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THE HISTORY

OF THE

TWO ULSTER MANORS

OF

FINAGH,

IN THE COUNTY OF TYRONE,

AND

COOLE, OTHERWISE MANOR ATKINSON,

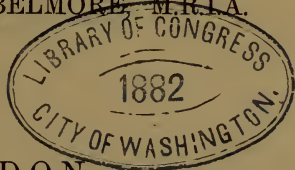
IN THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH,

AND OF

THEIR OWNERS.

BY

THE EARL OF BELMORE, M.P.



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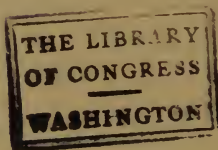
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## PREFACE.

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I DESIRE to say a few words as to the reasons which have induced me to publish this book.

Its primary object no doubt is to form a record of family documents. The want of such a record has been a source of trouble and expense to me.

Last year I had occasion, at the instance of my friend Dr. Reeves, the Dean of Armagh, who was making some researches into the topography of Fermanagh, to make a more systematic examination of my Fermanagh deeds than I had before done ; and it occurred to me that, in the absence of a County History, I might be able to compile from them a narrative which would not be devoid of interest, at least to a limited section of the public, especially at this time, when attention is so much directed to the Irish Land Question.

I have included a short account also of my Tyrone property, which is in strictness my ancestral estate. In this case the materials in my possession were much more limited than in that of the Fermanagh property. By a curious coincidence, just about the same time, my friend, the Rev. Dr. Dixon, applied to me for some topographical information connected with a townland called Curr, but formerly Achorrow and Corballintacken. Dr. Dixon had himself, some twenty years ago, written some papers, which were printed in a periodical (published at Derby), called the *Parish Magazine*, on the history of his own and the adjoining parish ; in which my Tyrone estate is mainly situate.

These papers have been placed at my disposal, and I have also to thank Dr. Dixon not only for affording me general

assistance, but also for allowing me to print what was relevant to my purpose in his notes, and from amongst the extracts which he had made from various public records. This will be found in the appendix. With the exception of a short extract from Pynnar's Survey, and the Plantation Map of 1609, I am, I think, indebted to him for all my information prior to 1672, excepting some matter in the appendix relating to Sir William Ussher, which I obtained from Sir Bernard Burke. Dr. Dixon has also compiled for me the list of denominations in the Great Proportion of Finagh, etc.; (App. K.), with their equivalents.

The Dean of Armagh has rendered me invaluable assistance, not only by his advice and in other ways which will be obvious to the reader, but also by undertaking the formidable task of deciphering, copying, and translating, or making abstracts of, several ancient documents engrossed in "court hand," which I could not even read; and by compiling the list of denominations in the manor of Coole with their equivalents (App. R.)

I am in a lesser degree indebted for assistance to the Lord Primate of All Ireland\* (for a correct version of the Beresford Ghost story); to Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms; to Thomas French, esq., Assistant Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin; to the Rev. A. E. Auchinlech, of Car Colston, Notts; and to the Ven. Charles Stack, D.D., Archdeacon of Clogher.

The main authorities which I have had occasion to refer to (beyond my own documents), are the Plantation maps of 1609; Harris's *Hibernica*, which includes Pynnar's Survey; Sir John Davies' Tracts; Harris's *Life of King William III.*; Bishop Mant's *History of the Church of Ireland*; Mr. Witherow's (Professor of Church History in Magee College, Londonderry) *Work on the Defence of Derry and Enniskillen, the Irish Lords and Commons' Journals, the Lists*

\* The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Marcus Gervais De la Poer Beresford, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, and Bishop of Clogher.

of Members of the House of Commons, lately presented to Parliament, the "Constitution" newspaper, and Hansard's Debates.

If some things which I have set down may appear trivial, I hope that it may be remembered how limited were my materials, for throwing light upon the characters or circumstances of many of those individuals about whom I have had to write.

As regards the legal documents which I have quoted, some, particularly of the earlier ones, have been given in full. Of the others, abstracts have been made, so, as far as lay in my power, to preserve the substance of them, whilst omitting unnecessary verbiage. In one case only, I think, (the Will of Mr. Galbraith Lowry) did I find an abstract ready to my hand, in the margin of the attested copy.

The older documents were engrossed in a hand, rather puzzling to a layman ; and although they are on the whole in very good preservation, some words have proved beyond my powers of deciphering.

For the sake of the reader, I have exercised a large discretion in pointing such documents. I have to some extent preserved the ancient spelling, but not very strictly. Some abbreviations of words, too, I have thought it better to write out in full, to avoid puzzling the reader, as they have puzzled me ; the more so as they are sometimes abbreviations of an obsolete form of spelling, *e.g.*, pte and ptes, mean part and parts.

Some authorities, including Dr. O'Donovan, have I understand fallen into the error of confounding the old half barony of Coole, county Fermanagh, with the modern barony of Coole, in the same county, in which is situate the Quarter Sessions town of Newtownbutler. The distinction between them, I have pointed out in Chapter VI, page 48.



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## E R R A T A.

- Page 1, lines 26 and 28, and elsewhere *for* "Tuckett," *read*  
 "Tuchett."  
 ,, 21, line 31, *for* "of a the dropsie," *read* "a dropsie."  
 ,, 38, ,, 10, ,, "Hardriss," *read* "Fardross."  
 ,, ,, ,, 14, ,, "Drumcor," *read* "Drumcar."  
 ,, 52, ,, 31, ,, "ecclesi," *read* "ecclesia."  
 ,, 53, ,, 5, ,, "hopitality," *read* "hospitality."  
 ,, 123, ,, 33, ,, "Hust," *read* "Hurst."  
 ,, 191, lines 24 and 25, *dele* "and succeeded to her sister's  
 estates in Longford, Fermanagh, and Dublin," and *vide*  
 page 250, line 12.  
 ,, 210, line 8, *for* "Grace's," *read* "graces."  
 ,, 230, ,, 17, ,, "Fardrop," *read* "Fardross."  
 ,, 291, ,, 32, ,, "rise," *read* "fall."  
 ,, 325, ,, 27, ,, "when," *read* "where."  
 ,, 352, ,, 48, ,, "there," *read* "their."  
 ,, 362, ,, 11, ,, "appeared me," *read* "appeared to me."  
 ,, 379, ,, 32, ,, "1728," *read* "1828."

### Pages 4-8 :—

In the list of denominations in Fynagh, insert a \* before Laraghlinzie, Coolesker, Anosnagh, Derryewran, Kiltname, Aghinagarrhy, Ramacran, Ballyntreany, and Cornacananon, and omit it before Garvaghy, Lissboye, Cavanriagh, Ramacowe, and Rarower, which latter appear not to be identical with the places I supposed. I understand (although I cannot myself identify them), that a \* should also be put before Tateanberan, Dromnamill, Lissara, Ruskaowye, Derreebreye, and Lisboiskackhurlin. Nahany is the old name of the modern townland of Annagh. The words rendered "of ffarmo<sup>re</sup>," on page 8, line 17, should be "or ffarmo<sup>rs</sup>," (or farmers).

\*\* Page 251, note to line 8 :—The "Mall," was, I am informed, the old name of Upper Sackville-street.

T. O.

Appendix U.—*Ardess Glebe.*

Page 364, line 21 :

The draft letter alluded to as missing, has been found since this page was in type. It is undated, and runs as follows :—

*Mr. Armar to Mr. Monck.*

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Had I known y<sup>t</sup> you had returned to Town I would have sooner troubled you with y<sup>e</sup> enclosed bill in full of one half year's rent due to y<sup>e</sup> Bish<sup>p</sup> of Clogher last Nov<sup>br</sup>. I am ashamed at y<sup>e</sup> delay, and would not have been guilty of it, but y<sup>t</sup> I hoped, for y<sup>r</sup> ease and my advantage, to have paid, as usual, my Fine for a renewal at y<sup>e</sup> same time : but as y<sup>t</sup> depends upon y<sup>e</sup> will of his Lordsh<sup>p</sup>, I will wait, with due submission to his determination ; and yet I confess an abatement of y<sup>e</sup> particular favour hitherto conferred upon me by his Lordsh<sup>p</sup>, would grieve me. It will look as if I had incurred his displeasure. I did not know that y<sup>e</sup> Inquisition was made till you was [were] pleased to inform me : Had I been summonsed, as I believe I ought to have been, I could have laid such proof before y<sup>e</sup> Jury, as I [paper torn] must have convinced them, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> present glebe, is at least ten p<sup>ts</sup> yearly lower in value than y<sup>e</sup> farm intended to be taken from me, and which I or my executors will lose during y<sup>e</sup> continuance of my lease, exclusive of y<sup>e</sup> probability y<sup>t</sup> succeeding Bishops may continue it in my Family. Perhaps y<sup>e</sup> Jury mean this when it is said y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> difference is very inconsiderable. But this is not all. What I feel most heavily, is y<sup>e</sup> giving up immediate possession, which will cost me two hundred pounds to be given to my improving Tenants, and whose treatment hurts me more than y<sup>e</sup> loss of y<sup>e</sup> Farm. The present Rector is comfortably and conveniently settled. Was [were] he not so, I should not be so averse from y<sup>e</sup> desired exchange as I am at present.—I honour y<sup>e</sup> Bishop for his attention to, and care of his Diocess, and therefore I will give his Lordship any security y<sup>t</sup> he will demand, y<sup>t</sup> I will give up y<sup>e</sup> possession at y<sup>e</sup> expiration of y<sup>e</sup> term granted to my Tenants, or sooner if I can bring them to a reasonable value. I have y<sup>e</sup> value of y<sup>e</sup> usual Fine in Mr Mitchell's House, which I would gladly and thankfully remove to yours. If you will not take it, be so good as to tell me if I may spend it, and to believe y<sup>t</sup> that I am D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> much obliged and obed<sup>t</sup> humble Servant.

The foregoing is written on the back of the following letter :—

*Mr. R. Hassard to Mr. Armar.*

4 May, 1770.

SIR,

The Bearer Con Keenan says he has taken a House and some Land at Tan House Water lately inhabited by W<sup>m</sup> Hutchison, and intends selling X waters: as he cannot be licensed without a certificate from the next Magistrate, he has prevailed on me to give you this trouble, and I dare not refuse him, for he is married to the Daughter of a Herd of mine, of whom I have a good opinion, and Keenan's father was many years tenant to me in Clenish Island I know little of the young man. He promises that there shall not be any cause of complaint against him, therefore if you have not any objection to his selling spirits, I beg leave to request the favor you may certifie for him, and you will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

RICHD. HASSARD.

The names of Con (Constantine) Keenan, and Hutchison, or Hutchinson, are still extant in the neighbourhood of Tan House Water, which is near Castle Coole, between Tullyharney and Tamlaght. The date of this letter seems to fix the place of the draft on the back of it, as second in the series of the correspondence about Ardess Glebe.



THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
TWO ULSTER MANORS OF FINAGH  
AND COOLE.

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PART I.

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CHAPTER I.

THE MANOR OF FINAGH, COUNTY TYRONE.

Its early history.—The Earl and Countess of Castlehaven.—Sir Pierce Crosby.—Sir William Ussher and John Ussher.—Hugh, Lord Glenawly, and his family.

THE first notice of the name of Finagh occurs in the Plantation map of 1609 (III. 17), where it appears as the name of one of the ancient districts, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1591), when Tyrone was divided into baronies, were comprised in the barony of Omagh.

For the purposes of the Plantation this barony, exclusive of the Church lands of Termonmaguirk, and a few townlands attached to the Fort of Omagh, was divided into three large proportions, Finagh, Brade, and Fintonagh, and five small proportions, Rarone, Edergoole Garvelagh, Claraghmore, and Cornabracken. (App. A).

At the Plantation, Finagh and Rarone were granted to Lord Audley\* and Elizabeth, his (second) wife, at a rent of £16 a year, and constituted the manor of Hely. Brade was granted to Sir Mervyn Tuckett, Lord Audley's eldest son. Fintonagh to his second son, Sir Ferdinando Tuckett. Garvelagh and Claraghmore to his son-in-law, Sir John

\* George Tuckett, eleventh Baron Audley, of Helaigh, in Staffordshire, married (1) Lucy, daughter of Sir John Mervyn, of Fonthill, Wilts, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, of Brooke, Rutlandshire, grandfather of first Earl of Gainsborough. The barony of Audley went into abeyance between the daughters of the eighteenth Lord in 1872. The Earldom of Castlehaven became extinct on the death of the fifth Earl in 1777. *Vide* Lodge's and Burke's peerages.

Davies, married to his daughter Eleanor; and Edergoole and Cornabracken to another son-in-law, Edward Blount esq., married to his daughter Anna. (App. B).

These grants were all made in 1611-12. In September, 1616, Lord Audley was raised to the Earldom of Castlehaven, in consideration of his military services in the Netherlands, France, and Ireland, and more particularly at the siege of Kinsale, where he was severely wounded. He enjoyed his new dignity however only for a few months, as he died early in the following year, near Drumquin county Tyrone. (App. C).

His widow, who was joint patentee of Finagh and Rarone, married in 1619 Sir Pierce Crosbie,\* (cupbearer). The conditions of the Plantation having been found not to have been complied with on this property, probably on the report of Nicholas Pynnar and his brother Commissioners (App. D), the Countess and Sir Pierce made a surrender and received a re-grant of the same in 1619. (App. E).

At an Inquisition held in Dungannon in 1631 (App. F) these lands were again found to be forfeited for the same reason, and were again surrendered and re-granted, this time to Sir P. Crosby alone, though the Countess his wife was still living. The rent was raised on the occasion of this grant to £32 (App. G).

Lastly, a grant of the same lands was made to Sir P. Crosby in 1637, upon the Commission of Defective Titles (App. H). It was, probably, on this occasion that the quit-rent of the manor of Finagh was raised to £43 15s., and 15s. for "four fairs and a market in the town of Ballynalla." These rents were added together and paid as for the manor, until they were extinguished last year (1880) by the Commissioners of Woods, for twenty-eight years' purchase. "Ballynalla" was, no doubt, a clerical error in the Quit-Rent Book in the Custom House in Dublin, for "Ballyculla," now probably Cooley, between Sixmilecross and Beragh. The fairs which are at present held at Sixmilecross take place on the 19th day of each month.

In this year (1637) Sir Pierce conveyed Finagh and Rarone to Sir William Ussher, and in the Civil Survey

\* Son of Patrick Crosby, esq., Queen's County, rewarded in Queen Elizabeth's reign for his loyalty and ability, by a grant of O'Morrrough's lands. Sir Pierce was a minor at his father's death. He served at Rochelle under the Duke of Buckingham. On his return, in 1629, his regiment was ordered to be placed on the Irish establishment by Charles I. He incurred the displeasure of Strafford, was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, and confined in the Fleet prison, but escaped beyond the seas, where he remained until Strafford's trial, when he appeared as a witness against him. He died without issue in 1646, having bequeathed all his estates to his cousins, Walter and David Crosby, sons of his uncle John.

*Lodge's Peerage*, 111, p. 326 (*S. Crosbie, Earl of Glandore*).



Report, connected with the Down Survey (1657) these lands, with several townlands in the small proportion of Edergoole (including Beagh, Letfern, Legacorry, and Moylagh,\* now part of my property), were reported to have been in the possession of Sir William Ussher, knt., Protestant, in the year 1641 (App. I).

In 1662, the Countess of Castlehaven was still living, having survived her second husband Sir Pierce Crosbye, deceased in 1646, and she and her nephew and heir apparent (Baptist third Viscount Camden) were declared innocent Protestants (*i.e.* not concerned in the Rebellion of 1641), and as such entitled to the lands originally granted to her ladyship, and asserted by her to have been in her possession at the date of the Rebellion, totally ignoring the conveyance to Sir W. Ussher in 1637 (*Decrees of Innocents, Roll vi., 51*). Sir William, however, retained possession of the property (*Deed of Conveyance penes me*).

In the Appendices (J and K), will be found an inquisition held at Koragh, in 1639, and a list of denominations. Also lists of the inhabitants of Termon M'Goork (Termonmaguirk), for the second Pole Money (Pole tax), and the Hearth Money Roll for A.D. 1666; an extract from the Subsidy Roll of 1663, showing who in the parish were liable for rent and stock; and a list of five persons in the baronies of Omagh and Strabane liable for tithes, and of tenants and rents of certain Church lands (App. L). Also a short history of the parish (App. M).

In 1672, John Ussher, who had succeeded his father Sir William, sold the property to Hugh Lord Glenawley.

Lord Glenawley was the son of Dr. Archibald Hamilton, consecrated Bishop of Killala in 1623, and Archbishop of Cashel in 1630. In the Rebellion of 1641, this prelate was obliged to fly for safety to Sweden, where he died at Stockholm in 1659. His second son, Hugh, who accompanied his father in his exile, obtained the title of Baron Lunge in Sweden, and on his return to this country was created Baron of Glenawley in Fermanagh, in 1660.

At an Inquisition held in Ballygawley 26th January 1628, the small proportion of Moyenner, originally granted to William Turvin esq., was found to be in the possession of Dr. Archibald Hamilton, who had forfeited his right by non-compliance with the Articles of the Plantation; but on surrender received a re-grant in 1629. At a later Inquisition held in Dungannon 17th June, 1661, Hugh Lord Hamilton was found to be in peaceable possession of the same, having succeeded his elder brother, Archibald who died unmarried.

\* I have only a head-rent out of Moylagh.

Lord Glenawley being thus possessed of the Manors of Fynagh and Moyenner, died between 1676 and 1678, leaving a son and two daughters, who after their brother's death became his coheireses. The elder, Arabella Susannah, married Sir John Magill, of the County Down; and the younger, Nicola Sophia, married in 1687 Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine. In 1695 these ladies divided their property. Fynagh, with some exceptions became the separate property of the elder, and Moyenner of the younger. The advowson of Termon was still held jointly. Having survived their husbands, these ladies were married secondly—Lady Magill to the Lord Viscount Dungannon, and Lady Beresford to Lieut.-General Richard Gorges, of Kilbrew, county Meath.

In 1705 Lord Dungannon and his wife sold Fynagh and their share of the advowson of Termon-Maguirk to my ancestor Robert Lowry, esq., of Aghenis.

The following is an Abstract of the Conveyance from Mr. John Ussher:—

On the 3rd day of February, 24th Charles II., 1672, John Ussher of the City of Dublin esq., assigned to the Rt. Honble. Hugh, Lord Baron of Glanawly, for the sum of £3,400, all that the Mannor of Fynagh, and Court Leete and view of Frankpledge thereof, with all that belongs to view of Frankpledge, and a court in nature of a Court Baron usually kept within the said Mannor, &c., with all the townes and proportions of lands by the generall survey of all lands within the County of Tyrone, now or lately called the greate proportion of Fynagh, and the advowson of the Rectory and church of Termonmaguirk, and also all the towns, villages, hamlets, ballyboes, sessioghies, &c., of—

Laraghlinsie, alias Derrieviagh, alias Derrievagh.	Ateniskidossagh.
Namoyle, alias Nameda.	*Radargan.
Moylebegge.	Aughneyappall.
Moylemore.	Killthonalta.
Nahanydoone.	Nassenoga.
Derrchrien, alias Derrychrieigh.	Loegga.
Anaghdarragh.	Buntvisse.
Menesboghe.	Leabiskeaileaghe.
Derrybeir, alias Derryseir.	Mullaghmickgaggin.
Cavan.	Armaghbriegge.
*Eskermore.	Cloghernaghduffe.
Droymneent.	Garvithstohye.
Lismoniteryillagan.	Meenaghdoobie.
Anaghmicknime.	*Barlah.
	Breandrom.

\* These names are either the modern ones, or are sufficiently like them, to be recognizable.

- Listoine.  
 Knockainaboll.  
 Knockaneivaghane.  
 \*Garvagh.  
 Cluainanoraramé.  
 Knocknashemer.  
 Livigarriagh.  
 Knokannasheade.  
 Cenamadwalie.  
 Sheanmullagh.  
 Carricknastogg.  
 Coolesker.  
 Knokeytonvas.  
 Tarnemachagh.  
 Tateanberan, alias Derrybrogés.  
 Derrybraghleiske.  
 Knockadwell.  
 Tullaghtabron.  
 Benaghawna.  
 Rassada.  
 Beaghdowe.  
 \*Banchran.  
 Rodday.  
 Seyfine.  
 Dreyrane.  
 Rasnabeortagh.  
 Knocknanarragh.  
 Anosnagh, alias Ossnagh.  
 Goroosnagh.  
 Knockgeilgeagh.  
 Cavenehossnie.  
 Ardlochra.  
 \*Derryowgre, alias Derryowre.  
 Lismore.  
 Droymore.  
 Gowland.  
 Garvagh.  
 Derryewran.  
 Knocknahony.  
 Aghanskeagh.  
 Stranagrey.  
 Clomonrra, alias Clemore.  
 Anaghaneighboy.  
 Lisnaganonagh.  
 Lorganardi.  
 Lisnamraher.  
 Cavanmore.  
 Gorsliawe.  
 Kiltname, alias Kilthome.  
 Sramore.  
 Dromgawe, alias Dromgoisse,  
 alias Dromgan.  
 Knockigowill.  
 Knockachossane.  
 Deloynme.  
 Carricknagappoll.  
 Aghafadda.  
 Lisrandmaghboy.  
 Killrian.  
 †Ballyculla.  
 Lisilima.  
 Listulla.  
 Sramore.  
 Aghinagarrhy, alias Aghnagar-  
 tie, alias Aghnagerrha.  
 Knocknedomaye.  
 Keeranbane.  
 Meenebreake.  
 Teanyanalt.  
 Meenahalle.  
 \*Tullyneale, alias Tullyoneale,  
 alias Carragh.  
 \*Lishinkon.  
 Lisawaddy.  
 Altatotan.  
 \*Ballyhallaghan.  
 Aghaclaaghe.  
 Shemnollagh.  
 Cornegnowe.  
 \*Ballykeile.  
 Mullankeanan.  
 Ramacran, alias Ramarcan,  
 alias Ramacawe.  
 Knocknaneinfn.  
 Sranasenkeagh.  
 Knocknaskologe.  
 Knockindomoche.  
 Dromemalloy.  
 Garvagh.  
 Gowlan.  
 Talleneglogge.  
 Knocknahorny.

\* These names are either the modern ones, or are sufficiently like them to be recognizable. Tullyneale is a subdenomination of Sixmilecross, formerly called Koragh.

† The modern name is Cooley.

Shrainagan.	Monenamuckie.
Tawnaghmolley.	Lauley.
*Brackagh, alias Amrackagh.	Tongergerbegg.
Teignill.	Neahawishbeaga.
Seygollan.	Algrome.
Dromnamill.	Corraghbracke.
Carrathane.	Attanabony.
Eskerimuldowne.	Esganagnowe.
Clare.	Shranagrey.
Lisnaseedy.	Liscahill.
Knaghleame.	*Aghanaglea.
Knocknageiroge.	Drosheny, alias Donisheny.
Ballyntreany, alias Ballyntreana.	*Cavanrevagh, alias Cavariagh.
Knocknаноisse.	Carrarody.
Knockacoyle.	Cluanilsboggan.
Shrasorloboye.	*Glaninny.
Knockavenisin.	*Tonregeoghe, alias Gortfin.
Reland.	Legatukanie.
Gorttry.	Altneneagh.
Gortnakessagh.	*Dromlester, alias Dromlaster.
Lorgangemoe.	Seskanurna.
Lorgameangonagh.	Artaghomogagh.
Loryamore.	Alyanagh.
*Cloghfine, alias Cloghanie.	Esvanacroaty.
Lisnonine.	Anaghnadamoye.
Dowrakingtonie.	Cullelagh, alias Cuillagh.
Knockarrboye.	Cuillaghbegg.
Magharreboye.	Cuillaghloghie.
Mollaghnemanus.	Annaghadauwe.
Knocknaskologe.	Anaghnaslatoye.
Daucloghe.	Annaghnagolpaghe.
Killmacweenie.	Anaghnakirke.
Knockadowley.	Straunurnie.
Shrabreake.	Pollarnakellydowey.
Knockangorme.	Sragarrawe.
Radowed, alias Radawaid.	Srakelle.
Knockacarnanie.	Aghvollahe, and Bumnoishgball.

And also all that proportion of lands by the general survey of all lands within the said county of Tyrone aforesaid, now or lately called the little proportion of Rarone, and also all towns villages hamlets balliboes sessioghues of lands parcels of lands tenements and hereditaments of—

*Dowgerie.	Knocknahorny.
Rosse.	Shenn Inish.

\* These names are either the modern ones, or are sufficiently like them to be recognizable.

Knockavorin.	Knockachappull.
Downallame.	Meyrnevenie.
Shemnallaghe.	Nacamebana.
Sranaglacka.	Knockanery.
Knocknebun.	Knockantentie.
*Rasnolly (? Renelly), alias	Aghnakeeragh.
Nasircлася.	Anaghskeangh.
Lemania.	*Killodrone, alias Killadrowe.
Cornacreagh.	Knockanewaghan.
Tullyheerin, alias Rarone.	Tullyaneasla.
Lislagh, alias Lisloist.	Knocknost.
Knockabackame.	Lisgarwa.
Anaghaneighboy.	Knocknamoulest.
Tullyantempany.	Camerocine.
Coraneerey.	Knocknaloghie.
Eotraan.	Ruskaowye, alias Raskawa.
Lissagoway.	Tawnaghnendressoge.
Tryansmealagh.	Moybribinowine.
Knockamuckley.	Desert.
Anaghnamraher.	Nekoeloga.
Lissara, alias Lissearne.	Nehinriny.
Gortyrencha.	Cavanaduffe.
Lissnagatte.	Carranaghbane.
Knockachoyne.	Carrickduffe.
Knockagailgarnie.	Crewodaragan.
Redane.	Knockamensin.
Fferamsegart.	Knockanaboghill.
*Lissboye.	Derreebreye, alias Derren- choughy.
Cavanagholcaire.	Cavanahenimurry.
Gortaghcaire.	Attemanusylasse.
Knockachoyne.	Anaghagh.
Keanduffe.	Meenawilter.
Aghaseda.	Urbalshenny.
Knock Ideragreny.	Knockarado.
*Drumdoffe.	Anaghduffe m'hurmy.
†*Corballintackin, alias Agha- rone.	Meelaghselogaghe.
Achorr.	Knocknegortane, alias Knock- negurrulane.
Cavancorra.	Killineene.
Rarellan.	Cavanagarvaine.
Tully Iderdagh.	Nahany.
Eskeeraneenagh.	Knocknaskeagh.
Bewollteggie.	

