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.
VOLUME II.
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
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PREFACE TO VOLUME II.

This Volume of the History of Enniskillen continues the relation of its development, and of 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 Bearndon in the course of a Letter of 1686 to Lord Rochester in a passage which it is full 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 flaxen 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.

Our Enniskillen! fam'd island of story;
A sacred spot, refuge, illumined with glory;
Under danger's dark day flashed forth leaders of men,
In conflict again and again,

For ever! O name of renown thro' the world,
Hear our empire's broad flag be unfurl'd!
Under the bivouac watch, beneath sulriest noons,
in thy bold Fusiliers and thy dashing Dragoons!

There oftent enthron'd like a queen of the wave,
Thy Erne in its beauty thy footstool to lave:
Its bosom'd by hills in a mantle of green,
And woodland and mountain enriching the scene.

In 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,
Enriched with child-laden mem'ries of yore.

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

Too too, gave thee homage, who rest by thy side:
Death as in life, with thee they abide:
As thy children, on far foreign field or the deep,
Are one passionate hope—that with thee they may sleep.

There to repose, while the zephyr above
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—

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

W.C.T.
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 Deanship of Kilclare, and now resides at 12 Ely Place, Dublin.

VOLUME II.

On page 341, 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 bishopric 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 633—The Humphrys attained in 1848 were from Dromard, Kesh. The first Humphry to come to Ireland and who had lands in County Fermanagh in 1658, was Thomas Humphry of Holbrook, in County Suffolk, afterwards of the City of Dublin, Esq., the second son of Charles Humphry of Rishangles, in County Suffolk. This Thomas Humphry was tenth in direct line from Sir Peter Humphrey (no record of name spelt Humphry till after 1600, though it was spelt in various other ways according to the fancy of the writer at the moment) of Clerenpea 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 Humphry of Rishangles is certified to by William Camden Clarencceux, King of Arms, and Thomas Preston, (Uler) King of Arms, dated 6th January, 1658. From this Thomas the descent runs as follows:—

Thomas H., of Tullacohick, County Fermanagh, also of Drumcon 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. Initiates 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 Humphry 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 Humphry, who now live at Clareview.

Christopher's brother William was the founder of the Ballyhaisne branch and was great-grandfather of the present Brigadier General C. V. Humphry.

The head of the family now is Major Nugent Humphry, of Ballyhaisne, who is nephew of Brig. Gen. C. V. Humphry, and 2oth in succession to Sir Peter Humphrey.

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 MAGR ARTHUR NOBLE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 29 DAY OF AUGUST 1731 AGED 77 IT IS REMARKD HE WAS LOYAL ACTIVE AN D CORRAGIOYS IN THE LATE REULVTISIN DEFENDING LONDON DERRY IN 1689 AND IN STORMING THE FORT OF THUMOUTH AT LIMERICK WICH RESTORED YE PROTE STANT CAUSE UNDER THE GLORIOUS K.W. OF HAPPY MEMORY.
HISTORY OF ENNISKILLEN.

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

The wave of Puritanical reform spread from to Ireland. Charles had quarrelled with the ment, and the Long Parliament had resolved overthrow Prelacy, and to establish what they dered a more Scriptural form of Church mount. The celebrated Archbishop Ussher, of g, 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 (Episcopaliasts, 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 were stationed at Enniskillen, for, as we have in a letter of Owen O'Neill's* to the Marquis of Londonderry (see Chapter XX,) Lord Deputy, who held in for King Charles, that Sir William Cole and Scotts of Enniskillen had taken the Castle of Enniskillen and in the county of Fermanagh, and all the in that was therein, together with a prey of 120 apparently the old practice of the Irish Chiefs in raids on one another, was not forgotten, and raid on the Castle [Crevenish], held by Rory O'Dwyer, of 1641 fame, was deemed to be lawful. There was more of it, because we read in a letter of Owen O'Neill's to the Lord Deputy on the 4th February, 1643-4—

I made bold to certify your honour howe the garrison of Enniskillen have by way of prayers taken from the Irish plantations of this county of Fermanagh the number of 300 where I can get no satisfaction from Sir William although I often in a friendly manner requested him to.

Sir William Cole's reply seems to have been to omit. The townsfolk, he said, were in great for food, their lands having been for the most sized by the native Irish, "a little castle called then, and now detained by Tory Maguire, only 4.

Is not easy for the Man in the Street to-day
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 28, received a letter from Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, who, to satisfy 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 Bellishanone* which was their place of rendezvous.

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*The borough of Ballyshannon (or Balleskonnan), was incorporated by a Charter of King James I, granted in the tenth year of his reign (3rd March). It was then a village.

The Title of the Corporation was “The Portreeve, Free Burgessess, and commonalty.” The Corporation consisted of the Portreeve, twelve free Burgessess and the commonalty.

The Portreeve was elected annually on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and every Portreeve and Free Burgessess, or the major part of them, from the Burgessess, and held his office for one year from the ensuing February, 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 elected for the term of the Burgessess and Commonalty.

The Burgessess were elected for life, but were removable by the major part of the free Burgessess. The charter directed that Burgessess, when a vacancy occurred, should be elected by the commonalty of full Burgessess from the better and most honest of the residents 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 Burgessesses 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 Allegiance, fulfilling the duties of his office. The charter created a Court of Record, with civil jurisdiction within the Borough, of five marks. £6 6s. 8d. It also gave the corporation a power of making bye-laws; of Guild of Merchants; and of appointing two Sergeants at Law for the office; and required that of these functionaries, as well Burgessess, should take the oath well and faithfully to discharge his office.

The Borough was, by the charter, Clerk of the Market; and it prohibited exercising that office within the borough. The Borough sent two Members to the Irish House of Commons, elected and free Burgessess.
John Polliot, 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 Polliott* followed by Termon-Castle, [Termon Magrath] thence 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 trace of the Enemy and Prey, which they still pursued to Lowtherstowne, where, overtaking them in the morning of 27 November, 1646, about one o’clock, their Trumpet sounding a charge, they followed it home so resolutely that after a fierce conflict, 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 26, to keep the town from issuing forth to resist or stay the Prey, encamped that night at Ballenasallagh, within four miles of this town, that they all in a most fearfull and confused manner ran

* Captain Henry Polliott [a servitor], was recommended as an undertaker in February, 1609 by the Lord Deputy in a letter to the King, in which Sir Arthur Chichester said: “Sir Henry Polliott having purchased the Abbey of Assheroe of Mr. Auditor Gofton, and Belliche of some other patentee, was settled for the castle of Ballyshannon 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 Polliott.” Sir Henry became Baron Polliott of Daldyshannon in 1619, and the title became extinct at the death of his grandson, the third Lord Polliott in 1716. Sir Henry obtained a grant of 1,500 acres to form the Manor of Drumdownagh or Drumkeen, in Co. Fermanagh, around the present Ballinsallaugh. The sites mentioned in the grant are: Coolecraghagh, Sydcheragh (Sydaheragh), Gullardaleagh (Kingartnagleagh), Sydyre, Drumlyn, Drummonagh, Drummeyleagh, Cooaleagh, Rilagh (Killire), Kilbrune, Cowlaghie, Kilenny Glew [Kilmitten], Roscoragh, Dromncune, Ardclea, Relagha, Curry, Knocknamwale Enochin-now), and Druncoulin, at £2 a year rent to the King.

Lord Polliott exchanged two tates of his own lands in Donegal, Cooleghagh and Coolecragh, with Mr. Thomas Burton, who had got the Manor of Drumchurch with Drummer, Sydine, Farnaghag, and half of the half quarter of Sydaghagh. Lord Polliott also purchased from Shane McGreggh, two tates, in 1640, and two tates, in 1619, two tates, in 1607, and two tates, in 1619, meeting on the land of Sir William Cole, and Capt. Roger Atkinson on the south and south-east, and from townslands in the barony of Lough being part of abbey Abney, having lands, Lord Polliott demised the Manor of Newporton and grante of Killaigh to Sir Wm. Cole, and Sir Robert King for his (Polliott’s) use during his life, and after his death for the use of Lady Anne Polliott, and after her death for his legitimate offspring.

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

My Troop returned with Captain Polliott in safety, be God, without hurt of man or beast, save one of Lieutenant Edward Grahame’s that was shot and under him.

And having put the said Prey again into the said 4, upon 28th November, they marched to Bellashanny, as again they came hom to Iniskilline on the North of Logh Erne, the 30 November, 1645.

Among those that were slain, the grandson of Sir Mac Henry O’Neel was one.

One Captain killed, Two Lieutenants killed.

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

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

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

Captain Polliott had 16 Horsemen, with four of
Mannor 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 Rebells [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 Inniskilling.

... "I have from Derry intelligence that the Graimes have a design to sell this place to Sir Charles Coote. I came hither to acquaint the Governor with it, and to offer him what men he pleases from Owen O'Neale to secure the place. I finde him shye of taking any men out of that army before their agreement with his Exk, whch made me importune Major Moore, to promise to send hither presently

The news of your Excellencies coming into this dome furnisht with authoritie did revive and refresh our fed spirits long prest under the burden of affliction; but from which we expected our salve occasioned our greater and greife, we being brought into such extremitie that was noe probable to that ever we should be able to tribute our help in that service for which we were to sacrifice our lives or what we had in this world; this stirred us up to venture all for our releefe, in the apt whereof we have found a speciall testimonie of God's far providence. And least we should be wanting in the of meanes and so tempt God, it hath emboldened us to our recourse unto your Excellencie that some course may been for securing of us from the imminent dangers of our staining enemies. And seeing our late service hath advanced much set forward the common cause (there being many by our example have expressd their willingness, as mine Juinie [?] employed by our dear friends of Laggan. certify) our hopes are that there shall be such a care of us that none shall reap the fruits of our service or reward of our labours. And for the more particular son of former passages, our proceedings, the state of our done, the necessities and dangers thereof, and our humble sees we referre to Captaine Hugh Ross whom we have eyded and intrusted in all as one sufficientlie acquainted with, by whom we expect some encouragement to be m unto Your Excellencies most humble servants,


*This is the first mention I have observed of the name of the old Magher-"woman 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 Derry and Londonderry, and lands in the counties of Fermanagh, Donegal, and Tyrone. Mr. W. Wicks, the trustee 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 Carrickragh, (whose name is recorded in the MS. Census of 1659 Royal Irish Academy Library, and in the Hearth Money Roll 1664-7 Pub. Rec. Off.) He died 24th Nov. 1568, and was buried at Monen (see tombstone). He was probably the father of the three following—

(1) David Wilkin who died 16 April, 1773, aged 96, buried at Monen. (2) James Wilkin, who died 10 March, 1773, aged 98, buried at Monen. (3) Eleanor Wilkin, who was married to John Patterson of Raugh, 1775.

In the next generation the following names are on record—

(1) John Wilkin, of Carrickragh, who died 1779, leaving all his lands to his son James. (2) James Wilkin, of Carrickragh, died 1792. (3) Thomas Wilkin, of Culken, who married 1744 Susanna, daughter of David Irvine, of Coolgarron. (4) David Wilkin died 1803. By his will which was proved 26 June, 1805, he bequeathed lands in Cullen, Cott, Molykivett, Longrob, and Scallans, Co. Tyrone, and £800 in money. (5) Margaret Wilkin, married to Walter Graham, of Drumharry. (6) Mary Wilkin, married 1749 to Richard Bell, of Gortoughagh.

The above James Wilkin, having died unmarried in 1772, was succeeded at Carrickragh by his nephew, James Wilkin, of Lettermoney, near Irvinestown, (who was probably a son of the above Thomas and Susanna Wilkin.) James Wilkin of Lettermoney and Carrickragh, was married but had no issue. He died 14th February, 1795, aged 54, at Carrickragh (see Tombstone at Monen).

