daughter; 1. Mary Millicent. The eldest son,

Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Blessingbourne, married Maria Dolores Plink, of Malaga, Spain, and died 1838, leaving an only son,

Hugh Ralph Severin Montgomery, of Blessingbourne, who married 1843, Maria Philippina, daughter of Phillip Emanuel de Fellenberg, of Hofwyl, Bern, Switzerland, and by her, (who died 1846,) left at his decease, 1844, a son and heir, the present Hugh de Fellenberg Montgomery, Esq., of Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.

Sir Henry Tichborne, fourth son of Benjamin Tichborne, Hampshire, on the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, was appointed by James I. to the command of a company of foot in Ireland; and the Lords Justices commissioned him to raise 1,000 men and seize Drogheda, which he did, and defeated the rebels in several encounters. In consideration of his services he obtained a grant of 1,500 acres, erected into the Manor of Blessingbourne, with a tan house at Ballynalurgan, and a weekly market at Ballynalurgan or the town of Lurgan, now called Fivemiletown, because five Irish miles from the neighbouring villages.

The Blessingbourne estate was purchased on the 16th April, 1731, by Mr. Margetsou Armar, afterwards of Castlecoole, from Lord Ferrard for £6,900; and by his will on the 5th May, 1768, he bequeathed the estate to his nephew, Hugh Montgomery, of Derrygonnelly, [grandson of the Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly of the Revolution] for life, with a like remainder.

Sir John Dunbar, Knight, received on January 10th, 1615, a grant of a 'small proportion called Dromcro, containing . . . In all 1,000 acres,' and other lands, "created the Manor of Dunbar." Sir John Dunbar was Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1626 and again in 1632. He built a church at Derrygonnelly, the walls of which are still standing, and over the door is a carved stone tablet dated 1627, with armorial bearing and the motto—*Virius movet, Rex fovet*. Within the Church is a grave-stone with the same motto as on above

houses by a retreating or successful army seems have been the usual course in those days.

Berwick received the accession of Sutherland's forces from Monaghan about the 4th June, and the combined army consisting of six regiments of foot, two regiments of dragoons, and two regiments of horse proceeded towards Inniskillen. The Inniskilleners went out to meet him, when the Duke of Berwick retired, and, on his way back burnt Rev. Mr. Hamilton's house to the ground, with any other houses belonging to him and his tenants on the lands around about, saying that "if they had got himself they would have made him meat for the hawks." Mr. Hamilton attributed this vengeance to the fact that he was instrumental in bringing the troop horses from Omagh.

The Duke encamped at Trillick for some days, and Governor Hamilton, being on the watch had, strong guards posted on the roads between Inniskillen and Trillick.

stone, and the further inscription: "Here lie the bodies of Richard Dunbar and Hugh Montgomery, Esqs. Richard died January 6th, 1666, Hugh died September 26th, 1722, aged 71. This Hugh Montgomery is the ancestor of Montgomery of Blessingbourne, Co. Tyrone, and Archdale of Castle Archdale, Co. Fermanagh, in one or other of whose possession all the lands mentioned in the above mentioned grant were till 1858. In Burke's History of the Nobles, vol. 2, p. 109 (under Archdale) Sir John Dunbar is described as Knight-banneret, of Dunbar, in the County of Fermanagh, by grant from King James 1, anno 1616, originally from Scotland, married Mary Katherine daughter of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, in whose army he bore a distinguished part, and had a son, James Dunbar, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, who wedded—, daughter of — Weldon, Esq., and was succeeded by his only son, Richard Dunbar, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, who espoused Katherine Lady Hamilton and left an only daughter Katherine Dunbar, who married Hugh Montgomery.

## TO THE FIELD.

The gallant M'Carmick salutes and marches his men, perhaps at the double; the draw-bridge is lowered; they pass out, over the hill, while the bastions of the Battery are crowded with men bidding them onward, and watching for any sign of the enemy.

M'Carmick brings his men past the mill and up Kilmacormick hill:—and, at the top, “left wheel” at right angles sharply brings them down the road (still there) to what remained of Cornagrade castle. He finds there a stone-walled house thatched (and therefore liable to be set on fire) with a bawn for cattle around it, the walls not pierced for musketry, and too high to fire over. So he withdraws his men, back over Kilmacormick hill to the mill race, at the bridge, to hold the pass, under the shelter of the guns of the fort, until help would arrive, which the Governor promised to send by water. A party of men could cross quicker into the back lake near the mill by water than by the road.

## A SMALL FORCE.

Governor Hamilton now comes, with only 30 foot of Captain Hudson's company, under Lieut. Robert Starling and Ensign Williams; and two troops of horse commanded by Captain Francis King, of Ballindune, Co. Sligo, and Captain Arnold Cosby.\*

\* Captain Arnold Cosby, one of the refugees from County Cavan, was of Lismore Castle, Co. Cavan. His daughter married Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Member of Parliament for Cavan borough, till his death in 1750. Jane, one of the daughters of this union, was married to Thomas Burrowes, Esq., of Stradone house, Co. Cavan, and had issue; and one son, Cosby Nesbitt, married Anne, daughter of John Enery, Esq., of Bawnboy, and left issue. Mr. Enery's residence, known as Ballyconnell House, was in after years occupied by Surgeon-General Sam. B. Roe, C.B., and Colonel E. A. Roe, the latter of whom still survives.

The gallant Lloyd, under whom nothing failed, was slain, and the Governor, who had already failed to take Derry and to take the Castle of Omagh, was left in supreme command.

There are different accounts as to what occurred (1) by Rev. Andrew Hamilton, who was not present but who probably presented the Governor's version; (2) by Captain W. M'Carmick's\* version of what he himself saw and heard on the occasion; and (3) a version by Mr. Robert Frith† referred to by Harris, who saw it in manuscript. Hamilton says that the Governor's instructions were for the party to halt at the mill stream, and there defend the town, a place where a few soldiers could hold back a great number; and that the defeat occurred through departing from these instructions. M'Carmick says that when the Governor came up with the horse the Governor took him by the hand, and asked him to join Lieutenant Starling and lead the foot as far as the hedge led on the left hand of the highway towards the enemy, telling him that the two troops of horse were going to charge. Lieutenant M'Carmick replied that the foot were too weak, being in all only 102 men, the third part of which had only pikes, which would be useless to line a hedge; he had no great confidence in the horse and believed they would desert if so engaged.

## NO REINFORCEMENTS.

What reason Lieutenant M'Carmick had for placing

\* M'Carmick mentions Capt. Hugh Montgomery as being in charge of the horse, but this officer was among those directed to go with Colonel Lloyd at the time to Killybegs.

† An ancestor of Mr. J. A. Frith, Lawnakilla, and of Mr. J. B. Frith, J.P., the Cross.



and the royal dragoons changing front, returned to the contest; and when the Irish horse rode up, the small Inniskilling force, hopelessly outnumbered, was cut to pieces, about 50 private soldiers being killed. Ensign Williams and about 50 men were killed, and Captain Fulton, Lieutenant M'Carmick (who had his son killed by his side), Ensign Picking, two sergeants, and 20 privates were taken prisoners. The rest fled to the town. It was about this time that Captain Atkinson and Captain Robert Corry, with their companies, were on their way from the Battery, when they met the retreating Inniskilling horse, and all too late to save the day.