\* These names are either the modern ones, or are sufficiently like them to be recognizable.

† Corballintackin does not appear in the Ordnance map, but Curr does, and it is conjectured that Curr is a corruption of the first syllable of the word. The next word Acorr certainly represents the modern townland of Curr, or part of it. Ballintackin was an ancient name of the district, in that part of the parish, as shown on the map of 1609.



Mullagheirnarry.	*Rarower.
Knockantharnaine.	Lisnahanna.
Eskor.	Boreaklagh.
Kinsoghtan.	Cornacananon.
Gortvaghie.	Lisnakolly.
Knockaroydy.	Dulbunduffe.
Urbalaghody.	Shenmollagh.
*Cavanriagh.	Sranaseadoge.
Gortnakessagh.	Branarr.
Tyrwonye alias Tyrynehorrowe.	Lisboiskackhurlin.
*Ramacowe alias Ramacone.	Knockorboy.
Dulbembegg.	Dowernagh.
Dulbemmore.	Mullassageally and
Knocknaclohie.	Knockeydowell.

And all the lands &c., lately in the tenure or occupation of the said Sir William Ussher knight, or his tenants of ffarmo<sup>†</sup> esteemed two third parts of the touns &c., of Racassan alias Lischoppaine, and also all waifes, strays within the premises or any part thereof, all and singular within said premises, and situate lying and being in the precinct or Barony of Omagh in the County of Tyrone (with the various appurtenances set forth at length, including "as well sweet as salt woods,") to the use of the said Hugh Lord Baron of Glanawly and his heirs and assigns for ever. John Ussher appointed his loving friends Andrew Linsie of Springtoun and Wm. Moore of Garry both in the said county, to be his true and lawful attorney and attornies, in this behalf to enter into peaceable possession of the premises, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and peaceable possession livery and seizin to make and deliver, to the said Hugh Lord Baron of Glanawly.

This is signed by John Ussher and witnessed by ? Hn Smilgan, John Hamilton, Godwin Swift, Pat. Hamilton, ? Het. Roorke and Ja. Bellings.

A memorandum is endorsed that on the fourth day of March, 1672, livery and seizin and possession of the within mentioned lands and premises was given to Lord Glanawly by Wm. Moore, esq., by virtue of the within letter of

attorney in present of John Younge and ? Forlay <sup>marke</sup> + Reak, <sub>his</sub>  
Allan Moore, Henry ? Emette, John ? Drumond, George Moncrieffe, and Charles Young.

I have taken the list of denominations from the original

\* These names are either the modern ones, or are sufficiently like them to be recognizable.

† Sic in orig.

deed of feoffment, dated 3rd February, 1672-3. By far the greater number are obsolete, and I think forgotten. Some few are those in the map No. III., 17, of the escheated lands in Ulster, of 1609.

Evidently the copyist wrote them phonetically, and is not always consistent in his spelling. Sixmilecross, the modern name of a village on the estate, I can only trace back to 1695. It was anciently called Koragh, or as given in the list Carragh, the *alias* of Tullyneale, which still survives as the name of a hill above the village.

Shortly before selling the manor, Mr. John Ussher appears to have given a fee-farm grant of a large townland now called Roscavey, to Mr. James Galbraith gentleman, at a rent of £10 a year late Irish currency. Mr. Galbraith a descendant of the lessee still holds it. A few years ago it was put into the Landed Estates Court but withdrawn. From the sale rental it appears that the then rent was £732 12s. 2d., or deducting head rent £9 4s. 8d., and tithe-rentcharge £36 7s. 6d., £687 net; whilst the tenement valuation was £561, and the acreage 1,128A. 2R. 26P. The owner held part of it, and there were besides fifty-six principal holders. The following is the description of the tenure taken from the sale rental.

#### TENURE.

By indenture, dated 9th July, 1672, made between John Usher, of the city of Dublin esquire of the one part, and James Galbraith of Roscavey in the county of Tyrone gentleman, of the other part, the said John Usher granted unto the said James Galbraith, all that one balliboe or townland, commonly called or known by the name of Roscavey, situate lying and being within the proportion of land called the Ballybotagh of Ballylarkin [Ballintackin], together with all the arable land meadows pasture commons feedings bogs mountains woods underwoods loughs lakes rivers rivulets buildings edifices commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, except free liberty to the said John Usher, his heirs or assigns, of fishing, fowling, hunting, hawking, as also eyries of hawks and falcons. To hold the said premises unto the said James Galbraith his heirs and assigns for ever, by what name or names soever they be called reputed or known, with their and every of their appurtenances, with all bounds mears and other advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining, in as full large and ample a manner to all intents and purposes, as ever the said premises were at any time theretofore held and enjoyed by Hugh Galbraith deceased, father unto the said James Galbraith, to be holden of the said John Usher, his heirs and assigns, as of his manor of Ballylarkin [Ballintackin] aforesaid, by fealty and the articles and covenants thereafter mentioned,

subject to the yearly rent of £10 payable at the chief mansion-house of the manor aforesaid, in the hall of the said house, at the feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel and Easter by even and equal portions. Said indenture contains a covenant by the said James Galbraith his heirs and assigns, to do suit and service at the courts-leet and courts-baron of the said John Usher, to be holden for the manor of Ballylarkin [Ballintackin], and that he should not commence actions and suits against any of the tenants within the said manor out of the said courts, unless it appeared that the value of that which they purposed to sue for amounted to 40s. or more.

I am not aware where the "chief mansion house of the manor" was situated. There is no trace of it.

An indenture leading to the uses of a fine dated 26th June 1695, between Sir John Magill bart. of Gillhall in the county of Down, and Arabella Susanna Lady Magill his wife of the first part; Sir Tristram Beresford bart. of Coleraine in the county of Londonderry, and Nicola Sophia, Lady Beresford his wife, of the second part; and Robert King of the city of Dublin, gent., of the third part; recites that the said Arabella Susanna and Nicola Sophia were seized in fee as copartners, and that Sir John Magill and Sir Tristram Beresford were seized in right of their wives of the manor of Finagh *alias* Sixmilecross in the barony of Omagh; and of the manor of Moynde *alias* Ballygawley in the barony of Clogher; and also of courts-leet and courts-baron, view of frank-pledge and all that to view of frank-pledge doth appertaine, escheats of chattels felons waifs and fugitives, and all and singular fairs markets rights jurisdictions privileges and franchises to the said manors respectively belonging and in anywise appertaining; and also of and in the several lands of Martry Artenmulloghy Crevenagh Killindry and Tullyvannan in the barony of Dungannon; the said Arabella Susanna and Nicola Sophia being sisters and coheirs of William late Lord Baron of Glenawly, who was son and heir of Hugh late Lord Baron of Glenawly. It then recites that it had been agreed to divide the lands &c.; and that Sir John Magill and his wife were to have the manor of Finagh, with all its royalties and appurtenances, excepting out of it Upper and Lower Cloghfin Ballykeele Aghnagar and Eskermore, and that Sir Tristram and Lady Beresford were to take for their share the excepted lands of the manor of Finagh, together with the manor of Moynde *alias* Ballygawley, and the lands in the barony of Dungannon. The two first parties were to present to the advowson of Termonmaguirk alternately, drawing lots for the first turn.



This deed bears the autographs—Jo. Magill; Arabella Susanna Magill; T. Beresford; Nicola Sophia Beresford; and Robert King: it has an additional interest in the circumstance of Lady Beresford being the heroine of the celebrated Beresford ghost story, the scene of which is laid at Gillhall, county Down.\* She was the ancestress of the Marquis of Waterford, who at the time of the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, was still patron of a moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk; although as he has informed me, she left the rest of the property away from the Beresford family, overlooking the advowson, to (as I believe) her second husband Lieut.-General Gorges.

An indenture dated 30th June, 1697 between Sir Tristram Beresford of the one part, and James Corry of Castle-coole, esq., of the other part, recites that Nicola Sophia Hamilton *alias* Beresford, wife of Sir Tristram had at his special request conveyed to Audley Mervyn esq., her right and title and interest in a mortgage of £2,440 which she had upon the estate of Hugh Mervyn of Nawle esq., which was part of her own estate and fortune. And that whereas by a former settlement he (Sir Tristram) had settled £100 a year upon her, to be paid to her during her coverture as pinmoney; to secure this he gives to James Corry esq. an annuity of £160 payable out of the Ballygawley estate, the lands in Finagh excepted from the manor, and the Dungannon lands, out of which to pay £160 to Lady Beresford if she should insist upon having it. James Corry has a power of distraint. After the rentcharge has been satisfied, the lands to be held to the trusts of a settlement between Sir Tristram and Lady Beresford and others, concerning these lands.

Sir John Magill having died, his widow appears to have remarried after a very short interval with the Lord Viscount Dungannon. Her marriage settlement (which is in my possession), is dated 30th April, 1700. It is between the Honorable Arabella Susannah widow of Sir John Magill Knight and Baronet of the first part, and the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Baron of Howth, Blaney Townley, Esq., of Acclare in the county of Louth, and Robert King of the city of Dublin, of the other part. It recites that the said Arabella Susannah was seized in fee, and during the term of her natural life in possession, of one rentcharge or annuity of £700 to be yearly issuing out of certain (mentioned) lands in the county of Down; and that Sir John Magill, by his will dated 13th June, 1698, and by a

\* *Vide* App. N.

codicil dated 17th January, 1699 (1700), had devised to the said Arabella Susannah, all his furniture, household stuff, his mansion house of Gillhall, and demesne thereto belonging for her life; and likewise unto her absolute use, all his jewels, rings, apparel, and table plate; and that sometime after he had died, whereby she became possessed of the same; and that she was seised in fee of the Manor of Fynagh otherwise Sixmilecross, and of a moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, except Upper Cloghfin, Lower Cloghfin, Ballykeele, Aghnegar, and Eskermore; and also of a moiety of the presentation to the advowson of Drummully in the county of Fermanagh; and of a moiety of the towns or tates called Barnehill and Killypay alias Lillypadin and the island of Inchgraffin, county Fermanagh: further, that a marriage was about to be solemnized between the said Arabella Susannah and Marcus Lord Viscount Dungannon, and that it was agreed with the consent of Lord Dungannon testified by his subscribing the deed as a witness, that Lady Magill should convey the premises to the above-named persons, in trust to permit her to enjoy the rents, but reserving to her power to make leases or fee-farms, or to sell or mortgage the same, or dispose of them by will; and that she therefore conveys them to trustees reserving to herself these powers.

Then follows:—

“The SCHEDULE to which the annexed Deed refers:—

- One piece of dimond pendance.
- One crosseal.
- One paire of earrings.
- One dimond ruby pearl necklace.
- One yard and a little more of oriental perl.
- Two lockets and a little picture.
- Two gold meddalls and two of silver.
- One gold spoone.
- Two porringers.
- One silver looking glass.
- Two powder boxes.
- Two patch boxes.
- Two brushes.
- Two salvers.
- One pair of candlesticks and a pair of snuffers.
- One bason.
- One pincushion.
- Three pair and a half of candlesticks.
- Three pair and a half more of candlesticks.
- Three salvers.
- One bason.

Two tumblers.  
 One tankard.  
 Four porringers.  
 One tumbling cup.  
 One serpentine tankard with a silver lid double guilt.  
 A little silver trunk.  
 Two pair of skonces.  
 Thirteen forkes.  
 Thirteen spoones and a bigg one.  
 Twelve knives.  
 Four salts.  
 One chaffing dish and a pluming pan.  
 Two silver dishes.  
 One guilt gold and silver dish.  
 Three guilt spoons."

This deed is signed by Lady Magill in presence of

"Mary Howth.  
 "Dungannon.  
 "Robt. Ross."

and by Blaney Townley in presence of

"Saml. Martin.  
 "Thos. Cooke."

Sir John Magill was the predecessor of the present Earl of Clanwilliam, into whose family the Gillhall property came by a marriage.

On the 22nd March following 1700-1 Lady Dungannon and her trustees mortgaged the lands to Mr. Joseph Damer, of Dublin, for seven years, for £4,000 at 8 per cent. per annum; but £2,000 might be repaid on the 24th March, 1702.

On the 27th January following, Mr. Damer made a re-demise by way of lease, to Lord Dungannon, of the said premises for the yearly rent of £320, together with certain premises in the county Down given as collateral security, viz., the low-water corn-mill of Loughbrickland, the lands of Kilcommurry, Ballindrummin, Sharrade and the Mill, and Ballynemurry.

On the 30th January, 1705-6, Lord and Lady Dungannon, Lord Howth, Blaney Townley and Robert King, granted a lease for a year of the manor of Fynagh, and of a moiety of the presentation of Termonmaguirk, to Robert Lowry, of Aghenis, county Tyrone, the grandfather of the first Earl of Belmore, my own great grandfather. This manor (excepting the before-mentioned exceptions), or, more strictly speaking the greater part of it (for I believe two or three

townlands have been sold), has consequently been in the possession of my family for a century and three-quarters: one of Robert Lowry's sons,\* his grandson,† great grandson,‡ great great grandson,§ and great great great grandson,|| have at some time of their lives represented the county of Tyrone in the House of Commons; one of them, the late Right Hon. Henry Corry for more than forty-seven years uninterruptedly. He was I believe, at the time of his death in 1873, the father of the House.

The lease for a year was in accordance with the statute for converting uses into possession, followed by a re-lease dated the next day (31st January, 1705-6). This document recites Lady Dungannon's marriage settlement and the mortgage to Damer; also a further loan of £500, for security for which, the said lands had been conveyed to him, as also the lands of Knockbarrow in the county Down, and that Lord and Lady Dungannon had further borrowed a sum of £350 secured by judgments; and being minded to pay off the same, had agreed to sell Fynagh, and their moiety of the presentation to the advowson, to Robert Lowry for £115, he paying off the charges, and saving Lord and Lady Dungannon harmless; all the remaining lands are to be held by Lord and Lady Dungannon freed from the incumbrances, and the bonds or deeds are to be cancelled. £5,500 was the sum to be paid to Mr. Damer, £115 to Lord and Lady Dungannon.

This conveyance or re-lease is signed—

“Dungannon.  
 “Arabella Susannah Dungannon.  
 “Howth.  
 “Blaney Townley.  
 “Robert King.”

The witnesses to the signature of Lord Howth are “Wm. Taylor, and Geo. Hamill,” and to those of Lord and Lady Dungannon, “Geo. Hamill, Robt. Hassard, and Wm. Barry.”

This deed bears an endorsement whereby Lord and Lady Dungannon acknowledge to have received from Robert Lowry, full satisfaction and payment of and for the within mentioned sums of £500 and £350, secured to be paid to Damer by the recited deeds of mortgage, made for securing by deed of mortgage £500; and by the within mentioned

\* Galbraith Lowry (Corry). † Armar Lowry Corry (Earl Belmore).  
 ‡ Somerset Lowry Corry, Viscount Corry. § The Rt. Hon. Henry Corry.  
 || Lt.-Col. Hon. Henry Corry.



bonds and judgment, entered into by the said Lord, and the Lady Beresford, to Damer for securing £350; by Robert Lowry having paid off the said sums to Damer, together with all interest, and having procured sufficient discharges "to us" (them) for the same from Damer, and having delivered up "to us" (them) the securities, and got satisfaction entered on record of judgment of [two sums of] £700 and £700; and they also acknowledge to have received the sum of £115, from which they release Robert Lowry and his heirs.

Signed 7th February, 1705.

"Dungannon.

"Arabella Susannah Dungannon."

In presence of

"John Hamilton.

"Robert Hassard.

"Robert Ross."

Between the date of the deed and of the endorsement, *i.e.* on 2nd February, 1705, Lord and Lady Dungannon and Mr. Damer assigned all arrears of rent since 1703, to Robert Lowry. On the 4th February 1705, a deed was made between Joseph Damer of the first part; Thomas Bell of the city of Dublin, esq., and James Martin of the same, merchant, executors of the will of Andrew Smith of the same, merchant of the second part; and Oliver M'Causland of Rush, county Tyrone, esq., and Robert Lowry of Aghenis of the third part. It recites Lord and Lady Dungannon's mortgage for £4,000, and says that one sum of £2,000 (part of the £4,000) belonged to Damer, and that the other sum of £2,000 belonged to the executors of Smith. It also recites the loans of £500 and £350; the latter secured by two judgments against Lord Dungannon and the Right Hon. the Lady Beresford; and that £437 is due to Damer as interest on several loans; and to the executors £300. It recites the particulars of the agreement with Robert Lowry for paying off the loans, and paying the further sum of £115; and that M'Causland and Lowry have paid off £500 and £350, and given a bond to pay £437 10s. 6d. on the 1st August next, being interest and cash due to Damer, and have given a bond to Bell and Martin to secure their £300 with interest. It is declared that the mortgage for £4,000 shall still affect the manor, &c., but that M'Causland and Lowry may pay to Damer either £500 or £1,000 on account thereof in one

and each (several) payment, and to the executors £1,000 in one and each (separate) payment, on giving three months notice.

On the 26th June 1706, Damer, Bell, and Martin made an assignment of the mortgage to one Mr. Keas, junior of Aghenis. A lease for a year from Damer to Keas is dated June 25th. Here the record of these transactions ends. I cannot ascertain whether Mr. Keas was or was not a trustee for Mr. Lowry. A half-sister of his married a Mr. "Keys," which was possibly only a variation of the spelling of the same name, and Mr. Keas junior may quite possibly have been Mr. Lowry's connexion.

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## CHAPTER II.

JAMES, JOHN, AND ROBERT LOWRY, SEN., 1665 to 1729.

Their families.—Purchases of land.—Robert Lowry's acquisition of the Manor of Finagh.—His will.

HAVING traced the history of Fynagh from the Plantation of Ulster to the year 1705-6, when it came into possession of my family, this will be a convenient point for stating the previous history of the family. The first member of it concerning whom I have any authentic record, or indeed anything beyond mere tradition, was James Lowry who died intestate. In the year 1665, letters of administration were granted to his eldest son and heir John Lowry. James is described as of Ballynagorry, co. Tyrone. I have heard that there is a townland of that name in the neighbourhood of Strabane. This is all that I positively know about him. The tradition is, that he was a younger son of the family of Laurie of Maxwellton, Dumfries, in Scotland. His son John had two wives; the first was Mary Buchanan, by whom he had two sons, viz.—Robert, the purchaser of Fynagh; and John, who appears at one time to have lived in the county Louth, to have married Mary daughter of Henry Townley, esq., of Aclare, co. Louth, widow of a Mr. Foulkes, and to have died about 1698 without issue. His widow married thirdly James Somerville, esq.

John Lowry senior had also four daughters by his first marriage, viz. :—

1. Catherine,     *m.* Samuel Perry esq. of Moyloughmore, co. Tyrone.
2. Anna,             *m.* Robert M'Clintock esq., of Castrues, co. Donegal.

3. Rebecca, *m.* Wm. Moore, of Drumond co. Tyrone  
esq.  
4. Jane, *m.* John M'Clintock of Trintagh co.  
Donegal esq.

John Lowry married secondly Jane, daughter of Sir Hugh Hamilton, of Ballyfatton co. Tyrone, by whom he had William, who died unmarried in India, and three daughters, viz. :

1. *m.* Fras. Perry, of Tattyreagh esq.
2. *m.* ——— Keys of Cavancor co. Donegal esq.
3. *m.* Archibald Woods of Trinsallagh, co. Donegal esq.

He is said to have been present at the siege of Derry, with his second wife, who died there. Probably he was an elderly man then ; one of the civilians driven to take refuge in the town, as his name does not appear in any of the lists of officers. His name, however, does appear amongst those of persons attainted by King James' Parliament in 1689.\*

The only document in my possession relating to him is a lease for a year or conveyance dated 26th February 1694, by a Mr. Peirson of St. James Middlesex, to John Lowry of Atherdee† (now Ardee) county Louth, of the lands of Drummin county Armagh containing 45 acres, then in the occupation of Mr. Patrick Savage. On the following day 27th February 1694, a release of Drummin containing 45 acres, which had belonged to the late Arthur, Earl of Anglesey (a predecessor of Viscount Valentia), whose debts exceeded his personal estate by £5,000, was executed for the consideration of £32 10s. It had been sold by the Countess to Peirson, on the 23rd October, 1691. This townland appears to have remained in the family just over 100 years. On the occasion of a fine and recovery of the estate being suffered in Michaelmas term 1795, after my grandfather came of age, the parties being Armar Viscount Belmore, and the Hon. Somerset Lowry Corry, his eldest son and heir, and Mr. David Babington (a solicitor in Dublin). Lord Belmore and Mr. Corry acknowledged the premises "to be the right of David Babington, as those which the said David Babington had the gift of them." In resettling the estate, Drummin was left at the absolute disposal of Lord Belmore, most likely with a view to its sale.

Mr. John Lowry probably did not long survive this purchase. His eldest son, Robert, married Anne Sinclair of Holyhill county Tyrone, whose mother had been a Miss

\* As John Lowry, Tyrone.

† It is just possible that this conveyance was made to John Lowry's son, John, who died without issue,

Galbraith. This marriage, I think, took place in or about 1698, for in the year 1699 begins a series of entries by Mr. Lowry in an old Bible\* of his wife's (published during the Commonwealth), of the days and hours and birthplaces of his children, together with entries of the deaths of such of them as died young. This series was continued by his third son Galbraith, whose own marriage is entered, as is also that, by himself, of my great grandfather with Lady Margaret Butler, in 1771.

In 1692 Robert Lowry, John Lowry's eldest son, who was one of the Commissioners of escheated lands in Tyrone and Armagh, and who appears to have resided at Caledon in the county Tyrone, took a lease for thirty-one years (if the lessor's title should so long continue) from George and John Warburton of the city of Dublin, of the lands of Killygivin and Tullynecalgan, in the barony of Dungannon, to commence from 1st May, 1693. He was to pay £6 a year rent for the first ten years, £8 for the second ten years, and £12 for the remainder of the term.

In 1697, however, he was enabled to purchase this property.

A lease for a year, dated, 24th June, 1697, was followed the next day by a release, which recites an indenture, dated 16th April, 1685, between Robert Parkhurst one of the executors of Sir Robert Parkhurst knight deceased, surviving executor of Sir Robert Parkhurst knight deceased, who was surviving executor of Alderman Robert Parkhurst deceased of the one part; and George and John Warburton of the other; and further amongst other things that Sir Robert Parkhurst was indebted to the said George and John in the sum of £570; and, likewise, was indebted to some others in divers sums of money, to whom the said George and John are bound together with the said Robert Parkhurst as his security; and it likewise recites that Bryan M'Henry, Oge O'Neill, and Phelim O'Neile afterwards Sir Phelim O'Neile, and Robert Hovenden, did on 26th April 1633 acknowledge before the mayor and constables of the town of Drogheda, a statute staple for payment of £2,000 to the said Alderman Parkhurst &c., and was actually put in possession of the lands of Killygivin *alias* Killygivilly, and Tullynecolpin *alias* Tully, and was then in possession of them at certain value, at which they were extended to the said Robert Parkhurst for the speedier payment of the £570; and for other considerations mentioned in the said deed, sold to the said George and John

\* App. O.



Warburton amongst other things, the towns of Killygivin and Tullynecolgan with their appurtenances, which were so delivered to him in execution &c; to hold the same during all such interest as he had in them, by virtue of which George and John entered into possession of the premises; and further that Henry Hovenden son and heir of Robert Hovenden one of the cognizors of the said estate, to whom the fee and inheritance of the said land belonged, by deed of lease dated 28th February, and of release dated 1st March 1693 between himself and Stephen Ludlow, for the consideration therein mentioned, granted Killygivin and Tullynecolpin to Stephen Ludlow and his heirs; and that whereas Ludlow's name was only mentioned in trust for the Warburtons, the indenture witnesseth that George and John Warburton and Stephen Ludlow for the consideration of £100 did grant the lands to Robert Lowry, to hold the same for ever.

On the 29th March, 1700, Robert Lowry obtained a lease for a year, and on the 30th March a release from John Hamilton of Caledon esq., for the consideration of £450, of the townland of Aghenis near Caledon, together with about eight acres in Loughmacnab. To this was attached liberty for Robert Lowry and his undertenants to cut turf on the turf bog of Ballyboy being a sessiagh of Aghenis, to be spent on the land, and also of grazing on the said bog, and on the turf bog joining to the townland of Dromess in the parish of Aghaloo barony of Dungannon, excepting out of the grant the royalties and the two bogs themselves, except the right of cutting turf on the one, and grazing on both; but granting all houses woods underwoods &c. Mr. Lowry and his tenants were to do suit and service at the manor court of Caledon, and to grind their corn at and pay mulcture to the mill there, provided there was sufficient water &c.; and he was also to pay £3 18s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. either directly to the Crown, or at his option through Mr. Hamilton. This is signed by John Hamilton, in presence of David M'Clenahan John Gamble Robert Maxwell Hugh Brown.

Upon this townland Mr. Lowry and his son Galbraith, and his grandson Armar had their seat, until the latter succeeded his mother at Castlecoole in 1779. It was intended that my grandfather, the son of Armar, should have lived there after his marriage, but his father's death rendered this arrangement unnecessary. The house fell into decay, and became the abode of a colony of beggars, until Aghenis was sold in 1852 to Lord Caledon's trustees.