James Wilkin of Lettermoney was succeeded at Carrickragh 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 Peglish. Gerard Wilkin of Carrickragh, was owner of the whole townland. He married Jane Irvine of Peglish, who died in 1799, and was buried at Monen, had issue as follows—

(1) Thomas Wilkin of Carrickragh, who died January 1804, aged 80. He married Anne Henderson of Bendo. (2) David Wilkin of the Poine, Carrickragh, who died 9th January, 1853, aged 69. He married 9th October, 1802, to Mary, daughter of Christopher Graham, of Kilmore, and four others James, Gerard, John, and Mary. The above Thomas Wilkin, of Carrickragh, who married Anne Henderson, had issue as follows—

(1) John Wilkin of Carrickragh, born 1804, died 1873. (2) James Wilkin, of Beaghgo, who succeeded his brother John at Carrickragh, died in 1899, having married Margaret Armstrong of Brookshoott, by

The Lagann forces were raised by Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart and levies came to be known as the Lagann forces because raised in now living lands about the Boyle and the Swilly.

See page 240, vol. 1.
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 McMahon, who was General of the Confederate forces, as we saw in the XXI. chapter, on the 25th April as follows:—

We have receeved late advertisement of Sir Geo. Monroe's inclination to quit his Maties service, and that he expects by the delivery of Enniskillen 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 maintain the place for his Maties and y' preservation of his interest, upon discovery wheof, it is to be believed, that the rebels forces in that province will endeavor to distresse the town.

The reliefe wherof beinge of soe absolute necessitie for his Maties service, and the preservacion of soe well affected subjects as are there from the fury of their merciless enemy, upon notice from Captn 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 comannd 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. Humphry Galbraith writing to Lord Deputy Ormonde as to the meeting at Bellurket held for the purpose of choosing the Confederate General, says that 'a great (if not the greater) part of the captains of that party of Owen O'Neill's have discovered their adiverion against the election of Bishop McMahon 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.'
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 Inniskilling was surrendered to Sir Charles Coote, 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 Inniskilling. 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 Inniskilling. 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 Inniskillen, which had been bought over by £500 for the Parliament by Coote, by the
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.

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 turbulent 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 verity of dress, manners, and government of the titans, and went wild with joy over the accession of the new king, whose influence in Ireland was as useful as in England and brought no satisfaction to a distressed people. The population at this time was estimated to be about 100,000 Episcopalian, belonging to the Established Church; about double that number of Presbyterians; and about 1,000,000 Roman Catholics, in Anglo-Irish and natives. All the new Cromwellian settlers were Presbyterians; most of them arrived during the after years of persecution of nonconformity into the Establishment. In after 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 Tituladies 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)
Lient. Mordeay 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 "Fifty-five Officers," and in 1642-3 John Dane of Hambleton or Hambleton (Devonshire) was in Ireland, having been a mercenary soldier in the service of Thomas Butler, Duke of Ormonde, 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, 1661, and on the 23rd March, 1662. "John Deane was chosen Church Warden of that Parish, and in 1662, May 14, in ye room of John Deane there was chosen Churchwarden Philip Browning in behalfe of ye Corporation." He also signed the vestry minutes Easter Tuesday, 1669. On the authority of the answer of "Sir Michael Cole, Esq." and John Cole, his son to a questionnaire Bill filed by Paul Dane, in 1772, we find that his father, John married Mary, daughter of Peter Veldon of Enniskillen, and that the latter gave as marriage portion two acres in Enniskillen and a house and tenement and known as Burchill's Burgage Tenements and Bakside. 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 as one of eight persons out of the 84 who owned two hearths, the remainder of the householders only having one. In his will (Nuncupative) of 20th January, 1648-9, 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 Defiance of the Town in 1688-9.

Like many others of the day he appears at first to have been opposed to re-admission to the troops of King James II, and no doubt was nervous doing so owing to the fact that he was "Provost," and as such was the Authority of the town and as Magistrate responsible to the King, and fact that some of the principal gentry about were opposed to such action have influenced him. But once the inhabitants decided to refuse admission as James loyalists it is clear from many authorities that he joined in this course loyally, and did all in his power for the defence of Enniskillen and cause of Protestantism, and of William III, which is evidenced by the fact he was not only Provost in 1688 but also in the years 1689 and 1690, and was not being 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 1 January, 1745, aged 98, Фaulkener's Journal from Saturday, 11th January, to Tuesday, 14th January, 1746," has the following about him:—

† Saturday 7th August died at Enniskillen Mr. Paul Dane in the 80th year of his age. He was three of three that resided, during the time he was in the Kingdom, and died in the year of his age such singular service to the Government in which he spent his private fortune and King William a monument of immortal memory to send for him and to say that such of his family as 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 and personally taken and for the good work done by the Enniskilleners, and premises in Water Lane, Enniskillen, where he occupied a long frontage. The town was burned on the 15th July, 1689, the day of the Battle of Kilmacorquhey fought by the Enniskilleners and the Earl of Belmore, who tried to locate his place of residence, inclined to belief that it was somewhere about Torsneck. Paul was Churchwarden of Enniskillen in 1688 and 1699.

He was a man of considerable position and substance is shown by the estate of his daughter, provided King William a monument of immortal memory to send for him and to say that such of his family as capable of serving the Government should be provided for.

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A Dane appears to have transferred his property to his eldest son John, a desirable time before his own death, which occurred at Levaungey, the heiress of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Ball in 1714. He had a considerable number of sons, one of whom was married to Mary Hamilton, daughter of Gustavus Mone Castle, Governor of Enniskillen in 1688-9 and he lived to be a son, the Rev. Martin Dane, not only curate of Enniskillen 1726 but also of Rodeliagh, Co. Meath.

The Provost, as he is called in the family, was buried in a vault under St. Mary's Church, and about April 1686 the Sexstenens of Enniskillen told
one of his descendants that before the alteration of the Church about 1540, 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 1660." 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 Castlemoole, ancestor of the Belmore family. He was Churchwarden of Enniskillen in 1733. By his will he desired to be buried in Enniskillen Church, and thereby appointed as his executors Charles Grattan of the Royal School, Enniskillen Marqgotson Armour of Castle Coole, and his brother, Rev. Thomas Dane, but Mr. Marqgotson Armour only acted. He left two daughters and an only son Paul (II), who succeeded to Killyleagh.

He signed the vestry minutes of Enniskillen 1757, and on 5th November, 1781, 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 but frequently from that to 24th July, 1796, when he resigned his resignation under seal. He married Margaret Swords of Belturbet, Co. Cavan. He died 13th 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 "elected to the memory of Paul Dane, Esq., who departed this life 13th 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 Rame. The latter, however, predeceased him.

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

Richard Martin succeeded to Killyleagh, 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 1810 to 1849 having been admitted a Burgess and Freeman of the Corporation of that town 18th July, 1826. 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 1850, and was a frequent member of the Grand Jury, and with Lord Belmore was appointed to the Grand Jury to lay out and get made at least part of the long main road from Enniskillen towards Dublin.

He married 14th August, 1809, Anna, only daughter of Rev. Alexander Auchinleck of Lisgoole Abbey, rector of Rossmore, and of his wife, Jane Eccles, niece of the late Lowry Corry and a descendant of Daniel Eccles of Rock Castle near Clones. He left surviving him three sons and four daughters and was succeeded by eldest son.

1. Paul (III) born 5th July, 1810, m. Georgina Saunders and died in 1853, April 10th. He, like his ancestors, was four times elected a Warden of Enniskillen, and was for many years Local Inspector of the Navy.
2. A frequent member of the Grand Jury, J.P. for Fermanagh, to whom he gave 165 to help with the rebuilding of the town.
3. A frequent member of the Grand Jury, J.P. for Fermanagh, to whom he gave 165 to help with the rebuilding of the town.
4. Somerset Dane, a Doctor in the army, born 1811, died 1848 when on the road to Demesne.

The third son, Richard Martin Dane, Inspector Generali, M.D., C.B. William Auchinleck Dane of Killanragh, Co. Fermanagh, born 1816, was a solicitor and lived for some years at Bellemoore, Co Fermanagh, Secretary Fermanagh Grand Jury; he was Church of Enniskillen 1842, sub-Sheriff 1849, the year his brother was elected to the House of Commons for the County of Fermanagh, and was an active politician taking an active interest in the politics of Enniskillen, and was largely instrumental in the return of James Whiteside, Q.C., as member of the Borough of Enniskillen.

He was Grand Secretary of the Royal Orange Institution of Fermanagh, and was responsible for the laws and constitutions under which the Orange Order was built, and to which he contributed a great deal of the dignity of his mother. At the passing of the Irish Church Act he was one of the members of the Church in Enniskillen as one of the lay men to represent the Parish of Enniskillen in the General Convention of Church, by which the future constitution of the Church was to be prepared, and whilst addressing the General Church Synod on 26th April, 1873, in the question of the Revision of the Prayer Book, he was struck down with a violent attack and died on the 28th April, 1873, and was buried in Berrynallan.

Four sons surviving him:-


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

C. Richard Martin Dane (II), K.C., County Court Judge for Mayo 1849-1854.

Leaving (III) James Auchinleck, D.S.O., Major, Royal Field Artillery, served four times in Dispatches, fought continuously in France and Belgium 1845 to March 1849, when he was "gassed."

D. James Whiteside, born 22nd June, 1856, solicitor, 22nd June, 1876, Clerk and Peace, Co. Kildare, March 1886; D.L., Co. Fermanagh, served for time as a County Commissioner of Enniskillen, a member of the Vestry 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 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 Aughaherish, Mace, Drumrainey, Drum- 
bucan and Cloutn (with corn mill), Dooolater, Kinamaddoo, Stranameldogue, 
Legnagaybeg and Legnagaymore, Carricknamaddy in the parish of Boho: 
Cornahowla, Urbal, and Lisbravin: part of Carrickmacaherty and Garroghill; 
Killycree and Knockabochery in the parish of Cleensish; Legnaveigh, Mully- 
guanbegagh and Drumshillagh, in parish of Killeshin.

† The Hassards, one of the most notable families in Fermanagh and now 
exist locally, had been treasurers of the County Fermanagh for over 150 years. 
The first Treasurer was

1. Jason Hassard, Mullymesker, who was an old man when he died in 1669.
2. His nephew, Jason Hassard, of Skea and Mullymesker, succeeded and was 
avive in 1721.
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 Stonemale), 
elected treasurer on 5th October, 1769.
5. Jason Hassard, Levaghy.
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- 
mesker, Gardenhill, Carn, and Mount Hassard.

[1660]

THE FAMILY OF RYND. 305

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

Sarah Caldwell, who appears to have been a lady 
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.
Ms. Mr. David Rynd.
85 Wm. Hellyott, Mrs. Caldwell, & Wm. Campbe.
8S Thos. Shore, Jn. Frith, widow Finglass.
Femberton.

* The name of Rynd occupies a prominent place in the annals of Ennis-
killen of the 17th and 18th centuries. Whether David Rynd who received a 
grant under the Act for the Settlement of Lands by the County Fermanagh 
for the house from Meath, the home of the family, I am not certain, 
but it is certain that he occupied the position of a county gentleman, and 
was married to Margaret, daughter of Christopher irwin or Irvine of Necarne 
Park, who must have been a lady of singular personal attractions, as she 
had been twice previously married (to a Colonel Richard Bell and Captain 
Daws Maxwell). Mr. David Rynd's burial is recorded as on the 1st Dec-
ember 1677. His son David Rynd, Junior, J.P., of Derryvolan or Derry-
Derryvolan, in three miles of Enniskillen, became High Sheriff in 1685, and was here 
flag the Revolution. He became Provost in 1688, 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 entombed, beneath this monument, 
She whom ev'n hearts of flint must needs asmen ; 
The love of who (if birth, wealth, charitie, 
Could life deserve) had not known how to die.