It is also said that when the Governor was entering Inniskillen Castle on retiring from the Mill stream that he was met by Lieutenant Forth\* (of

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\* Captain-Lieutenant Samuel Forth, of Wolsley's Regiment of Horse, was son of Colonel Sir H. Forth, a royalist cavalier who commanded a regiment with which he crossed to the side of Charles I, at Edgehill in 1642, where he was severely wounded. Captain S. Forth signed the loyal address to William and Mary from Enniskillen, and was attainted by James II. He afterwards became *aide-de-camp* to the Duke of Schomberg, and was wounded both at the Boyne and at Aughrim. A commission in Brigadier Wolsley's regiment was given to him signed by the Duke of Schomberg (see illustration). His eldest son, Captain Samuel Forth, was elected sovereign of Longford for 46 years successively, a decisive mark of public esteem; and commanded the Independent Company of Foot of the town. By his own sole interest he always returned two royalist members to Parliament for that place. His son, Nathaniel Parker Forth saved the life of George III., and rendered many valuable public services. He was Minister Plenipotentiary to Versailles, and for his work there received high commendation from the Ministry. His running account was £26,000 a year, a quantity of which he lent to pay the debts of the Prince of Wales, and his brothers, and never received it back.

His eldest son was His Honour Frederick H. A. Forth, of the 75th foot (now 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders), and 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who had a distinguished career as a Lieutenant-Governor, and in other high appointments, and his younger brother, S. E. A. Forth, who became Baron Forth-Rouen des Mallets, so distinguished himself in the French diplomatic service as to become Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to three States, and was finally created a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, in addition to being the recipient of several prized decorations of other States.

The eldest son of His Honour Fred. H. A. Forth was Colonel Alfred Charles Forth, who held different staff appointments, and offered to serve as a private in the loyalist cause at the time of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. He

this action of Kilmacormick, cannot be passed over in silence. John Wilson,\* a foot soldier, in the general slaughter of his companions, stood the shock of several troopers, who altogether were hewing at him. Some he stabbed with his bayonet, others he knocked down with his musket, and when his arms dropped from his hands, he leaped up at them, tore down some, and threw them under their horses' feet. At length, oppressed with twelve desperate wounds (one of which was quite across his face, so that his nose and cheeks hung over his chin), he sank down in a shrubbery bush. While he was bleeding in this condition, a sergeant darted his halbert at him with such fury, that he struck it through his thigh, and could not draw it out again. Wilson, roused as from death, made his last effort, tore the halbert from his thigh, and collecting his whole strength, darted it through the heart of his enemy. By the assistance of the halbert he dragged his mangled limbs to Inniskillen, where he was wonderfully cured, and lived thirty years after. Most of the men who fell in the engagement were inhabitants of the town, and were slain in the sight of their friends and families. Yet their courage was not without a good effect, since it greatly animated all the rest to fight with that unsurpassed spirit which appeared within a few days after at the battle of Newtownbutler.

\* His last descendant, a Mrs. Wilson, died in Inniskillen about the year 1868.

## CHAPTER LX.

### THE BURNING OF CASTLECOOLE.

It was during the Battle of Kilmacormick that Governor Hamilton ordered that Captain James Corry's house at Castlecoole should be burnt, so as not to afford any shelter to the enemy.

Before Captain James Corry went to England he provided—or, as he himself put it, "appointed"—a force of 60 horsemen and 100 foot, at his own expense, to protect his house at Castlecoole. This old house, or "castle,"\* was convenient to Lough Coole, on the rising ground beyond the old-fashioned pump-

\* The first castle was named Castle Atkinson after the name of its founder, Captain Roger Atkinson, who is first noticed as having been in command of the post at "Loughfolle." On the 26th Jan. 1611 he obtained a patent of the Manor of Coole, 1000 acres, and in 1619 the castle upon this "small Proportion" was described as a strong stone house, with three flankers, and a strong bawne about it 60 feet square. Capt. Atkinson became a Burgess of the newly-incorporated town of Inniskillen, in 1610, and in 1613 became Member of Parliament for the borough.

On the 22nd April, 1640, Roger Atkinson sold the lands for £1,650 to Arthur Champion of Shanock. The lands, by ordance survey, really ran to 4,575 acres waste, or equal to 2,768 Irish acres.

John Corry, a Belfast merchant, purchased this property in 1657, and also obtained a patent from Charles II. in 1669, but a second house to replace the original castle, was built in 1709, which was destroyed by fire in 1797, and the present beautiful house came to be built.

## WHAT INNISKILLEN SAID.

The passage quoted, that he declared in the town of Inniskillen that he hoped to see all those hanged who had taken up arms for the Prince of Orange, clearly referred to the incident which Captain Gerard Irvine and Captain Corry and the arrest of Captain Browning, already dealt with in the earlier portion of this account, at the time that the townsmen resorted to arms against James II. The reply of the Corporation is, therefore, emphatic on this point—that if the words were used on the occasion (and not unlikely) they were not used by Captain Corry. The certificate of the Corporation runs as follows:—

**WHEREAS** the late commissioners for enquiring into the forfeitures of Ireland have in Paragraph ye 49th Reported in the case of James Corry, Esq., in ye following words (viz.) :—

## '49th Paragraph—

To James Corry, Esq., two grants, one of a mortgage of two thousand pounds in fee of seavell Lands in the County of Wicklowe due to Sir Edward Scott from ye Earle of Tyrone, the other of one thousand seven hundred and twenty five acres of land, the consideration mentioned in the letters Patents, are, his house being burnt, and his having furnished the Garrison of Inniskillen with Provisions and Materials to the value of three thousand pounds ster., at his own expense, butt Inquiring into ye merrits of this gentleman It appears to us yt that he gave no assistance to the Garrison of Inniskillen, that in the towne of Inniskillen he Publicly declared he hoped to see all those hanged that tooke up Arms for ye Prince of Orange, and his house was burn'd in the said Garrison.

Now at ye Request of the said James Corry, and for the better manifestation of the truth, Wee the Provost and free Burgesses of the Corporation of Inniskillen, being then Resident in and about ye said towne, and most of uss officers in his late Majesties service of glorious Memory, doe certifye that the said James Corry was verry Industrouse and Deligent in Raiseng and Arming men for his late Majesties service, and for ye support and defence of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom; that he raised a very good troope of horse and foot company, and mounted and arm'd many of them at his own expense, and furnished ym with Ammunition, and experienced officers to exercise ym; that by his Incouragement

all of his Relations and friends followed his example, the Garrison of Inniskillen were supplied with considerable quanties of timber, Boards, Lyme, and seavell Boats that belonged to and were the proper goods of the said James Corry, and that the souldiers were subsisted with considerable quantities of provisions as Beeffe, Meale, Mault, and Butter.

That the said James Corry's house in yt Garrison was burnt, but continued and was left in good Repaire, during ye warr time, and ever since to this day. But that the house of Castle Coole, which is about a mile out of ye towne, was burn'd by ye Governor's order, upon ye approach of the Duke of Barwick and by ye advice of ye chief officers, to prevent ye said Duke's posteing himselfe there. And not out of any disrespect or diskindness to ye said Colonel Corry, but for their owne safety, several of their men being killed that day by ye said Duke of Barrwick's party, and ye said Corry being yn in great consternation haveing yt day sustained a greater loss yn in all ye wars.