Melbury, where Mr. Robert Lowry the younger resided, was in Loughmacnab, in which townland it would appear, by his will, that he had a larger interest than his father had possessed.

The Caledon estate remained in the Hamilton family until it came into possession of Miss Hamilton who married the Earl of Cork and Orrery. It was sold towards the end of the century to the ancestor of the present Earl of Caledon, having been it is said, previously offered to Sir James Stronge's ancestor for £70,000, and to Lord Belmore for £90,000. It must now be an estate producing a large rental.

From the small beginning with Killygivin, Robert Lowry the elder accumulated a great landed estate. Land was cheap in those days, but rapidly rising in value as things settled down after the Revolution; and it was well worth while to buy with borrowed money. His purchase of the manor of Finagh I have already noticed. This alone contained a good many thousand statute acres. At some time or other the head rent of the townland of Moylagh was acquired, either by himself or his son Galbraith. This is now paid to me by Major Perry M'Clintock, of Seskarore.

This townland had on 17th December, 1684, under the name of Mullagh, been assigned by Mr. George Mervyn of Maynooth county Kildare, to a Mr. James Delap, of Mullagh for £83, and a head rent of £8 sterling, royalties being reserved. Mr. Mervyn was, I believe, a successor in title of Sir William Ussher. Moylagh is of considerable acreage, and is not in Finagh.

In 1710 Mr. Lowry purchased out the tenant of Doogary, which paid head-rent to Fynagh. This townland, situate near Omagh and in the diocese of Derry, (all the manor except Doogary, Camowan and Lisboy being in Armagh diocese,) was, on the 1st of November 1698 the subject of a deed between William Robertson of Duggery and Patrick Hamilton of Termontomungan. It recites that Sir William Ussher had by deed of feofment dated 14th October 1662, sold to Robertson the lands of Duggery estimated at sixty acres, for £20, reserving a rent of £3 13s. 4*d.* (payable as to the manor of Fynagh).

On the 25th July, 1710 a lease for a year registered by memorial, (which must have been followed by a release,) conveys Hamilton's interest to Robert Lowry, in whom the head-rent was now vested; the purchase money was £100—just five times what Hamilton had given for it less than twelve years before.

On the 3rd of July, 1724 Henry Mervyn, esq. of Trillick assigned to Robert Lowry for £1,560 and a rent of £2 yearly, the townlands of Legacorry, Beagh, and Letfern. These are in the manor of Tuckett. The head-rent is no longer paid. But under the name of mulcture there is a sum of £7 paid for something outside Finagh, to A. Stuart esq., although I do not quite know for what.

As much as Mr. Lowry possessed of Fynagh, (with the exception of Achorrow and Corballintackin, which are supposed to be represented by the modern townland of Curr of the Ordnance map, and to have been sold by a mistake to be hereafter alluded to; and Killadroy, which had been omitted from the entail,) together with Doogary, Legacorry, Beagh, and Letfern, are still in my possession. Mr. Lowry settled Fynagh on his eldest surviving (but originally his second) son Robert, on the occasion of his first marriage with Miss Katherine Dopping, daughter of the Dean of Clonmacnois. But he had also acquired an even larger estate than Fynagh. On 3rd November 1713 Mr. Lowry purchased Tattemoney from a Mr. Reid for £556, and a further sum of £165 to Charity Drynely. (This appears to have been Mervyn property.) On the 7th June 1722, Margaret, Richard, and Mary Hill conveyed Recarson to him for £190. On the 26th June, 1728 he purchased from Mr. Rowley, Camderry and other lands for £1,025 6s. He had also other townlands of which I cannot give the particulars. Amongst others his son Robert conveyed to him a townland called Cornebracken, but this may have been purchased in trust.

His will was dated 1729, and he must have died shortly afterwards (as his son Galbraith says), at home (Aghenis) of a the dropsie. He disposed of his property in the following manner:—

#### EXTRACTS FROM WILL of ROBERT LOWRY, dated 1729.

The manor of Sixmilecross having been settled at the marriage of his eldest son Robert with Katherine Dopping, he leaves him only a legacy of £20.

He bequeathed in trust to his son-in-law Daniel Eccles, and to Alexander M'Clintock as executors, the town and lands of (Aghenis) Ballyboy, and about eight acres in the townland of Loughmacnab, Killygivan, Tullyancolgan, Lissaaggan, Kiladery, Legacorry, Beagh, Letterfearne, Arvallee, Edenderry, the tuck mill and corn mill, Garvaghlees, Aghagallon, Mullagh, Cranny, Drumgrane, Taltymulmonee, Benefarga, Hallaghan, Hillinana, Cormackellagher, Lisneadin, Backarrenbeg, Tullyenagh, and Cornebrecken, to his second surviving son Galbraith Lowry for his life, with remainder to his heirs male.

Failing them to his third surviving son James Lowry and his heirs male, and failing James to Robert, failing male issue of the three sons to the eldest daughter of Galbraith and her heirs male, failing her to her sisters in succession, and their heirs male. Their husbands to take the surname and arms of Lowry. Failing Galbraith's daughters to James's daughters under like condition. To James Lowry his third son for life, and his heirs male, the manor townlands and ballyboes in Altadesart otherwise Chichester, lying and being in the barony of Dungannon. Failing James to Galbraith and his heirs male; failing him to Robert and his heirs male. To Galbraith, when seized of the aforesaid lands, he gave power to charge them with a jointure not exceeding £200 per annum; and a further power to Galbraith to charge them with a sum not exceeding £2,000 for daughters and younger sons, or daughters if no son.

James also was to have power to charge his lands with £1,000

To his daughter Isabella he bequeathed £100, to be paid at the age of eighteen or day of marriage, and if she married with consent of his executors £1,500. In case of her demise before eighteen and unmarried, or if she married without consent, Galbraith was to take the £1,500. Isabella was to get £50 per annum from testator's death until marriage in lieu of interest. To M'Clintock he left £100, and further to Galbraith the sum of £2,000 due by D. Eccles.

To his sisters Jane and Anne M'Clintock, and brothers-in-law Perry and Moore, the sum of £80 to be divided equally.

If any part of the personalty was remaining after legacies were paid, James was to have £100, and Galbraith to be sole executor and residuary legatee.

In a codicil he revoked the bequest of £1,600 to Isabella, and gave her £1,000; to his sister, Jane M'Clintock, £40; his sister, Catherine Perry, of Mullaghmore, £40; to his sister Anne M'Clintock, £40; to the children of his sister Rebekah Moore, £40; to his daughter Mary Eccles, £40.

The sum of £600 taken from Isabella was to discharge these latter legacies.

Mr. Lowry's widow died "of a decay" at Fintona, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Eccles.

His eldest son John, who entered Trinity College May 23rd 1715, but dropped off Feb. 1st 1716, predeceased him in 1724, and was buried at Saint Mary's, Dublin, having been born in 1699.

There is a picture at Castlecoole, which, from the family likeness which it bears to his descendants, I have no doubt is that of Robert Lowry senior.



## CHAPTER III.

## ROBERT LOWRY THE YOUNGER, 1729 TO 1764.

His marriage settlement.—He divides the advowson of Termonmaguirk with Viscount Tyrone.—His second marriage.—Elected M.P. for Strabane.—His will—and death.

ROBERT LOWRY having divided his estates amongst his surviving sons, the eldest by virtue of a settlement at the time of his marriage took Fynagh. He had a power of jointuring a wife to the extent of £200 a year, and settling portions for younger children to the extent of £2,000.

Failing his issue male, the property was to pass, and eventually did pass, to Galbraith his next brother. The following is an abstract of the

## MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF ROBT. LOWRY THE YOUNGER.

“This Indenture quadripartite made this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1724, between Robert Lowry the elder of Aghenis, in the co. Tyrone, esq., and Robert Lowry the younger, esq., eldest son and heir apparent of the said Robert Lowry the elder, of the first part; Hugh Howard, of the city of London, esq., and Alex. M’Clintock, of the city of Dublin, gent., of the second part; Arthur Weldon, of Raghin, in the Queen’s county, esq., and David Eccles, of Fintonagh, in the county of Tyrone, esq., of the third part; the Rev. Anthony Dopping, Dean of Clonmacnois, and Katherine Dopping, eldest daughter of the said Anthony Dopping, of the fourth part. . . .”

Vests in Hugh Howard and Alex. M’Clintock, in trust for the uses and purposes afterwards specified, the following towns, &c., &c.: “\*Aghneglea, Anny, \*Cully, Corballytacken, \*Cavanreagh, Cullisker, Cornecammon, \*Braghy, \*Ballintrane, \*Bencrane, Bearagh, Ballyhallaghan, \*Drumlister, \*Cullagh, being part of Drumlister, \*Dirrore, \*Dirroren Upper, \*Dirroren Lower, Duggery, \*Drumduffe, Derveraghroy, Killcam, Laragh, Lisboy, \*Liskincon, \*Ramaken, Radergan, Clonenure, Roscavy, Ranelly, Raw, \*Tonera-gee, Tullyherim, Tattykiran, Ushnagh, \*Tullyneel, \*Drumshenny, and \*the town of Ffinagh, alias Sixmilecross, with their and every of their appurtenances, together with all courts leet, courts baron, view of frank-pledge, and all that to them or either of them doth any way belong which are to be held and kept within and for the said manor, and also all duties and customs of fairs and markets to be kept within the said manor and premisses or any part thereof, and also all lands, tenements, and hereditaments reputed and taken to be part of the said manor, except the lands of Upper Cloghfin, Lower Cloghfin, Ballykeel, Aghnagarr, Eskermore, Racarssan, and Killydrow, being part or reputed part of the said manor, but

are to remain subject to the jurisdiction thereof in the said manner as they are at present, and also all right of presentation of him the said Robert Lowry the elder, to the moyety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, &c."

[All the towns north of the Beragh river are marked (\*), except five tenements in trust (four on the north side of said town, and one on the south side) and 24 acres English in Tullyneale and Drumshenny, left with Robert Lowry the elder, for his life, the rest with Robert Lowry the younger, for his life, with various remainders.]

In 1731 Mr. Robert Lowry and Lord Tyrone, who had succeeded to the moiety of his mother, Nicola Sophia Lady Beresford (who, after Sir Tristram's death, remarried Colonel Georges, and died on a certain birthday as foretold by Lord Delapeor's ghost), agreed to divide the advowson of Termonmaguirk into two equal parishes. This was of course effected by an Order in Council. The agreement is a curious one, and I subjoin it.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT indented, had, made and concluded on between The Rt. Hon. Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone of the one part, and Robert Lowry of Loughmacnab, in the county of Tyrone, Esq., of the other part.

Whereas, the said Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone is seized in tail as tenant in common of one moiety of the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Termonmaguirk, in the diocese of Ardmagh, and county of Tyrone, aforesaid, now vacant by the death of Dr. Richard Crump, the late Incumbent thereof, and the said Robert Lowry is by virtue of a settlement made upon his marriage by Robert Lowry, Esq., his father since deceased, seized for life in common of and in the other moiety thereof, with remainder to his first and every other son in tail male with other remainder soever, now it is consented, concluded and agreed by and between the said parties for them, their heirs, executors and administrators respectively, that the said rectory and vicarage, and all the tythes, glebes, profits and emoluments, thereunto belonging shall be divided, into two equal separate and distinct parishes, and that the advowson of one of the said parishes from and after the said division shall and may remain to the said Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone, and his heirs and assigns for ever in severalty, and the advowson of the other to the said Robert Lowry and his issue male and the several other persons in remainder, by and under the said settlement according to such uses and estates as are thereby limited to them of the said undivided moiety. And it is further consented, concluded and agreed by and between the said partys to these presents, and they the said Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry do for themselves respectively and for their several and respective heirs, executors and administrators,



covenant, promise and grant to and with each other and their respective heirs executors and administrators of the other, by these presents, that in the meantime and until such division shall be accomplished, they the said Marcus Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry shall and will on or before the tenth day of this instant April, joyntly and in due form of law by a proper instrument in writing, to be by them executed for that purpose, present the Rev. Charles Este, Archdeacon of Ardmagh, to the said rectory and vicarrage, to the end that he may be admitted and instituted thereto by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, and inducted therein, and that they the said Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone, and Robert Lowry, shall and will on or before the first day of December next, execute such deed or other instrument in writing under their hands and seals, in due form of law, and do and execute all other acts and things necessary for them and each of them to do, for further declaring and manifesting their consent and agreement to have the said rectory and vicarrage divided into two equal and distinct parishes, or rectories, and for making such division effectual in such manner as the same can or may be done, and that when the said parish of Termonmaguirk is so divided, the said Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone shall and may hold and enjoy the advowson, and right of patronage and presentation of one of the said new erected parishes, and the said Robert Lowry and his issue male, and all others claiming or deriving under the said settlement, shall have, hold and enjoy the advowson, right of patronage and presentation of the other of the said new erected parishes in severalty, according to his and their several respective estates, rights and interests of, in and to the said undivided moiety, by virtue of the said settlement, in liew and full satisfaction of all his and their right and title to the said undivided moiety, and that after the said division shall be made in manner aforesaid, the said Robert Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry shall cast lotts for the same in manner following, (that is to say). The name of each of the new erected parishes shall be wrote on a seperate scrole of parchment, roll'd up and put into a hatt, to be held by an indifferent person, to be chosen between the partys to these presents for that purpose; and that the said Marcus, Lord Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry shall each put his hand into the said hatt, and take thereout one of the said scroles, and that the advowson of that parish which shall be mentioned in the said scrole of parchment to be drawn or taken out of the said hatt, by the said Lord Viscount Tyrone, shall stand and be the advowson of the said Lord Viscount Tyrone, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and that the advowson of that parish mentioned in the said scrole of parchment which shall be drawn or taken out of the said hatt by the said Robert Lowry, shall stand and be the advowson of the said Robert Lowry, and his issue, and of such other person or persons

as shall be entitled thereto claiming by, from, or under them, or under the said Lord Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry, and their several heirs and assigns, and all other persons claiming by, from, or under them, or under the said Robert Lowry deceased, shall and will for ever abide and stand by such lott as aforesaid, and that within six calendar months after such determination made by lott as aforesaid, all and every such assurances and conveyances shall be punctually executed by the said partys for establishing and confirming the said division, and the said several new erected advowsons to each of them respectively according to such lott, at the joint expences and charges of the said Marcus Lord Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry, as by the learned council of the said partys shall be advised. And the said Lord Viscount Tyrone and Robert Lowry do for themselves and for their several heirs, executors, and administrators, respectively covenant, grant, and agree to and with each other, that if either of them shall, within the space of seven years after the said division shall be made and the said lotts drawn, request any further assurance for further securing and affirming his title to the said advowson so fallen to his lott as aforesaid, then the other party shall and will, at the cost and charges in the law, of such party so requesting the same, make, do, and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done, or executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, assurance and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further better and more effectual and perfect assuring of the said part or advowson so fallen by lott to such party requesting the same, as shall by such party or his or their council in the law be reasonably devised or advised. And further that the party to whose lott the new erected parish shall fall within which the church now being in the said parish of Termomaguirk stands, he, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall and will, within one year from and after the division made and lotts drawn, pay or cause to be paid to the other party, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling towards erecting and building a church in some part of the new erected parish wherein no church shall then be. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further declared, covenanted, concluded, and agreed, before such division is completed, that in case the title of the said Marcus, Lord Viscount Tyrone to the moiety of the said advowson shall be evicted by Richard Gorges, esq., or any other person, then and in such case the said presentation of the said Charles Este shall not be deemed, taken, or mentioned to be the turn of the said Robert Lowry, or that his turn to presentation to the said rectory or vicarage was or is thereby satisfied, but that (notwithstanding the same) the said Robert Lowry, and his issue, and all and every other person and persons deriving under the said settlement shall have and enjoy his and their turn of presenting to the said rectory and vicarage, as if the said presentation of the said Charles

Este had never been made or joined in by the said Robert Lowry, anything hereinbefore mentioned to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof the partys aforesaid have hereunto put their hands and seals, this second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty one.

Signed, TYRONE. ROBERT LOWRY.

And sealed with their respective arms.

The portion of the parish now known as Clogherny, from the name of the townland on which the church—one of the oldest in that part of the country,—where no churches are really old in the English sense is situate,—fell to Mr. Lowry's share.

In 1732 he presented his brother James to the advowson; who held it until 1745, when he exchanged with Dr. Dobbs for Desertcreight, situate near his own property.

From the Rev. James Lowry are descended Robert Lowry esq., of Pomeroy House, and his brother, John Lowry esq., of Eccles-street Dublin; Major-General Lowry C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry of Rochdale, Commanding the Donegal Militia Artillery, and late Captain R.A.; and many others.

In 1775 James' son John was presented to Clogherny by Armar Lowry Corry, and held it till 1794, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son James, who was presented by the same person, then become Lord Belmore. This Rev. James Lowry, greatly enlarged the glebe house which he called "Somerset," and which had been commenced by his father.

In 1828 the advowson of Clogherny was sold by my grandfather to Trinity College for £14,000, more than double the purchase-money of the manor and moiety of the advowson. Mr. Lowry, however, lived till 1852, and in 1853 the College made their sole presentation to it, in the person of the Rev. R. V. Dixon, D.D., Ex-Fellow T.C.D., the present Rector, to whose valuable assistance I am so much indebted in collecting information for this part of my work.

The College received £11,701 2s. 8d. from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, for the loss of their advowson owing to the passing of the Irish Church Act.

Lord Tyrone's share was the parish still called Termonmaguirk. In 1870 the income was not so large as that of Clogherny, and the compensation was consequently less.

The late Lord Primate, Lord John Beresford, was for a time Rector of Termonmaguirk, and during part of the time also Dean of Clogher. He used occasionally in 1802 to ride over from Clogher to Six-mile-cross church to perform

the service. Dr. Dixon's commuted annuity £1,563 14s. 7d. was the largest awarded to any clergyman in Ireland.

Mr. Robert Lowry married secondly a daughter of Archdeacon Hamilton. He represented the borough of Strabane in the Irish Parliament for some time (from 1761 to 1764), and died without issue Aug. 31st 1764 aged sixty-one, having been born 3rd Feb., 1702. On the 16th April 1764 it was ordered by the House of Commons, that Robert Lowry esq., a member of this House, have leave to go into the country for a month for the recovery of his health. The session was prorogued in May, 1764. A new writ was issued for the borough of Strabane in his room, the 22nd Oct., 1765. He was succeeded by George Montgomery, esq. By his will dated 24th February 1764, he desired that his body might be buried privately in any churchyard most contiguous to the place where he should happen to die, and that not more than £20 should be expended on his funeral. He left £300 to his sister Isabella Crawford, free from the disposal of her husband, with power to leave it by will to such of her children as she should then think proper. He left to his brother the Rev. James Lowry, the town and lands of Aghaghmore, purchased from Francis Crawford, also Aughnamoy, Tattakeel, Botairy, Tamlaght, and Cornabracken, purchased from the late Henry Mervyn, and also one moiety and three-fifth parts of the other moiety of \* Bracky with the corn-mill and the grist toll, mulcture or succon thereof, purchased from the Kyles by John M'Clintock and John Perry in trust for him, also his interest in Loughmacnab otherwise † Melbury, Derrycantone, and Knockaginnny, with all their rights &c. for ever. He made his brother James his sole executor and residuary legatee of all his goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and all other his real and personal estate whatsoever.

\* Bracky pays a head-rent to the Manor of Finagh. It is now owned by Colonel Lowry.

† Where he resided, near Caledon.



## CHAPTER IV.

## GALBRAITH LOWRY, SOMETIME LOWRY-CORRY, 1729-69.

His marriage and children.—Specimens of leases.—His purchases of land.—Cases and opinions of Mr. Anthony Malone and Mr. Grattan.—Election memoranda, &c.—His will.

GALBRAITH LOWRY was the third, but second surviving son of Mr. Robert Lowry senior. He was born on the 11th July 1706, and consequently at the time of his father's death must have been under age. He graduated B.A., in Trinity College, vern: 1728. By his will as before mentioned, his father bequeathed to him a considerable estate in Tyrone, including Aghenis and (probably), the townland of Drummin in co Armagh. He was also in remainder to the Manor of Finagh which he inherited in 1764, on his brother Robert's death without issue. In 1733 he married Miss Sarah Corry, the second daughter of Colonel John Corry of Castlecoole, and sister of Leslie Corry the then owner of that property. He exercised the power reserved to him under his father's will, by settling, or agreeing to settle upon his wife £200 a year (which appears to have been a common jointure at that time for a country gentleman's wife,) and £2,000 upon daughters or younger sons. By Sarah Corry he had seven children, viz. (1.) Robert who was born the 19th Aug. 1734, died in Dublin, and was buried at St Mary's; (2.) John born 13th Sept., 1735, died at Castlecoole 1752, and was buried at Derryvullen; (3.) Sarah born 17th May 1738, and died young; (4.) Armar born 7th April, 1740, and was created a peer as Baron Belmore in 1781. From this son are descended, besides myself, two other peers, viz. the Earl of Sandwich and Lord Rowton. (5.) Anna, born 24th June, 1742, and married 3rd Nov, 1763 to the Hon. William Willoughby Cole, afterwards second Lord Mount Florence and first Earl of Enniskillen. From her are descended besides the Earl of Enniskillen, Earl Cowper, K.G., the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl de Grey the heir apparent to the Marquisate of Ripon, and the eldest son of Viscount Crichton, heir to the Earldom of Erne. (6.) Sarah Corry born October, 1745 died 1746, (7.) Mary born 2nd July 1748, and died 1774. In 1747-8 Mr. Lowry took his seat as Member of Parliament for Tyrone, and continued to serve in the two following Parliaments until shortly before his death, when he was succeeded by his son Armar. There is a picture of him at Castlecoole, in a snuff coloured coat and a wig. He appears to have been a precise man of business.

I have an old rent book, or rather collection of scraps of paper stiched up with a roll of parchment. The rents had been collected by his father, who apparently followed the not very safe practice of taking money from tenants on account. Galbraith Lowry has endorsed the roll as worthy of his son's attention, as showing what the lands fetched in his father's time. There is also a somewhat similar roll of his own: only Beagh Letfern and Legacorry however, (with the head-rent of Moylagh), appear in it of lands which still belong to me; my estate consisting mainly of the Manor of Finagh. (*Vide* App. P).

It may be interesting to show the nature of the leases granted on these estates at this period. I have the counterpart of one dated 3rd December 1740, by Robert Lowry (the elder brother), of Lower Laragh, part of a townland on his Fynagh estate, to the Rev. Joseph Hemphill,\* for three lives, viz.—the lessee, his wife, and his eldest son, or the longest liver of them. The rent was £10 8s. Royalties were reserved; corn was to be ground in the manor mill. The tenant was not to alienate without the consent in writing of the landlord. If he did so without such consent his rent was to be increased by £7 a year; but he might underlet to cottiers weavers or day labourers without such consent. This shows that weaving was a staple industry in that part of the country. It has now quite disappeared. I have also the counterpart of a lease purporting to be granted on the Legacorry portion of the estate, on the 10th January 1767, by Galbraith and Armar Lowry Corry, (but only signed by the former), to David Reed, Robert Clerk, James Reed, and Samuel Dunlop, for two lives, viz.—James Reed the lessee, and John Barr aged 28. The rent was £22 10s., and six days' duty work, nine pecks of shillen or thirteen shillings, twelve hens or six shillings, twenty perches of ditching or £1, to plant sixty trees or pay £1, to ditch the farm into four five or six-acre parks, to plant an oak ash, English elm or a sycamore tree on the ditches, one at every twelve feet apart; to grind at the Beagh mill; not to alienate except to wife or child; and to attend the courts-leet and courts-baron of the manor of Tuckett. The tenants agreed each to hold what they formerly held, and never to claim survivorship. On a separate paper Mr. Lowry Corry made a memorandum that he had on the 21st February 1767, set to Teague, O'Donelly, and Hugh Magerry, from the 25th March last, one-fourth of Legacorry for thirteen years at £7 10s. a year. Teague O'Donelly held one-third, and Hugh Magerry

\* Mr. Hemphill was the Presbyterian Minister of the district.



two-thirds, of the above. This memorandum is in his son Armar Lowry Corry's handwriting.

It will be seen that this lease and memorandum are very loosely drawn; the quantities appear to be vaguely expressed, and there are no conditions for good husbandry, which, indeed, was no doubt an unknown science, then and for long afterwards.

As will be seen from the second part of this work, Mr. Galbraith Lowry in 1741, inherited under Leslie Corry's will his lands in the county of Monaghan, and in or about 1764 his wife, on the death of her brother-in-law Mr. Edmond Leslie Corry, inherited under her father's will her elder sister's estate in the counties of Longford and Fermanagh.

Mr. Lowry was elected M.P. for Tyrone in the winter of 1747-8, succeeding Henry Mervyn, esq. He represented the county for about twenty years. His first colleague was William Stewart, esq.

Mr. Galbraith Lowry made considerable purchases of land during his tenancy of the estates; but in the absence of a good list of deeds for the Tyrone estate, it cannot now be ascertained with precision what amount he invested in this way. These lands have since been sold, and although I have a considerable number of deeds relating to them, I cannot obtain from them anything but fragmentary information. On the 7th November, 1735, he appears to have bought from Messrs. Stewart and M'Clintock for £604 14s. 7d., the townlands of Campsey Crevenagh and Galbally; also five shillings a year out of Tattykeel. On October 5th, 1736, he bought certain lands in the parish of Dromore, at I know not what price, from Mr. Mervyn; and on the 30th September 1741, Driminey and other lands from Mr. Mervyn and others, for which he paid in all £899.