Colonel Edward Denny, a member of the Denny family of Tralee, married 
y, daughter and co-heir of David Rynd, Esq., junior of Derryvolan and 
Drenone, Co. Fermanagh. She died in 1774. Her second son was Mr. 
Denny Denny of Derryvolan and Drumone, who married a daughter of 
William Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy, Co. Kerry; and his second son 
(born 1894) left a son Anthony, born in 1894; and it was his son 
Denny junior or "Tony", born in 1895, who having risen to the rank of 
Captain in the Great War, sold the Island of Devenish to Mr. Edward D. Kerr 
8s Wm. Barwick, Robt. Bankes, Joseph Dane, Alex. Gordon.
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.
20s Ringan Weston, widow Hamilton, Alex. Hogg.
30s Thos. Clough.
6s Thos. Quin, Will Wilkin, Jas. Tegart, Wm. Crook.
5s Jn. Lennox, Pat m'Teer, 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, Enniskillen 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 17th century, which afterwards became the property of the Willises. 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

THE HEARTH ROLL

Clarke, Cole, King, Hogg, Wilkin, Crook,* Bohannon, 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. Paulfrey.
Jn. Barber.
Michael Wilkinson.
Christopher Martyn.
James Hamilton.
Jn. Finla.
Jn. Russell, 2 hearths.
James Read.
James Warnock.
Robt. Clarke.
Robt. Kernan.
Hugh Donelson.
Morgan Murphy.
Nathaniel March.
Jn. Harden.
George Sanders.
Laughlin O'Dow.
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.
Jn. Rudey.
Jn. Deane.
Joseph Deane.
Evelyn nick A-Tyre.
Jn. Amerson.
David Rynd, 2 hearths.
Sarah Caldwell.
Thos Shore.
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.
There were only four cases of two hearths in the year 1666 and the roll ran:

- Henry Foules.
- Philip O'Drume.
- Wm. Webster, 2 hearths.
- Jn. Finlay.
- Thos. Fisher.
- Wm. Campbell.
- Robt. Bankes.
- Wm. Paltrey.
- Jn. Barber.
- Walter Finglass, 2 hearths.
- Michael Wilkesson.
- Christopher Martin.
- Abraham Ball.
- James Ried.
- James Warnocke, 2 hearths.
- Robert Clarke.
- Robert Beruan.
- Thos. Stott.
- Jn. Lennoz.
- Morgan Murphy.
- Nathaniel March.
- Jn. Hardine.
- George Sanders.
- Edward Copeland.
- Wm. Kenedy.

At least 5 names missing here.

(Tho)mas Hermiston.
— Adams.
— Crooke.

— Wm. Mansfield.
— Wm. Cottington.
— Thos. Jenkes.
— Jn. Fulton.
— Jn. Deane, 2 hearths.
— Robt. Fargeston.
— Joseph Deane.
— Jas. Sumervell.
— Richd. Rapp.
— Widow Amerson.
— David Rind.
— Robt. Dissmanier.
— Sarra Caldwell.
— Thos. Shore.
— Jn. Smith.
— Mylles Hollywood.
— Widow Finglass.
— George Alexander.
— Alex. Newman.
— Jn. Rathborne.

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 prey shot of 2½ to 4 lbs.] in the Castle, and that the Dowling Companies were quartered as stated:

- Sir John Cole's Company of 100 men quartered at Enniskillen May 1662.
- Sir Jn. Cole's company quartered at Enniskillen, 26 November, 1664, to move to Charlemont on June 1, 1665.
- Capt. Chidley Coote's company at Enniskillen same date.
- No troops quartered at Enniskillen, 17th September, 1672.
- Capt. Fred Hamilton's company at Enniskillen, 24th March, 1674.
- No troops at Enniskillen 25th December, 1678 or 10th July, 1680.
- No troops quartered at Enniskillen, 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 Hicken, 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, commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant, to raise 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

To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Captain James Curry,

Greeting,

We relying upon our great trust and confidence, as well in the Care, Diligence and Circumpection, as in the Loyalty, Courage and Readiness of you to do His Majesty's good and faithful service, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and we do by virtue of the Power and Authority 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 Soldiers 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 Majesties Castle of Dublin, the 11th day of July, 1660, in the 18th year of His Majesties 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 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 Aldrite* [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 Ardagh, Co. Fermanagh, in the Barony of Clonkey (Inq. Ult.) Hill, in his Plantation of Ulster page 454 states that these three persons had obtained a re-grant of the Manor of Ardagh, in 1629. Stephen Allen seems also to have held lands as a tenant in the Sedborough's manor of Latgar.

Ancketell, Matthew.

Matthew Ancketell of Ancketell's Grove was killed in action near Glasslough, Co. Monaghan in 1688, aged 37. From him descend the family of Ancketill of Anckettill'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 Drumbannagher." In March 1689, about 3,000 of the Irish being garrisoned in the fort of Charlemonti, and attempting to plunder the Protestants of the neighbourhood of Armagh, Lord Blaneau 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 valor of Matthew Anckitell, Esq., a gentleman of considerable property in the neighbourhood (which is now possessed by his immediate descendant W. Anckitell, Esq., of Anckitell'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. Anckitell, 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 latter 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 heirress, Angel, married Nicholas Montgomery, of Derrygoney, 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.

CROWN TENANTS FOR 1678.

Balfour, James, Lord.

Of October 1634. James Lord Balfour of Clanawley, purchased the Manor of Legan and Carrowhee (Lismaskesia) in his from his brother, Michael, Lord Balfour of Burreagh. He sold this property together with the Manor of Drainertman (bought in 1631 from Stephen Butler) to his younger brother 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 Edernanagh 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 Deborah, 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 Tubrid, Kesh.

BLENNERHASSET, FRANCIS.

Francis Blennerhasset was son 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 Ball 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 Blennerhasses 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

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\* 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.

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**CROWN TENANTS OF 1678.**

**CAREW, ROBERT.**

**CATHCART, ADAM.**

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

**CHAMPION, ARTHUR.**

Killed in the Rebellion of 1641 at Shannock, Co. Fermanagh. He had purchased the Manor of Coole in 1640 from 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 joined together with Robert, Lord Dillon, the Middle Proctor of Derryfeugher in Co. Fermanagh. This property 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 set of 1660, acquired certain forfeited lands in the parishes of Boho and Kinawley in 1668. His eldest son, Arthur, was the Lord Ranelagh in 1714 or 1715, which title became extinct on his death in 1754. Sir John Cole’s daughter, betrothed, 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.

CONYES, 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 1856. 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 Mountmorris in 1690, he was granted the small proportion of Latgar, Co. Fermanagh, and with James Viscount Claneyboy in 1631 the Middle Proportion of Derrynegogue in the same County. Lord Dillon became 2nd Earl of Roscommon, which Earldom became extinct in 1746.

DILLON, CARBV.

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 Drumcree, in the barony of Magheraboy, and his residence was at Derrygonnelly. His estates eventually passed to his great granddaughter.

EVETT, MARGARET.

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

EVETT, RICHARD.

 Likely connected with the Evett family of Co. Monaghan. Evie or Ivet family came to Ireland from England in 1618. Very Rev. John Evatt was appointed by King T. Dean of Elphin. This family still survives, of which representative is Major General Sir George Evatt, C.B., M.D., of County Monaghan.

Rev. Timothy Evatt, brother of Rev. Richard Evatt, and at Peterboro Priest A.D. 1620-1638, acted as curate at some town. The Laudian persecution of Evangelical was then in full swing, and in the end Timothy migrated to Ireland, then a comparatively safe place for persons of Evangelical views. Urban Evatt, Timothy's son, became father of Richard Evatt, of Fermanagh. His family part in the fight against the Laudian, or High Church in Ireland, and they became the receivers of land in Leigh 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 Ballyton, the original patentee of the manor of Newport (bamallard). (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 1st Bart., original patentee of the Manor of Carick. Sir 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 Athenry 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 Hasard] 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 Quarter-master 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 signatory to the Address were Jason Hassard,
daughters, (one of whom was ancestress of Lord Rathdonnell), two sons.
The elder, Jason Hassard, of Mount Hassard, left Fernamag 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 Colchis bought the golden fleece;
We comb the wool, ruddy the shred;
For modern Jason's that's enough.
O, could we tame you 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 12 May, 1746 (perhaps as a trustee to his
nephew) mortgaged Mount Hassard, Kinemadda and Mullinging to David
La Touche for £500. Thomas Hassard married 4 May, 1742, 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 latter 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 1783-1793, 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, 1696, and he died before 21
February following, when John Charlton, Jason Hassart, and John Armstrong,
gentlemen, were authorised to value and appraise his goods. His widow, Jane
Cranston, was afterwards Mrs. Hume.

On 21 and 23 March, 1771, 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 1696.
This was conveyed to a lease grant on 23rd November following. Captain
Hassard, who died 23 March, 1776, had three sons, Captain Robert, of Mount
Hassard, High Sheriff, 1775, William (who inherited Skea), and Jason, Junior.
William sold Skea and other properties to his younger brother Jason, by
deed dated 25 June, 1778.

This Jason, who was County Treasurer, and Lieutenant Fermanagh
Militia, had by his wife, Anne Johnston, three daughters Anne, Mrs. Rosborough of Mulinegour, Rose, Mrs. Johnston, of Littlemount, and
Nicholina, and two sons, James, who died unmarried, and Robert, County
Treasurer, who married in 1755, Jane, daughter of George Nixon, of Nixon
Hull, and had with several other children, of whom one was Mrs. Irvine,
of Raffield, now Kildale (see illustration, vol. I.), two sons, Jason of
Leckaby, 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 1850. 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 9,520 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.

CROWN TENANTS FOR 1678.

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 Lisgooley,
Sir Henry Bruncker, the original grantee. (See p. 16 and
Vol. I.)

HATTEN, EDWARD.
Edward Hatten was Archdeacon of Ardagh, Chancellor
Logher, Rector of Galloon, &c., had acquired the manor
Kencarne, granted originally to Robert Bogas by 1619.
Archdeacon Hatten's property passed eventually to Jane
Heir 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
borough of Enniskillen in 1769, and died about 1770,
ceased the real estate to his mother and on her death to
her uncle, Abraham, Lord Erne, with remainder to his son
heir, the Hon. John Crichton, Erne, and his male issue. Thus
was that on the death of Mr. Ward's mother, the estate
Kencarne or Knockballymore, together with lands in Co.
and Co. Mayo, which formed part of the inheritance of
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
passed the manor of Gortgunna in 1620, from Robert
Heygate died in 1640, leaving a son James aged 3 months old.
Manor Heygate lies near Newtownbutler.

HUME, SIR GEORGE BART.
Sir George Hume, first Bart., was son of Sir John Hume,
and pattee of the Manor of Carrynroe. Sir John had
acquired the manor of Drumfooze, from his brother
sunder. After the death of Sir George's grandson, Sir
Hume 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 1666, 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.

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, 1661.

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

LESLEY, DR. OF THEOLOGY.

Died February, 1669.

Rector of Derryvullen.

CROWN TENANTS FOR 1678.

LOWTHER, HENRY.

ASSIGN HENRY LOWTHER.

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

MACKIE, THOMAS.

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher, in

MAGUIRE, LORD.

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

MAGUIRE, BRIAN M'CORAN.

MERRICK, RICHARD.

Aged 76, in 1680.

Acquired forfeited lands in the Parish of Aghavea, in

MONMOUTH, JAS. DUKE OF

GABRIEL, MONTGOMERY.

Died 1673.

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher in

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM.

Acquired forfeited land in the Parish of Aghalurcher in

MOUNT MORRIS, FRANCIS, LORD.

Francis Lord Mountmorris in 1680, was granted together with.

Robert Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West, the small

Mount of Latgir.

The road from Lismayke to Roslea, between Ballagh Cross-roads and

Lusmars, (as it is spelt), lies the Manor of Mount Sedor, a Small

town of 1,000 acres (of profitable land), granted to John Sedbrough from

the Monarch of England. He meant business when he came, for he brought

his son and children with him. The manor included the lands of Latgir and

Sedgworth, and a number of other townlands like Tanitygorman,

Knappagh, Killeferbane, &c., 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 Armagh. Mr. Sedborough did little upon his Proportion. He built a poor bawne (or 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 Lismegoland, 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 Mountrim sold it, so that the name of Sedborough is now forgotten as the planter of 1610 or 1613.