We likewise further certifye and doe verily believe, yt the said words Aledged to bee spoke by ye said James Corry that he hoped to see ym all hanged yt tooke up Arms for ye Prince of Orange, were never spoke by him, for wee never heard him charged with ye same till by the Report, nor doe we believe his principales lead him to use such expressions, haveing always and upon all occasions encouraged himselfe forward to serve their late Majesties and to encourage his friends and relations to doe ye same,—his only being having serv'd their Majesties throughout ye late warr, in Ireland and flanders, and several of his other Relations being lost their lives in ye said service. Nor was it probable that he should have spoke such words but some of us must have heard him, or at least afterwards have heard of it, if he had publicly used these expressions.

Dated and given under ye Corporation Seale this twentieth day of October, 1702.

(Signed)

THO. LETOURNELL, Pvost.  
DA. RYND.  
JASON HASBARD.  
ROBERT CLARKE.  
JON. HALL.  
WILL. ROSCROW.

PAUL DANE.  
Jo. RYND.

[Sealed with the Corporation seal at the side oppssite  
9th to 12th lines.]

firelocks, which had been left with the garrison at Ballyshannon. It was thought advisable to send two representatives to Major-General Kirk, direct, to inform him of the condition of Inniskillen; and, accordingly, Major John Rider and the Rev. Andrew Hamilton accompanied Captain Hobson to the "Lough of Derry" on 12th July for more arms and for help of men, especially in trained officers. For two days those officers conferred, and Major-General Kirke then gave to the officers for Inniskillen "Arms and Ammunition, Bullets and Match;" also

Commissions for a Regiment of Horse, to consist of 16 troops, 50 private men to each troop;  
Three Regiments of Foot, each consisting of 18 companies;

„ A Regiment of Dragoons, to consist of 12 troops, like number of privates;

And some good men for officers, viz. :—

William Wolsely, Colonel of Horse, and Colonel Thomas Lloyd, to be Colonels of Commander-in-Chief;  
William Berry, his Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Stone, Major;

James Wynne, an Irish officer in Stewart's Regiment, Colonel of Dragoons, and

Colonel Tiffan, Governor Hamilton, and Foot;

Captain Thomas Price (of the Inniskilling Horse), aid Major-General; and

Captain H. Johnston, Engineer.

At this time the Inniskillen forces consisted of:

Seventeen troops of horse—850 men.

Thirty companies of foot—2,160 men.

A few troops of dragoons.

The first were described as being "indifferently

armed," but the horse and dragoons not so. Major General Kirk gave them 600 fire locks for the dragoons, a thousand muskets to raise more foot, and 20 barrels of powder in addition to 30 barrels already received from the Bonaventure, with bullet and match, eight small cannon, and a few hand-grenades.

#### COMMISSION OF THE INNISKILLING FORCES.

The following is an extract from King William's warrant authorising the establishment of the Londonderry and Inniskillen forces on the regular pay. (From Trimble's *Historical Record of the 27th Inniskillings*) :—

WILLIAM R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit to forme a regiment of horse, together with two regiments of dragoons, and three regiments of foot, out of Our Inniskilling forces, and to take them into our pay and entertainment, we do hereby command this Our establishment of the said forces, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1689-90; in the first year of our reign.

INNISKILLING FORCES.		£	s	d
A regiment of horse, of 12 troops,	714	40,207	15	10
Two regiments of dragoons, of eight troops each,	1,162	41,415	6	8
Three regiments of foot of thirteen companies each.	2,781	48,535	10	0
LONDONDERRY FORCES.				
Two regiments of foot of thirteen companies each,	1,854	22,290	6	8
Total		6,511	162,448	19 2

The Inniskillen regiments were accordingly formed at Inniskillen.

The one regiment of horse became known as Wolsley's, which was disbanded after the Treaty of

the Inniskillings—in order to guard against a trap—was not to break ranks, and it required the exertions of the officers to keep the men from pursuing the retreating army, which preserved an orderly manner through Newtownbutler, the rear guard setting fire to it ere they left it.

The Inniskillings preserved their ranks, notwithstanding the temptation, for the retreating rear guard of the enemy fired upon them from time to time; and thus the one party retreated and the other advanced till about a mile from Newtownbutler in the townland of Kilgarret or Drumguilliagh, they came to another bog, with a narrow causeway through the middle of it, which must be crossed if they were to reach the enemy.

## CHAPTER LXIII.

### BATTLE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER.

Neither party anticipated on that fateful day at Newtownbutler the decisive result of the encounter in which they were to be engaged. Why M'Carthy\* retired as he did has been left unexplained, except that he may have mentally selected the actual site of the battle in advance, as did Wellington at Waterloo, or that he followed the example of Berry at Lisnaskea. A courageous man himself, and one of

\* General Justin M'Carthy was the third son of Viscount Muskerry, the first Earl of Clancarthy, and consequently was uncle of the second Earl. He had served with distinction in the French Army, and he is generally spoken of as a gallant officer, and an honest and kindly gentleman. Under his rule in Cork, while Catholics were ordered to return to their homes, no Protestants were allowed to be expelled; and while Catholics were re-admitted to the franchise, no Protestants were expelled. He allowed the local magistracy to remain in Protestant hands. Arms and horses had to be seized, but the owners were compensated and always punished.—History of Cork, 27th edition, 1869.

General M'Carthy was censured for letting the Protestant garrison of Bandon off easily, when they revolted and destroyed the Royalist garrison. When he marched on the town Bandon men craved pardon, and opened their gates. M'Carthy fined it £1,000, and demolished the walls, which were never re-built. Although officially reprimanded for his clemency on the occasion, he was soon afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Mountcashel. It was by his intrepidity and skill that the Protestant power was broken in the province of Munster; and M'Carthy had now to test, to feel, and suffer from the qualities of the Protestants of the North.

being strangers to the country they thought only of the road they had already traversed and they ran towards Wattle bridge. The Inniskilling horse were quick to guess the object of their flight and out-distancing them placed a guard of horse at the bridge to cut off the enemy's retreat by that passage over the river. Wolseley left about one hundred men under Captain George Cooper in charge of the captured cannon, and the foot followed the fugitives, who flung their arms into bog holes to facilitate their escape. There was little chance of escape for them with an infuriated enemy who remembered Galmoy's treachery at Belturbet and had cherished their vengeance. The poor fugitives (except the officers) got no quarter. The horse swept the roads, the foot went through bogs and ditches in pursuit; and when the fugitives found that they were cut off at Wattle bridge they took their chance in the lake and were drowned.

### THE LAST STAND.

One body of the fleeing Irish, seeing the Inniskilling horse guarding the bridge, reformed in a meadow near the bridge in military array to force the passage and marched lustily towards it, but the Inniskilling foot coming up and the horse charging, not even one man fired a shot in defence, and, taking to the water, all were drowned except one man who swam to safety, despite the shower of hail that followed him through the water. Captain Martin Armstrong and his troop inflicted great slaughter. Indeed, one recoils from the butchery of this day; the resentment of the Inniskillings was carried to too great lengths. The defencelessness of a foeman and his submission entitles even the worst to protection.

### A GREAT BLOW.

A great blow given on this occasion by Captain William Smith\* has been recorded. With one sweep of his sword he cut off as much of the man's head as was under his hat, just as one would cut an apple in two, and not even a piece of skin was left to show the connexion of the one portion with the other

### THE FLIGHT.

The Rev. John Graham† in *Derriana* says that the foremost in the fight was Lord Clare's regiment of Horse, called the Yellow Dragoons, and that the tale of their dishonour is still [1823] told in the barony of Moyarta, near the mouth of the Shannon,

\* Captain William Smith, of Knocknasamer, now called Cloverhill, County Sligo, one of Lord Kingston's officers. A William Smith, it is noticed by Col. Wood-Martin, was sheriff of Sligo in 1701.