The following case, and opinion of the Prime Sergeant, Mr. Anthony Malone,\* throws some light on the matter of Mr. Lowry's acquisitions.

#### CASE.

1675, August 3. Sir Audly Mervyn being seized of the manors of Tonchet, Stoy, and Arlestown, and also of several other lands in the county of Tyrone, executes a settlement of this date whereby he limits the aforesaid manors to Henry, his eldest son, and the heirs males of his body, with several remainders over, and

\* Afterwards the Right Hon. Anthony Malone. He was M.P. for Westmeath county.

also by the same settlement limits several lands to Hugh and George, his two youngest sons, and the heirs males of their respective bodys, with several remainders over, and soon after died.

1684, December 18. Henry being seized of the aforesaid manors on the marriage of Audly, his eldest son, with Olivia Coote, executes a settlement of this date whereby he limits the said manors to the said Audly for life, remainder to his first and every other son in tail with remainders over. Audly named as a party, but did not execute this settlement. Henry died in 1699, but no recovery was suffered to barr the remainders in the settlement of 1675.

1711, December 6. Audly had issue by Olivia several sons and daughters, and on the marriage of Henry, his eldest son, with Mary Tichborn, executes a settlement of all the aforesaid manors and limits them to Henry, his son, for life, remainder to the first and every other son of Henry by the aforesaid Mary in tail, remainder to his the said Audly's own right heirs for ever. There is a covenant in this deed that Audly and Henry should levy a fine and suffer a recovery, which was accordingly done.

Hugh Mervyn, the second son of Sir Audly, sold a great part of the lands limited to him by the settlement of 1675 to the aforesaid Audly, his nephew.

1717, June 15. Audly being seized in fee of the lands so purchased by him from Hugh, made his will, and thereby devised the said lands so by him purchased, and all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereof he was seized in fee-simple to his wife Olivia in trust for payment of his debts, and as to such part as should remain unsold, to the use of his second son Audly for life, remainder to his first and every other son in tail, remainder to James, his third son, for life, remainder to his first and every other son in tail, remainder to Theophilus, his fourth son, and his sons in tail, remainder to Henry, his eldest son, and his sons in tail, remainder to his four daughters in tail, as tenants in common, remainder to his nephews, Mervyn Archdall and Henry Cary in fee. Audly died soon afterwards, and Olivia became possessed of the lands devised.

Olivia died in 1720 without selling. On her death, Audly, the second son, became possessed of the lands devised by his father, and in order to pay his father's debts, in 1727 and 1729 sold part of those lands to Robert and Galbraith Lowry. On this sale Mr. Lowry desired to have several deeds relating to the title delivered up to him, and amongst the rest the settlement of 1675. Mr. Mervyn objected to this, as he had a considerable estate under the same title, which remained unsold. But it was then agreed that the settlement should remain in the hands of Alexander M'Clintock, who was then agent, and common friend to both parties.

Henry Mervyn, after the death of his father and mother, having no issue, and being advised that the reversion in fee, which was in

the father by the settlement in 1711 descended to him, sold several parts of the estate comprised in that settlement. The aforesaid Robert Lowry, Galbraith Lowry, Alexander M'Clintock, and several other persons became purchasers of part of the lands from Henry, from 1724 to 1735.

All the sons of Audly the elder died without issue before the year 1748. Then the daughters became possessed of those lands which remained unsold, and were devised and limited to them by their father's will.

The daughters, after the death of their brothers, set up a title to the whole estate settled on Henry by the deed of 1711, and pretended that the reversion in fee being in their father by that settlement was devised and limited over to them by the will in 1717.

In order to try their title, they brought an ejectment for part of the lands, to which Dr. Hudson, a purchaser under Henry, took defence, and the cause came on to be tried at Bar in the Common Pleas, in Michaelmas Term, 1750. At that time M'Clintock had in his hands both the settlement of 1675 and 1684, and produced the latter for the defendant, by which it appeared that Audly, the testator, was only tenant for life. The plaintiff, knowing that he (M'Clintock) had also the settlement of 1675 in his hands, called upon him to be examined, and upon his saying that that settlement was left in his hands in trust for Mr. Lowry, council in behalf of Mr. Lowry objected against his being any farther examined touching that deed, or be obliged to produce it, which objection was allowed by the Court, and thereupon the plaintiffs suffered themselves to be non-suited.

The use the plaintiffs intended to make of that settlement, was to show that Henry was only tenant in tail at the time of the settlement in 1684, and as no recovery was suffered by him, the whole estate on suffering the recovery in 1711 vested in Audly.

In order to get these settlements out of M'Clintock's hands a bill is filed, in which the daughters, and also Arthur Mervyn, son and heir of Hugh, are plaintiffs against M'Clintock, Lowry, and several of the purchasers under Henry. By this bill the plaintiffs offer to confirm the purchases made by Galbraith Lowry and his father from Audly of Hugh's estate. The bill charges that M'Clintock, at the time the settlement was left in his hands, was trustee for Audly the vendor, and his family, as well as for Mr. Lowry, and it is interrogated whether he doth not consider himself as such. There is no answer as yet put in by the defendants to this bill, but defendant M'Clintock must admit that he, at the time the settlement of 1675 was left with him, did consider himself as trustee for both parties, for at several times afterwards he permitted Audly to have the use of the settlement, and gave copys of it to him or his order.

As this settlement may be of use to Lowry and M'Clintock in defending their title to the lands purchased from Henry, the

question is, whether M'Clintock hath a right to retain it in his hands, not only to serve himself, but also to serve Mr. Lowry, and if he has such right, whether he may not retain it for the use of other purchasers under Henry.

It is said that the daughters will confirm M'Clintock's title to the lands purchased by him from Henry, but if this should be the case, and that the plaintiffs offered it by their bill, may he not still insist on retaining it for Mr. Lowry and the other purchasers?

What power has G. Lowry over the deed of 1675, which, by Mr. M'Clintock's answer, was lodged in trust with him for Audly Mervyn as well as for R. Lowry? Can the said G. Lowry retain it in Mr. M'Clintock's hands until his purchase under Henry as well as that under Audly is secured? Or can he make any use of said deed to serve the purchasers under said Henry Mervyn? Will the Court allow the defendants the use or benefit of said deed? Mr. Lowry knows nothing of the lodging of said deed but as related by Mr. M'Clintock.

#### OPINION.

I have considered this case, and am of opinion, as Mr. M'Clintock now declares and must confess in his answer, that the settlement of 1675 was lodged in his hands as well in trust for Mr. Mervyn, the vendor, as for Mr. Lowry, the purchaser, and as the co-heirs by their bills offer to confirm the purchases then made, in consequence of which the said deed was so lodged, that Mr. M'Clintock will be obliged to lodge the said settlement in Court, or to produce it for the benefit of the representatives of Mr. Mervyn, the aforesaid vendor, and that it will not be in the power of Mr. Lowry by any act of his to prevent it, or to oblige Mr. M'Clintock to detain it for the purpose of defending or establishing the subsequent purchases made from Henry Mervyn.

The 10th of June, 1755.

ANT. MALONE.

A Copy.

I have also in my possession a case, with an autograph opinion of Mr. Grattan's, dated 14th June, 1763.

It is endorsed. "A case. R. Kane. To Mr. Recorder. Fee two gs., to be given in Court next Friday."

The case asks whether Archdeacon Storey is compellable to, or can safely pay off a sum of £1,800, charged on certain lands which he had bought in 1754 from Mr. Humphrey Galbraith, during that gentleman's lifetime and the minority of some of his younger children who had an interest therein under the marriage settlement of the said Humphrey and Catherine Galbraith. The opinion is in the negative. As the lands are not specified, I can only conclude that it relates to some lands subsequently purchased by Mr. Lowry.




Mr. Lowry was also interested jointly with Thomas Gledstones esq., in an estate in Donaghadee and Monterloney of which a survey exists made by a Mr. Starel in 1750. This appears to have been what would be called a mountain estate, with some better land intermixed. It consisted of the lands of Attichicane, Belox Tyrhell, Benbury Tyrhell, Clogin Tyrhell, Carichagean, Myndamph, Legeloghfin, Aughboy, Woaghterdourish, M'Noorane, Glenga, Bradhiel, Bacheden, Eden, and Leaghtenadoochussy; and contained in all 10,997A. 1R. 8P., Irish plantation measure.

But few incidents of Mr. Lowry's life are on record. I have a curious old pocket book of his, containing an almanac for 1764, with a high-tide table of Irish, British, and some European ports, a regal table, and a table of post towns in Ireland. To the majority of these the post was twice a week, to others three times a week. Single letters from certain marked towns were 2*d.*, from other towns 4*d.* There is also a table of carriage rates in and round Dublin for set-downs at various places.

It concludes as follows :—

The rate of said chaises by the day to be 3*s.* 3*d.* And by the hour 8*d.* for the first hour, and 4*d.* every hour after. For more than seven miles to be hired by agreement. All persons having complaints against the owners or drivers of carriages, should in fourteen days after any offence committed, have the party summoned by the Register at his office in the Workhouse.

Amongst the explanatory notes is the following :—

 “Days on which the Act against profane cursing and swearing may be read in Churches and Chapels. A child, for swearing, to be whipt by the constable, or by the parent in the constable's presence.”

The days so marked are :—

- 6th Sunday after Epiph, 12th February.
- 2nd Sunday after Easter, 6th May.
- 8th Sunday after Trinity, 12th August.
- 21st Sunday after Trinity, 11th November.

In this book are some entries about, and a receipt for “wheels,” which seem to show that Mr. Lowry was a member of the Linen Board. “No man is to get any before Paddy Orr.”

G. L. Corry.

An entry as follows :—

Captn. Cole for hearse £5 13*s.* 9*d.*”

This perhaps relates to his brother Robert Lowry's funeral.

There are also some entries relating to election matters:—  
Yt. I had treated old Mr. Moutray ill, and promised him never to joyn Stewart.

George Baxter, Hugh Mitchell, men yt. may be trusted for Mr. Stronge.

Moses Patterson of Cappy in ye town of Carnony, was registered but died about II years ago, his son who is of ye same name intends to vote on his father's registry.

James Dudgeon, Wm. Do. John Hardy.

I have also a letter, which though not formally addressed to Mr. Lowry Corry, bears a pencil memorandum in his writing. It is as follows:—

“SIR,—At your request I have sent you a list of the Freeholders that vote for Mr. Knox, there is ninety-five in this estate, and out of that there is nineteen that has promised him. I have given Mr. Davd. Richardson a List of the Freeholders names and the towns they live in, that is on this estate. I should be glad to know if this Letter gowes seafe to your hand.

I remain, Sir, your obliged

friend and very Humble servant,

DELANY KINGSTON.

Fintona, March 12th, 1768.

“Sam Crawford.	Will : Flemming.
Olifer Crawford.	Carmichael.
John Crawford.	John Cocks.
Sam Crawford, sen.	Joseph Wray.
Alex. Cragimiles.	Jo : Orr.
William Armstrong and father.	John Little.
John Eweance.	James Hamilton.
Alex. M'Kenny.	John Hamilton.
Will : Wilson.	John M'Feeters.”

From the date, this letter was probably written when Mr. G. Lowry Corry was about to retire from the representation of the county in his son's favour. In fact the last session in which he sat in the House of Commons had ended the preceding month.

In 1764 he succeeded under the settlement of 1724, his elder brother Robert in the Fynagh estate.

In or about 1765, and therefore soon after his wife had succeeded to the Longford estate by Edmond Leslie Corry's death in 1764, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, with their son Armar, and unmarried daughter Mary, assumed the name of Corry in addition to that of Lowry, and quartered the arms. His elder daughter Anna, or as she was always called Anne, had previously married in 1763 the Hon. W. Cole. For a



time they resided in her uncle Robert's house, at Melbury, for which Lord Cork granted a thirty-one years' lease, which I gave some time ago to Lord Enniskillen.

Mr. G. L. Corry died on the 28th December 1769. He is buried in Caledon churchyard in a vault, (not as he directed in his will in the church) but in the churchyard. Over it, his widow erected a pyramidal monument built apparently by a country mason, and for which I have an account. The cost for mason work was if I remember rightly, about £100. On it is an inscription, that it is erected in memory of Galbraith Lowry Corry, esq., who left this world for a better,\* December 28th 1769, by Sarah Lowry Corry.

The following is an abstract of Galbraith Lowry's will, taken from a stamped copy. It was probably made for Mr. Cole, as I only obtained possession of it from Lord Enniskillen about the time that I gave him the lease of Melbury.

The will is dated May 5th 1758. Mr. Lowry bequeathes his soul to God, and gives directions for a private funeral in the church of Caledon. He recites that by the will of his father he had power to charge lands thereby devised, with £2,000 for daughters or younger sons, and that by the settlement on his marriage with his wife dated 16th July 1733, he had agreed to execute the power given him by his father; in confirmation thereof he charges the lands so devised to him, with the sum of £2,000 to the use of his daughters Anne and Mary, to be paid them with interest, viz., £1,000 to his daughter Anne on her coming of age or day of marriage, with interest in the meantime at the rate of 5 per cent.

The remaining £1,000 he gives to Mary under like conditions, and if either should die before they are entitled to receive these sums, the survivor is to have the share of her so dying. He devises to his wife, in addition to her jointure (£200 a year) an annuity of £300 payable out of the lands of Campson, Upper and Lower Crevenagh, Galbally, Tatekeel, Bryn, Tattecór, Minegar, Glengeen, Rahavny-Foster, Drumhirk, Maltenatuinog, Corrylarky, Lisduff, and Rahavny Martin, in the county Tyrone.

In order to make a further provision for his daughter Anne, he gives her an annuity of £150 until her marriage or death, which shall first happen, payable out of Drumarett East and West, Corlaghdergen, Cavanamore, Rossrey, Fartaghmore, Corbally, *alias* Corwelly, Cornalea, Knock-

\* The "er" is placed over the preceding syllable, the stonemason having miscalculated his distance.

nahorn, Oghill, Minisrighan, Aghadarra, Gortnagullin, Aghy, Grenan, Corroghamulkin, and Dressoge, in the same county. And if his wife Sarah should die before his daughter Anne is married, he leaves Anne a further annuity of £100 until her marriage, charged on the same lands as her mother's annuity. He leaves a like annuity of £150 to Mary till marriage, charged on Drumshell, Drumlish, Legfreshy, Derry-nasere, Drumsera, Downares, Callow, and Driminey.

He devises to James Moutray esq. of Favor Royal, and Thomas Gledstanes of Hardriss, and to the survivor of them, all the aforesaid townlands (subject to the several annuities for a term of 900 years), and subject to such term and annuities he devises the said lands to John Moutray and Alexander M'Clintock, of Drumcor county Louth, to hold them for ever in trust to the use of his son Armar Lowry Corry and his assigns for life, without impeachment of waste, (and to preserve contingent remainders), with remainder to Armar's first and other sons, and their heirs male according to seniority, and in default of such issue to the use of Armar's daughters, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants; failing such to the use of Anne Lowry for life with like remainders. Failing such issue, to Mary Lowry for life with like remainders. Failing such issue, to the use of his wife Sarah for life, with remainder to John Moutray and Alex. M'Clintock to preserve contingencies. After the death of his wife, he devises the remainder to his brother Robert and his heirs male for life; failing such to his brother James Lowry clerk, for life, with a like remainder; failing all these, to his own right heirs.

As to the term of 999 years to James Moutray and Thomas Gledstanes, he leaves it in trust, that if his daughter Anne shall after his decease marry, with the consent of his wife—Margetson Armar—and James Lowry—or any two of them, the trustees shall raise the sum (by sale or mortgage, &c.), of £7,000 and pay her the same within twenty-one days after she shall marry. And in case his daughter Mary shall marry with like consent, the trustees are to raise £3,000 for her, and pay her within twenty-one days after her marriage. He directs that if his daughter Anne shall marry without such consent, or if his son Armar shall die &c., before the £7,000 shall be payable to Anne, in that case £2,000, part of the £7,000 shall be raised and paid to Mary at the time the £3,000 is payable; and that £1,000 more, part of the £7,000, shall be raised and paid to his brother James Lowry if alive, or if dead to his executors and ad-

ministrators, for the use of his (James's) younger children; and that the remaining £4,000, part of the £7,000, shall merge in the inheritance. If his daughter Mary marries without consent or dies unmarried, then £2,000, part of the £3,000 provided for her, shall be raised and paid to his daughter Anne at the time she shall be entitled to the £7,000; and the remaining £1,000 to his brother James if alive, or to his executors or administrators if dead, for the use of his younger children. If his son Armar shall die before attaining the age of twenty-one, so that the estate settled by his father's will shall vest and devolve on his brother James or any of his children, then the said charges of £2,000 to his brother and his children shall cease. If his daughters or either of them, shall after his death marry without consent, they or either of them that do so, shall not take any estate in the lands limited to them, but the same shall vest in the person next in remainder. When the purposes for which the term of 900 years are answered, the same shall vest in the inheritance.

A power is given to Armar &c., to make leases for a period not exceeding twenty-one years or three lives in possession and not in reversion. The reserved rent to be payable half-yearly, at the best rent that may be had from a solvent tenant without fine, and leases to be dispunishable of waste.

He bequeaths to his wife Sarah, and her heirs and assigns for ever, the lands of Laragh and Cornecarrow with the mill thereon, Aghnaseragh, the house and garden in the town of Monaghan, Kilnacloy, and all his real estate in the county Monaghan which were bequeathed to him by her brother Leslie Corry. He bequeaths £100 to be paid to her immediately after his death, and all his coaches, chariots, chaises, with all his coach horses, coach mares, and dairy cows, and the use of all his plate, linen, and household furniture for her life; and he leaves the said plate and furniture to his son Armar after her death if living; but if he dies and leaves issue male, then to his eldest son. He leaves his wife all her jewels rings watch and the ornaments of her body, and declares the said legacies and jointure settled on her at her marriage to be in full of all jointure dower or thirds. He leaves the daughters of his sister Isabella Crawford £500, to be distributed among them, as his said sister should by writing appoint, and his said sister is to receive the interest of the £500 at 5 per cent.,\* without her husband intermeddling. He leaves to Margetson Armar, the husband of Mrs. Lowry's sister Mary, as a token of his

\* During her life.

love and affection for him, £50. To John Moutray one of his saddle horses which he shall choose. To his brother James two of his saddle horses or mares which he shall choose. To Alexander M'Clintoch £50. To his friend Thomas Gledstanes £100. To his overseer John Magee, £50 over and above what he should owe him at his death. He releases and forgives his labourers and tenants at Aghenis and Ballyboy whom he shall have employed at the time of his death, such money or rent as they may then owe him. And to the intent that all his just debts legacies and funeral expenses be justly and honestly paid, he devises to his wife—Margetson Armar—and James Lowry his full and undivided moiety of the lands and tenements which he purchased in partnership with Thomas Gledstanes, and all other lands whereof he is seized in fee, except the lands before mentioned and settled, and all his leasehold interests for lives or years, and all other his personal estate not specially devised, in trust that they or the survivor of them their heirs, &c., do thereby and thereout pay all his just debts legacies and funeral expences, and after that the same shall be paid, that the residue shall be appropriated towards the exoneration of the estate hereby settled on his son Armar, from the several charges with which he has incumbered them for his daughters and his brother James. And for that purpose he empowers the trustees, &c., to sell and dispose of all of the said lands, and to lay out the money arising out of such sale, or out of the produce of his personal estate at interest, without risk to themselves, and to apply such interest in exoneration of said settled estate, and the overplus if any to be to the use of his son Armar his heirs, &c., or in case of his death to the use of his daughter Anne her executors, &c. In case his trustees do not choose to sell his leasehold interests, he empowers them to renew, and pay the fines out of the issues and profits. He constitutes and appoints his wife Sarah, Margetson Armar, and James Lowry executors of his will, and guardians of the persons and fortunes of his son and daughters, and empowers them to allow his children respectively, such sums for their maintenance and education as they or any of them may become entitled to during their minorities.

Signed, Galbraith Lowry (*Seal*), in presence of Richard Dawson, John Thompson, Br. Noble junior.

A codicil dated 31st March 1766, recites that by his will he had devised to his daughter Anne now the wife of the Hon. William Cole, two several sums of £1,000 and £7,000, with several annuities for her support until her marriage,



or her being entitled to receive the same, and is now so happy as to have seen her married with his consent, and has given her a portion of £10,000, which he declares to be in full of the said several sums so devised to her, and of all such as she should be entitled to on her sister's death as specified in his will, or under the will of his father Robert Lowry deceased, as one of his younger children or otherwise; and instead of the sums of £1,000 and £7,000 he gives her as a small token of his affection for her, the sum of £100, to her husband £50, and to their eldest daughter Sarah Elizabeth Cole £100. He revokes and annuls the several legacies of £1,000, and £1,000 bequeathed to his brother James by his will, and all other legacies which he or his children might claim under the said will, and in lieu thereof leaves him his best saddle horse or mare, as he wishes him well. And he revokes his devise in fee to his wife, of his county Monaghan estate, and in lieu thereof devises and bequeathes her his house in Sackville-street, Dublin, which he purchased from Major Whitelocke, and all the furniture which shall be therein at the time of his death. He releases her from the payment of any interest during her life on the sum of £2,000, a charge on her estate in the county of Longford. He recites that by virtue of two deeds between him and his son, he was entitled to the reversion in fee expectant upon the death of his son without issue, of the several estates of which he was then seized and possessed by virtue of the will of his father, or by settlement on the marriage of his elder brother Robert. Upon such contingency he devises the same and all the estate he should in that case be entitled to, to his daughter Anne her heirs &c., for ever, for her sole use notwithstanding her coverture, without being liable to the control of her husband, and empowers her to dispose of it by deed or will to one or more of her children. He recommends her to leave it to a younger son, and make him take the surname of Lowry. He bequeathes to John Magee his overseer, a further sum of £50 in full of all his or his mother's demands against him, and forgives him all he owed him or received of his cash when he was in England. He gives to each of his servants, who shall actually be in his service at the time of his death, a year's wages above what he shall owe them. He bequeathes to Catherine Low alias Land £10, to James M'Mullen and Patrick Murphy £10 each, and to Thomas Leviston £8. He revokes the legacy to the labourers at Aghenis and Ballyboy (as it might not be equal, in regard some of them might not be in his debt), and instead thereof bequeathes to each of them

one year's rent or wages. He leaves £10 to the poor of each of the five parishes of Dromore, Fentona, Clogherny, Termon, and Aghaloo. He nominates and appoints his son Armar Lowry Corry his residuary legatee, and he revokes and annuls the appointment of his wife, Margetson Armar and James Lowry, of being executors of his will; having since he made the said will had experience of the ability and integrity of his said son; and he appoints him his sole executor. He orders him to pay yearly to his sister Mary £200 more than is in the will during her life, but not to commence until after his wife's death, as Mary will have enough till then, and as Armar can then spare it. He confirms his will in every respect not hereby revoked, and signs it—Galbraith Lowry Corry, in presence of Richard Dawson, John Thompson, William Robinson.

This will was proved in the Court of Prerogative, 28th June, 1770, by Armar Lowry Corry.

Mr. Lowry's sister, Isabella Crawford, was his youngest sister. I have a small oil painting at Castlecoole on copper of a lady with a high nose like his, with dark hair and eyes, which I think may be intended for her.

Anne, Lady Enniskillen did I believe bequeath her reversion as her father appointed, to her second son Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole. This reversion has of course now been destroyed by the operation of disentailing deeds.

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## CHAPTER V.

### ARMAR LOWRY CORRY, 1769-1779.

The *Gentleman's Recreations*—His receipt for George Canning's Poems—His election to Parliament—The division on Pensions—His first Marriage—Lady Margaret Corry—His sister Mary's death.—His mother's death, by which he united the family estates.

ARMAR LOWRY was, as has been before stated, the youngest but only surviving son of Galbraith Lowry and Sarah his wife. He was born at Ahenis on the 7th April, 1740. From a large folio book at Castlecoole, called the *Gentleman's Recreations*, which bears the name of the donor, his tutor, it appears that that gentleman's name was Roger Dod. This is by-the-bye a curious book. The first part contains short treatises on several branches of science. The second part is devoted to out-door recreations and occupations, and is copiously illustrated with curious prints. It was published about the beginning of the century. Armar Lowry does not appear to have graduated at any university.



There has been preserved the title page of a book of poems by George Canning, esq.

The following correspondence concerning it appeared in the *Times* last August:—

THE FATHER OF GEORGE CANNING.

*To the Editor of the Times.*

“SIR,—In your biographical account of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe you mention the eldest son of Stratford Canning, of Garvagh, ‘George, of the Middle Temple,’ who ‘was father of George Canning, afterwards Premier,’ and who was uncle of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

“I have before me an old slip of paper resembling the title page of a book. One side is printed as follows:—‘To be printed by subscription, Poems by George Canning, esq., student in the Middle Temple. London, April, 1762.’ On the other side is as follows:—‘The work, which is now ready for the press, shall be delivered to the subscribers next September. Their names shall be prefixed.’ Then, on the lower part of the page, is a printed form of receipt, with a blank for the subscriber’s name:—‘Received from Armar Lowry, esq. (afterwards first Earl Belmore) one guinea, being the full satisfaction for the above-mentioned poems.—G. Canning.’ The signature ‘G. Canning’ is in a fine round copy-book sort of hand. The subscriber’s name is evidently filled in by a different hand and with paler ink.

“Was George Canning of the Middle Temple probably the same person as the author of the poems, and is anything now known of the work?

“Yours obediently,

“BELMORE.”

*To the Editor of the Times.*

“SIR,—George Canning, who is mentioned by Lord Belmore in his letter in the *Times* of to-day, was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on the 23rd June, 1752, and was called to the Bar on the 23rd of November, 1764.

“He is described in the books of the society as the son of Stratford Canning, of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry.

“George Canning, who was the father of the Right Hon. George Canning, published a 4to volume of poems in 1767, and also a translation of the *Anti-Lucretius*.