Mr. Sedborough himself died in 1609, and was succeeded by his granddaughter, 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 Gascoyne, Robert Newcomen, William Stammers, Stephen Allen, Raedulph Daye, John Tybaltis, Thomas Tybaltis, Tobie Vesey, and Joseph Dickinson. These are English names, and there are Allens yet to be found in the neighbourhood of Newtownbutter.

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 a herd of cows.

O’NEILL, AYT 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 Aghaleirch in 1687.

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. 1627.

Obtained forfeited land in the Parish of Aghavea in 1666. He was ancestor of the Rhyns of Derryvullan House, County Fermanagh, which passed from them to the Dennyss (now represented by the Rev. Edward Denny and Anthony Denny) and of the Rhyns of Rynsville, 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
HISTORY OF ENNISKILLEN.

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 1668. I cannot trace this grantee directly, but I find that sometime about 1690 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 Coke), Killarmor, Aghanure, Drumlin, Coraghey, Drummack, Agnaskue, Garvoghill, Finnah, Mullaghwond, Conard, and Mullinascarty—all of which lie on the lake side of Maguiresbridge.

WATERHOUSE, CHARLES.

Charles Waterhouse, of Manor Waterhouse, Co. Fermanagh, died circa 1688, and was father of a son named Charles and a daughter Elizabeth, who married, in 1685, 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 Mountflorence.

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], a very strenuous life during a period of constant illness. He was the first British Constable of Enniskillen Castle, the founder of the town, and the first 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 saved it from the horrors of the rising of 1641, 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 Monarchy period, Enniskillen was kept safe from strife.

I have not found one severe comment or reflection cast upon Sir William Cole by either Irish foes or hostile critics during all that period, so that he 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, St 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 Mountflorence 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 found elsewhere. As to the family of Cole, tails can be found in Lodge's and Burke's Peerage, and the descent of the family from the Baron referred in a deed of William the Conqueror of 1070 when sent his greetings to "Walkesedin, Bishop, and gan de Port: and Edward Knight, Steward; and Germaine and Allfus, Porveirour, and Cole, and Ardein, all the Barons in Hampshire and Wilkeshire, endly." 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 Eneskillin, M.P.
Michael.
Sir Michael, M.P.
John, M.P.
John, Lord Mountflorence.
William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.
John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.
William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.
Lowry Egerton, Viscount Cole (second son).

In the Manuscript History of Families of the County Fermanagh in the library of Thirlstaine 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 originall of ye 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 ye wars of 1641. He was Landlord of ye Towne, Castle, and Liberties of Enniskillen. two man's of Portora and Cornagrade were confirmed to
him him beore ye warrs aforesd and when the Rebellion of '41 begun, all ye forces of Sftermanagh did enlist under him. He was Govr. nor of ye said Garrison of Inniskillen and forces of the country during ye said warrs, by whose prudent care and conduct the country and circumjacent neighb. were preserved during ye said warrs, which, together with his forward exploits in other ptes of Ireland, made him remarkable to ye parliment of England and Ireland. His eldest son and heir the wors'ptull Michael Cole, Esq., was married to Sr. William Persons his daughter, who was Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, and by this lady begot his son and heir, the late Sir Michael Cole of Inniskillen, a Gentleman reputed excellent and wise, prudent, honest, and well natured. He was first married to Coll. Chitley [Chidley] Coote's daughter, whose brother was Earl of Montrath, and by this Lady had seven children, all deceased.

The second son of Sr. William Cole, was Sr. John Cole Barr'd a famous remarkable gentleman of hon'r. 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-o-n-a Coll'
of horse and foot, and remarkable in military affairs, and married to ye Earl of Doonagall's sister. Her maiden name, Chichester, a vertuous lady, by whom Sr. John had many children, one of whose daughters was married to ye Lord Moore, Earle of Drogheda; and the aforesaid Sr. Michael Cole after ye death of his first Lady Coll'. Chitlly Coote's daughter aforesaid, married ye Lady Elizabeth, daughter to ye a'd. Sir John Cole Barr'd, by whom Sir Michael Cole had sixteen children, all deceased but three. And by Articles of Enter-marriage betwixt Sr. Jo. and Sr. Michael Cole, the estates confirmed to Sr. John Cole, in ye Barroney of Clistawley (now Glenawley) in slernb was settled upon ye said Lady Elizabeth, his daughter, and the lawful heires of her body by ye said Sr. Michael, whose eldest son and heir is John Cole, Esq., who now possesses all ye estates, in Town and Country, belonging ye family of Cole, in ye county of Sftermanagh. He was first married in England to a daughter of Sr. Bourchier Wrey, Barr'd. 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. John, ye 2nd Mr. Bourchier, ye 3rd Mr. Michael, ye 4th Henry. The said John Cole, Esq., after ye death of his worthy father, Sr. Michael Cole, who dyed in London, an're Dom., feb. ye 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 seu all new buildings
of Iniskillin, besides, y in his time are made
were new Roades in seu 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
Ninawley, soe that by his contrivance and notable emprovements,
many poore families are supported, being a man of high spirit,
dick and sharp of apprehension, very forward in his under-
takings, and of great Retinues. He is now married in y
smily of Colla. Robert Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, in
county of Cavan. He is parliam man for y Burrough of
Iniskillin, and one of y most leading men in the county."
CHAPTER XXXI.

INNISKILLEN IN 1688-9.

The Inniskilen of 1688 was just 76 years old. It had but 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 all thing but that one line of main street, with now a few thatched houses in Water lane, Pudding lane, and Schoolhouse lane. Meadows were around everything 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 Barracks, and from the west side of Pudding lane to the St. Mary's Meadow and to the castle; and pleasant gardens spread from the south back of the present main street to the lake. Everything was green, lovely, a picture of nature's art.

On the top of the highest hill the church was set; the next highest was set aside for the market place.
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 Castlescane demesne) and up to the high Trillick road (by Albert and Alexandra terraces), was the Common, on which the burghevers' 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 Guardhouse Rebuilt 1698

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 archaeologist, declared to be correct.

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

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

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

Nor was there a Maguire in the old "fortilage." Sir Hugh Maguire, a warrior to the backbone, at times friendly to the English, at times an enemy, trounced again and again, and a "rebel" again and again, had perished in his saddle near Cork, fighting against the Saxon, and to assist the Spanish invader. Tyrconnell (or Constantine) his brother, had fled with his O'Neill to the continent; and Captain Michael 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.
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 tolerant in those troublesome times as many people give 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. Anways 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 till 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 seiges, and was partly in ruins, the effect of the seiges at the beginning of the century. The moat or ditch ran round its defences, and a drawbridge 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 burgthers 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 frontispiece 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 Inniskillen 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 4000 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 Inniskillen, 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 earned, 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 Inniskilleners 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

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* Altogether there were planted in the whole County of Fermanagh, according to Captain Nicholas Pynnar: Freeholders, 99; Lessees for lives, 10; Lessees for years, 117; cottagers, 75—total, 321 families; bodies of men, 645.

† The Fermanagh Volume of the Depositions of 1641, preserved in MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, has on pages 621-7—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 how 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 Lowatherstown; as namely, Mr. Flacke, Clarke, and his wife, Gerrard Redmond, and his wife, with many others whose names he remembereth not. (Signed), ROGER ATKINSON.

Juv. xxvi. to Juni. 1643.
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 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 nearest 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;†

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*This oath ran thus:—I, A.B., doe swear that I doe from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical 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 forreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiasticall or spirituall within this realme. Soe, &c., &c.

†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 scieines 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 Exterminate 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 soldiers 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 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 cattle were foul 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 stank 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 murders 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.

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 Enniskillen 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

* 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, 1690, (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 Inniskillen 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 Inniskillen and Derry in the North. Men went armed to church; even ministers in the pulpit carried arms, to be prepared for any sudden danger. Refugees came every day into Inniskillen.

The apprehensions of the Inniskillen men seemed to be confirmed when the Provost (Mr. Paul Dane) received on Tuesday, the 11th December, a letter 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 townsfolk to action. The best 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 townsfolk consulted together. They had heard of the Prince of Orange's arrival in England and Torbay, on 5th November, though the news had only arrived at Inniskillen about a month later. The circumstances were remarkably similar to those which occurred at Derry. The question for Inniskillen was, should admission be refused to the two companies? or once the soldiers were admitted,∗ the Inniskilleners 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 townsfolk 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

∗ 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 MacCarrick must be correct in fixing the day as two days after the day of the apprehended massacre.

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

§ A MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 6. 7, contains a list of Protestants who had left Ireland in 1688, and among the names is that of "Cole Sr. Nick, Inniskillings, with 3 children. Real estate [4] 1073."

♯ A Derry Bishop Hopkins lectured the young Presbyterian lads who had found the gates on the causality 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

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 cooperation 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 east 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 Inniskillen.

* 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—Presbyterian. 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.
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;

Mr. Latournall† came just now from Captain Corry, and in his coming into the Town, commanded the Carpenters

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* There was an older castle at Monea, which had belonged to Hugh Nisnagh maguire, who died at Cork, on the 3rd August, 1685, the day on which he landed from a pilgrimage to the shrines of the saints in Spain.

† A Thomas Latournall or Le Tournell died in 1676. He had been provost in 1664 and 1670, 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.

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[Leaf 355]

Two things seem apparent from this letter—(1) there were no military in barracks then in Enniskillen, 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 pressing 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 rebel; 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 Derrygonnely, 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 Inniskilen 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 townsman, 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, Inniskilen, 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, Inniskilen, 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 Pellenburg Montgomery, D.L., of Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, the lineal descendant of the Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnely 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 Magheraboey; and this large estate remained in the family till the death of Sir Gustavus Hume in 1734, when for want of male issue the estate passed through the female line to the Lofus 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 townsman by sending in from Cullcoole “the chains and irons which had formerly formed the bridge,” by which we understand the old bridge made at the settlement of the town, which bridge was supplemented, (in 1688) after 73 or 74 years, by the new stone structure.

It does not appear by what right Captain Corry came 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 irons 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 Anketell, of Anketell’s Rise, had one daughter Rebecca married to Mr. James Montray, ancestor of Captain Montray of Favour Roman, Aughnacloy. Captain Corry was a person of consideration as the owner of the Castlecoole estate, which his father Johnston had purchased from the heirs of Arthur Champion (or Campion) in 1644, and was great-grandfather of Armus Lowry Corry, 1st Earl of Eglinton. This Captain James Corry who had served as High Sheriff of the county in 1671, had a town house in Inniskilen, near the present Townhall, 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 gentry. After this difference with the Inniskilleners he retired to Castlecoole and there retained an armed garrison. He acknowledged King William and Queen Mary in the next year, 1689, but that did not placate the townsman wards him, and he left Ireland for England. He became elected M.P. for Fermanagh in 1692, and on 24th Nov., 1693, was appointed Colonel of a Horse Militia regiment to be raised in Fermanagh; and on 24th Dec., 1696, he was created a Deputy Governor of Fermanagh. For other particulars see what has been said at the battle of Kilmaconnick.
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, L.L.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 towns- men, 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.
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 shears 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 bigh 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,
the 13th of December, 1688, to David Cairnes, Esq.*

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 Neucome's regiment,
Capt. Nugent's and Shurloe'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
preserve our own lives, and the lives of our neighbours,
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
ward, therefore must entreat your assistance in that.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allen Cathcart</th>
<th>Archibald Hamilton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Browning</td>
<td>Malcome Cathcart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Shore</td>
<td>James Ewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Smith</td>
<td>Robert Clarke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What pathos there is in that sentence, that they
have not even men enough to form a guard! Yet
there 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

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* Mr. David Cairnes an elder of one of the Derry Presbyterian congrega-
tions, described as "of the Scottish nation," of Knockmany, Co. Tyrone, was,
John Withrow, 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 1691 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, 1888.