† The Rev. John Graham, M.A., curate of Lifford, was descended from James Graham of Ballinahinch [on Roslea Manor estate], a cornet in one of the troops of horse raised for the defence of Inniskillen, whose son, James Graham of Clones, was grand-father to the rev. author of *Derriana* and ancestor of the present Mr. G. F. Graham. That James Graham of Clones was Lieut.-Col. of Samuel Molyneux Madden's troop in the regiment of dragoons commanded by Nicholas Archdale in 1744. The allegation is that because of a dispute between the Maxwells and Graemes on the Scottish border James VI. of Scotland and I. of England banished the Graemes to Ulster because he suspected that they favoured the English interest. There was a tax imposed on Cumberland for transporting them of £408 19s. 6d., and they were transported at three different times. The Grahams form a large clan in Fermanagh.

The Rev John Graham referred to above was the author of the well-known lines:—

Full many a long cold winter's night  
And sultry summer's day  
Have passed and gone since James took flight  
From Derry walls away.  
Closed are the hands who closed that gate  
Against that wily foe,  
But here till Death's remotest date  
Their spirits o'er shall glow.

The Nicholas Archdale here referred to was the elder son of Hugh Montgomery (of Derrygonnelly) who assumed the name of Archdale on his marriage with Angel, daughter of William Archdale. Nicholas Archdale became High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1723 and succeeded Sir Gustavus Hume as member for Fermanagh in 1737, which he represented until 1760. He left a son, Colonel Mervyn Archdale, who built the present mansion called Castle Archdale after the previous building had been destroyed by fire. It was this Colonel Mervyn Archdale who was offered a peerage to vote for the Union in 1800 and refused the bribe.

horse, M'Carthy said that seeing his army, the best for their number in the country for King James, except those before Derry, had been defeated, their cause was lost; that he had intended to lose his life, and regretted that he had not died, as he was unwilling to outlive that day.

### LOCAL REJOICINGS.

There was no official *Gazette* published in Enniskillen in those days, else we might have had some record left of the transports of joy given expression to on the evening of the 1st of August, when the prisoners and guard and booty reached the town, with the victorious army, crowned with glory, after having defeated the last of the three Generals who were to have overwhelmed the little settlement. Its population was so increased now that whereas at the outset of the Revolution they had not sufficient men to form a guard, and were in such a plight that they had only a few "musquets," and a few pounds of powder, now the town had a trained army of some thousands, used to discipline, inured to fatigue and danger, and victorious on every side, having received only one reverse, and that at their own door. I use the word "reverse," for a defeat would have implied the following up of the success, which was not the case at Kilmacormick.

When the army returned to Inniskillen on Thursday, the 1st of August, an inventory was taken of their losses and prisoners. Marvellous to relate, the losses of the Inniskilleners were few—only Captain Robert Corry killed (some supposed by accident by his own men), and Cornet Bell wounded, with not 20 private men killed, and about 50 wounded.

### THE PRISONERS.

The officers taken into custody formed quite a *Malanx*, and a news sheet of the period gives their names as:—

#### COLONEL M'CARTHY'S REGIMENT.

Major John Rooth	Lieutenant Cusack
Captain Barry Oze (dead)	Ensign M'Carthy
Lieut. Patrick Rivers	Ensign Patrick Lavallin
Lieut. Thomas Hogan	Ensign Michael Mulluany
Lieut. Walter O'Brian	Ensign Jo. Lawless
Lieut. Daniel M'Carthy	Ensign Gravalick

#### LORD CLARE'S REGIMENT.

Major Marany	Lieut. Piercy Lacy
Captain Lawleigh	Lieut. Jo. Sampson
Captain Jo. Carroll	Lieut. T. Kennedy (dead)
Captain Connor	Ensign James Stretch
Captain Edward Lacy	Ensign Maur. Rawleigh
Captain Stephen Harrold	Ensign Macnamara
Lieut. Darby Callaghan	

#### COLONEL JOHN BURKE'S REGIMENT AND LORD BOPHIN'S.

Captain Francis Bourke	Lieut. John Bourke
Captain Patrick French	Lieut. Chris. Finch
Captain John Blake	Ensign MacDonnell
Captain Brown	Ensign Stephen Lynch
Lieutenant Jo. Kelly	Ensign Nicholes French
Lieutenant James Badkin	Ensign Peter Merrick
Lieutenant John Blake	Adjutant Denis Madden

#### COLONEL DANIEL O'BRIAN'S REGIMENT (AND CLARE'S DRAGOONS.)

Captain Macnamara	Capt. Nich. Archdeacon
Captain Murtagh O'Brien	Quarter Master Hahire

#### COLONEL SIR JAMES COTTER'S REGIMENT (DRAGOONS.)

Lieut John Lacy

#### LORD CLARE'S REGIMENT OF FOOT.

No names given, as it was wiped out.

The effect of the battle throughout Ireland was not only great, following the other victories of the

TO THEIR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIES K. WILLIAM  
AND QUEEN MARY.

The humble address of the Governour, Officers, Clergy and other Inhabitants of your Majesties Town of Iniskillin, in your Majesties Kingdom of Ireland.

We, your Majesties most Faithful and most Loyal Subjects, do in the first place offer up unto Almighty God our most humble Thanks for the Deliverance vouchsafed us from our Merciless and Bloody Enemies; and next unto your most Sacred Majesties, for your gracious care taken of us, and in sending Major-General Kirk to the relief of the poor handful of your Majesties' Protestant Subjects left in this place and Derry (whose miraculous holding out, under God, has been the preservation of the Protestant interest in this Kingdom), and for those worthy Officers sent to this place by him, among which the Honourable Colonel William Wolseley, our Commander-in-Chief, under whose great and happy conduct God has been pleased to bless us with the most signal and remarkable victory obtained over our enemy, in this or the former age. And as we were early in the demonstration of our loyalty in proclaiming your Most Sacred Majesties, on the eleventh day of March last, so we shall persevere in the same dutiful allegiance to our lives' end, ever imploring the Divine Majesty to continue your prosperous reign long, and long over us, most humbly begging your Most Sacred Majesties favourably to accept this Address of our most humble and sincere obedience, which we shall ever be ready to make good both with our hearts and hands.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Govern. THO. HART.

Colonel, and Governor of the town.

The Governor of Culmore Fort in the reign of Elizabeth had two brothers, one of whom settled in the County of Roscommon, and was the ancestor of Thomas Hart, and of a family of which And. Hart of Newtown, barony of Rathcline, Co. Longford, was the last male survivor. From the Limerick branch of the family were descended Sir Richard Harte (living in 1832) and the family of Coolrus, this branch retaining the final letter e in the name.

THO. LLOYD,

of Croghan, Co. Roscommon, known as the "Little Cromwell," the successful leader of the Inniskillings, was married to Margaret Cole, daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newland, Co. Dublin, son of Sir Wm. Cole, of 1612. Died in 1689. See page 444.

DAN. HODSON.

or Hudson, came from St. John's in the County Roscommon, appointed Captain. The Hudson family became connected for over a century with Enniskillen; and one of them Walter, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant during the end of the 18th century. The family hold property at the corner of Eden street, and Town-hall street. See page 402.

W. SMITH.

Lieutenant, of Cleenish, Enniskillen.

MORGAN HART.