“Yours faithfully,

“CHARLES SHAW.

Middle Temple, August 20 (1880).

A copy of this book was lent to me last autumn. The translation of the *Anti-Lucretius* occupied the greater part of it. The poems are as far as I can judge of no great merit, and only occupy about ninety (by no means closely printed) pages.

Mr. A. Lowry Corry's father last sat in the Parliament which last sat for the despatch of business on the 27th May, 1768. The new Parliament met on the 17th October, 1769. The following entry appears on the journals under the next day's (18th) proceedings:—

“Armar Lowry Corry, esq., being chosen a Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, and also a Burgess for the borough of Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh, makes his election to serve for the said county Tyrone.

“Ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for said borough of Enniskillen in the room of the said Mr. Corry.”

He was returned as the senior Member for both constituencies. In Tyrone his colleague was James Stewart esq.; in Enniskillen, Richard Gorges the younger esq. He was succeeded in Enniskillen by Bernard Smith Ward, esq.

The only incident in his Parliamentary career in the House of Commons that I know of, was that he voted in the minority in a division, I believe on the 9th October, 1771.

A division list (now destroyed) which he sent to his uncle Mr. Armar, had in addition to the offices held by various members of the majority, such remarks as “a placeman,” &c., &c., appended to names of other members unpopular with the minority, whilst the list of the minority was headed “The men who were honest even in Townsend's days.” Party spirit appears to have run high, and the Government evidently carried on business very much by the help of their patronage.\*

On this 9th October the entry in the Journals relative to pensions was read. Then a motion was made, that it be resolved that it appears from the Journals that the civil and military pensions for the two years ending Lady Day, 1769, amounted to £174,666 11s. 10.

A motion was made that the consideration of the said question be postponed until the Committee of Accounts shall sit.

An amendment was proposed to the last motion by adding thereto the following words:—

“Although the fact contained in the said motion appears on the Journals.”

And the question being put “That the words proposed stand part of the question.”

\* Viscount Townshend was then Lord Lieutenant.

The House divided.

Tellers for the Ayes who went out,	{	Mr. Henry Flood,	.	}	67.
		Mr. Wood,	.	}	
Tellers for the Noes who staid within,	{	Mr. Mason,	.	}	119.
		Mr. Solicitor-General,	.	}	

† It passed in the negative.

An address to the King was then proposed. This was ordered to be taken paragraph by paragraph. Divisions were taken on each of the first four (out of five) paragraphs. On the second paragraph, which thanked His Majesty for continuing Lord Viscount Townshend as Lord Lieutenant, the numbers were—Ayes for Government, 116; Tellers, Mr. Mason and Mr. Hellen; Noes, 66; Tellers, Mr. Henry Flood and Mr. Hussey.

The House had met, or should have met, at 10 A.M. At 1.30 A.M. next day it was still sitting, and special leave was given for a motion to be put.

Mr. A. L. Corry voted according to the printed list with the Opposition.

The list if I remember rightly was that of the division on the pensions.

On the 8th October 1771, Mr. Lowry Corry married Lady Margaret Butler, eldest daughter of Somerset Hamilton Earl of Carrick. This appears to have been a very happy marriage, and her early death, caused it is said by cold after recovering from measles, caught by taking off one of her own garments to give to a poor woman, was an irreparable loss. Besides her personal qualifications, Lady Margaret, although she had only a fortune of £5,000, had the advantage of being able to trace a Royal descent, both from an English, Irish, and Scotch source. She was, through her mother, Lady Juliana Boyle, tenth in descent from King Henry the VII., through the Princess Mary Plantagenet (widow of Louis XII., King of France), who remarried Charles Brandon, K.G., Duke of Suffolk. Her grandfather, Henry Boyle, first Earl of Shannon, was lineally descended from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and her great-grandmother, Lady Mary O'Brien, was descended from King Bryan Boroihme, who was killed in battle with the Danes at Clontarf. Her pedigree is identical with that of Lord Farnham, in Sir Bernard Burke's Book of Royal Descents.

There are two portraits of Lady Margaret at Castlecoole. One is of a very young and slender girl dressed as a shep-

† Irish Commons Journals, Vol. VIII., 18th October, 1769.

herdess ; in the other she is attired as a huntress, with a spear and a sort of greyhound. It is a pendant to that of her husband in a green riding-coat with a hunting-cap.

It is presumed that Mr. Lowry Corry made a settlement of his estates on his marriage ; but the documents are missing. It would no doubt have been made in accordance with the terms of his father's will. Lady Margaret's own settlement is recited in a deed of assignment dated 15th March, 1790 (long after her death), between her husband then become Viscount Belmore, her brother the Earl of Carrick, and John La Touche, esq. This deed recites a settlement between Somerset Hamilton Lord Viscount Ikerrin of the first part, Henry Boyle one of the Lord Justices of the second part, Richard Earl of Cork and Burlington, and Charles Earl of Arran, of the third part, the Hon. Hayes St Leger of Doneraile and the Hon. M. Ward, Justice of the King's Bench, of the fourth part, Abraham Creighton (afterwards Earl of Erne) and John Bourke of Palmerstown of the fifth part, in consideration of a marriage between Lord Ikerrin and Juliana Boyle eldest daughter of Henry Boyle, and which made provision for younger children. It also recites a settlement dated 1st October, 1678, on the marriage of Lady Harriet Butler, daughter of the foregoing, with Edmund Butler afterwards Viscount Mountgarret, when Lord Carrick (formerly Ikerrin) appointed £5,000 for her fortune. It further recites the marriage settlement dated 7th October, 1771 of Armar Lowry Corry with Lady Margaret Butler, when £5,000 was appointed as her fortune, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The fortune was still, in 1790, unpaid, and the arrears of interest amounted to £1,124 13s. 5d. Mr. La Touche was to advance £3,869 4s. upon the credit of the said charge. Lord Belmore assigned the said portion and interest, (with Lord Carrick's confirmation,) to Alexander Gordon\* in trust, with the consent and at the desire of John La Touche. Lord Carrick was to pay and satisfy Gordon by the sale or mortgage of the lands within named, excepting certain lands in Tipperary.

Lady Margaret had three children, viz.—(1) Galbraith, born 1773, who died in infancy, (2) Somerset, second Earl of Belmore, born 11th July, 1774, and (3) Juliana, who died an infant. Old peerages put Lady Margaret's death in 1777, but it would appear from the dates of some of her shop bills, settled after her death by (her mother-in-law) Mrs. Lowry Corry, that she was dead before the 9th April, 1776. On the

\* Colonel Gordon—his Fermanagh Agent—was a nephew of Mr. Armar.



other hand she appears to have been alive on the 24th February, as that date appears in one of the accounts. She may have therefore died in March. A box containing (as is supposed) her heart is in the Caledon vault. Probably she was buried in Dublin. During her lifetime she and her husband seem, from the entries in an old account book, to have spent the winter at a place called Newtown, in the county Meath.

Mr. Lowry Corry kept some hounds. I once found a memorandum in an old pocket-book, of a match made in his younger days, to run a horse of his against one belonging to another person on the Maze course; but there is nothing to show that he was regularly on the turf.

Mary Lowry Corry, his youngest sister, died in 1774, and her fortune, £4,000, appears to have been divided—her mother getting one-third. Sarah Lowry Corry succeeded her sister Mary Armar at Castlecoole later in the same year, and after enjoying it until 1779 died in that year, when her son succeeded her. He thus united all the estates of his father and of his mother's family in Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Longford and Armagh, and his mother's Dublin house in Sackville-street, and must have been one of the largest landed proprietors in Ireland. He appointed two agents for his Tyrone estate prior to his mother's death, viz.—Messrs. James and Samuel Galbraith. The former managed the property which had been his uncle Robert's, and which at the date of the oldest rental (1777), which is still in existence, was worth about £1,700 a year, (App. Q.) The latter managed the remainder of the property, worth about £2,200 a year. In a few years, however, the value of the latter was more than doubled, probably by the dropping of leases. The former also rose in value considerably. After some years S. Galbraith managed both estates.\*

\* The executors were empowered, by the terms of Mr. Galbraith Lowry Corry's will; to sell the undivided moiety of the property jointly held by him and Mr. Gledstones. It appears, however, from a bill of "Costs of partition of the Monterlony Estate," commencing prior to Lord Corry's marriage in 1800, and ending in 1805, that this was not done. A partition of the property was not completed until the latter year. Mr. Gledstones' moiety was then in the possession of Mr. Samuel Jacob. The estate, which had been purchased in 1750, by Mr. G. Lowry and Mr. Gledstones jointly, from a Mr. Hamilton, and which consisted of numerous denominations, was the subject of a fine and recovery in 1795. It has now been all sold, although not I believe until 1852, in the Incumbered Estates Court.

It will be seen by reference to the last Appendix, pp. 376-83, that in 1770, Mr. A. Lowry Corry had disentailed his Tyrone estates. The statement therefore on page 46, lines 4-7, as to the nature of the settlement of the estates, made by him in October, 1771, may require some modification.



## PART II.

## CHAPTER VI.

MANOR COOLE, OTHERWISE MANOR ATKINSON, IN THE COUNTY  
FERMANAGH.

Introductory, A.D. 1609-13.

THE earliest maps of the escheated counties in Ulster are dated 1609. They were therefore published in the fourth year of King James I. Copies of these maps have been made by Her Majesty's command, by Major-General Sir H. James, R.E., F.R.S., Director of the Ordnance Survey, at Southampton. The map numbered II., 8, contains the present manor of Coole, and is entitled the Map of Magherastephena (the field of Stephen), and the two half baronies of Coole (*anglice*, a ridge), and Tircanada (now called Tirkennedy). Of all the maps, this number is perhaps the one in which it is most difficult to identify the sites with their modern names.

The county Fermanagh has still a barony of Coole, but this, in the map of 1609, is described as Coolerner—half the barony of Knockninny (No. II., 4). The barony of Knockninny is now confined to the other half barony of the map of 1609 (II., 5), which contains the mountain of that name, thought by some geologists to have once been an island in a deeper and more extended Lough Erne, and it lies on the south side of the Lough, whilst Coole is situated on the north shore. The old half barony of Coole of the map II., 8, is now merged in the barony of Tirkennedy. It extended in a north-westerly direction to the present barony of Lurg.

There was a third Coole in Fermanagh, shown in map II., 10, called Coolmackernan, and which now forms part of the barony of Lurg, adjoining what was the old half barony of Coole.

The only trace of the ancient Coole to be found at this day is in the manor of Coole, or Castlecoole, which is formed out of that part of the old half barony which lay along the north boundary of the old half barony of Tirkennedy, commencing with the townland of Agharainy, about a mile from Lough Erne and Enniskillen on the Tempo road, and continuing with one interruption, to the border of the county and of Tyrone at Lough Mulshane, which lake is partly situate in the townland of Ballyreagh.

In the year 1610, the Lord Lieutenant (Sir Arthur Chichester), accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and Sir John Davies, the English Attorney-General for Ireland, made an expedition to the counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, which had been lately escheated to the Crown. An account of this expedition is given by Sir John Davies in a letter to Robert, Earl of Salisbury then Secretary of State, which forms one of "Davies' Tracts." As this work is probably not easily accessible, I give a lengthened extract from it, as it contains an interesting account of the ancient Irish ecclesiastical arrangements of that part of the country, as well as a description of the ancient divisions of land, which will make what follows more intelligible.

The following account of the journey commences at page 253 of "Davies' Tracts" :—

From Monaghan we went the first night to the ruins of the Abbey of Clunys, where we camped ; and passing from thence through ways almost impassable for our carriages, by reason of the woods and bogs, we came the second night after to the south side of Lougherne, and pitched our tents over against the island of Devonish, a place being prepared for the holding of our sessions for Fermanagh in the ruins of an abbey there. There my Lord Deputy distinguished the business as he had formerly done in the county of Monaghan, reserving unto himself the disposition and settling of the lands of inheritance, and leaving unto us the ordinary matters, both criminal and civil. For the lands of inheritance in Fermanagh, they stood not in the same terms as the lands of Monaghan : for the seignory, or chiefry, and the demesne lands that were the inheritance of M'Guyre himself, were reduced, and vested in the Crown by two several inquisitions, found after the death of Hugh M'Guyre, the arch rebel, of whom I have spoken before, the one found in Munster (where shortly after he was slain in actual rebellion), by special commission, and the other in Fermanagh, by the late Lord Chief Baron, by virtue of his office as Chief Baron, two years since, when he was Justice of Assize in that county, both which offices are returned and remain of record ; the one in the Chancery and the other in the Exchequer. But forasmuch as the greatest part of the inhabitants of that country did claim to be freeholders of their several possessions, who, surviving the late rebellion, had never been attainted ; but having received his Majesty's pardon, stood upright in law, so as we could not clearly intitle the Crown to their lands, except it were in point of conquest, a title which the State here hath not at any time taken hold of for the King against the Irish, which upon the conquest were not dispossessed of their lands but were permitted to die, seized thereof in the King's allegiance, albeit they hold the same, not according to the course of the common law,

but by the custom of Tannistry, whereby the eldest of every sept claimed a chieffy over the rest, and the inferior sort divided their possessions after the manner of Gavelkind. Therefore it was thought meet to impanel a jury of the most sufficient inhabitants, to inquire and present how many freeholds there were, and what lands they held in this country, and what certain rents and services they yielded to the M'Guyres, or other chieftains and tannists in ancient time. Though this was a business of some labour, because the custom of Gavilkind had made such petty fractions and divisions of the possessions of this county, as the number of freeholders was exceedingly great, yet within two days they brought in their inquisition, in Irish; which, being translated into English, appeared to be confused in general, and without method; wherewith my Lord Deputy not being satisfied, his Lordship having taken a resolution to visit the fort and castle of Ballyshannon in Tirconnel,\* being situate on the north-west end of Lough Earne, and not distant from our camp above twenty English miles, commanded me, in the meantime of his Lordship's absence, to call the grand jury, who had made the former presentment, and with them the chief inhabitants of every barony, and by conference with them to digest the business against his return, which was done in this order.

First, we thought meet to distinguish the possessions; next, to enquire particular possessors thereof. Touching the possessions; we found Fermannagh to be divided into seven baronies, viz: Magherry Boy, Clanauley, Clankelley, Magherry Stephanagh, Tirecannada, Knockninny, and Turath. Every of these baronies containeth seven ballibetaghs and a half of land, chargeable with M'Guyre's rent, and other contributions of the country; every ballibetagh is divided into four quarters of lands, and every quarter into four taths, so as a ballibetagh containeth sixteen taths, as it doth in Monaghan; but the measure of this country is far larger, besides the free land, whereof there is good quantity in every barony, is no parcel of the seven ballibetaghs and a half whereof the barony is said to consist. For these reasons, Fermanagh, containing but fifty-one ballibetaghs and a half of chargeable lands, is well nigh of as large an extent as Monaghan, which hath in it an hundred ballibetaghs.

Touching the free land, we found it to be of three kinds; Church land, or Termonland, as the Irish call it. Secondly, the mensall land of M'Guire. Thirdly, lands given to certain septs, privileged among the Irish, viz: the lands of the Cronicles, Rimers, and Galloglasses.

For the Monastery land, we found no other than that which belonged to the Abbey of Lesgole, which doth not exceed the quantity of two ballibetaghs, and lieth for the most part in the Barony of Clanawley.

The Church land was either Monastery land, or Herinachs lands: for it did not appear unto us, the bishop had any land in demesne,

[\* *i.e.*, Donegal.]

but certain mensall duties of the Corbes and Herinachs ; neither did we find the parsons and vicars had any Glebe lands at all in this country.

But the lands belonging to the Corbes and Herinachs are of a greater quantity, and are found in every barony. I had heard of the name of a Corbe and of an Herinach divers times since I came into this kingdom, and would gladly have learned of our clergymen in Dublin, what kind of religious persons they were ; but I could never be satisfied by any ; and therefore at this time, I was the more curious and inquisitive to inform myself of these ecclesiastical persons, the like thereof are not to be found in any other part of Christendom, nor in Ireland either, but only in the countries that are meer Irish ; when therefore we came to enquire of the quantity of Termon lands, I called unto me one of the best learned Vicars in all the country and one that had been a brehon, and had some skill in the civil and common laws, and with much ado I got from him thus much light for the understanding of this matter. He told me that the word Termon doth signify in the Irish tongue, a liberty of freedom, and that all Churchlands whatsoever are called Termon lands by the Irish, because they were ever free from all impositions and cuttings of the temporal lords, and had the privilege of sanctuary ; so as no temporal serjeant, or officer, might enter to arrest any person upon these lands, but the bishop's officers only ;\* howbeit, in common understanding among us that are English, we call such only Termon lands as were in the possession of Corbes, or Herinachs. For the name of Corbe, I could not learn that it had any signification in the Irish tongue ; some called him in Latin Converbis, but such as are of best understandings call him Plebanus, and they yield the reason of that name, Quia pleba ecclesiasticæ priest. † I collect by that which they tell me, that he was a prior, or a resident of a Collegiate church ; for, he did not only possess a good quantity of glebe lands, the tenants and occupiers whereof were called Termon men, and had priviledge of clergy, but he had also some rectories appropriate, whereof he had that portion of tyths, which belonged to the parsons, and had with all the presentation of the Vicarages. He had always his place or seat in a mother church, where he had a certain number of priests serving with him ; in the cathedral church he had a stall in the quire, and a voice in the chapter :

\* The learned Usher agrees with Sir John in this description of the Termon lands. See Leland, 4to edit., vol. ii., p. 510.

† The profound Usher gives a somewhat different account of the Herenachs and Corbes. The Herenachs had two characters ; partly ecclesiastical, and somewhat lay. They were admitted into deacons orders ; but they never were advanced higher : and they resided on the Termon lands, the profits of which they distributed to the Bishop and inferior clergy ; to the repair of churches ; and the maintenance of hospitality. These services they performed under the direction and care of the Corbes, who were ecclesiastics of a much higher order, approaching nearly to the character of the Bishop, who presided over the inferior clergy. It was also the opinion of the very skilful antiquary before mentioned, that the most ancient church polity of Ireland was extremely analogous to that which once existed all over Christendom. See Leland, 4to edit., vol. ii., p. 434.



and this corbship is named a dignity in the register at Rome ; and the Pope at this day doth collate unto them ; and until this day the parsons presented have enjoyed the benefices, in this meer Irish country, by colour of the Pope's collation ; lastly, this corbship was in a manner hereditary ; for though the Corbe were ever in orders, yet was he in this Irish country usually married.

After his death, if any of his sons were qualified with learning, he was chosen by the Dean and Chapter to be Corbe ; and if none of his sons were capable another of that sept or surname was chosen. Without doubt these corbeships, being in the nature of collegiate churches, are vested in the Crown by the statute of dissolution of monasteries ; and accordingly some of them have been reduced into charge ; but there are many whereof no inquisition hath been found, but concealed as detained by the Irish unto this day ; and, that your Lordship may perceive I weave not this web out of my own brain, but that I have authority for that which I deliver, I will here insert a certificate in Latin, made unto me by an Irish scholar, whose opinion I required in this matter, which by chance I have now among my papers ; for the most part of these things I have set down out of my own memory, being now at Waterford, and having left the notes of our former journey at Dublin.

The scholar's opinion was this :—

“*Corbanatus, sive plebanatus, dignitas est ; et modo ad regem pertinet, sed antea ad papam ; in matrici ecclesia debet necessario esse, initiatus sacris ordinibus, omnesque decimas pertinentes ad hunc debet habere et beneficia adjuncta huic ipsius sunt eorumque conferentiam habet et presentationem. Dictum hoc nomen, quia populo et plebi ecclesiasticæ matricis ecclesiæ præfuit, certum numerum sacerdotum quasi colligiatum debet habere secum, primum stallum in sua ecclesiâ habet. Habet etiam stallum vacuum in ecclesia cathedrali, et vocem in omni capitulo, tam publico, quam privato, inscribitur Romano registro, indeoque dignitas est.*”

Of these Corbeships the best in these parts is at Clony's, in the county of Monaghan, which M'Mahoune himself procured to be conferred upon his eldest son, being but a boy in the time of the late rebellion. It was long before granted unto Sir Henry Duke for years, and is now in the possession of Sir Francis Rushe, who married one of Sir Henry Duke's daughters. There is another at Derough, in Fermanagh, which is likewise brought into charge. There are others in O'Rourke's country ; others in Upper Ossory and in Ormound ; and in many other places, which are not yet discovered. Thus much touching the name and nature of a Corbe and of a Herinach.

For the Herinach, there are few parishes of any compass in extent where there is not an Herinach, which being an officer of the church, took beginning in this manner : When any lord or gentleman had a direction to build a church, he did first dedicate



some good portion of land to some saint or other whom he chose to be his patron; then he founded the church, and called it by the name of that saint, and then gave the land to some clerk not being in orders, and to his heirs for ever, with this intent: that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and give alms to the poor for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heirs had the name of Errenagh. The Errenagh was also to make a weekly commemoration of the founder in the church.

He had always Primam Tonsuram, but took no other orders; he had a voice in the Chapter when they consulted about their revenues, and paid a certain yearly rent to the bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every one of his daughters, which they call a Soughimpy; he gave a subsidy to the bishop at his first entrance into his bishoprick.

The certainty of all which duties appear in the bishop's register, and these duties grew unto the bishop: first, because the Herinach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the bishop. We are yet doubtful whether these lands possessed by the Herinaghs be yet reduced to the Crown, because the statute of Chaunteries is not yet enacted in this kingdom; but certain it is that these men possessed all the glebe lands which belongeth yearly to such as have care of souls, and therefore when they shall be resumed, it were meet they should be added to the parsonages and vicarages, whereby they may be found competent livings for able ministers which may be placed hereafter in these parts; for now, albeit there be in every parish both a parson and a vicar, yet both their livings, being put together, are not sufficient to feed an honest man. For the tythes of every parish within the diocese of Clogher, which comprehendeth Monaghan, and almost all Fer-managh, are divided into four parts, whereof the parson being commonly no priest, hath two parts; the vicar, who is ever a priest and serveth the cure, hath one-fourth part; and the bishop another fourth part, which God knoweth in these poor waste countrys doth arise to very small portions; and thus we found the state of the church land in this country.

Touching M'Guyre's Mensall lands, which were free from all common charges and contributions of the country, because they yielded a large proportion of butter and meal, and other provisions for M'Guyre's table. Albeit the jury and other inhabitants did set forth these Mensall lands in certainty, which, lying in several baronies, did not in quantity exceed four Ballibetaghs, the greatest thereof being in the possession of one M'Manus and his sept; yet touching the certainty of the duties or provisions yielded unto M'Guyre out of these Mensall lands they referred themselves unto an old parchment role, which they called an indenture, remaining in the hands of one O'Bristan, a chronicler and principal brehon of that country, whereupon O'Bristan was sent for, who lived not far from the camp, but was so aged and decrepid, as he was scarce able to repair unto us: when he was

come we demanded of him the sight of that ancient roll, wherein as we were informed, not only the certainty of M'Guyre's mensall duties did appear, but also the particular rents and other services, which were answered to M'Guyre out of every part of the country. The old man, seeming to be much troubled with this demand, made answer, that he had such a roll in his keeping before the war, but that in the late rebellion it was burned, among other of his papers and books, by certain English soldiers. We were told by some that were present that this was not true, for they affirmed that they had seen the roll in his hands since the war: thereupon my Lord Chancellor (being then present with us), for he did not accompany my Lord Deputy to Ballishannon, but staid behind in the camp) did minister an oath unto him, and gave him a very serious charge to inform us truly what was become of the roll. The poor old man, fetching a deep sigh, confessed that he knew where the roll was, but that it was dearer to him than his life; and therefore he would never deliver it out of his hands, unless my Lord Chancellor would take the like oath, that the roll should be restored unto him again: my Lord Chancellor, smiling, gave him his word and his hand that he should have the roll redelivered unto him, if he would suffer us to take a view and a copy thereof: and thereupon the old Brehon drew the roll out of his bosom, where he did continually bear it about him: it was not very large, but it was written on both sides in a fair Irish character; howbeit, some part of the writing was worn and defaced with time and ill keeping: we caused it forthwith to be translated into English, and then we perceived how many vessels of butter, and how many measures of meal, and how many porks, and other such gross duties, did arrive unto M'Guyre out of his mensall lands, the particulars whereof I could have expressed, if I had not lost the translated copy of the roll at Dublin; but these trifles are not worthy to be presented to your Lordship's knowledge. It is sufficient to show of what qualis these mensall duties are, and for the quantity thereof, though it were great, in respect of the land out of which these provisions were taken, which being laid altogether doth not exceed four ballibetags (as I said before), yet such commodities in those parts are of little or no value, and therefore he never made any civil use of them, but spent them wastfully in a sordid and barbarous manner, among his loose and idle followers: beside these mensalls, M'Guyre had 240 beeves, or thereabouts, yearly paid unto him out of all the seven baronies, and about his castle of Enniskillen he had almost a ballibetagh of land, which he manured with his own churles, and this was M'Guyre's whole estate in certainty, for in right he had no more, and in time of peace he did exact no more, marry in time of war he made himself owner of all, cutting what he listed, and imposing as many bonaghtes, or hired soldiers, upon them, as he had occasion to use: for albeit Hugh M'Guyre that was slain in Munster was indeed a valient rebel, and the stoutest that ever was of his name:

notwithstanding generally the natives of this county are reputed the worst swordsmen of the North, being rather inclined to be scholars, or husbandmen, than to be kerne, or men of action, as they term rebels in this kingdom ; and for this cause M'Guyre in the late wars did hire and wage the greatest part of his soldiers out of Connaught, and out of the Brenie O'Relie, and made his own countrymen find them, and pay them ; and therefore the jury enquiring of Escheates, found only two freeholders in this country, besides Hugh M'Guyre himself, to have been slain in the late rebellion, thereby your Lordship may perceive what manner of Lord, M'Guyre should have been, and what means and power he should have had to do hurt, if the State here had in former times but looked into the state of this country, and had established the English laws and justice among them, whereby every man might have enjoyed his own : and your lordship may likewise conjecture of what greatness the best of this surname will be, when the chiefrty of this country shall be divided between two M'Guyres, and the freeholders shall be established in their possessions without any dependancy upon the Lords, paying only their certain rents and duties. Assuredly these Irish Lords appear to us like glow worms, which afar off seem to be all fire ; but, being taken up in a man's hands, are but silly worms : and yet this young Coconaught M'Guyre (whose brother Hugh was the Alpha, and himself the Omega of the last rebellion ; for Hugh was the first that went out, and himself the last that came in), will in nowise be satisfied with the greatest part of the chiefrty of his country ; such is the pride of his own heart, and such is the encouragement he receives from some of place and power in this kingdom : and to the end he might be thought a person fit to be pleased with extraordinary good terms, he gave out a false alarm, some days before our coming into Fermanagh, that himself with the Earl of Tirconnell were going into Spain, a common and poor Irish policy practised in this realm, ever since the conquest, to amuse the state with rumours, that are utterly false, which notwithstanding, in former times, hath prevailed to do hurt in this kingdom, according to the observation and saying of the old Cardinal of Lorain, that a lie, believed but for an hour, doth many times produce effects of seven years continuance. I have digressed a little too much in this place, for which I humbly crave pardon, if your Lordship shall not think it pertinent to this discourse, wherein I meant to set forth the quality and quantity of M'Guyer's mensall duties.