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 Tailynn. As the Enniskillen Presbyterian congregation again became vacant in 1690, it is supposed that Mr. Kelso must have died shortly after the Revolution.
on to Lisbellaw, Maguirebridge, 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 Rathmoran, 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. Nungent, with other officers, are in Clonmish 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 Friendship, 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-
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 Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 16th of December, two days before the memorable event at Derry. Enniskillen 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 Governor 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 glory; through the merits of thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

In the Presbyterian church the Rev. Robert Kelso 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 quoted, especially 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 Psalms" from 1549 to 1885, by Henry Alex Glass, (Ker gray, Paul, Trench and Co., Paternoster Square, London). Glass says p. 13, "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 200 years, when a copy of it was discovered in the library of Brasenose 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, Episcopal. Archbishop Parker's Psalter (1559) is also referred to.

Thomas Sternhold, a gentleman of the Privy Council, 1546-9, 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. Antholin's, Watling Street, where the practice of psalm singing was first introduced. In addition to Sternhold and Hopkins's 100, Whittingham wrote 12, Kethe 10, Fullen 4, Norton 6, Wisdom 7, 5 Anon., making 190 in all.

Hopkins was a clergyman, Whittingham a Puritan divine, and became Dean of Durham. Kethe was chaplain to the forces, 1553, was the author of the root psalm, the only composition in the Sternhold and Hopkins psalter, which is still generally sung. Fullen 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 1413), that the old tunes are taken, which are still sung in Protestant countries.

St David's is one of them; Dunsand, French, and Martyrs are others.

In 1556 Wodehamps in Scotland were superseded by Sternhold's "One and All," added to the Genevan form of prayer. "This was the Psalm Bulke presented to Mary, Queen of Scots, by the citizens of Edinburgh in 1546."

Arrangements seem to have been made for the bringing out the first Sternhold psalms simultaneously in London and Edinburgh (1562). The Scotch psalm of 1562 is the revised version by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. In 1566 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 runs 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 the better delay. The women and children are curious, and, perhaps, tearful, as the men rapidly regather.

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...
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 Lieut. Christopher Carleton, and the foot under the command of Captain Malcombe 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 MS. (1776) several times referred to in this book refers thus to the Cathcart family:—"The family of Cathcart, in Armagh, were gentlemen of considerable estimation and respect since the War of 1641 and before. The most remarkable of his family in forty-wan were Adam Cathcart, Esq., being High Sheriff in ye county, and Captain in ye Army, 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 Archbishops of Cashel, and sister to Hugh Hamilton, who was created Lord Barron of Clunawley, whose other brother Lewis, or Lodowics, was created Lord in Sweden. Another daughter of ye said Archbishop was married to Macartie in Munster.

The chiefest of ye family now in Armagh 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 said Lady is James a young hopeful youth. The said Malcom Cathcart, Esq., was a valiant Capts in ye late Warrs '88, under ye command of Governor Hamilton; and after ye Warr was tield Major in ye Militia of Arms. His other brother, Capt. Hugh Cathcart, is married to Mary Carleton, a gentlewoman of great relations and sister to Guy Carleton, Esq.

There is another gent. of ye said family in this county, namely, Cornel James Cathcart, married to Coillie Gustavus Hamilton's daughter, who was Governor of Inniskillen in ye late Warrs, and several others of this good family in Armagh, needless to insert . . . the forms being ye most remarkable—all derived from ye Lord of Bardanaugh and other ancient houses in Scotland.

There is another gent. of estate remaining in ye town of Inniskillen, namely, Allen Cathcart, Esq., Justice of ye Peace, but formerly a rich merchant, whose antiquity I can't explain, but ye former gent., who are derived from the Lord of Bardanaugh, beareth in their coat of arms: "Azure three crescents or with a bend of the fifth argent, in chief of the same a label of five argent, in chief of the fifth a chief of the fourth argent."

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 cease along that old road which still runs its way past the old Carman's Inn and through the ford at the Drumlonde 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 Tawney, 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 Dufferin's castle had been built, it did not touch Inniskea proper, and a ford was made from the Moat to the castle, passing the brook and the road 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 Castletcoole 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 Faimah, twelve miles away, still being under the impression that the Inniskilleners 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 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 Castletcoole, 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 [Drumskeagh]. This proportion contained the townlands lying close to Portora (divided from Inniskillen town by some tates of Church land), and will be recognised by their ancient titles—Drumskeagh [Drumskeagh], Cannerlagh [Kinlarla], Dromeagh [Drome], Drumclive, and Lurgaveigh [Portora], each one tate [30 acres]; Cullogh and Neery, one tate; Urris [Coleshill], one and a half tate; Mullycreagh [Mullaghree], two tates; Clonhowla [Corahowla], two tates; half of Lurgandarragh, one tate; Dirrilacka, two tates; and half of Doonconyl, two tates; in all 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lough Erne. The other moiety of the land, one-half

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* This ford was about two feet deep in ancient times, and was deepened during the excavations for the Lough Erne navigation, and secondly in 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 words 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 1882 or 1899, by which an Inniskillen 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 Tyrkenneyd 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 al' Learganaffiegh alias Porttordie, one fort and bawne of lime and stone, containing 60 foot square, every way, ro 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 Portdorie, 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 Porttordie (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.

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 weakening 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 or malicious injuries should be levied off particular districts.*

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

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* 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 kine be stolen, the owners doth track which way they were driven from ground ... for the law is there, if you tracke any stolen goodes to any man's land, he must tracke them for him, or answer for them within five 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 treies. When Lis were apoyted on the county of Armagh in 1611-12 as a compensation for goods stolen, the British undertakers, as innocent men, used to pay for the guilty persons, and asked that they be relieved of these exactions, and to hang the offenders. And this recommendation was tried out, for we read that among other records of the Spring Assizes at Armagh on 8th March, 1613-14, the following appear:—

Eren O'Mullin and William Drumlan stole a cow worth 4l, the property of Richard Hanley. Guilty. To be executed.

Hugh O'Creggan, of Crees, yeoman, on the 9th of February, 1613-14, 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,*

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

"Laghlin McDonnell O’Hartlon, of Carrickelaghan, yeoman, on the 10th December, 1614, stole three cows value 30s 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 1611, who in 1619 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 26th June, 1671). The Estate consisted of the three manors of Neckerney, Dunmubin, and Duruth of Hunningstown. Sir Gerard was succeeded at Castle Irvine by his youngest brother, William, the father of Christopher of Castle Irvine and John of Killiedass. 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’Arby Irvine, sixth in descent from this Wm. Irvine and 23rd in descent from Christopher Irvine of Bonsaw, killed at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513. The Killiedass estate is owned at present by Major Gerard Irvine, the sixth in descent, from John Irvine of Killiedass.

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 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 Killen and their arms, a.d. 1655, and this Wm. Browning may have been one 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. at Cheltenham:

"In ye Month of Jan ’68 two companies of King ye his men came with a sent to Inishkillin, at which time Capt. Browning, Capt. Barde, and Capt. 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 aga ye town. Magistrates were much amazed for such a riot agt ye King’s commands, gave orders to secure ye said Captain in safe custody, and being so used until one Captain Christopher Carleton was a cocked pistol in his hand, and ye said Captain in custody; but as nothing could be without a sting their rescue was the efficient cause of preserving ye garrison of Killin from King James his men, &c."

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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 Inniskillen 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

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* Son of Malcolm, Archbishop Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, who fled Ireland to Sweden in 1691 and died at Stockholm in 1699 nearly 80 years old. The daughter of Sir William Balfour of Montwhany (who died at Leithgavley in 1674) was married to Ludovic, and the Governor of Inniskillen was their son. When the Inniskilling Regiments were incorporated in the royal army in the summer of 1685, 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 Malcom 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

*Apostrophe (afterwards Major) Malcom Cathcart, of Gisack, Boho, married in 1658, ten years afterwards, Mary daughter of Sir James Caldwell, first baronet, of Belt-leek. 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 Malcom Hamilton, of Monea, Archbishop of Cashel, and the great great grand-uncle of the late Hamilton Haire, of Glassdrummond, Lissadell, 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 Inniskillen, with her two daughters, resided in Willoughby-place. Gabriel Cathcart had for father Mr. Adam Cathcart, who came to Fermanagh from Scotland.
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 Newtownstewart, 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

Companies treading us in the Kennels, and dragging our bastins 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 Pikés; insomuch that a man, and lie 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 Mr. Audley Mervyn, had been second Member for Augher in the Irish Parliament of 1669; high sheriff of Tyrone in 1680; and afterwards sat as M.P. for the county of Tyrone in the Parliaments of 1672 and 1673. His daughter Elizabeth was married to Mr. Trillick Archdale, and Deborah was married to Mr. William Moyrane. He died about 1675 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 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.
Inniskilen. 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 Inniskilen 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 Inniskilen stood not alone, but was one link in a line of confederation for common defence.]—Inniskilen, 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 Inniskilen 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—"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 townspeople, 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 Inniskilen; he sent Mr. Henry Mervyn "to excuse him," as he had been sent for by Tyrconnell to go to Dublin.

* 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 Bastile (see supra). Sir Robert Stewart, the younger, had defeated a force under Owen Roe O'Neill at Clones on 16th June, 1643.
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 MacCarmick, in his Further Impartial Account, "effectually espousing our interest, and never declined us in most dangerous times." The praise which Captain MacCarmick gave the Presbyterians led some critics to assume that he was a Presbyterian himself, but it 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 Kilmskeery, was an eye-witness of the revolt. From his position as a neighbouringctor 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 the 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 they have been silent on the subject, and preferred a position of inactivity. It was the Rector of Kilmskeery, of Inniskillen, who was sent to express the congratulations of the men of Inniskillen on the relief of Derry. It was the Rector of Kilmskeery, not Inniskillen, who was chosen to present the address to King William and Queen Mary; and it is noticeable that Rev. Mr. Webb's name was not

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* 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 45,000 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."
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. McCarmick as lieutenant, and Ralph Picking as ensign; and the second by Captain Malcolm 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,† Captain Alex. Archison [Acheson], Captain Robert Benson, Captain Robert Corry,* Captain Hen. Smith,† Captain Archibald Hamilton, each of them raising a company. These eleven companies altogether presented a force of about 800 men, and one of that consequence in those days. These Inniskillen men appear to have been intent upon their defence, or 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 the foot of Water lane, and Toneystick—[now the convent grounds], and at Piper's † island, and perhaps 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.

* A Ralph Pickering or Picking occurs in the list of "Townesmeu of Enniskillin who had "armes a.d. 1650," with a "sword only" 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 Foot," which was disbanded in 1693; and he appears on the half pay list of 1699 as "Pickin." He was reported as possessing a licence in 1699, and a Robert Picking was reported as having a licence in 1693 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 Elizabeth, daughter of James King of Gerrard, son of Michael Cole before the Revolution; and also in the baronies of Armagh, Tyrconnel, and Lurg. Robert Clarke was attainted by James and died in 1718, leaving children.

† Capt. Robert Corry was generally known as of Newtownbutler.

† As to the other officers Captains Browning, Acheson, and Hamilton from the barony of Magheraboy. Captain Henry Smith, probably some aged gentleman, Lieut. Henry Smith, and not to be confounded with Wm. Smith of Cloherhill, 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 Inniskilling, 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 Dublin; 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.  

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 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 substantiating thereof, so as to think his Honour in the last engaged, that we will all unanimously stand by him. Your Lordship perceives that it is likewise intended that Inniskilling 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 14th of January, 1688-9, to be commander of the Protestant forces in the way of Sligo, and the Hon. Chishley Cloate, 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 Inniskillen Wood family, long identified with Inniskillen 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 Inniskillen for Blackrock, County Dublin, in 1907, there have been worthy burgheers of the Wood family in Inniskillen.

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

*Mr. Daniel Hudson, of St. John’s, Co. Roscommon, ancestor of the Hudson family of Inniskillen, which included Mr. Laturnel and Sir Walter Hudson, who died about 1681.