Morgan Hart who signed as seventh on the list, was also of the Roscommon branch of the family referred to above.

ALEX. ACHESON.

of Toneyteague, parish of Cleenish, and served as High Sheriff in 1703. Was Captain in Colonel Creighton's regiment of foot. Was attainted in 1689.

ISAAC COLLYER.

GEORGE DRURY.

Lieutenant in the local forces.

THO. WHITE.

WILLIAM WISEHEART.

Captain Sir W. Wiseheart had raised and armed a troop of horse at his own expense. (See page 527).

EDW. DIXY,

son of the Dean of Kilmore, 1664; was attainted in 1689, and died in 1691, brother of Captain Wolstan Dixie, the victim of Galmoy's treachery at Belturbet.

ICHABOD SKELTON.

ancestor of the Skeltons of Donagh, near Lisnaskea.

HEN. HOWEL.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

THOMAS OSBORN.

brother of Rev. Alex Osborne, Presbyterian Minister of Newmarket, Dublin, now Ormond Quay, Dublin, who kept his brethren in Ulster well informed of the desigus of Tyrconnell.

THOMAS SCOT.

JOHN LOWDER.

This John Lowder or Lawder was a younger son of William Lawder, of Bonnybeg, Co. Leitrim (High Sheriff 1699, 1704, 1706, and 1712, who came over from Scotland in 1610), and Catherine, daughter of Arthur Annuity, of Bryanstown, Co. Longford. John Lawder married Mary, daughter of John Townley, of Townley Hall, Co. Louth, and died in 1745. William Lawder, of Bonnybeg (i.e. John's father), was also in Enniskillen during the



[JOHN LOWDER—continued.]  
siege (as the will of his father, William Lawder, of Drumaleague, Co. Leitrim, dated 23rd July, 1697, shows), but his name was not attached to the Memorial sent to William III. The living descendant of the family is Mr. J. Ormsby Lawder, of Lawderdale, Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim.

ROBERT MOOR.

FRAN. FOLLIOT.

presumably one of the Folliot family of Ballyshannon castle.

JOHN DEAN.

Father of the Provost. For Dane family see page 300 this volume.

FRAN. GRAHAM.

of County Leitrim, Esq.

WILLIAM IRVINE.

of Ballindullagh, Irvinestown, of the Castle Irvine family. See page 131, vol. I.

JA. GRAHAM.

Cornet in the Horse, of Mullinahinch, near Clones, whose wife was Eleanor Little, by whom he had two sons, (1) James, a lieutenant of the Permacagh Militia in 1742, who married Anne, daughter of John Cross, of Dartan, Co. of Armagh, a defender of Derry. His son was James Graham, of Ballymahan, Co. Longford, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Hart, of Newtown, in the "Callaghs" of that county, by whom he was the father of the Rev. John Graham, rector of Magilligan, and of Captain Richard Graham, 37th Regt., a resident of Ballymena in 1839.

THO. ROSCROW

of Gortdonaghy, a prominent Inniskillener

WILLIAM KITLE.

The last of the Kettle family died in Enniskillen about 1860.

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

A Mr. Birney, one of three brothers from Scotland settled near Magheraveeley, of whom a representative is Mr. Noble Birney, of Lisuaskea.

JAMES KING.

Of Co. Sligo, cornet in the Horse. He appears to have settled in Enniskillen, as I have an agreement between Mr. John Deering and Mr. King, respecting a right of passage in Pudding Lane, dated 25th August, 1802.

JO. RIDER.

Captain in the local forces.

CHRISTOPHER CARLETON.

Of Tullymargie, Monea. This family is now represented by Mr. Carleton L'Estrange, of Co. Sligo. See page 336.

JA. DEVITT.

CHARLES MacFAYDEN.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY.

LAURENCE CROWE.

DANIEL FRENCH.

Major-Daniel French, Belturbet, see footnote, page 424.

EDWARD ELLIS.

A gentleman of this name had been Provost Marshal of the forces under Sir Henry Dorceira at Lough Foyle.

HENRY SMITH.

WILLIAM BLASHFORD.

RICHARD NEWSTEAD.

ROBERT CLARKE.

One of the five leaders who originally took up arms for the defence of Inniskillen. Was churchwarden and prominent citizen.

ROBERT STARLING.

Lieutenant in the foot.

WILLIAM BROWNING.

Captain in Col. Creighton's regiment.

HENRY JOHNSTON.

JA. JOHNSTON.

Seatholder in the parish church.

MATTHEW WEBSTER.

Captain in local forces.

JA. BROWNING.

Captain, of Magheraboy.

WILLIAM SLACK.

grandson of Rev. James Slack, rector of Inniskillen 1622, became lieutenant in Colonel Zechariah Tiffan's Inniskilling regiment, 27th July, 1690.

ROGER WILTON.

ALLAN CATHCART.

One of the leaders, and brother of Malcolm. Allan held land, and a tannery in Enniskillen. Died in 1705.

ED. WOOD.

Of Court, Co. Sligo, Captain in the infantry.

AN. HAMILTON.

Rector of Kilskeery, who wrote the *Actions of the Inniskilling Men*.

F. KING.

Cornet, of Ballindine, Co. Sligo. He became Captain in the dragoons.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

of Bohevny, Churchhill, or of Drumadown, Magheraboy.

ROBERT DRURY.

of Callow, Co. Roscommon.

JA. GOLDEN.

Probably a refugee from Skreen, Co. Sligo, where the name still exists.

JOHN BROWNING.

Probably a relative of Wm. Browning, of Beallanamallagh [Ballinamallard]

ARNOLD COSBYE.

of the Lismore Castle family, captain of a troop of horse.

JA. CAMPBELL.

JO. PRICE.

Member of the same family as Major Thomas Price, of Colonel Creighton's regiment, believed to be ancestors of the military family of Price of Toneylummon, Belnaleck, which till 1850 had representatives in the dragoons.

GEORGE CASHELL.

Lieutenant in Colonel Creighton's regiment of horse.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.  
of Gannon, Magheraboy.

FRANCIS ALDRICH.  
Quarter-Master in Brigadier Wolsley's  
regiment of horse.

WILLIAM PARSONS.

AMBROSE BEDEL.

H. HUGHES.

JASON HAZARD.  
nephew of Jason Hassard, senr, of  
Mullymesker and Carne. For particulars  
of family see pages 318.

THO. HUGHES.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

POVEY HOOKES.  
Likely so named after Sir Edward  
Povey, one of the Council of War of  
1642.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
Ensign in Colonel Creighton's  
regiment of horse.

TOBY MULLOY.  
of Knocknicor, Co. Roscommon,  
Lieutenant in the Dragoons.

ROBERT VAUGHAN.  
probably relative of Major Owen  
Vaughan, Carrowmore, Co. Mayo.

ROBERT WEAR.  
of the Hall Craig family.

MALCOLME CATHCART.  
was the son of Gabriel Cathcart  
and Anna, daughter of Archbishop  
Hamilton, of Monea. Malcolm  
married Mary, daughter of Sir  
James Caldwell. It was Anna  
Cathcart, sister of Captain Malcolm,  
who was married in 1697 to Joseph  
Haire, and from whom the family  
of Haire of Glassdrummond,  
Castlebalfour, is descended. Hence  
Miss Anna Haire, who was married  
to Mr. King, solicitor, Enniskillen,  
within living memory, and whose  
two daughters remain.