Concerning the free lands of the third kind, viz.—such lands as are possessed by the Irish officers of this country, viz.—chroniclers, gallowglasses, and rimers, the entire quantity of it, laid together as it is scattered in sundry baronies, doth well nigh make two ballibetaghs, and no more ; which land in respect of the persons that merit no respect, but rather discountenance from the State, for they are enemies to the English Government, may perhaps be thought meet to be added to the demesne lands of the chief lords.



In this manner we distinguished the possessions of Fermanagh, which being drawn into method, we presented to my Lord Deputy upon his return.

For the several possessions of all these lands, we took this course to find them out, and set them down for his Lordship's information ; we called unto us the inhabitants of every barony severally, beginning with the barony of Magherie Boy, wherein we camped, and so calling one barony after another, we had present certain of the clerks or scholars of the country, who know all the septs and families, and all their branches, and the dignity of one sept above another, and what families or persons were chief of every sept, and who were next, and who were of a third rank, and so forth, till they descended to the most inferior man in all the baronies ; moreover, they took upon them to tell what quantity of land every man ought to have by the custom of their country, which is of the nature of gavel kind, whereby, as their septs or families did multiply, their possessions have been from time to time divided and sub-divided, and broken into so many small parcels as almost every acre of land hath a several owner, which termeth himself a Lord, and his portion of land his country : notwithstanding as M'Guyre himself had a chiefry over all the country, and some demesnes, that did ever pass to him only who carried that title ; so was there a chief of every sept, who had certain services, duties, or demesnes, that ever passed to the tannist of that sept, and never was subject to division. When this was understood, we first inquired whether one or more septs did possess that barony, which we had in hand ; that being set down, we took the names of the chief parties of the sept or septs that did possess the baronies, and also the names of such as were second in them, and so of others that were inferior unto them again, in rank, and in possessions. Then, whereas every barony containeth seven ballibetaghs and a half, we caused the name of every ballibetagh to be written down, and thereupon we made inquiry what portion of land and services every man held, in every ballibetagh ; beginning with such first, as had lands and services ; and after naming such as had the greatest quantity of land, and so descending unto such as possess only two taths, there we staid, for lower we could not go ; because we knew the purpose of the State was only to establish such freeholders as were fit to serve on juries, at least we had found by experience in the county of Monaghan, that such as had less than two taghs allotted unto them had not 40s. freehold per ann. ultra reprisatem ; and therefore were not of competent ability for that service : and yet the number of freeholders named in this country was above 200.

And in this order and method we digested the business, touching the possessors and possessions of this county of Fermanagh, which we presented unto my Lord Deputy upon his return from Ballishannon ; his lordship having received it, and taken some consideration of it, called the principal inhabitants before him in the camp, told them that he came on purpose to

understand the state of every particular man in that country, to the end he might establish and settle the same, according to his Majesty's directions out of England, and that he had received some information thereof, which gave him good satisfaction, howbeit that he would not suddenly take any final order touching the same, but would resolve what was fit to be done, and finish his service the next term at Dublin: his lordship's speech and good demonstration to the people gave them great contentment.

It remains I should inform your Lordship, somewhat of the service performed by the Justices of Assize in this county: albeit they had little to do here, no matter being prepared for them to work upon: for the gaol delivery must needs be quickly despatched, where there were no justices of the peace, that had either the will or the skill to commit malefactors, and where there was no gaol of any fastness to keep them, being committed; howbeit we had a full appearance of all the country, and there came in upon recognizances taken unskilfully enough by the sheriff and other Irish justices of peace, twenty persons in number of thereabouts; the greatest part whereof were loose and idle people bound over to find masters or sureties for their behaviour, others were committed for felonies, whereof some few were indited, but in the end all were acquitted for want of evidence, which happened by the negligence of the justices of peace, who had not bound their accusers to prosecute against them; we rebuked the justices of peace for this omission, and imposed fines upon them; and so ended our gaol delivery. Then we made the like inquisition here, touching ecclesiastical livings, and published the like orders for the civil government of their country, as we had done in Monaghan, and so dissolved our sessions. The erecting of a free school in this country was deferred till the coming of the Bishop of Clogher. The building of a gaol and sessions house was likewise respited until my Lord Deputy had resolved of a fit place for a market and a corporate town; for the habitations of this people are so wild and transitory, as there is not one fixt village in all this country. His Lordship took a view of two or three places for that purpose, of which he conceiveth the Abbey of Lesgole to be the fittest; and I conjecture, that the next term, when the principal gentlemen of this country shall repair to Dublin to settle their estates, his Lordship will make choice of that place for the shire town of this county, and then take order for the erecting of a gaol, and house of sessions there.

Having spent six or seven days in this waste country, we raised our camp and returned the same way, which we had passed before, into the county of Monaghan.

Enniskillen (Innis Kethlen, the Island of Kethlen, wife of Balor, the Fomorian King of Tory Island),\* which was eventually selected for the site of the county town, is an island in the narrow part of Lough Erne, sometimes called

\* Joyce.



the Erne River, which joins the upper and lower lakes. Upon this island at the west side, where the castle barrack now stands, was situated the old castle of the Maguires, which was besieged in 1599 by Captain George Bingham, assisted by Governor Dowdall. A very curious sketch of the seige was made by a soldier called John Thomas, a copy of which is appended to the volume of maps of 1609 before referred to. Sir John Davies appears to have obtained a grant of Lisgoole, which is in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen, for himself. He represented Fermanagh in the Irish Parliament of 1613, of which he was Speaker of the House of Commons. He eventually returned to England, and died in 1626, when on the eve of being made Chief Justice of England.

King James I. granted a charter, of which I possess a very ancient copy, marked "copia vera," with a translation, dated from Hampton Court, 27th February, 1612, O. S., which constituted Enniskillen, therein designated the town or village and whole island of "Iniskillin," &c. (except only our fort or castle of Eniskilling), into a parliamentary and municipal borough, and appointed as the first Provost and fourteen free Burgesses the following persons:—

- \* William Cole, esq., Provost.
- \* 1. Sir John Wishert, knight.
- \* 2. Roger Atkinson, esq.
- 3. Robert Cathcart, esq.
- \* 4. Henry Hunings, esq.
- \* 5. Thomas Barton.
- \* 6. Edward Sibtharp, gentleman.
- 7. Thomas Shaw.
- 8. William Hall.
- 9. Nicholas Ozonbrooke.
- 10. Alexander Dunbar.
- 11. Edward Moore.
- 12. Alex Wigham.
- 13. Ferdinand Burfield.
- 14. Joseph Walters.

Of these fifteen persons the only ones whose descendants in the male line at least, remain connected with Enniskillen are Mr. Cole, the ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen, and perhaps Messrs. Cathcart, Wm. Hall, and Thomas Barton. Mr. Cole and Mr. Roger Atkinson were elected in 1613, the first members to serve in Parliament for the borough.

\* Patentees.

## CHAPTER VII.

CAPTAIN ROGER ATKINSON, 1602-41.

His history—and patent of Castle Coole—Description of the estate—Fee-farm lease of Agharynagh to Zachary Rampayne—New patent on defective title—and license to alienate—Sale of Castle Coole and Shan-nath to Arthur Champion.

THE Dean of Armagh has very kindly collected and furnished me with the information which follows about Roger Atkinson. He has also undertaken the laborious task of deciphering (not rendered easier by abbreviations), copying, and translating the original patent of Castle Coole, dated 1611, and making copies or abstracts of a few other ancient documents which will be inserted in their proper places. An interesting table of names, showing the quarter-lands and their sub-denominations as they appear in later deeds, with observations and modern names, which he has compiled for me, will be found in App. R. To this I have ventured to append a couple of notes based on my own topographical knowledge of the localities. In forwarding the last of these papers to me, the Dean says, on the 18th February, 1881:—

“MY DEAR LORD.—I have at last completed my task, and if my labour be of any service to you, I shall be heartily glad. There is a fearful amount of verbiage and repetition in such law documents as Roger Atkinson’s patent, and a marvellous amount of words is tacked into one skin. I like fines better, for though their court hand is formidable, yet the language is terse and recital clear.

“I do not find that the name Castle Atkinson, given by Atkinson’s second patent, was ever formally withdrawn; it shall be called henceforth for ever Castle Atkinson. Strange that Atkinson, when in the act of parting with his estate should stamp the manor with his name; ‘and yet they think that their houses shall continue for ever, and that their dwelling-places shall endure from one generation to another; and call the lands after their own names.’

“In the sheet which I enclose on the names of the components of the manor I have ventured on a few etymological speculations. Some of them are probable, some are doubtful; but in process of time, after much consideration, we may arrive at an approximation to the truth.\*

“I remain,

“Your Lordship’s faithful servant,

“WILLIAM REEVES.”

\* *Vide* App. R.

## CAPTAIN ROGER ATKINSON.

1602. Jan. 1.—In list of the army at this date Captain Atkinson was returned as in command of 100 foot, stationed on Loughfoyle.<sup>1</sup>

And again, in 1603, on same station, at the date 27th April.<sup>2</sup>

1603. Oct. 7.—He was granted, by Letters Patent, a pension of four shillings a day, during good behaviour.<sup>3</sup>

1604. June 14.—He surrendered that patent and received a new one granting him six shillings a day.<sup>4</sup> This had been one Foxe's pension.—Cal. S. P., 1603-6, 378.

— Nov. 10.—He received Letters Patent creating him Provost Marshall of Lough Foyle, and of the forces and garrison of Derry and elsewhere in Ulster, vice Philip Browne, deceased, with the standing fee of 4s. a day, and all perquisites thereto belonging.<sup>5</sup>

1605. Dec. 2.—He was succeeded in this office by Richard Marsden.<sup>6</sup>

1608. May 24.—In the list of captains in Ireland discharged since Michaelmas, 1603, is the name of Captain Roger Atkinson; and he is further spoken of as one of those "born in England."<sup>7</sup>

1610. Among the servitors and pensioners in pay, ready to undertake, Captain Atkinson is one.<sup>8</sup>

1611. Jan. 20.—Date of his Plantation Patent of the Manor of Coole.

— 30 March, same year, he had another patent of lands scattered over the counties of Meath, Dublin, Longford, Westmeath, Louth, and Roscommon.<sup>9</sup>

1612. Oct. 12.—His name occurs second on the list of the burghesses of the then incorporated borough of Iniskillen.<sup>10</sup>

1613. April 20.—Roger Atkinson, of Coole, esq., was returned first Member of Parliament for the borough of Iniskillen.—Lib. Mun., Vol. i., pt. 1., p. 166.

In 1639, Arthur Champion, of Shannock, esq., was returned M.P. for same borough, having, I suppose, become proprietor of Castlecoole.\*—March 10.

[And here I may observe that in Lascelles' *Liber Munerum*, on six occasions, the Corrys are described as of *Castlecoote*, by an ignorant and careless blunder for Castlecoole.]

<sup>1</sup> Cal. Carew Papers, 1601-3, p. 397.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. S. P., 1603-6, p. 397.

<sup>3</sup> Erck, Pat. Jac. I., p. 75; Cal. S. P., 1603-6, p. 130; Cal. Pat. Jac. I., p. 306.

<sup>4</sup> Erck, p. 127; Cal. Pat. Jac. I., p. 556.

<sup>5</sup> Erck, p. 126; Cal. S. P., 1603-6, p. 210.

<sup>6</sup> Erck., p. 240.

<sup>7</sup> Cal. S. P., 1606-1608, p. 538.

<sup>8</sup> Cal. S. P., 1608-10.

<sup>9</sup> Cal. Pat. Jac. I., p. 214a.

<sup>10</sup> Cal. S. P., 1611-1614, p. 294.

\* Mr. Champion did not become owner of Castlecoole until a little later.

1614. He was High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh. For on June 27th, 1615, one Cormack Mac Redmond Moyle Maguire swore, on examination, that in harvest last, he, being bailiff receiver to Captain Atkinson, the High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh, saw and heard so and so.<sup>1</sup>

1618. April 14.—Sir William Cole had letters patent granting to him a pension of 6s. a day, which had been surrendered by Captain Roger Atkinson.<sup>2</sup>

1619. Pynnar, in his survey of the Plantation, reports of this undertaker, Captain Roger Atkinson, 1,000 acres called Coole. A strong bawne of lime and stone 60 feet square, with 3 flankers; a strong stone house, in which his wife and family dwell; 2 freeholders and 8 leaseholders, all resident; 2 water mills, a corn and tucking mill.<sup>3</sup>

1623. Among the pensioners in Ireland were Sir Wm. Cole and *Sir* Roger Atkinson.<sup>4</sup>

1623. Captain Roger Atkinson was one of the Commissioners, in Fermanagh, of the six escheated counties.<sup>5</sup>

1639. June 28.—Captain Roger Atkinson obtained new Letters Patent of his estate in Fermanagh, in which the manorial name was changed to Castle Atkinson, and certain provisions under the commission for remedy of defective titles.

1640. April 22.—Indenture between Roger Atkinson and Edith, his wife, of the one part, and Arthur Champion, of Shanocke, esq., of the other part.—Consideration of sale, £1,650. Lands recited. The rental includes, with the generic names as they appeared in Roger Atkinson's first patent, the names also of the sub-denominations, as they appeared in his second patent of the preceding year.

— Same year. 2 May.—Licence of alienation from Charles I. to Roger Atkinson.

EXACT COPY and TRANSLATION of the Letters Patent of James I. to Captain Roger Atkinson, a servitor in the Plantation of Ulster, county of Fermanagh; wherein a small proportion, namely, 1,000 acres by estimation, created the manor of Coole, in the barony of Coole and Tirkennedy, were granted for ever to him, his heirs and assigns, January 20th, 1611.

Jacobus, Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, de assensu predilecti et fidelis Consiliarii nostri Arthuri Chichester, militis, Deputati nostri

<sup>1</sup> Cal. S. P., 1615-1625, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. Pat. Jac. I., p. 367a; Lodge's Peerage, iv., p. 206; Archdall's Lodge, vol. vi., p. 109.

<sup>3</sup> Carew S. P., 1603-1624, p. 41; Harris's, Hibernica, p. 89; Hill's Plantation, p. 492.

<sup>4</sup> Cal. S. P., 1615-1625, p. 465.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 439.



Generalis dicti regni nostri Hibernie, ac secundum intentionem et effectum quarundem literarum patentium commissionariarum sub magno sigillo nostro Hibernie confectarum gerentium datum apud Dublin vicesimo octavo die Novembris anno regni nostri Anglie Francie et Hibernie octavo, et Scotie quadragesimo quarto, prefato Deputato nostro Generali, ac aliis Commissionariis nostris in dictis literis patentibus nominatis directarum, Dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus concedimus et confirmamus dilecto nostro Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis omnes et singulas villas villatas hamletas tates sive parcelas terre sequentes, videlicet Ballidrombrochus existentem duo tates terre, Keadagh existentem duo tates terre, Tulloharve existentem duo tates terre, Killynan existentem duo tates terre, Carowmnew existentem unum tate et dimidium unius tate terre, Killiwilly existentem unum tate terre, Garwirry existentem duo tates terre, Ballyreogh existentem duo tates terre, Lissan existentem duo tates terre, cum omnibus et singulis earundem et earum cujuslibet juribus membris et pertinentiis, que omnia continent inter se per estimationem mille acras terre siue plus sive minus jacentia in baronia sive precinctu de Coole et Tircanada in comitatu Farmanagh, ac etiam omnia et singula castra messuagia toftas molendina domus edificationes structuras horrea stabula columbaria hortos pomaria gardinas terras tenementa prata pascua pasturas terras dominicales communias vasta jampna bruerias turbarias moras mariscas boscos subboscos aquas aquarum cursus piscarias piscationes stagna lacus vivaria mineras quarrias redditus reverciones et servicia advantagia commoditates emolumenta et hereditamenta quecumque cum suis pertinentiis universis cujuscunque sint generis nature vel speciei seu quibuscunque nominibus sciantur censeantur seu cognoscantur, scituata jacentia et existentia provenientia crescentia seu emergentia de in vel infra premissa ac quamlibet inde parcelam predictis castris villis terris tenementis ceterisque premissis superius per presentes preconcessis seu eorum alicui vel aliquibus quoquomodo spectantia pertinentia incidentia vel appendentia aut membra partes vel parcelas eorundem castrorum villarum terrarum tenementorum aut eorum aliquorum vel alicujus unquam vel ad aliquod tempus antehac habita cognita acceptata seu reputata existentia. Necnon revercionem et reverciones remanerium et remaneria nostra quecumque omnium et singulorum premissorum superius per presentes preconcessorum et cujuslibet inde parcelle dependentis seu expectate de in vel super aliquod donum vel dona concessum vel concessa quascunque seu quecumque de premissis seu de aliqua inde parcella antehac facta sive concessa tam de recordo quam non de recordo existentia. Ac omnia et singula redditus et annualia proficua quecumque reservata super quibuscunque dimissionibus seu concessionibus de premissis per presentes preconcessis seu de aliqua inde parcella antehac factis siue concessis. Ac redditus et proficua tam casualia quam annualia omnium et singulorum premissorum superius per presentes concessorum et cujuslibet inde



parcellæ. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum predicta castra messuagia villas terras hereditamenta ac cetera omnia et singula premissa superius per presentes preconcessa et quamlibet inde parcellam cum pertinentiis suis universis prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis ad solum et proprium opus et usum prefati Rogeri Atkinson heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de castro nostro Dublin in libero et communi soccagio per fidelitatem tantum et non in capite neque in soccagio in capite nec per servitium militis. Reddendo inde annuatim et festo Pasche quod erit in anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo quarto nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ad receptionem scaccarii nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum dicti regni nostri Hibernie vel ad manus Vicethesaurarii sive Generalis Receptoris nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum dicti regni nostri Hibernie pro tempore existentium octo libras currentis monete Anglie ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales porciones annuatim solvendas. Ac ulterius de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris concessimus et licentiam dedimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et licentiam damus prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis quod ipsi et ipsorum quilibet de tempore in tempus ad ejus et eorum libet durante spatio septem annorum proxime sequentium post datum presentium valeant et possint valeat et possit eskippare carriare exportare et transportare extra dictum regnum nostrum Hibernie vel aliquam inde partem sive parcellam tam in regnum nostrum Anglie et cetera omnia dominia nostra quecunque quam in aliquod aliud regnum patriam territorium sive dominium in partibus transmarinis existens in amicitia nostra heredum et successorum nostrorum et non alibi omnia et omnimoda grana coria seva lanas lina lintea Anglice linnen yarne pannos omnis generis ac omnimoda alia commoditates et mercandisas quascunque de tempore in tempus in vel infra separales comitatus de Armagh, Tyrone, Colrane, Donagall, comitatum Civitatis Derry, Farmanagh, et Cavan, aut eorum aliquam in provincia nostra Ultonie crescentia contingentia renovantia seu emergentia vel imposterum crescenda contingenda renovanda seu emergenda, et easdem commoditates et mercandisas sic exportatas sive transportatas ibidem vendere et vendicioni exponere sive permutare pro ejus et eorum majori commodo et utilitate absque compoto vel solutione alicujus custume magne vel parve aut alicujus subsidii impositionis vel denarie summe aut alicujus alius oneris seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris infra regna nostra vel eorum aliquod reddendo soluendo seu faciendo volentes enim et per presentes firmiter injungendo mandantes et precipientes tam omnibus et singulis Thesaurariis Subthesaurariis customarum Collectoribus customarum et subsidiorum Scrutatoribus quam omnibus aliis officariis ministris nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque dictorum regnorum nostrorum Anglie et Hibernie et

eorum cujuslibet, quod ipsi et ipsorum quilibet de tempore in tempus permittant seu permittat prefatum Rogerum Atkinson heredes et assignatos suos et eorum quemlibet quiete et pacifice in forma predicta escippare carriare exportare vendere et venditioni exponere omnes et singulas cujusmodi commoditates et mercandisas absque solutione alicujus custume subsidii impositionis vel denarie summe aut aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris in parte reddendo seu solvendo. Et hec litere nostre patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem erunt dictis Thesaurariis Subthesaurariis Custumariis Collectoribus customarum Scrutatoribus et aliis officiariis et ministris nostris quibuscunque sufficientes warranta et exoneratio in hac parte: aliquo statuto acto ordinatione provisione proclamatione aut restrictione aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in contrarium premissorum non obstante. Ac ulterius de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris concessimus et licentiam dedimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et licentiam damus prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis quod ipsi et ipsorum quilibet infra spatium quinque annorum proxime sequentium post datum presentium ad ejus et eorum libet voluntatem valeant et possint valeat et possit eskippare carriare exportare et conveyare de et ex regnis et dominiis nostris aut eorum aliquo in dictum regnum nostrum Hibernie ac ibidem discargare et exonerare omnia et omnimodi victualia et utensilia in domibus suis vel tenentium suorum habendum et utendum omnia et omnimodi materialia et instrumenta pro edificatione et structura in et super aliquas terras infra predictos comitatus Armagh, Tyrone, Colrane, Donagall, comitatum civitatis Derry, Cavan, et Farmanagh vel eorum aliquem faciendis et pro institutione et manutenencia agriculture necessaria ac pecora sive animalia omnis generis prostauro (anglice stockinge and stoaringe) ac pro cultura et manuratione aliquarum terrarum infra separales comitatus predictos aut eorum aliquem absque compoto vel solutione alicujus custume subsidii impositionis vel denarie summe proinde nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in regnis nostris vel eorum aliquo solvendi vel faciendi. Et ulterius volumus precipimus et mandamus omnibus et singulis Thesaurariis Subthesaurariis Customariis Collectoribus customarum et subsidiorum Scrutatoribus et omnibus aliis officiariis et ministris nostris quibuscunque dictorum regnorum nostrorum Anglie et Hibernie et eorum cujuslibet quod ipsi et ipsorum quilibet de tempore in tempus permittant sive permittat prefatum Rogerum Atkinson heredes et assignatos suos et eorum quemlibet quiete et pacifice eskippare carriare transportare exportare discargare et exonerare omnia et singula hujusmodi victualia utensilia materialia et instrumenta pro edificiis et structuris predictis faciendis et pro causis et usibus predictis applicanda et utenda absque solutione alicujus custume subsidii impositionis vel denarie summe cujuscunque proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus

nostris in ea parte reddenda seu solvenda. Et he litere patentes vel irrotulamentum earum erunt dictis Thesaurariis Subthesaurariis Custumariis Collectoribus custumarum et aliis officariis et ministris nostris quibuscunque sufficiens warranta et exoneratio in hac parte, aliquo statuto acto ordinatione provisione proclamacione sive restrictione aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia in contrarium inde non obstante. Ita tamen quod hec nostra concessio sive licentia se aequaliter non extendat ad aliquas commoditates transportandas sive importandas in dictum regnum Hibernie ea intencione ut tanquam mercandise sive mercimonia vendantur seu permutentur. Volumus etiam ac per presentes firmiter injungendo precipimus et mandamus quod prefatus Rogerus Atkinson heredes et assignati sui et eorum quilibet de tempore in tempus infra spacium duorum annorum proxime sequentium post datum presentium licite et impune ingredi et intrare possint ac possit in omnes et singulos boscus subboscus et terras boscales in separalibus comitatibus de Armagh, Donegall, Fermanagh, Cavan, et Tyrone ac ibidem per assignationem Commissionariorum nostrorum in ea parte authorizandorum scindere et asportare tot tales et tantas arbores sive meremium quot quales et quantas erunt sufficientes pro edificiis in et super premissa seu aliquam inde partem erigendis absque aliquo compoto vel denaria summa aut aliquo alio pro hujusmodi arboribus sive meremio nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris vel alicui alii persone sive personis solvendo vel faciendo. Volumus ulterius ac per presentes injungendo precipimus et mandamus ac prefatus Rogerus Atkinson pro se heredibus executoribus et administratoribus et assignatis suis convenit et concedit ad et cum nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes quod si Commissionarii predicti in hac parte auctorizati infra spatium duorum annorum proxime sequentium post datum presentium assignabant alicui alii persone vel personis pro structuris seu edificiis erigendis in aliqua parte separalium comitatum predictorum aliquas arbores sive meremium in et super premissis superius per presentes preconcessis aut aliqua inde parcella crescentes vel existentes quod tunc bene liceat et licebit hujusmodi persone vel personis in premissa preconcessa aut in aliquam sive quamlibet inde parcellam licite quiete et impune ingredi et intrare et infra spacium duorum annorum ut predictum est tot tales et tantas arbores sive meremium sic ut prefertur assignanda ibidem scindere et asportare ac ad usus predictos convertere absque aliquo compoto vel denaria summa aut aliquo alio pro inde prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus vel assignatis suis solvendo seu faciendo et absque aliqua interruptione impedimento vel impetitione ejusdem Rogeri Atkinson heredum vel assignatorum suorum; aliquo in hiis presentibus in contrarium inde non obstante. Volumus etiam ac per presentes firmiter injungendo precipimus et mandamus et prefatus Rogerus Atkinson pro se heredibus executoribus administratoribus et assignatis suis convenit et concedit ad et cum nobis heredibus et