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 Inniskilleners 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 Inniskillen.

Inniskillen, January 23, 1688-9.

MY LORD—

WHILST 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 all at stake, so that nothing could be added to our danger, but our willingness to dye 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. Malcolm, archbishop of Cashel, and owner of the Mone or Castlehaven estate; as Hugh, the second son of the archbishop, was created Baron Clanwilly or Glennsley in 1669—after marrying a daughter of Sir Wm. Balfour of Lismask; and created Baron Lunge in Sweden,—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

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* 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.
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:—

M.1727 Mc K2n1,
945r s2112 t4g2th2r 553th R4h2rt & 34hn 7t51rt elp13n
63nd4n 551121m 224th 1r2 15th142726 89 92 c45nc211 4f
531341 t4 72372 6p4nch 1r2s 27232 ln6 34hn kn4k7, capt3ne
4hntft4n, th2r2 1r2 11th4 74m2 c4ntre3526 6273gn7 l136 3n

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

Mr. M’Kenna,

Yourself, together with Robert and John Stewart, Captain Ovindon, 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 Armagh, Lurgan, Limagarvey, 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 Glasglough 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 be 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

* 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 1712. Charles Leslie had been educated at Inniskillen School, and was admitted a Fellow Commoner of the Dublin University in 1694, and he took out his degree of M.A. in Trinity. He entered into Holy Orders in 1690. 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.

† The modern Lieburn

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

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* 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 Carm, Co. Cavan, and Richardson of Summerhill, Co. Fermanagh. From his brother, Matthew French, junior, descend the families of Nixen, late of Nixon Lodge, Co. Cavan, and Swanzy of Avelingh, Co. Monaghan. Avelingh, having been in the Swanzy family since about 1569, was sold in September 1699. 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.

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van, seized the arms, and accoutrements, took Sir Gerard Irving a prisoner, and sent him as a prisoner Lord Blayney, perhaps at Monaghan; and Lord Blayney sent his aristocratic prisoner to Inniskillen. 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 oppose 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 the man and men who had stood by them, and at 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 James, and that his journey to Dublin was only for 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 sided the winning side. (See supra.)

The country gentry at the county meeting did solve 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 needed, so that the chief stress of raising troops was seed upon the town; and as the refugees from other counties swelled their numbers, they were able to see under the Governor's orders twelve companies

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* 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 landlord 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 1631, 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 28th of August, 1636, Mary, the elder daughter and heiress 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 1610, 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 Totternham, 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 vote 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 173 & 174]. 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 Ardgar or Carronagh, and along with the Manors of Drumconoe and Muylglass (acquired from Wm. Fowler on the 26th July, 1653) now belong to the Ely family. After the burning of Tully Castle, the family residence was fixed at Castle Hume, within four miles of Inniskillen.

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 erythes 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 press marauders who plundered the Protestants and stole their cattle. The stealing of cattle was a common practice in Ireland at the time, and cattle armed 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 1605. He was succeeded by his youngest son, Gustavus, third baronet. (See page 173, 1st vol. Ulster Index.)
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 in 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 Macdonald, 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 Macdonald; 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 decrepit men, labourers, ploughmen, tillers

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

But in regard Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander; John, Lord Viscount of Massareene; Robert, Lord Baron of Kingston, Sir Edward Skeffington, Esq., son to the Lord Viscount Massareene; Sir Robert Colville, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Sir John Agill, 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 engaged 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. WILL, TALBOT.
GRANARD. THO. NEWCOMEN.
LIMERICK. RICH. HAMILTON.
BELLEW. FRAN. FLOWDON.

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.

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* Robert Sanderson, eldest son of Colonel Robert Sanderson, who died in 1669, having served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus, and settled at Lisle Sanderson. The castle was burnt by King James's troops under Galmoy, 1695. Robert was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander (son of James S. of Drumkeen), who married his own cousin, Mabella, daughter of Wm. Sanderson, Westmeath (third son of James of Drumkeen). Whence, the late well-known Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Sanderson, D.L., M.P. for North Armagh, whose memory a statute was erected in the year 1910, in the town of Ballyshannon, 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.I., the Waterfoot, Co Fermanagh), part of the manor of Druminshin; 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].

ESCAPE OF SIR GERARD IRVING.

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 Neean 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 30 acres.

Lessees for years—One having 73 acres, two having 40 acres jointly, one having 60 acres, six having 20 acres each, 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 “Druminshin” 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 Killeades. 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 Beckfield (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 1861, 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 Dobbins.

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* 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, is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corps</th>
<th>Captain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lurg Infantry</td>
<td>G. Irwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enniskilleners</td>
<td>W. Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattlebridge Infantry</td>
<td>J. Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balleck Infantry</td>
<td>Sir J. Caldwell, Bt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurg True Blue Infantry</td>
<td>H. Archdall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colebrooke Cavalry</td>
<td>P. Brooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettigoa Infantry</td>
<td>J. Aitkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisbellaw Infantry</td>
<td>J. Watkiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowtherstown Cavalry</td>
<td>G. D'Arcy Irwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magheraboy True Blue Infantry</td>
<td>H. Archdall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermanagh Infantry</td>
<td>Lord Viscount Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magheracross and Killeekey Infantry</td>
<td>G. Lenadrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermanagh Infantry</td>
<td>Lord Viscount Corry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lismacken Cavalry</td>
<td>B. T. Balfour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 muskeeters 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

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*Lundy Declives Sligo.

With the garrison thus reinforced at Ballyshannon, were 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 been destroyed by Sir James Caldwell for his notion on the northern side against an incursion Connaught, a second was now demolished, and 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. Her guard under Captain William Smith, Captain King, and Lieutenant Toby Mulloy, was placed the residence of Lieutenant Walter Johnston,* at her, to watch the ford of the Erne at that point; her detachment of two companies was sent to and under command of Captain Francis Gore and in Edward Wood; and yet another at Killybega the Rapparees in subjection, so that considerable skill was displayed in improving their position.
HISTORY OF ENNISKILLEN. [1688

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 Churchhill, 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 Kinla, across the present Derrygannonley 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 towns men, 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 Raphin. Thomas Lloyd married Margaret Cole, daughter of Sir John Cole, Bart., and died in 1689, at the early age of 53, without issue. He was succeeded by his brother, Richard Lloyd, who married Mary Guy, an heiress of Jamaica. Richard's son was Guy Lloyd, of Croghan, and Bylaugh Hall, Norfolk; and married a Miss Coppin, and was followed by his son Richard, Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia, who married a Miss Jocks, of Bawseywell Hall, Norfolk, and died in 1817, and was succeeded by his son Guy Lloyd, who married a Miss Birkham, and died in 1844. The same name was continued in his son Guy Lloyd, who married Miss Cann, daughter of John Stephenson Cann, of Wramplington 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 1806, and was succeeded by his brother, John Merrick Lloyd, present owner of Croghan. One member of the Burton family (Waterfoot) was married to a sister of Col. Thos. Lloyd.
army, and by means of his horse soldiers and
sons had arrived at Belturbet, taking Dean Dixie's
be on his way. So the men of Cavan only stayed
e days at Inniskillen, sufficiently long to get re-
reed after the fatigue of this part of their journey,
proceeded to set out for Derry. Governor
milton, feeling disgusted at their cowardice, and
ning to save his supplies, insisted on their taking
wives and children with them, as if left behind
would be turned out of town. This order had
effect, for most of the foot-soldiers had wives
children, and, being unable to take their families
them, remained in town; and these three or four
panies swelled the Inniskillen forces, while the
were allowed to proceed to Londonderry.
At last we are near the clash of arms.
omite and Jacobite are to meet hand to hand,
the men of Inniskillen are to have their first
with the enemy. For Galmoy is marching on
, regarded by many as a “frontier garrison
Dublin,” and the residence of Abraham
* and it will be Enniskillen to the rescue!

eman's house, while 15 of them violated his young daughter before
her face and expiring, and three of them when she was dead.
name was as much execrated as dreaded.
following story of Galmoy is told in Burton's rare History of the
of Ireland—"At Omea he took two men, on pretence of their havinc
arms for their own defence; they were father and son. He first
the son to hang his father, and carry his head on a pole through
by crying "This is the head of a traitor;" and then the young man
was hanged."
I wonder that people dreaded such a man!

raham Creighton, High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1654, and member of
ent for the County in 1660, was son of John Creighton and Mary Irvine
Creighton family. Abraham married Mary, daughter of Bishop James
ode, and died in 1705, leaving two sons, (1) Captain James Creighton,
3 In 1702, who by his wife, Hester Willoughby, had (1) John of Cavan,
unmarried, and 2 Mary, 3 Sidney, Mrs. Froles; and II, David
son, who was the gallant defender of Crom Castle during the second
he a captain in his father's regiment till 1665, finally reaching the rank
the 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, 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 pattentee, Michael Balfour, junior, commonly called the Lait Mountwhanny (not the Michael Balfour, Lord Burie of Lismaskie), and it formed the manor house of the Manor of Crom.

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

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

† The names of those Irish tenants on the estate of the year 1629, are given by Hill as: Patrick O'Terne, Edmund hoy McMahown, Owen reagh McTengart, Cahill McGuire, Donell McTeigart, Patrick McGuire, Donagh Arman, Donagh McGuire, Ross McGuire, Art McGuire, Owen McDoanoghe, Brian McGuire, Patrick McGuire, Patrick McCafferty, Cormock McCafferty, Owen McGuire, Donagh McAneny, Tiege O'Tanumille, Kvoher McGuire, Rowde McGuire, Knogher Mcbryan, and James McGwire; and it is stated that the most suitable places to plant then were the towlands of Lettergreen, Sra, Dromgoole, Dromsacricke, Cornevan, Mullichan and Gorleagh, Killesharve, and Port and Berrbeghe.
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 11th October, 1689.
† This Major Gustavus Hamilton, afterwards created Viscount Boyne, is not to be confounded with Colonel Gustavus Hamilton the Governor of Inniskillen.

Londonderry, 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 enlisted or not enlisted, that can or will fight for their Country, and Religion against Popery, shall appear on the fittest Ground near Clady-ford, Lifford, and Long Cassiway [Causeway] as shall be nearest to their several 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.


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

received until Major-General Kirke arrived, except its sons took from the enemy. They did not use the rejected musket barrels of Derry, however, 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*; 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: "If the correspondence was concluded on, that all messages that credit was to be given to by either party were to give that token, which if they could 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 both men and women pass to and from Derry, whereby we had a constant correspondence with them that time, but after that they would suffer no one to go into the city, whereby our correspondence was in a manner wholly cut off.

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

* Lifford was known in those days as Liffer (or Ballyduff). On the 31st January, 1661, the town and adjoining estate were granted to Sir Richard Ward, Knight, and the charter of Lifford bears date 31st February, 1662. Richard rendered service to the government during the rebellion of O'Neill: a proprietor of Lifford in 1689, Mr. Hugh Hamel, raised a regiment in his name for the defence of Derry, and his name occurs more than once in the annals Manuscripta 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

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* The Proportion of Bensongh (Pluntos) of 3,900 acres was first held by Sir Francis Wiltoughby, 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 24th August, 1665. On the 1st July, 1670, he had a regrant of four Proportions—Bens, 3,000 acres; Bensongh, 3,000 acres, and two smaller ones, and 1,440 acres in the barony of Omagh, forming a great estate. The lands were erected into three several manors, to be called Stoy, Tuckett, and Arleston; with a market every Tuesday at Trellick in the manor of Stoy, and a fair on the 3rd May; a market every Saturday at the town of Tuckett, and a fair on 15th 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 Barbon 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 Thomas Lloyd of Croghan (or Croghman) who married Margaret (widow of John Burdett, Dean of Clogher), sixth child of Sir John Cole of Newlands, Co. Dublin, Bart., who had been Member for Fermangh in 1660, father of Sir Michael Cole of the Revolutionary period, and grandson of Capt. Sir Wm. Cole Knight, "captains and owner of the Castle of Enniskillen in Ireland heretofore 1680."
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 Tonystick 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 ascent and the winding course along the of the Battery hill to where it would descend to Fort Lodge) to pass the Pound.