Lord Belmore held that Gabriel  
and Anna Cathcart were also the  
parents of Lieutenant Hugh  
Cathcart, and Ludovic Cathcart,  
of Bulrusk, Co. Meath, the father  
of Rev. James Cathcart, of Scandally  
(died 1725), and of Archibald,  
of Scandally, barrack-master of  
Enniskillen, Ludovick, Robert, and  
Hugh Cathcart; Anna wife of  
Andrew Crawford, and Elizabeth  
and Jane Cathcart.

ROBERT ROBISON.  
Probably a member of the old family  
of Robinsons, which held freehold  
for centuries in Mullaghy, near  
Enniskillen.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.  
of Derrybrusk, Captain of the  
Horse.

MART. ARMSTRONG.  
of Longfield, Co. Leitrim. This Captain  
Armstrong took possession of the Castle  
of Longfield, within two-and-a-half miles  
of Newtowngore, after the battle of Cavan.

CLAUD BEATY.

NINIAN SCOT,

THO. ARMSTRONG.

JO. FRISELL.

DAN. ARMSTRONG.  
of Creve near Tempo.

MATTHEW YOUNG.

MARC. BUCHANAN.  
afterwards ensign in Colonel Creighton's  
regiment.

GEORGE WATTSON.

RO. MACCONNELL.

JA. ROBINSON.

JO. ROBERTS.

RO. WARD.

BAR. GIBSON.

JO. CROZIER.

HU. BLAIR.

JO. KING.  
of Corrad, son of James King, who  
acquired property in Enniskillen from  
Michael Cole. This John King was father  
of James King of Gola, who presented a  
communion plate to Derryvullen Church  
in 1727.

GEORGE COOPER.  
Captain in the local forces.

HU. CATHCART.  
One of the Cathcart family already  
referred to. He lived at Tullyscanlan  
(Scandally).

HUGH CORRY.  
One of the four members of the  
Corry name who signed the address.  
Supposed to belong to a Newtown-  
butler family.

ED. DAVENPORT.

AU. ELLIS.  
Probably son of the Edward Ellis  
already referred to.

JO. WOODWARD.

WILLIAM GORE.  
of Sligo, Captain in the local forces.

WILLIAM CHARLETON.  
a refugee from Co. Leitrim.

GEORGE RUSSELL.

AYLET SAMMES.

JA. MITCHELL.

MAT. LINDSAY.

THOMAS DAVENPORT.

ALL. FULTON.  
Lieutenant in the forces.

PAUL DEAN, Provost.  
See page 300, Dane family.

JA. EWART.  
This name still remains in the  
locality.

JO. BALLARD.

THOMAS YOUNG.

THOMAS SHORE.

Captain in the forces. Was church-warden of the parish, and lived next door to White Hart Inn.

JOHN FULTON.

Captain in the Infantry.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

GEORGE HART.

Probably brother or son of Major Thos. Hart, of Ballinspor, Co. Sligo, also in the Inniskilling forces.

ED. GUBBIN.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

THOMAS LETURNEL.

A prominent citizen, who lived at Little Drumclay, who died in 1708, left one son and six daughters. 1. Allen, married 17th November, 1720, Alice Byrne, of Dublin, and died 30th May, 1755, leaving a son Allen. 1. Mary, married 1st Michael Bullock, of Lisnamoyle, County Fermanagh, and 2nd Thomas Crowe. 2. Susanna, married James Armstrong. 3. Elizabeth, married Sylvester Murtagh. 4. Anne, married 1st James Hudson, and 2nd Edward M'Donnell. 5. Sarah, married 1st Philip Ward, and and Nathaniel Corry. 6. Jane, married July, 1711 Jonathan Chambers.

JA. LUCY.

GEORGE HAMERSLEY.

FRANCIS ELLIS.

WILLIAM FRITH.

of the ancient Enniskillen family with us still, represented by Mr. J. B. Frith, J.P., and J. A. Frith. Both were High Sheriffs.

HERCULES ELLIS.

JO. HALL.

A Hercules Ellis, the same name as the foregoing, sat on the Fermanagh Grand Jury about 1900, was most probably descendant of the signator. Mr. Nicholas Ellis, of Lisnarroe, about one mile from Clones, agent for the property (including the town of Clones) of Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart., of Benhus, Essex, left two sons, of whom one was the late Mr. Hercules Ellis; and the similarity of the unusual Christian name leads me to conclude that he was a descendant of the Hercules Ellis of 1696.

JOHN CORRY.

of Castlecoole, became member of Parliament for Enniskillen in 1703, in place of Sir Michael Cole.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

of Aghanucc, Co. Fermanagh.

JO. NEPER.

COR. DONNELLAN.

JAMES CORRY.

of Carrickmacmea, near Castlecoole.

THEO. BURY.

JOHN SHERIFFE.

HU. GALBRAITH.

probably of the Galbraith family of which one was land agent to Bishop Spottiswoode.

GEORGE CORRY.

Lieutenant in Colonel Creighton's regiment of foot. Believed to have been a cousin of Captain Corry, of Castlecoole.

WILLIAM ROSS.

A family of this name belonged to the Parish Church.

SAMUEL FORTH.

See pages 542-43.

JOHN GALBRAITH.

See under Hugh Galbraith.

JAMES CATHCART.

Son of Malcolm Cathcart,

MATTHEW YOUNG.

EDWARD COSBYE.

of Cosbystown, Blaney.

JAMES DELAP.

The family were settled in Ayrshire, and owned a village of the name. Early in the 16th century, about the same period a branch had settled on Lough Swilly, as Delap bog is marked on the map of Queen Elizabeth's time, and is so noted in all Admiralty charts since. The late Rev. Canon Anthony Delap held the lands round this bog, and they are now held by his daughter. There are three branches of this family in Ireland (1) Canon Delap, of Lifford (2) Mr. Delap, of Monellan County Donegal, and (3) Delap of Monasterboyce. Nos. (1) and (2) were intimately connected with Ballyshannon and Sligo: trading to Norway, and whaling towards Iceland. They were also connected with the Allingham and Johnstone families, and others who have died out: they were also connected with the city life of Derry and Coleraine.

A family of Delaps, printers for several generations in Strabane, emigrated to Philadelphia 1771, published the first daily paper in America, and printed the declaration of independence. Andrew Delap was patron of a charitable society in Boston 1717.

WILLIAM MACCORMICK.

one of the intrepid local leaders, who wrote the *Further Impartial Account of the Inniskillen Men.*

WILLIAM BALL.

Ancestor of the well-known family of Ball of Enniskillen, now represented by Mr. Ball of Drumculion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

JO. SMITH.

This name appears in the list of townsmen of 163—

CHARLES KING.

Probably of the Corrad family.

*William Bronning*

*Robert Clarke*

*Willm McCormick*

*Allon: Cathart*

*Ja Ewart*

*Paul Dane*

*Wm. Vincent*

*J. Duncan*

*J. Webb*

*W. Webb*

*Thomas Dun*

*John Frith*

Signatures of some of those who signed the Address—WILLIAM BRONNING 1683; ROBERT CLARKE, 1683; WILL. MACCORMICK, 1678; ALLON CATHART, 1685; JA. EWART, Provost 1685; and PAUL DANE, 1684.

Signatures of prominent Inniskillen. REV. W. VINCENT, 1677; J. DUNCAN, 1678; REV. E. WEBB, 1685; THOMAS D. (Enniskillen School), 1684, and JOHN FRITH, 1771.