successoribus nostris per presentes quod prefatus Rogerus Atkinson heredes et assignati sui causabunt seu causabit separales tenentes suos in feodo firmo ac separales tenentes suos pro termino vite vitarum vel annorum et ipsorum quemlibet edificare et erigere domus suas mansionales vicinatum ac prope principalem domum sive mansionem dicti Rogeri Atkinson heredum et assignatorum suorum in et super premissis edificandas sive erigendas et non sparsim seu solitario tam pro mutuali defensione ac presidio dicti Rogeri Atkinson heredum et assignatorum suorum predictorum quam pro erectione separalium villatarum in et super premissis ad servicium et bonum publicum dicti regni nostri Hibernie. Volumus ulterius ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo precipimus et mandamus ac prefatus Rogerus Atkinson pro se heredibus executoribus administratoribus et assignatis suis convenit et concedit ad et cum nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes quod prefatus Rogerus Atkinson heredes et assignati sui de tempore in tempus preparabunt ac in promptu habebunt in domibus suis mansionalibus in et infra premissis erigendis seu edificandis sex bombardas Anglice muskettis et calivers ac sextela manualia Anglice hand weapons ad armandum seu instruendum duodecim viros pro defensione seu presidio dicti Rogeri Atkinson heredum et assignatorum suorum versus rebelles sive alios inimicos nostros heredum vel successorum nostrorum in dicto regno nostro Hibernie. Ac ulterius volumus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et firmiter injungendo precipimus et mandamus quod predicta castra ville terre tenementa ac cetera premissa superius per presentes preconcessa de cetero sint ac habeantur unum integrum manerium in re et nomine ac imperpetuum nuncupetur Manerium de Coole. Ac quod predictus Rogerus Atkinson heredes et assignati sui habeant et teneant ac habere et tenere valeant et possint infra dictum manerium tres centum acras terre distinctas et separales pro terris dominicalibus ejusdem manerii. Ac ulterius concedimus et licentiam damus prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis quod ipse heredes et assignati sui predicti et eorum quilibet possint ac valeant vel possit ac valeat libere et sine impetitione nostra heredum et successorum nostrorum dare concedere ac quovismodo alienare cetera omnia et singula premissa preconcessa ac quamlibet inde parcelam alicui persone vel aliquibus personis heredibus et assignatis suis tenendum de dicto Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis ut de predicto manerio suo de Coole predicto in libero et communi soccagio ac per sectum curie bis per annum tenende reddendo tales redditus et alias legitimas reservaciones quas prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus vel assignatis suis melius videbitur expedire. Non obstante statuto vulgariter nuncupato Quia emptor terre, aut aliquo alio statuto ordinatione vel provisione aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in contrarium non obstante. Ac ulterius volumus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et licentiam damus prefato Rogero Atkinson

heredibus et assignatis suis quod ipsi et ipsorum quilibet habeant et teneant habeat et teneat ac habere et tenere valeant et possint valeat et possit in et infra precincta et limites manerii predicti unam curiam in natura curie baronis ad inquirendum audiendum terminandum et agendum omnes et singulas tales res et materias ac eisdem modo et forma que et prout in aliqua curia baronis infra dictum regnum nostrum Anglie vel infra dictum regnum nostrum Hibernie inquiri audiri terminari et agi debeant seu solent. Tenendum coram seneschallo seu seneschallis per dictum Rogerum Atkinson heredes et assignatos suos de tempore in tempus nominandis et constituendis ac coram liberis sectalibus dicti manerii de Coole respective ac in eadem curia tenere placita de omnibus et singulis actionibus transgressionibus conventionum computorum contractorum detentione debitorum et demandis quibuscunque que in debito aut damno non excedant summam quadraginta solidorum sterlingorum in vel infra premissis superius perpresentes preconcessis ac limitibus et bundis eorundem contingentibus seu emergentibus. Quodque ipsi et ipsorum quilibet habeat et percipiat habeant et percipiant ac de tempore in tempus habere et percipere valeant et possint valeat et possit omnia et singula proficua amerciamenta fines comoditates advantagia et emolumenta quecunque ad hujusmodi curiam spectantia seu pertinentia aut aliquo modo inde provenientia seu emergentia absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris faciendis seu solvendis. Volumus etiam ac de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris concedimus prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis quod nos heredes et successores nostri de cetero imperpetuum annuatim et de tempore in tempus exonerabimus acquietabimus et indempnum conservabimus tam prefatum Rogerum Atkinson heredes et assignatos suos et eorum quemlibet quam predicta castra messuagia villas terras tenementa hereditates ac cetera omnia et singula premissa superius per presentes preconcessa et eorum quamlibet parcelam cum suis pertinentiis universis versus nos heredes et successores nostros de et ab omnibus et omnimodis corrodiis redditibus feodis annuitatibus pencionibus porcionibus denariis summis ac oneribus quibuscunque de premissis preconcessis aut de aliqua inde parcella nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris exeuntibus seu solvendis vel superinde versus nos heredes vel successores nostros oneratis seu onerandis preterquam de redditione servicii tenure ac aliis oneribus superius pro premissis in hiis presentibus reservatis. Volentes enim et per presentes firmiter injungendo precipientes tam Thesaurariis Cancellariis et Baronibus Scaccarii nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quam omnibus et singulis Receptoribus Auditoribus ac aliis officariis et ministris nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum dicti regni nostri Hibernie pro tempore existentibus, quod ipsi et ipsorum quilibet super solam demonstrationem harum literarum nostrarum patentium vel irrotulamenti earundem absque aliquo brevi seu warranta de nobis here-



dibus vel successoribus nostris quoque modo impetrato prosequendo plenam integram debitamque allocationem et exonerationem manifestam de et ab omnibus et omnimodis hujusmodi corrodiis redditibus feodis annuitatibus pensionibus porcionibus denariis summis ac omnibus quibuscunque preterquam de predicto reddito servicii tenure ac ceteris oneribus superius pro premissis in hiis presentibus ut prefertur reservatis de premissis preconcessis, aut eorum aliquo nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris exeuntibus seu solvendis vel superinde versus nos heredes vel successores nostros oneratis seu onerandis, ac per prefatum Rogerum Atkinson heredes vel assignatos suos solubilibus fiendis seu performandis prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis facient et de tempore in tempus fieri causabunt. Et he littere nostre patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem erunt tam dictis Thesaurariis Cancellarie et Baronibus Scaccarii predictis quam predictis Receptoribus Auditoribus et aliis officariis et ministris nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque dicti regni nostri Hibernie pro tempore existentibus sufficientibus warranta et exoneracio in hac parte. Ac ulterius de ampliori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris volumus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus prefato Rogero Atkinson heredibus et assignatis suis quod he littere nostre patentes vel irrotulamentum earum erunt in omnibus et per omnia firme valide bone sufficientes et effectuales in lege erga et contra nos heredes et successores nostros tam in omnibus curiis nostris heredum et successorum nostrorum quam alibi infra dictum regnum nostrum Hibernie vel alibi ubicunque absque aliquibus confirmatione licentia vel tolleracione de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris imposterum per prefatum Rogerum Atkinson heredes vel assignatos suos procurandis sive obtinendis. Non obstante male nominando seu male recitando non nominando vel non recitando aliquam villam villatam parochiam hamletam locum vel comitatum in quo vel in quibus premissa superius per presentes preconcessa aut aliqua inde parcella existunt vel existit. Et not obstante non nominando male nominando aut non recitando predicta castra messuagia villas terras tenementa hereditates ac cetera premissa superius per presentes preconcessa aut aliquam inde parcellam. Et non obstante non inveniendi officium aut inquisitionem premissorum aut alicujus inde parcelle per que titulus noster aut alicujus vel aliquorum progenitorum sive antecessorum nostrorum de in vel ad premissa aut aliquam inde parcellam inveniri debuit ante confectiorem harum literarum nostrarum patentium. Et non obstante non recitando vel male recitando aliquam dimissionem seu concessionem pro termino vite vitarum vel annorum vel in feodo talliato aut aliter de premissis seu de aliqua inde parcella antehac factis existentem de recordo vel non de recordo. Et non obstantibus aliquibus defectibus de certitudine vel computatione aut declaratione veri annui valoris premissorum aut alicujus parcelle aut annualis redditus reservati super quibuscunque dimissis seu concessis de premissis vel de aliqua inde parcella in hiis presentibus literis

expressis vel contentis aut non expressis. Et non obstante quod de nominibus tenentium firmariorum sive occupatorum premissorum aut alicujus inde parcelle plena vera et certa non fit mentio. Et non obstante statuto in parlamento domini Henrici nuper regis Anglie sexti predecessoris nostri anno regni sui decimo octavo apud Westmonasterium facto et edito et postea inter alia auctoritate parlamenti in dicto regno nostro Hibernie stabilito et confirmato. Et non obstantibus aliquibus aliis defectibus in non recte nominando naturam genera species quantitatem aut qualitatem premissorum aut alicujus inde parcelle. Vel eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine premissorum seu eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis siue concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem progenitorum nostorum eidem Rogero Atkinson ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit. Aliquo statuto aut ordinatione sive provisione aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunq[ue] in contrarium premissorum facto in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste prefato Deputato nostro Generali regni nostri Hibernie apud Dublin vicesimo die Januarii anno regni nostri Anglie Francie et Hibernie octavo et Scotie quadragesimo quarto.

EDGEWORTHE.

Exemplif. per. Fra : Edgeworthe.

(Endorsed)

In Rotulat. Patentibus Cancellarie Hibernie de anno regni Jacobi Anglie Francie et Hibernie octavo et Scotie quadragesimo quarto per me Jacobum . . . clericum in officio Magistri Rotulorum.

James, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom our present letters may come greeting. Know that we, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, by the assent of our well-beloved and faithful Councillor Arthur Chichester, Knight, and Deputy-General of our said Kingdom of Ireland, and agreeably to the intent and effect of certain Letters Patent commissarial under our Great Seal of Ireland drawn up, bearing date at Dublin the 28th day of November, in the 8th year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and the 44th of Scotland, directed to our aforesaid Deputy-General and other our Commissioners named in the said Letters Patent, have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give grant and confirm to our beloved Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, all and singular, the towns, villages, hamlets, tates or parcels of land following, to wit Ballidrombrochus, being two tates of land ; Keadagh, being two tates of land ; Tullohharve being two tates of land ; Killynan, being two tates of land ; Carrowm<sup>m</sup>ew, being one tate and half a tate of land ; Killiwilly, being one tate of land ; Garwirry, being two tates of land ; Ballyreogh, being two tates of land ; Lassan, being two tates of land ; with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances

of the same and of each of them ; all of which together contain by estimation a thousand acres, be they less or more, lying in the barony or precinct of Coole and Tircanada in the county of Farmanagh ; and also all and singular the castles, messuages, tofts, mills, houses, buildings, structures, barns, stables, pigeon houses, gardens, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, grazings, pastures, demesne lands, commonages, wastes, gorselands, heaths, turbarrys, moors, morasses, woods, underwoods, waters, watercourses, fisheries, fishings, pools, lakes, ponds, minerals, quarries, rents, reversions, and services, advantages, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments, whatsoever, with all their appurtenances of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort, or by whatsoever names they are known, regarded, or understood ; situate, lying, and being, accruing, growing, or arising of, in, or within the premises, and every portion thereof, to the aforesaid castles, towns, lands, tenements, and other the premises by these presents above aforegranted, or to any one or more of them in any way whatsoever belonging, pertaining, incident, or appendent, or members, parts, or parcels of the same castles, towns, lands, tenements, or any, or any one of them, ever or for any previous time whatsoever held, known, understood, or reported to be. Also our reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders whatsoever, of all and singular the premises by these presents above foregranted, and of each portion thereof depending or expected, from in or upon any gift or gifts whatsoever of the premises, or of any portion thereof previously made or granted, which are of record as also not of record. And all and singular the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved on any lettings or grants, of the premises already granted by these presents, or of any portion thereof heretofore made or granted. And rents and profits as well occasional as yearly of all and singular the premises by these presents above granted, and of any portion thereof. To have, hold, and enjoy, the aforesaid castles, messuages, towns, lands, hereditaments, and all and singular the other premises above by these presents granted, and every parcel thereof, with all their appurtenances to the aforementioned Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, for the sole and proper service and use of the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, for ever. To hold of us, our heirs, and successors, as of our Castle at Dublin, in free and common soccage by fealty only, and not in capite, nor in soccage in capite, nor knight's service. Yielding thereout year by year, and at the feast of Easter that will be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fourteen, to us, our heirs and successors, at the receipt of our Exchequer, and that of our heirs and successors of our said realm of Ireland, or at the hands of our Vice-Treasurer or Receiver-General of our heirs and successors of the Kingdom of Ireland for the time being, Eight Pounds of the current money of England, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, to be paid by equal portions yearly. Futhermore of our larger special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and given licence, and by these

presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and give licence to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, that they and every of them, from time to time, during the space of seven years next ensuing after the date of the presents, may and can, he may and can, ship, carry, export, and transport outside our kingdom of Ireland, or any part or parcel thereof, as well to our kingdom of England, and all other our dominions whatsoever, as unto any other kingdom, country, territory, or dominion, in the parts beyond the seas, that is in amity with us, our heirs and successors, and not elsewhere, all and every kind of grain, hides, tallow, wools, linen, lintea, *Anglice* linen yarn, cloths of every sort, and all kinds of matters, commodities, and merchandises whatsoever, from time to time, in or within the several counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Colrane, Donagall, the county of the city of Derry, Fermanagh, and Cavan, or any of them in our province of Ulster, growing, accruing, renewing, or arising, or hereafter to grow, accrue, renew, or arise; and the same commodities and merchandize, thus exported or transported, in the same place to sell and expose to sale or barter, for his, and their, greater benefit and advantage without account, or the payment of any custom great or small, or of any subsidy, imposition, or denaria summa, or of any other burden; or any other thing to be returned paid or done on that behalf to us, our heirs or successors, within our realms, or any one of them; for that, we will, and by these presents, with strict injunction, we command and instruct, as well all and singular treasurers, sub-treasurers, collectors of customs, searchers of customs and subsidies, as all other the officers and servants of us, our heirs and successors, whatsoever, of our kingdoms of England and Ireland, and of each of them, who themselves, and every of them, from time to time, are to permit, or is to permit, the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, and every of them, quietly and peaceably, in the manner aforesaid, to ship, carry, export, sell, and expose for sale, all and singular the said commodities and merchandizes, without the payments of any custom, subsidy, imposition, or denaria summa, or anything else, on that behalf to be returned or paid to us, our heirs or successors. And these our letters patent, or the enrolment of the same, shall be to the said treasurers, sub-treasurers, officers of customs, collectors of customs, and searchers, and all other our officers and servants whatsoever, sufficient warrants and relief in this behalf, any statute or ordinance provision, proclamation, or restriction, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, to the contrary of the premises notwithstanding. And moreover, of our further special favour, and from our sure knowledge and mere motion, we have granted and given licence, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and give licence, to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, that they and every of them, within the space of five years next following after the date of these presents, at the will of him, and each of them, may and can ship, carry, import, and convey, from and out of our realms



and dominions, or any of them, into our aforesaid kingdom of Ireland, and there to discharge and unload, all and all kinds of victuals, and utensils, to be had and employed in the houses of them, and of their tenants, and all sorts of materials and tools for building and construction, to be carried on in and on any lands within the aforesaid counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Colraine, Donegall, county of the city of Derry, Cavan, and Farmanagh, or any of them, and such as are necessary for the introduction and maintenance of agriculture, and cattle or animals of every kind pro-stauro (for store), *Anglice* stockinge and stoaringe, and for the tillage and manuring of any lands within the several counties aforesaid, or any one of them, without reckoning, account, or payment, of any custom, subsidy, imposition, or denaria summa, thereout to be paid or performed to us, our heirs, and successors, in our kingdoms or any of them. And moreover we will, enjoin, and command all and singular treasurers, under-treasurers, commissioners of customs, collectors of customs and subsidies, searchers, and all other our officers and servants soever of our said kingdoms of England and Ireland, and each of them, that they and every of them do permit from time to time the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, and each of them, quietly and peaceably to ship, carry, transport, export, discharge, and unload, all and singular such victuals, utensils, materials, and tools for the building of houses and construction of works aforesaid, and to be applied and used for the purposes and uses aforesaid without payment of any custom, subsidy, imposition, or denaria summa whatsoever thereout, to us, our heirs or successors, to be returned or paid on their behalf. And these letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be to the said treasurers, sub-treasurers, commissioners of customs, collectors of customs, and also others our officers and servants, sufficient warrant of relief in their behalf, any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction, or any other thing, cause, or matter, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In such sense, however, that this our grant or licence may not in any way extend itself to the transporting or importing any commodities into the said kingdom of Ireland, with the intent that they should be sold or bartered as merchandise or wares. Moreover, we will, and by strictly enjoining it in these presents, we direct, and command, that the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, and each of them, may, from time to time, within the space of two years next following from the date of these presents, lawfully and with impunity, have access to, and enter into, all and singular the woods, underwoods, and woodlands, in the several counties of Armagh, Donegall, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Tyrone, and there by assignment of our commissioners, to be empowered in that behalf, to cut down and carry away so many, such, and such sized trees or timber as in number, nature, and dimensions shall be sufficient for the building of houses in and upon the premises, or any part thereof, without any reckoning, or denaria summa, or any other thing, to be paid or performed, for the said trees or timber, to us



our heirs or successors, or any other person or persons. Moreover we will, and in the presents by strict injunction give orders, and command, and the aforesaid Roger Atkinson for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenants, and allows, and agrees, to and with us, our heirs and successors, by the presents, that if the commissioners aforesaid, in this behalf empowered, within the space of two years next following after the date of the presents, shall assign to any other person or persons, for buildings or the erection of houses, in any part of the several counties aforementioned, any trees or timber growing or being in and upon the premises by these presents above before-granted, or any portion thereof, that then it may be fully lawful and shall be lawful for such person or persons, into the premises before granted, or into some or any portion thereof, lawfully, peaceably, and without penalty, to make way into and enter, and within the space of two years, as is aforesaid, in that place to cut down and remove so many, such, and so great trees or timber, to be assigned to him in the manner aforesaid, and to convert them to the uses aforesaid without any account, or denaria summa, or any thing else, thereout to be paid or performed, to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson his heirs or assigns, and without any interruption, impediment, or impeachment of the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs or assigns, anything in these presents to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Moreover, we will, and in these presents by strict injunction, direct and command, and the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenants and allows, for and with us, our heirs and successors, by the presents, that the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, they or he, their several tenants in fee farm, or their several tenants for the term of a life, lives, or years, and every of them to build and erect their dwelling houses, which are to be built or erected upon the premises in a group and near the principal house or mansion of the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, and not in a scattered manner or by themselves, as well for the mutual defence and protection of the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns aforesaid, as for the erection of separate villages in and upon the premises for the service of, and public benefit of, our said kingdom of Ireland. Moreover, we will, and by the presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, by strict injunction, we direct and command, and the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, for himself, his heirs executors administrators and assigns, covenants and allows, for and with us our heirs and successors, by the presents, that the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, shall from time to time prepare and have in readiness in their dwelling houses to be erected or built on or within the premises, six bombardi, *Anglice* musketts and calivers, and six tela manualia, *Anglice* hand weapons, to arm or equip twelve men for the defence or protection of the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, against rebels or other enemies of us, our heirs or successors, in our said kingdom of Ireland. And moreover, we will, and by the presents, for us our heirs and succes-

sors, we grant, and by strict injunction direct and command, that the aforesaid castles, towns, lands, tenements, and other premises by the presents above foregranted, henceforth be and be held to be one entire manor in substance and name, and be for ever called the Manor of Coole. And that the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, shall have and hold, and be entitled and able to have and hold, within the said manor, three hundred acres of land, distinct and separate, as the demesne lands of the said manor. And further we grant and give licence to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, that he, his heirs and assigns aforesaid, and every of them may have the power and right, they and he, freely and without the impeachment of us, our heirs and successors, to give, grant, and in any manner to alienate, all and singular the rest of the premises aforegranted, any portion thereof, to any person or to any persons, their heirs and assigns, to hold of the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, as of his Manor of Coole aforesaid, in free and common soccage, and by suit of court to be held twice in the year, rendering such rents and other lawful reservations as to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs or assigns, shall seem to be most expedient. The statute commonly called *Quia Emptor Terre* notwithstanding ; or any other statute, ordinance, or provision, any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. And moreover we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we grant and give licence to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns that they and each of them may have and hold, and be entitled and able to have and to hold, both they and he, in and within the precincts and bounds of the aforesaid manor, a court in the nature of court baron, to inquire, hear, determine, and transact all and singular such things and matters, and in the same manner and form which, and according as, in any court baron within our said realm of England, or within our said realm of Ireland, ought or are wont to be inquired, heard, determined, and transacted. To hold before a seneschal or seneschals, by the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, to be nominated from time to time, and before free suitors of said manor of Coole, respectively, and in the same court to hold pleas for all and singular actions, transgressions of agreement, accounts, contracts, unpaid debts, and for all kinds of demands which in debt or damage do not exceed the sum of forty shillings sterling, that may happen or arise in or within the premises above by the presents aforegranted, and the limits and bounds of the same. And that they and each of them may have and receive, both he and they, and from time to time, may be entitled and able, both they and he, to receive all and singular the profits, amercements, fines, commodities, advantages, and emoluments whatsoever, to such court belonging or pertaining, or in any manner thereout accruing or arising, without account, or any other thing thereof to be performed or paid to us, our heirs or successors. Moreover, we will, and of our further special favour, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, we grant to the aforesaid

Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, henceforth for ever will, year by year, and from time to time, relieve, acquit, and keep free from damage, as well the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, and every of them, as the aforesaid castles, messuages, towls, lands, tenements, inheritances, and all other and singular the premises above by the presents aforegranted, and every portion thereof, with all their appurtenances, against us, our heirs and successors, of and from all and all kinds of corrodies, rents, fees, annuities, pensions, tithings, and all things whatsoever, issuing or to be paid from the premises aforegranted, or any part thereof, to us, our heirs or successors, or further thereout encumbered, or to be encumbered, against us, our heirs and successors; except of the rent of service of tenure, and other charges, above reserved for the premises in these presents, further willing, and by these presents, with strict injunctions giving it in command, as well to the Treasurers of Chancery and the Barons of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as to all and singular, receivers, auditors, and other officers and servants of us, our heirs and successors, of our kingdom of Ireland, for the time being, that they and every of them, upon the mere exhibition of our letters patent, or of the enrolment thereof, shall, without procedure by any brief or warrant from us, our heirs or successors, in any way obtained, make, and from time to time shall cause to be made, to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, full entire and due allowance and exoneration, clear of and from all and all sorts of said corrodies, rents, fees, annuities, pensions, portions, tithings, and all things whatsoever, except the aforesaid rendering of service of tenure, and the other charges above reserved from the premises aforegranted in these presents, as aforesaid, or any of them, issuing or payable to us, our heirs or successors, or further thereout charged, or to be charged, against us, our heirs or successors, and to be made payable or performable by the said Roger Atkinson, his heirs or assigns. And these our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be, as well to the said Treasurers of Chancery, and Barons of the Exchequer, aforesaid, as to the aforesaid receivers, auditors, and other officers and servants of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever, of our said kingdom of Ireland, for the time being, sufficient warrant and exoneration in their behalf. And moreover, of our further special favour, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, we will, and by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, we grant to the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs and assigns, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment of them, shall be in all things and for all things, firm, valid, good, sufficient, and effectual in law, towards and against us, our heirs and successors, as well in all courts of us, our heirs and successors, as elsewhere, within our said kingdom of Ireland, or elsewhere, in every place, without any confirmation, licence, or permission of us, our heirs or successors, henceforward requiring to be procured or obtained



by the aforesaid Roger Atkinson, his heirs or assigns. Notwithstanding ill naming or ill reciting, not naming or not reciting, any town, village, parish, hamlet, place, or county, in any of which or in which the premises above by these presents aforegranted, or any portion thereof, do or does exist. And notwithstanding the not naming, the ill naming, or not reciting, the aforesaid castles, messuages, towns, lands, tenements, inheritances, and other the premises above, by these presents aforegranted, or any portion thereof. And notwithstanding the not finding the office or inquisition of the premises, or of any portion thereof, by which the title of us, or of one or more of our progenitors or predecessors, of in or to the premises or any portion thereof ought to be found, before the completion of these our letters patent. And notwithstanding the not reciting, or the ill reciting, of any demise or grant for a term of a life, lives, or years, or in fee-tail, or otherwise, of the premises, or of any part thereof, previously made, which is on record, or not on record. And notwithstanding any defects of ascertainment, or calculation, or statement of the true annual value of the premises, or of any portion, or of the annual reserved rent for any things whatsoever demised or granted, of the premises, or of any portion thereof, expressed or contained or not expressed. And notwithstanding that a full, true, and certain mention of the names of the tenants, farmers, or occupiers of the premises, or of any portion thereof, is not made. And notwithstanding the Statute in the Parliament of the lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England, our predecessor, made and published at Westminster, in the 18th year of his reign, and afterwards, among other things, established and confirmed by authority of Parliament in our kingdom of Ireland. And notwithstanding any other defects in the not correctly naming the nature, kind, sort, quantity, or quality, of the premises, or of any portion thereof; or that express mention of the true annual value, or of the ascertaining the premises, or any of them, or of other gifts or grants made by us, or any one of our predecessors, at a previous time, to the said Roger Atkinson, is not made in these presents.