Captain Wm. Gabbett,* a leading local citizen, Provost in 1823, conceived the idea of utilizing stones that faced or lined the outside of the Fort to construct the new roadway. Many he thought such a conception was sacrilegious, but the stones hallowed by the memory of their art of the Revolution. But Captain Gabbett was an of great local influence, being connected with Cole family, and preferring to be practical, he Loyed men to pull down the stone face of the and transport the stones to the new roadway w., and thus was the roadway of a portion of 1-street (now Belmore-street) and of Forthill-street constructed.

It is difficult to realize in these days what the fur of making of that roadway involved, as the came from behind the Gaol overflooding the lying land, crossed the Great Road to Dublin, made a bay for itself in what we now call the Green. The water tapped the foot of Camomile it ran close to the orchard (afterwards occupied 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, 1710, only brother of the Right Hon. John, created Baron Mountflorence 1760; grandson of John Cole, Esq., who was son of Sir Michael Cole, of the Gin, who died in London on 11th February, 1710.

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

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* Probably Captain Edward Jackson, of County Sligo.

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

† This was the manor of Newporton or Drumkeen, near Ballinaclard, which originally belonged to Sir Henry Folliot, created Baron Folliot, of Ballyshannon, in 1619. The title became extinct on the death of his grandson, the third Lord Folliot, in 1718. There were 1,500 acres originally in the manor grant of May 16, 1615, but they were increased by purchase from Shane Macpatrik McGowen, gent., of two tates (500 acres); from Francis Gosson, 2 tates; and by an exchange with Sir Thomas Barton he got five tates, and surrendered only two. Lord Folliot demised the whole manor of Newporton and Grange of Killerne to Sir William Cole and Sir Robert King for his Folliot's use during his life, and after his death for the use of Lady Anne Folliot, 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 beleaguered 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 nimbly and with great courage. Indeed, it was never the poor men in Derry that kept it, but the mighty God of Jacob, whom be praise for ever and ever.

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

The same Armagh MSS. quoted tells of the doings this Major Noble,* of Lisnaskea. Speaking of the son 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, cau’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 Glascrummond, Lisnaskea, are an old Fermanagh family. His 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, expecting whom see the chapter on Enniskillen School, in the succeeding name of this History. James, the son of Major Noble of Derry fame, became High Sheriff in 1735, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Henry Munroe Noble, of Glascrummond, and rector of Clongill, Co. Meath. He was succeeded by his second son, Rev. Robert Noble of Glascrummond, born in 1796, whose second son, William Henry, major-general in the Royal Artillery, born in 1826, succeeded him. He died recently, in 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Shirley Newcome. His second son is Captain Vere D'Oyly Noble, of the 36th Inniskillings, who rejoined his regiment, and served during the Great War. Mr. Archibald Noble, of a junior branch, at present occupies Glascrummond.
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.

Punnar 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—

**The lands on this Proportion deemed most**

*The town of Belturbet formed part of the manor of Deraghish, 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 1,500 acres for £3 yearly, of the manor of Laytrim between Newtownbutler and Clones. He had been the laird of Pettaro in Fife County. This manor included the lands of—*

- Kilbody
- Legmacaffrey
- Mulladuff
- Aghirouiskiebeg
- Aghirouiskiemore
- Clonelly
- Laytrim
- Kircorma
- Clonky
- Lissadork

- Killybrocke
- Gortcannon
- Aghoteigheigh
- Mullaghmoygan
- Edenebourne
- Lurgaby
- Ennquinilen
- Drumbrochios
- Aghaenheinchbeg
- Aghahenhanichmore
- Dromrallagh

The lands in Lough Erne: the Island of Colooe: and the Island of Kaleneber in Lough Erne.
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

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* The wearing of this uniform gave the name of the "Grey Inniskillen;" 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, 1874–75.
vengeance on the rector of Kiliskeery. 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 Armbr, Archdeacon of Connor, and was father of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Castle Hume, whose will, dated 9th July, 1797, was proved 1799. By Mary his wife, youngest daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson, 1st Earl of Gosford, had two sons—Hugh, his successor, and one daughter, Mary Millcent. The eldest son,

Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Blessingbourne, married Maria Dolores Pilk, of Malaga, Spain, and died 1819, leaving an only son,

Hugh Ralph Sererin Montgomery, of Blessingbourne, who married 1815, Maria Philippa, daughter of Philip Emmanuel de Pellenberg, of Hofwyl, Bern, Switzerland, and by her, (who died 1845,) left at his decease, 1844, a son and heir, the present Hugh de Pellenberg Montgomery, Esq., of Blessingbourne, Pivenetown.

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

The Blessingbourne estate was purchased on the 26th April, 1792, by Mr. Margaret Armbr, afterwards of Castlecoole, from Lord Ferrar for £1,000; and by his will on the 5th May, 1798, he bequeathed the estate to his nephew, Hugh Montgomery, of Derrygownell, (grandson of the Hugh Montgomery of Derrygownell 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 1,000 acres, and other lands, "created the Manor of Dunbar." Sir John Dunbar was Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1615 and again in 1631. He built a church at Derrygownell, the walls of which are still standing, and over the door is a carved stone tablet dated 1627, with armorial bearing and the motto—Virtus necavit, Rex luso. 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 cases from Monaghan about the 4th June, and the combined army consisting of six regiments of foot, or regiments of dragoons, and two regiments of horse proceeded towards Inniskillen. The Inniskillen went out to meet him, when the Duke of Berwick retired, and, on his way back burnt Rev. A Hamilton's house to the ground, with any other houses belonging to him and his tenants on the lands and about, saying that "if they had got himself they would have made him meat for the hawks."

A 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.

isms, and the further inscription: "Here lie the bodies of Richard Dunbar and Hugh Montgomery, Esqs. Richard died January 6th, 1666. Hugh died September 26th, 1742, aged 71. This Hugh Montgomery is the ancestor of Montgomery of Blessingbourne, Co. Tyrone, and Archdale of Castle Archdale, Fermanagh, in one or other of whose possession all the lands mentioned the above mentioned grant were till 1858. In Burke's History of the Montgomerys, vol. 3, p. 169 (under Archdale) Sir John Dunbar is described as Knight-baronet, of Dunbar, in the County of Fermanagh, by grant from King James 1, anno 1615, 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 Derrygownell, who wedded—daughter of — Weldon, Esq., and was succeeded by his only son, Richard Dunbar, Esq., of Derrygownell, who espoused Katherine Lady Hamilton and had 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 1795. 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 Enerly, Esq., of Bawnboy, and left issue. Mr. Enerly's residence, known as Ballyconnell House, was in after years occupied by Surgeon-General Sam. R. Roe, C.B., and Colonel E. A. Roe, the latter of whom still survives.

BATTLE OF KILMACORMICK.

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

There are different accounts as to what occurred (4) by Rev. Andrew Hamilton, who was not present at who probably presented the Governor's version; 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 this time to Killybegs.

† An ancestor of Mr. J. A. Frith, Lawmakilla, 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 Mc'Carinck (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

* Captain-Lieutenant Samuel Forth, of Wolfeley's Regiment of Horse, was
son of Colonel Sir H. Forth, a royalist cavalry 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 Inniskillen, 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 Aughrin. A commission in Brigadier Wolfeley's regiment was
given to him by the Duke of Schomberg (see illustration). His eldest
son, Captain Samuel Forth, was elected sovereign of Longford for 16 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
£36,000 a year, a quantity of which he lent to the debts of the Prince
of Wales, and his brothers, and never received it back.

His eldest son was His Honour Frederick L. A. Forth, of the 5th foot
(now 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders), and 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who
had a distinguished career as a Lieutenant-Governor, and in other high
appointments, and his younger brother, S. B. 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, Mrs. Wilson, died in Enniskillen about the year 1868.

THE BURNING OF CASTLECOOLE.

It was during the Battle of Kilmacormick that Sir John 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"—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 a rising ground beyond the old-fashioned pump-

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The castle was named Castle Atkinson after the name of its founder, Captain Roger Atkinson, who is first noticed as having been in command of a fort at "Loughfoyle." On the 22nd Jan. 1661 he obtained a patent of the castle of Coole, 1,200 acres, and in 1670 the castle upon this "small proportion" was described as a strong stone house, with three flanks, and a strong bawn about it 60 feet square. Capt. Atkinson became a burgess of the newly-incorporated town of Enniskillen, in 1670, and in 1674 became Member of Parliament for the borough.

On the 22nd April, 1660, Roger Atkinson sold the lands for £1,600 to Arthur Cameron of Shannock. The lands, by ordnance survey, really ran to 4,575 acres waste, or equal to 4,762 Irish acres.

John Corry, a Belfast merchant, purchased this property in 1669, and obtained a patent from Charles II. in 1669, but a second house to replace the original castle, was built in 1705, which was destroyed by fire in 1777, and then this the present beautiful house seems 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 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 townsfolk 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:—

WHERAS 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 several 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, but Inquiring into ye merits of this gentleman It appears to us yt he gave no assistance to the Garrison of Inniskillen, that in the town of Inniskillen he Publicly declared he hoped to see all those hanged that took 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 town, and most of us officers in his late Majesties service of glorious Memory, doe certify that the said James Corry was very Industrious and Deligent in Raising 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 Troop of Horse and foot company, and mounted and arm'd many of them at his own expense, and furnished ye with Ammunition, and experienced officers to exercise ye; that by his Encouragement
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 Tiffin, Governor Hamilton, and Foot;
Captain Thomas Price (of the Inniskilling Horse), and 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 dragoons, a thousand muskets to raise more foot, 30 barrels of powder in addition to 30 barrels already received from the Bonaventure, with bullet match, eight small cannon, and a few hand-glares.

COMMISSION OF THE INNISKILLING FORCES.

The following is an extract from King William's grant authorising the establishment of the Londonderry and Inniskillen forces on the regular army. (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 take them into our pay and entertainment, we do hereby make this Our establishment of the said forces, to commence in the 1st day of January, 1689-90, in the first year of our reign.

INNISKILLING FORCES.

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<td>A regiment of horse, of 12 troops</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two regiments of dragoons, of eight troops each</td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three regiments of foot of thirteen companies each</td>
<td>2,781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 6,511

LONDONDERRY FORCES.

Two regiments of foot of thirteen companies each, 1,834 22,290 6 8

Total: 182,448

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 the enemy as 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 Drumguillagh, 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'Carty 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'Carty was the third son of Viscount Muskerry, the first Earl of Clanmarty, 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 readmitted 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, 2nd edition, 1849.

General M'Carty 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'Carty fined it £5,000, and demolished the walls, which were never rebuilt. 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'Carty 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 outdistancing 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 Moyarts, 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 1794.

† 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 Maxwell's and Grants on the Scottish border James VI., of Scotland and I., of England bannished the Grants to Ulster because he suspected that they favoured the English interest. There was a tax imposed on Cumberland for transporting them of 808 £9s. 6d., and they were transported at three different times. The Grants 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 chilly summer's day.
Have passed and gone since James took flight
From Derry walls away.
Gone is the band who closed that gate
Against that wily foe.
But here till Death's remote date
Their spirits o'er shall glow.

The Nicholas Archdale here referred to was the elder son of Hugh Montgomery (of Derrygonnely) who assumed the name of Archdale on his marriage with Angel, daughter of William Archdale. Nicholas Archdale became High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1733 and succeeded Sir Gustavus Hume as member for Fermanagh in 1734, 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 Enniskillen on Thursday, the 1st of August, an inventory was taken of their losses and prisoners. Marvellous to relate, the losses of the Enniskilleners 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 mulanx, and a news sheet of the period gives their names as:

.colonel M'Carthy's regiment.

Major John Rooth
Captain Barry Oze (dead)
Lieut. Patrick Rivers
Lieut. Thomas Hogan
Lieut. Walter O'Brien
Lieut. Daniel M'Carthy

lord clare's regiment.