Nor was this all. Rev. Mr Hamilton had suffered personally himself. Had not he been one of the strongest opponents of King James, an emissary of the rebel Inniskilleners, and had not the Duke of Berwick in consequence burned his house, and seized 1,100 cattle and horses? and had' not he out of his private fortune maintained some Horse and Foot at his own expense? All this was entitled to consideration, and he accordingly went to Court armed with the following certificate from the Governor and officers of the Inniskilling regiments:—

The Certificate of the Governor and Officers of Inniskillen, in behalf of Mr. ANDREW HAMILTON, when they sent him their Agent to their Majesties KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, we the Governor, Colonels, and other officers belonging to the garrison of Inniskillen and County of Fermanagh, do hereby specify and declare, that the bearer hereof, Andrew Hamilton, clerk, Rector of Kilskeery, and one of the Prebends of the Diocese of Clogher, has truly and faithfully adhered and joined with us since the 9th day of December last past; at which time we did associate together, in defence of ourselves and the Protestant religion. And the said Andrew, at his own proper costs and charge, did raise a troop of horse and a foot company, and joined them with us in the same cause; for which his enemies did him and his tenants all the mischiefs they could. And upon the 4th of the last month, sent under the command of the Duke of Berwick, an army of four or five thousand men, and did burn the dwellinghouse and all other the houses belonging to the said Andrew, in ten several villages; and drove away from the said Andrew and his tenants above a thousand cows, two hundred horses and mares, and about two thousand sheep, with all their household goods. And the said Andrew, between his temporal estate and church living, was worth about four hundred pounds per annum, the profit whereof he hath lost, much of it lying in the enemy's country. And we farther certify and declare, that the said Andrew Hamilton hath been one of the Prebends of Clogher these 15 years past, and hath

all along, during the same time, continued a painful and constant preacher, and of a good fame among us.

All which we certify under our hand, at Enniskillen this 6th day of August, 1689.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Governor.

Thomas Lloyd,  
Abraham Creighton,  
William Smyth,  
Alexander Achesou,  
Morgan Hart,  
Thomas Hart,  
Daniel Hodson,  
John Fulton,

Alexander. Fulton,  
William Browning,  
Robert Vaghan,  
Robert Clark,  
Oll. Jackson,  
William Parsons,  
Hugh Montgomery.

“Put not your trust in princes” is a wise saying from the old book. The men of Inniskillen counted with the utmost confidence on some compensation in addition to words of gratitude.

Witherow says that £60,000 were claimed for losses and due to the Inniskillen regiments, who were never paid, for services during the year 1688-9, before being regimented in the royal army; and Hamilton in his *Danger and Folly of being Public Spirited and Sincerely Loving One's Country*, says that the Inniskilleners in their claim stated:—

We have lost all our estates, our blood and our friends in the service of our country, and have had nothing for it these thirty-three years and upwards but Royal promises, commissions without pay, recommendations from the Throne to the Parliaments, and reports and addresses back to the Throne again; finely displaying the merit of our service and sufferings, and the justness of our claims. When we were fighting, famishing, and dying for our country and the rest of the subjects, there was nothing said to be too good for us, and then we have the honour to be called brave fellows: but whosoever of us has not been able to live upon such fine diet as these fine words compose, have ever since been left to the honour of begging a dinner, and starving when our friends became weary of us.

William, learned with satisfaction that he had finally obtained £15,000 for their succour. Colonel Lundy was committed to the Tower of London, and Cunningham to the Gate House, while Duke Schomberg was supplied with an army to invade Ireland, and restore the country to the British Crown.

### THE ATTAINDERS.

Those attainted under the Parliament of 1689 Act in the County Fermanagh were as given below, and the names of several local families are recognized. Most of them are with us yet, some of them like that of Booreman [or Boerman or Boardman], of Coolebegg, in the same house and townland. The different spelling of the townlands does not obscure their identity. For example, Carne-macasker is what we now designate as Carrickmacosker; Staraghan as Strataraghan; Drumgonne as Drumgoon; Lagnelagalgreen as Legnakillygreen, &c.:

Abercromby John	Drumcroe	Gentleman
Aghineleck James	Bellaghinleck	"
Andrews John	Kinohir	Clerk
Arinstrong Daniel	Chive	Gentleman
Barston William	Boe Island	"
Belfore Charles	Lisneskea	Esquire
Belfore William	"	"
Betty Adam	Carnie	Gentleman
Betty John	Ardiverny	"
Betty* Rowland	"	"
Biugham Charles	Crevenish	"
Bird Thomas	Lissanaskea	"
Bochanan George	Enniskilling	Esquire
Booreman John	Coolebegg	Gentleman

\* This gentleman may be the Rowland Betty to whom reference has already been made.

Breadon Patrick	Derryboy	Gentleman
Browning William	Beallanamallagh	"
Caldwell Charles	Bellick, son and heir-	Esquire
	apparent to Sir Jas.	
	Caldwell	
Callhowne James	Crevenish	Gentleman
Charleton Christopher	Bohoe	"
Cathcart Robert	Creaghmore	"
Cathcart Alexander	Ennisway	"
Cathcart* Allen	Enniskilling	"
Cathcart Hugh	Tullyshambo [scanlan]	"
Cathcart James	Ennisway	"
Chittoge Thomas	Cash	"
Clarke Robert	Enniskilling	Merchant
Cole William	Colehill	Gentleman
Corry James	Castlecoole	Captain

\* Mr. Allan Cathcart, brother of Capt. Malcolm, did not long survive the Revolution in which he and the other members of the family played such a prominent part. By his will dated 25 December, 1705, Allan Cathcart of Enniskilling, left to his wife Anne Cathcart his whole estate "real or casual,"—(1) one half of the estate of Ballycoolrey, bought of the heirs of the late Hugh Clanawley, and now in partnership with Charles Hamilton; (2) My tanhouse, with all the tanned and green leather in the storehouse; (3) Household furniture; (4) Also what money may be got by the "breef relating" the burning of Enniskilling in June last, &c. This will was witnessed by Willm. Rosscrow and Thomas Rosscrow, both of Enniskilling and Charles Hamilton of Belcoo.

Who succeeded to this tannery is not certain, but there was a deed of 18th Aug., 1722, mentioning a bargain and sale by Roger Murphy of Enniskilling, tanner, John Drummond, of Caldagh, Co. Fermanagh, and Walter Butler of Little Thomas Court, Dublin, demising a tenement known as Nordls's tenement, situate in Schoolhouse Lane in Enniskilling, and a tanhouse in Enniskilling known by the name of John Johnston's tanhouse, and also of Roger Murphy's own tanhouse and distill house of Enniskilling aforesaid.

Hazlett's tannery occupied 132 perches of frontage in the present East Bridge street, from the *Impartial Reporter* office eastward, and when the ground was being prepared for the erection of the present Presbyterian church the old tan pits were disclosed. That property was given by Mr. Hazlett to the Irvine family, and on it Mr. Gorge Irvine built houses opposite the Courthouse, his own house for many years being the judges' lodgings, and a relative building the *Impartial Reporter* premises.

About the middle of the 18th century Christopher Hamilton, son of George Hamilton of 1700, perhaps of the Tullymargie or Markethill family, had a tannery in Enniskilling, as well as landed property in Magheraboy. Christopher married Martha Irvine, who was aunt of the late Rev. Gorges Irvine, rector of Castleblayney, and of his sister Martha Irvine, who became Mrs. Callan and at the present time resides at Rostrevor. Christopher Hamilton (who had a younger brother George) was father of the late Mr. Hazlett Hamilton of Pettigo and Bundoran, who in turn was father of Mr. Christopher Hamilton of the hotel so long associated with his father's name and his own in Bundoran.