Major Marany
Captain Lawleigh
Captain Jo. Carroll
Captain Connor
Captain Edward Lacy
Captain Stephen Harrold
Lieut. Darby Callaghan

Lieutenant Cusack
Ensign M'Carthy
Ensign Patrick Lavallin
Ensign Michael Mullaney
Ensign Jo. Lawless
Ensign Gravalick

Lieut. Piercy Lacy
Lieut. Jo. Sampson
Lieut. T. Kennedy (dead)
Ensign James Stretch
Ensign Maur. Rawleigh
Ensign Macnamara

colonel John burke's regiment and lord bophin's.

Captain Francis Bourke
Captain Patrick French
Captain John Blake
Captain Brown
Lieut. Jo. Kelly
Lieut. James Badkin
Lieut. John Blake

Lient. John Bourke
Lient. Chris. Finch
Ensign MacDonnell
Ensign Stephen Lynch
Ensign Nicholas French
Ensign Peter Merrick
Adjutant Denis Madden

colonel Daniel O'Brian's regiment (and clare's dragoons.)

Captain Macnamara
Captain Murtagh O'Brien

Capt. Nich. Archdeacon
Quarter Master Habire

lieutenant John Lacy

lady 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 Inniskillen, 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 1839) and the family of Coolus, this branch retaining the final letter s in the name.

THO. LLOYD.

of Croghan, Co. Roscommon, known as Mr. "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 Inniskillet; and one of them Walter, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant during the end of the 12th century. The family hold property at the corner of Eden street, and Townhall street. See page 402.

W. SMITH.

Lieutenant, of Cleenish, Inniskillin.

MORGAN HART.

Morgan Hart who signed as seventh on the list, was also of the Roscommon branch of the family referred to above.

ALEX. ACHSON.

of Toneyague, parish of Cleenish, and served as High Sheriff in 1753. 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 547).

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 Belurbet.

ICHABOD SKELTON.

ancestor of the Skeltons of Donagh, near Lisnaakea.

HEN. HOWEL.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

THOMAS 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 designs 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 Inniskillen during the
JOHN LOWDER—continued.

sieved (as the will of his father,
William Lawder, of Drumaleague.
Co. Leitrim, dated 3rd 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 Lowdendale,
Ballinasloe, Co. Leitrim.

WILLIAM KITTE.

The last of the Kettle family died
in Enniskillen about 1660.

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

A Mr. Birney, one of three
brothers from Scotland settled
near Magheraveley, of whom a
representative is Mr. Noble Birney,
of Lisnaskea.

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, 1692.

JO. RIDER.

Captain in the local forces.

CHRISTOPHER CARLETON.

Of Tulymargle, Moone. This
family is now represented by
Mr. Carleton L'Estrange, of Co.
Sligo. See page 358.

JA. DEVITT.

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 Fermanagh
Militia in 1742, who married Anne, daugh-
ter of John Cross, of Darlan, 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 New-
town, 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 1835.

THO. ROSCROW

of Gortdonagh, a prominent Enniskillen

CHARLES MacPAYDEN.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.
of Gannon, Magheraboy.

POVEY HOOKES.
Likely so named after Sir Edward Povey, one of the Council of War of 1642.

FRANCIS ALDRICH.
Quarter-Master in Brigadier Wolsley's regiment of horse.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Ensign in Colonel Creighton's regiment of horse.

WILLIAM PARSONS.

AMBROSE BEDEL.

TOBY MULLOY.
of Knocknicoor, Co. Roscommon.
Lieutenant in the Dragoons.

H. HUGHES.

ROBERT VAUGHAN.
probably relative of Major Owen Vaughan, Carrowmore, Co. Mayo.

JASON HAZARD.
nephew of Jason Hassard, near, of Mullymesker and Carne. For particulars of family see pages 318.

MALCOLME CATHCART.
was the son of Gabriel Cathcart and Anna, daughter of Archbishop Hamilton, of Monac. Malcolm married Mary, daughter of Sir James Caghwell. It was Anna Cathcart, sister of Captain Malcolm, who was married in 1667 to Joseph Haire, and from whom the family of Haire of Glassdrummond, Castleblair, is descended. Hence Miss Anna Haire, who was married to Mr. King, solicitor, Bunniskillen, 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 Bunniskillen. Ludovic, Robert, and Hugh Cathcart; Anna wife of Andrew Crawford, and Elizabeth and Jane Cathcart.

ROBERT ROBISON.
Probably a member of the old family of Robisons, which held freehold for centuries in Mullahy, near Bunniskillen.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.
of Derrybrusk, Captain of the Horse.

MARK 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 Corrard, son of James King, who acquired property in Bunniskillen from Michael Cole. This John King was father of James King of Gola, who presented a communion plate to Derryvullen Church in 1737.

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 Newtownbutler 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, Dene family.

JA. EWART.
This name still remains in the locality.

JO. BALLARD.
THOMAS YOUNG.

THOMAS SHORE.
Captain in the forces. Was churchwarden of the parish, and lived next door to White Hart Inn.

JOHN FULTON.
Captain in the Infantry.

GEORGE HART.
Probably brother or son of Major Thos. Hart, of Ballinspor, Co. Sligo, also in the Inniiskilling forces.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

THOMAS LETURNEL.
A prominent citizen, who lived at Little Drumclay, who died in 1768, left one son and six daughters. 1. Alice Byrne, of Dublin, and died 30th May, 1755, leaving a son Allen. 2. Mary, married 1st Michael Bullock, of Lisnamoyle, County Fermanagh, and 2nd Thomas Crowe. 3. Susanna, married 1st James Armstrong. 3. Elizabeth, married Sylvester Murtagh. 4. Anne, married 1st James Hudson, and 2nd Edward McDowell. 5. Sarah, married 1st Philip Ward, and 2nd Nathaniel Corry. 6. Jane, married July, 1711, Jonathan Chambers.

JA. LUCY.

FRANCIS ELLIS.

HERCULES ELLIS.
A Hercules Ellis, the same name as the foregoing, sat on the Fermanagh Grand Jury about 1750, was most probably descendant of the signator. Mr. Nicholas Ellis, of Lonaroe, about one mile from Clones, agent for the property (including the town of Clones) of Sir Thomas Lenard, Bart., of Benhu, 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 1688.

JO. HALL.

JOHN CORRY.
of Castletown, became member of Parliament for Enniskillen in 1703, in place of Sir Michael Cole.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
of Agghanuce, Co. Fermanagh.

JO. NEPER.

JAMES CORRY.
of Carrickmacrea, near Castletown.

THEO. BURY.

JOHN SHERIFFE.

GEORGE CORRY.
Lieutenant in Colonel Creighton's regiment of foot. Believed to have been a cousin of Capt. Corry, of Castletown.

WILLIAM ROSS.
A family of this name belonged to the Parish Church.

SAMUEL FORTH.
See pages 542-43.

JAMES CATHCART.
Son of Malcolm Cathcart.

MATTHEW YOUNG.

EDWARD COSBYE.
of Cobystown, Blimey.

HU. GALBRAITH.
probably of the Galbraith family of which one was land agent to Bishop Spottiswoode.

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 (i) Canon Delap, of Lisford (a) Mr. Delap, of Monnelan County Donegal, and (b) Delap of Monasterboyce. Nos. (i) and (b) 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 Straubing, 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 Inniskillen, now represented by Mr. Ball of Drumcullion.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

JO. SMITH.
This name appears in the list of townsmen of 168—

William Bronning
Robert Clarke
Hill or Coernick
Allan Cuthbert
Jo. Smith

Signatures of some of those who signed the Address—WILLIAM BRONNING 1683; ROBERT CLARKE, 1683; WILL. McCORMICK, 1678; ALLAN CATH-CART, 1685; JA. EWART, Provost 1685; and PAUL DANE, 1684.


[Face]
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 signify and declare, that the bearer hereof, Andrew Hamilton, clerk, Rector of Kilkeery, 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 Inniskillen this 6th day of August, 1689.

Gustavus Hamilton, Governor.


"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 Parliament, and reports and addresses back to the Throne again; fincely 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 Landy 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 ATTAINDEES.

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 Boorman [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 Carrickmacasker; Staraghan as Strataraghan; Drumgonne as Drumgoon; Lagnelagalgren as Legnakillygreen, &c.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abercromby John</td>
<td>Gentleman</td>
<td>Drumcro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aghineleck James</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bellaghinleck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiuohir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong Daniel</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Chive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barston William</td>
<td>Gentleman</td>
<td>Boe Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfore Charles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lisneaskea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfore William</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Adam</td>
<td>Gentleman</td>
<td>Carrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty John</td>
<td>Ardeveny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty* Rowland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingham Charles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crevenish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lissanaskea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bochanan George</td>
<td>Esquire</td>
<td>Enniskilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booreman John</td>
<td>Gentleman</td>
<td>Coolebegg</td>
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* 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 personal.” (1) one half of the estate of Ballychooey, bought of the heir of the late Hugh Chanway, 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 burning of Enniskilling in June last, &c. This will was witnessed by Wilm, Rosscrew and Thomas Rosscrow, both of Enniskilling and Charles Hamilton of Belcoo.

Who succeeded to the tannery is not certain, but there was a deed of 18th Aug., 1746, mentioning a bargain and sale by Roger Murphy of Enniskilling, tanner, John Drumond, of Clargagh, Co. Fermanagh, and Walter Butler of Little Thomas Court, Dublin, demising a tenement known as Nordis’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 152 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 Tallymargie or Markethill family, had a tannery in Enniskillen, as well as landed property in Magherahoy. Christopher married Martha Irvine, who was aunt of the late Rev. Gorges Irvine, rector of Castleheyney, and of his sister Martha Irvine, who became Mrs. Callan and at the present time resides at Roster. Christopher Hamilton (who had a younger brother George) was father of the late Mr. Harlitt 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.
Humphrey John Mounterfadagh, Gentleman
Humphrey Thomas Aghvvenhuie, Gentleman
Humphrey* William Drumdard
Johnson Robert Ginneyan
Johnston Alexander Mallaghoollogagh
Johnston Andrew Drumbeegan
Johnston Francis Derrycholagh
Johnston James Magherboy
Johnston Robert Aghanue
Johnston Walter Millick
Keer John Drumsellig, Gentleman
Leonard John Magwayersh, Gentleman
Lesley John Derryvoland Parish, Doctor
Little William Arduman, Gentleman
Little William Drumenagh
McCormack William Eniskilling
Maddison John Cloonygally
Magill Hugh Cornet
Meane John Captain
Merick Richard Gentleman
Moffett John Letterboy
Morton Edward
Mullaghboy
Montgomery Hugh Shadow
Montgomery Hugh Carrad
Montgomery Roible
Gortinadige
Pockridge Edward Rosserulbane
Robinson Henry
Rossgrave Thomas Gortodochoe
Ross Hugh Rosslagha [mph]
Rynd David Derroland
Shore Gabriel Esquire
Shore Thomas Maheryboy
Smith William Eniskilling
Smith William Clounish

* The Humphreys of Dromard and Clareview, near Aghalane, were one of the oldest families in the county. The Dromard 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 Viscount Humphreys, descendants of the late Dr. Humphreys, R.N., occupy Clareview at the present time. The Dromard house passed to the Archdale estate, and is now occupied by Mr. George Archdale. See chapter on Old Houses next volume.

† Edward Morton, attainted in 1669, the ancestor of the Mortons of Glasthule, near Aghalane. His great-grandson, Alfred, was the last of the family who lived at the old place, and he emigrated to Canada and died about 1700. A John Morton of this family was Lieutenant in the Crom Yeomanry in 1885, under Capt. Creighton. Mr. Morton's great-grandson is Gerald Morton Martin of Butteworth, Transkei, Canada, F.G. Box.
CAPTURE OF SLIGO AND BOYLE.

Colonel Sarsfield did not remain long at Sligo after leaving Bundrowes. Col. Tiffin 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