Cottington William	Enniskilling	Gentleman
Crafford Lawrence	Cavancartagh	"
Creighton Abraham	Crum	Captain
Creighton James	"	Gentleman
Creighton John	Aghaloane	Esquire
Crozier John	Cavan	Gentleman
Crozier John	Crockmale	"
Davys Edward	Knockballimore	Captain
Delapp James (senr.)	Enniskilling	Gentleman
Delapp James (junr.)	"	"
Drope Bartholomew	Carrowrasky	"
Dunbarr Thomas	Enniskilling	"
Dundas James	"	"
Ellet George	Tully	"
Ellet Thomas	Galoone	"
Ellet William	Staraghan	Lieutenant
Elliott James	Storchin	Gentleman
Elliott Robert	"	"
Elliott Thomas	Gallune	"
Erwyn Christopher	Ballydullagh	Esquire
Erwyn William	"	"
	(Father of the above).	
Evelt* Richard	Magherastephenagh	Gentleman
Folliott John	Fillenn	"
Forker Alexander	Enniskilling	"
Foster Andrew	Drumgonne	"
Foster John	Carnemackasker	"
Frith William	Enniskilling	"
Galbraith Robert	Drumadoone	"
Greer William	Killeter	Clerk
Hall John	Enniskilling	Gentleman
Hamilton Archibald	Drummary	"
Hamilton Gustavus	Moynea	"
Hamilton James	Tullycreevy	"
Hassart Jason (junr.)	Killnemaddoe	"
Hassart Jason (senr.)	Mullyvesker	"
Hinston Thomas	Killerny	"
Humes George	Cullencrunaht	Clerk
Humes James	(son and heir apparent to Sir John Humes)	Esquire
Humes John	Aghrim	Gentleman

\* The Evatts owned some townlands around Magulresbridge, which was once known as Evattstown.

Humphrey John	Mounterfadaghane	Gentleman
Humphrey Thomas	Aughvenuhue	Gentleman
Humphrey* William	Drumard	"
Johnson Robert	Ginnevan	"
Johnston Alexander	Mullaghsellogagh	"
Johnston Andrew	Drumbeggan	"
Johnston Francis	Derrycholaght	"
Johnston James	Magheryboy	"
Johnston Robert	Aghanuce	Esquire
Johnston Walter	Millick	"
Keer John	Drumsellagh	Gentleman
Leonard John	Magwyersbridge	"
Lesley John	Derryvoland Parish	Doctor
Little William	Ardumsin	Gentleman
Little William	Drumcnagh	"
M'Cormock William	Enniskilling	"
Maddison John	Cloonygally	Cornet
Magill Hugh	"	Captain
Meanes John	Stranareagh	Gentleman
Merick Richard	Magherastephenagh	"
Moffett John	Leterboy	"
Morton† Edward	Mullemgough	"
Montgomery Hugh	Carhne	Esquire
Montgomery Hugh	Carrard	Lieut.-Col.
Montgomery Robt.	Derrybroske	Gentleman
Pockridge Edward	Gortnadrige	"
Robinson Henry	Rosserolbane	"
Rosgrave Thomas	Gortdonochoe	"
Rosse Hugh	Rosdagagle [mph]	"
Rynd David	Dervoland	Esquire
Shore Gabriel	Maheryboy	Gentleman
Shore Thomas	Enniskilling	"
Smith William	Clounish	Clerk

\* The Humphrys of Drumard and Clareview, Keah, are one of the oldest families in the county. The Drumard house has a date stone over the fireplace containing the figures 1675, and the yew trees at the Clareview house speak of 300 years back. The Misses Humphrys, daughters of the late Dr. Humphrys, R.N., occupy Clareview at the present time. The Drumard house passed to the Archdale estate, and is now occupied by Mr. George Archdale. See chapter on Old Houses next volume.

† Edward Morton, attained in 1589, the ancestors of the Mortons of Glassmullagh, near Aghalane. His g.g. grandson, Alfred, was the last of the family who lived at the old place, and he emigrated to Canada and died about 1909. A John Morton of this family was Lieutenant in the Crum Yeomanry in 1809, under Capt. Creighton. Mr. Morton's great grandson is Gerald Morton Martin of Butterworth, Transkei, Canada, P.O. Box 2.

Smith William	Greenish	Lieutenant
Walton Henry	Laglenagalgreene	Gentleman
Walton William	"	"
Webb Ezekiel	Enniskilling	Clerk
*Webster Matthew	"	Gentleman
Winslow Thomas	Derryvore	"
Wisshart William	Clounteffrin	Esquire
Wyre Alexander	Mumaghan	Gentleman

William Archdall, of Bumminiver, Esq., and Andrew Hamilton, of Magherycross [Kilskeery] Clerk (who was prominent in the defence of Enniskillen), who had absented themselves [in England] since 5th November, 1688, were required to return and tender themselves on 1st September, 1689. The parishes of Magheracross and Kilskeery had been united in 1661, and this union was dissolved in 1766.

Those attained by the same Parliament connected with Ballyshannon were:—

Sir James Caldwell, of Belleek, bart.  
 Patrick Conolly, of Belashannon, gent.  
 Francis Earls, Belashannon, gent.  
 John Folllott, Esquire, Belashannon.  
 Charles Caldwell, of Belleek (son and heir of Sir Jas. Caldwell).  
 John Montgomery, of Carrickboy, gent.  
 Thomas Atkinson, senr., Belashannon, gent.  
 Thomas Atkinson, junr., Belashannon, gent.  
 Michael Hueson, of Coolebegge, gent.  
 John Hueson, of Coolebegge, gent.  
 Robert Delapp, of Belashannon, gent.  
 Lord Folllott, of Belashannon.

One of the acts of James II. at this time to raise money was to applot £20,000 per month on personal estate for the benefit of trade and traffic. He laid £1,013 18s. 9d. on Fermanagh, and those whom he appointed to collect were:—

The High Sheriff  
 Constantine Maguire  
 Edmond oge Maguire  
 Bryan Maguire  
 Constantine oge Maguire.  
 Philip Maguire, Esquire.  
 Captain Thomas Maguire.

## CHAPTER LXIX.

### CAPTURE OF SLIGO AND BOYLE.

Colonel Sarsfield did not remain long at Sligo after leaving Bundrowes. Col. Tiffan sent Lieutenant-Colonel Gore with three troops of horse and 150 foot to scour the country close to Sligo, which at this time was a fortified town, and to reconnoitre the enemy. What followed has relation to a device of Lieut.-Colonel Gore with his foster-brother, and is told by Hamilton thus:—

When the party came within six or seven miles of Sligo, some of his party took an Irishman prisoner, and took him before Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, who knew him to be a foster-brother of his own, that is, a son of his nurse, which is reckoned a great relation among the Irish. But being of Irish parents, and bred a papist, he had forsaken the Lieut.-Colonel since these troubles began in our country, and adhered to his own countrymen and friends. The Lieut.-Colonel threatened to hang him for deserting him; but the other, finding his life was at stake, begged earnestly of Lieut.-Colonel Gore to spare him, assuring him that if he would admit him into his service again he would be just to him for the time to come. Gore, after some time, pretended to be overcome by the fair promises of the fellow and the intercession of some gentlemen that were with him, he consented to spare his life; and as a