Any statute, or ordinance, or provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter, whatsoever made to the contrary of the premises in any respect not withstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness our aforesaid Deputy General of our kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, this Twenty-second day of January, in the year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland the eighth, and of Scotland the forty-fourth.

EDGEWORTHE.

Certified by  
Francis Edgeworthe.

Inrolled in the Patents of Chancery of Ireland, of the eighth year of the reign of James of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the 44th, by me James Clerk in the office of the Master of the Rolls.

Pynnar's survey of Ulster was made shortly after the grant of this Patent. It commences thus:—

“A Brief View and Survey made at several times, and in several Places, in the several counties within named, between the 1st day of December, 1618, and the 28th day of March, 1619, by me Nicholas Pynnar, esq.; and others by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the great Seal of Ireland, to me and others directed, dated the 28th day of November, 1618.”

In the county Fermanagh, under the head of “The Precinct of Coole and Tircanada allotted to Servitors and Natives,” we find the following notice.

LXV., 1000 acres:—

“Captain Roger Atkinson hath one thousand acres called Coole. Upon this Proportion there is a strong bawne of lime and stone sixty feet square, with three flankers. He hath a strong stone house, in which his wife with his family dwelleth. He hath two freeholders all resident on the land. Here are two watermills, one for corn, and another a tucking mill.”

This “proportion,” like some pastoral runs in New South Wales, was a very liberal 1,000 acres. The Manor, according to the Ordnance Survey, contains 4,575 acres 3 roods 22 perches statute, equal to 2,762 Irish plantation acres.

It used to be a tradition in my family that the original house at Castlecoole stood on the hill called Killenure, between Lough Coole and the town of Enniskillen. This however could not have been the case. Part of the townland of Killenure is no doubt shown on the Ordnance map as being part of Castlecoole townland. This is a modern mistake made by the Ordnance surveyors. There was prior to 1834 no townland of Castlecoole; but they made one out of several townlands or parts of townlands. Besides, Killenure, although it comprises a considerable portion of Lough Coole, which is a natural lake of some forty acres, now wholly situate in the demesne, was not in the Manor at all, but was one of the Church lands of the see of Clogher. The matter however is left beyond a doubt by the plan, dated 1709, of the “Old House of Castlecoole,” the predecessor of the present house. On this plan is marked a passage, leading to “the new house.” This still older house was burnt in 1641 and in 1688, but was probably capable of repair, and was I believe converted into the kitchen wing of the new house of 1709, which was destroyed by fire in 1797. The well only remains, and supplies the present house by means of a forcing pump, worked by a horse.

No trace of any other old buildings exists, except of the mills, which were I have no doubt situated in the townland of Rossvallan or Milltown, close to the present



Thomastown-bridge. They adjoined the old hilly road from Enniskillen to Fintona, which passes over the shoulder of Toppid Mountain, along which the judges used to go circuit. The mill was removed early in this century to the townland of Ballylucas adjoining Cloghtate, and only some traces of foundations and walls remain. The road approaching the Thomastown bridge, has evidently, long ago, been diverted at the western side, (independently of the hill having been cut in 1877); which leads me to conclude, that originally there was a ford across the stream, immediately below the mill. The bridge must have been built in the last century.

In Atkinson's patent nine denominations only are given. Three of these have become obsolete whilst six remain, though two of them are subdivided.

Those that are obsolete are—

1. Ballydrumbrocas (the town of the farm-house)
2. Keadagh (the flat hill, or the steep hill).
3. Killynan.

Those whose names remain are—

1. Tullyharne.\*
2. Carrowmacmea.†
3. Killyvilly.
4. Garvary.‡
5. Lissan§; and
6. Ballyreagh.||

The name of BALLYDRUMBROCAS has been quite forgotten in the neighbourhood. Dean Reeves, who has been looking into the matter of the topography of Fermanagh, having applied to me for information on the subject, I lent him my deeds, and suggested that a ridge in Castlecoole demesne, now known as Agharainy and Camphill, but formerly as Agharainy and Drumrenagh, might probably be the missing site. No one in the locality, not even John M'Kervy, my oldest labourer, who had worked either in Castlecoole demesne, or garden, since 1804, had ever heard of it. It is, however, not an uncommon name in Fermanagh. After having examined the deeds Dean Reeves wrote to me on 20th December, 1880, as follows :—

“I have held on to Drumbrughas like a bulldog, and have at last satisfied myself that it is now represented by Kilsallagh, Glasmullagh, and Thomastown. The name disappeared at a very early stage; and never returned to record. For the Drumbrughas, which Leonard assigned on the occasion of Miss Auchinlech's,¶ marriage, was an entirely different denomination, situate in the parish of Aghavea, and barony of Maghera Stephana. I have gone through all your documents with more or less care, and I have read Captain Roger Atkinson's original patent with much interest. It's the only original Plantation

\* Hill of Sloes. † Quarter of Son of Meth or MacMeith. ‡ Rough Land.  
§ Little Fort. || Grey Town. ¶ In 1719, see page 171.

Charter or patent I ever saw ; Lord Enniskillen ought to have one for his Enniskillen, not his Florence-court property. I suppose Lord Ely has the Hume patents ; and Mr. Archdall one of a small proportion. I don't know anyone else in the county, except Lord Lanesborough [who would be likely to have one]. Lord Erne's ancestor was not a Plantation patentee ; the earliest appearance of Crom is in Lord Mountwhanny's patent, which was assigned to Sir Stephen Bertie, under whom Bishop Spottiswode purchased one eighty year lease of Crom, which I suppose descended to a Crichton, who was married to the Bishop's daughter Mary, and was subsequently converted into a perpetuity."

"The most important topographical document relative to the manor of Coole, is the recital, not only of the quarter-lands set out in the first patent, but also of the tates comprehended in each. This is found in the following documents :—

"1. License of alienation from Charles I. to Roger Atkinson, 1640.

"2. Roger Atkinson's deed to Arthur Champion, 1640.

"3. Henry Gilbert's deed to John Corry, May 8, 1657.

"4. Patent of Charles II. to John Corry, 21st July, 1669.

"The whole four observe the same order, but an inexperienced eye would not recognize the old names, or be able to dispose them with their sub-denominations in the proper order. I take, for instance, the first and second of the quarter-lands as they come—

"I. Ballydrombrocas—

Kilsallagh.  
Glasmullagh.  
Moyett-thomas.  
Lessadrombroske.  
Knocknevernegg.

"II. Keadagh—

Rosmoland.  
Lecill.  
Gortmullocke.  
Kedath.

"III. Tullyharne, &c.

"Now, in the documents all the names run on without the slightest distinction, and you will observe, in what I have marked II., both Kedagh and last Kedath. They are both the same word, only that when first it occurs, it (is) as the name (of) a quarter, contained in which was a tate of the same name. Of the denominations many of the names are lost, but several have become townlands."

Whilst I accept the general principle of classification thus laid down by the Dean of Armagh, I am still confronted with one topographical difficulty in the case of Drumbrocas or Drumbrughas. Whilst the present townlands of Glassmullagh (Greenhill) and Thomastown [successively called Moyette-thomas, Mullaghmactomas, Mullagh Thomas,

Thomashill, and Thomastown] together form a ridge, on which, owing to the old leading roads to Dublin and Tyrone passing through them, there might well have been an important farm-house then, as there is now, and as I know there has long been in Thomastown; yet Kilsallagh is quite unconnected with them. It is a good mile nearer to Dublin, on the old road, and is separated from Glasmullagh by no less than three townlands.

The first of these going south is Tullyharney, which originally gave its name to another quarter-land. Then comes Killygrania; and then part of a townland called Ballintarsin. This latter is not in the manor. In the map of 1609 it gives the name to a considerable tract of country, although now it is only a townland of some 221 acres. Moreover, it was one of the see of Clogher townlands.

Kilsallagh is now a small townland of 41 acres to the south of Ballintarsin, on the old Enniskillen, Lisbellaw, and Dublin road. It is, as it were, an island among the Church lands. It consists of a ridge with one farm-house on it. The two remaining sub-denominations of Ballydrumbrocas, viz. Lessadrombroske and Knocknevernegg are now lost, and probably were only the names of fields.

KEADAGH, the second quarter-land, contained as before mentioned four sub-denominations, viz., 1, Rosmoland; 2, Lecill; 3, Gortmullocke; 4, Kedath. Rosmoland is obviously Rossyvullen or Milltown. The "v" is, I believe, the phonetic form of "m." Milltown Hill now occupies nearly all the townland which, literally translated, means the point or wood of the Mill. Except a small portion attached to the Thomastown farm, where the pound formerly stood, it is all in Castlecoole demesne since 1783. Before that there was an earthen fort, traces of which still exist near the top of the hill, and to it ran the demesne fences. The north side, which was in view of the old house of Castlecoole, was then included in the demesne. The south side adjoining the mill was held by Mrs. Collum, a widow.

Of Lecill (Grey Wood) and Gortmullocke there is now no trace. They may have been fields, and probably coincided with Coneyburrow and the Rookery Hills.

Kedath or Kedagh was the hill at the foot of which, near Lough Coole, the successive old Castlecoole mansion-houses stood, and half way up the north side of which the present house stands. The stables and farm-yards are at the eastern foot. The gardens are on the southern slope.

The third quarter-land was Killynan. This name has become, as far as the Ordnance maps are concerned, obsolete. It however, as a sub-denomination, appeared in family

deeds down to a comparatively recent period. But in all the maps in my possession, going back to 1718, Killynan is called Bonnybrooke, a name probably given to it by the Corry family, who had, in the last century, a second house in the townland facing the brook which divides it from Thomastown.

The other sub-denominations of Killynan were Kilnamaddy, indifferently called Foxwood, which is now shown on the Ordnance map as a townland, and Killyree now called Killyreagh (Grey Wood). This is now included in Mr. Dane's demesne of that name, which is held on a ninety-nine years' lease under me.

The two sub-denominations of Carrickdromrelagh (Rock or Ridge of Oak) and Killmateaden, have become obsolete.

Tullyharne (Hill of Sloes) still survives in Tullyharney one of its original sub-denominations. On the latter is situated Derryvullen South Parsonage. A considerable portion of this townland is leased for ever to Captain Collum of Bellevue, as the representative of his father, who was born on the farm. The remainder is included in Mr. Dane's demesne of Killyreagh. Killybarr of the earlier deeds was a sub-denomination of Tullyharne. It is not shown on the Ordnance map, but is I suppose included in the part of the modern townland of Tullyharney adjoining Killyreagh. At one time the names used to appear together in leases.

The two remaining sub-denominations, Killygrania and Drumcrow still exist as separate townlands.

GARVARY is now a single townland of considerable size, on the road between Enniskillen and Tempo. It gives the name to the new Church of Ireland parish formed out of parts of Enniskillen, Derryvullen, Derrybrusk, and Magheracross parishes. The church, which was opened and consecrated in 1868, stands at the eastern end of the townland. From a point on a cross road dividing Messrs. Whitley's and Burgess's farms, about 300 yards to the right of the top of Garvary-hill, on the Tempo road looking west, is to be seen one of the finest panoramic views in the north of Ireland, including Upper and Lower Lough Erne, with Belmore, Slieve Russell, Knockninny, and Cuilcagh mountains, in the background, and the town of Enniskillen and Castlecoole demesne in the foreground. It is a pity that it is not more known.

CARROWMACMEA still survives as a townland. It is cut across by the G.N.I. Railway. The part to the west is in



Castlecoole demesne. Of its six ancient denominations all as Irish names are obsolete. Cloaghrolleye may, however, have been identical with Cloghtate, which was sold, in 1851, in the Landed Estates Court, by mistake, under the impression that it was a see of Clogher townland, it having been mapped in error in the Ordnance map as a separate townland. Mullaghmore (the Great Flat Hill) was probably the hill on the eastern side of the railway on which Mr. Beacom's farm is situate; or it might have been the present "White Hill," in the demesne, which has a flattish top. Cunony, Shannolagh, Dolagh, and Lyslaughkyll may have represented the four hills called M'Mulkin's farm, Clover-hill, Curragh-hill, and either White-hill or Beacom's farm, but I cannot pretend to identify them with any of those hills in particular.

Killyvilly is a townland immediately below Garvary, on the Tempo road. Garvary glebe is in this townland. The greater part of it was at one time occupied by the (and mapped) Deerpark. Of its twenty-one sub-denominations all but Killyvilly are obsolete.

Dean Reeves has furnished me with the following scrap about Carrowmacmea :—

There is a proverbial expression current in the parish that Carrowmacmea (ceat̃raim mic Meit̃—MacMea's quarter) is the finest quarter in Coole.

Ceat̃raim mic Meit̃, ceat̃raim p̃aeg̃a na Cuile.

Carro-mac-mea, choice quarter of the Cuil.

From this we conclude that the ancient territory of Cuil comprehended a portion of the present barony of Tirkennedy.—Ord. Surv. Letters (R.I.A.), Fermanagh, p. 16.

BALLYREAGH is a very large townland of some 1,858 statute acres, separated from the rest of the manor to the north-east, and adjoining the county Tyrone. There are a good many large farms on it, nearly all held under old leases, at low rents. Here is also a National school, in which divine service in connexion with Garvary parish is held on alternate Sunday afternoons. Part of the townland is of a mountainous character, and there is part of a large flow turf bog in it, which extends into Tyrone. Lough Mulshane is situated in the bog. There are also some "giants' graves" on Mrs. Watson's farm. All of its eighteen Irish sub-denominations are, as far as I know, obsolete. In the last century it was divided into Far Ballyreagh and Near Ballyreagh. Sometimes it was called Cluff's Ballyreagh and Crawford's Ballyreagh, from the names of the two tenants who were I imagine practically middlemen.



LASSAN (or Lissan—a little fort) was the remaining quarter-land of the manor. It lies between Garvary and Lord Enniskillen's estate. It now constitutes a single townland of some 559 acres. Of its twenty sub-denominations all are obsolete.

Augharynagh, though not in the patent of 1611, appears in the rental attached to a conveyance from Atkinson to Champion in 1640, as a quarter-land with a tate of the same name still known as Agharainy (Ferny-field), and four others now obsolete. It must not be confounded with a nearly similar but obsolete sub-denomination of LISSAN.

In the schedule attached to the conveyance, it is entered as leased in fee-farm to Zachary Rampayne, for £10 a year. I have the original lease or its counterpart, dated 21st November, 1639, signed by Roger Atkinson, and witnessed by William (name unintelligible), Edward Davys, and Humphry Halloway.

It conveys to Zachary Rampayne of Agharynagh, for his natural life, and after his death to his son John and his heirs, or failing his heirs to the heirs of Zachary for ever, the quarter-land of Agharynagh and Drumrynagh (Ferny Hill), or by whatever other names they may be called, containing by estimation two great tates of land, with all houses, &c., boggs, &c., "watercourses, the water-mills not being any [illegible word] hindered, prejudiced, or hurted, wayes, easements, &c., &c.," in the barony of Coole and Tirkenedy, parish of Derryvoyland, and county of Fermanagh; at the yearly rent of £10, to be paid in England by two half-yearly instalments, at the Feast of St. Phillip and St. James the Apostles, commonly called May Day, and All Saints, commonly called All-hallowtyd.

The mills referred to must have been the manor mills at Rosmoland, lower down the stream, which divides Camphill (which I identify with Drumrynagh) and Killyvilly. These two tates form a saddle-backed ridge in Castlecoole demesne, crossed at the northern foot by the Great Northern Railway.

There are traces of an old Irish earthen fort on Agharainy. On the top of Drumrenagh, or Camphill, is a very conspicuous sycamore tree. At its southern foot there are some fine oaks, and in spring a beautiful bank of bluebells or wild hyacinths, beside the Deerpark-road. On the top of Agharainy-hill, within a few yards of the old fort but in the next field, stood within living memory a two-storied stone house, of which the foundations can still be traced. It was last occupied by a sort of foreman of labourers called

Macnamee. This was probably the remains of Rampayne's house. It was approached from the Deerpark-road by a very steep path called Woodcock-lane, at the foot of which are still two very fine old specimens of beech trees.

In 1639 Roger Atkinson obtained a fresh patent of his manor, remitting all consequences by reason of violation or omission of the conditions of the Plantation, of which the following is an abstract:—

Charles, etc., etc., etc.—By the advice, assent, and consent of Thomas Wentworth, our Deputy General and President of our council in the northern parts of England, and other our Commissioners, agreeably to the effect and intent of our Commission under our great seal, dated, at Camburie, the first day of September in the fourteenth year of our reign; for and in consideration of the fine or sum of £35 5s. 5d. sterling, paid by our beloved subject, Roger Atkinson, of Coole, esquire, into our Exchequer of Ireland, for our use, according to the intent of a composition or agreement made at our Castle at Dublin, between our said Deputy General and the other Commissioners of the one part, and the said Roger Atkinson of the other part. We have given, granted, bargained, sold, &c., to him, his heirs and assigns, the whole manor of Coole, and castle or capital house of Coole, with the appurtenances, and all and singular the quarters, towns, townlands, &c., of Ballydrombrochus, Kissallagh, Glassmullagh, Moyettethomas, Lessdrombroske, Knochnevernogg, Keadagh, Rossmoland, Lecill, Gormulloche, Kedagh, Tulloharve, Killigrane, Dromcrowe, Killybarr, Tullyharne, Killynan, Killree, Killynan, Killmadday, Carrickdromrelagh, Killmaccadan, Carrowmacmew, Cinrony, Cleaghwolly, Dolagh, Mullaghmore, Shanolagh, Lisloughill, Killywilly, Knockneynowle, Killinehaugh, Aghomvarte, Derrene, Colashe, Mullenyorhye, Aughnyclogh, Tonangue, Vataugh, Garroirrie, Gartgrean, Beltybreane, Barragh, Carmadyloske, Tullyveagh, Murhery, Augherane, Correglaugh, Dreenene, Cragh, Ballyreogh, Kennerry, Cashell, Laughill, Kedaugh, Cooleokelly, Alltnedeaghscrough, Creagh, Nelaughtaugh, Loughanaskeaghan, Coraghokeelaugh, Tollaghnewhaugh, Tonaugh, Germaugh, Cargenourroche, Tonaghwee, Coragh, Wellhussie, Cornenewre, Mullenmoore, Lason, Lesson, Greaghmassagh, Cavaneglogh, Deryleeke, Knockrecme, Derree, Knockekeerin, Boylagh, Carnwooder, Mullaghneane, Magwire, Touaghneloye, Greaghmooneagh, Augharynagh, Drumrene, Cullcarcke, Crogeappile, and Laught Eavill, all which are situate in the barony of Coole Terkenneda, in the county of Fermanagh, with all other lands, tenements, rights, privileges, whatsoever. And all and singular manor, castle, messuages, houses, commons, royalties, &c., &c., reserving to us and our heirs, expedition to war Anglice rising out or general hosting therein or any part thereof, and all the denaria summa by reason of the same; reserving also advowsons of churches

if any be in or on the premises. To have and to hold, &c., all the said towns, townlands, quarters, tates, &c., &c., of Bally-drombrochus, Killsallagh, Glassmollagh, Mollytethomas, Lissedrombrodie, Knocknevernagg, Killynan, Kellree, Killynon, Killamaddy, Carran, Dromrelagh, Killmaceaden, Carrowmacmew, Connony, Cleaghwolley, Dolagh, Mullaghmoore, Shannolagh, Lisloughill, Agharynagh, Agharinagh, Drumreene, Coolkarke, Closscapill, and Laught Eavill, to be held of the Castle of Dublin, at the rent of £16 6s. 9d. It remits, relaxes, and quits claim of all the articles, agreements, and instructions of the Plantation, and all other conditions and agreements in any former letters patent contained, all right and title of re-entry or forfeiture by reason of violation or omission of any condition or conditions: and of all damages and penalties of forfeiture or otherwise, for unfulfilment of the conditions of the Plantation.

The manor to be known and called henceforth by the name of Castle Atkinson, with liberty to hold courts baron every three weeks or seldomer, in and for the manor of Castleatkinson, to recover debts to the extent of 40s. ; to hold also court leets, and right of frank pledge, liberty to impark 500 acres, &c., &c.

Dated the 28th day of June, Au. 15 (1639).

(Note by Dr. Reeves) —In this recital the clerk has omitted the majority of the names. I suppose he felt that having once ploughed through them, the sooner he had despatched the repetition of them the better.

It may be observed that in the fee-farm grant of Agherainy Captain Atkinson bargained that the rent should be paid in England. He had probably retired to that country, and now made up his mind to sell his Fermanagh property, and probably all his Irish estates "in the nick of time," as the Dean of Armagh observes, "to escape the troubles of '41, in which his Manor Coole successor lost his life." He however, was not entirely successful in so doing, as we shall presently see.

Accordingly Captain Atkinson obtained for the consideration of £5 sterling from King Charles I. a patent, dated 2nd March, 1639-40, licencing him to alienate the manor of Coole to Arthur Champion, his heirs and assigns. The Latin original or duplicate is in my possession, and is endorsed "Ye cobby of ye allenassion of ye Captaine his landes."

It runs as follows:—

Carolus, Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Rex fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre perveneunt salutem. Siatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, et pro et in consideratiohe quinque librarum legalis monete Anglie in hanaperio nostro hujus regni nostri Hibernie ad usum nostrum, fideliter solutarum ante

sigillationem presentium, per dilectum et fidelem subditum nostrum Rogerum Atkinson de Coole in comitatu Farnmannagh armigerum ; Necnon de advisamento et consensu dilectorum et fidelium consiliariorum nostrorum in dicto regno nostro Hibernie, Willelmi Parsons, militis et barronetti, magistris curie nostre wardorum et liberacionum, &c., Richardi Bolton militis, attornati nostri curie nostre wardorum et liberacionum predictae, et delecti nostri Nicholai Loftus armigeri, supervisoris nostri ejusdem curie in dicto regno nostro Hibernie authorisatorum et appunctatorum ad supervidendum et disponendum inter alia de omni alienacione et intrusione sine licentia nostra aut alicujus progenitorum nostrorum factis, &c.

Concessimus et licentiam dedimus, ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus et licentiam damus prefato Rogero Atkinson quod ipsa manerium et castrum sive capitalem domum de Coole predicto cum pertinentiis, ac omnia et singula quarteria, villas, villatas, hamlettas, terras, partes, parcelas sive terrioquartaria terre de Leadagh [recte *Keudagh*,] Rossmoland, Leeill, Gortimillocke, Kedagh, *Tullyharne*, Killigrane, Dromchron, Killybarr, Tullogharne, *Kelliwilly*, Knockkeynowle, Killinehaugh, Aghomdarte, Derrene, Colashe, Mullenyorhie, Aghomclogh, Tonaugnevatagh, *Garroirry*, Gartgroase, Baltybreane, Barragh, Carnadiluske, Tullyneagh, Murherry, Agherane, Cornegoreglogh, Dreenene, Cragh, *Ballyreagh*, Kinerry, Cashell, Loughill, Kedaugh, Cooleokelly, Altnedeaghscrrough, Creagh, Nelaughteiaugh, Laughananskraghan, Coraghokeelagh, Tollaghnhaughy, Tonaugh, Gormaugh, Cargenoonpocke, Tonaghwee, Coraghwelhussey, Corneneur, Mullenmore, Lasson Lesson, Greaghmassagh, Capaneglogh, Derryleecke, Knockrecine, Knockreunekere, Knockerin, Boyleagh, Camwooder, Mullaghmoane, Magwire, Tonaghheloy et Greaghmoeneagh, cum pertinentiis, jacentibus et existentibus in comitatu Farnmannagh predicto, vel tot et tantas inde parcelas quot et quantas eidem Rogero Atkinson placuerit dare et concedere warrantizare et cognoscere per finem sive fines et per communem recuperationem seu communes recuperaciones in curia nostra coram justiciariis nostris de Communi Banco nostro, et alienare, vendere, barganizare, feoffare, confirmare, et warrantizare, per feoffamentum sive feoffamenta, concessionem sive concessiones, vel per eorum aliquod vel aliquam, aut aliter, seu alio quocunque modo et forma sive modis et formis quibuscunque, valeat et possit, Arthuro Champion de Shallocke, in comitatu predicto, armigero, et heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Ac etiam, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, licentiam et plenam potestatem damus et concedimus eidem Arthuro Champion quod ipse omnia et singula permissa predicta cum pertinentiis de prefato Rogero Atkinson recipere recuperare tenere et in omnia et singula premissa intrare valeat et possit, habendum et tenendum eadem premissa cum pertinentiis prefato Arthuro Champion heredibus et assignatis suis de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per servicia inde debita, et de jure consueta imperpetuum. Proviso semper quod si he literae nostre



Patentes non irrotulate seu intrate forent in officio auditoris nostri curie nostre wardorum et liberacionum predictae infra spatium sex mensium post datum presentium, quod tunc vacuerant et nullius vigoris et effectus in lege. Eo quod expressa mencio et verus valor, &c. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste predilecto et fidele consanguineo et consiliario nostro Thomæ Vicecomite Wentworth Deputato nostro generali regni nostri Hibernie, Apud Dublin, secundo die Martii anno regni nostri decimo quinto.

Concordat cum Irrotulamento literarum Patentium remanentium in Officio Auditoris Curie Wardorum, &c.

per RICH. NEWCOMEN.

Following upon this, Captain Atkinson on the 22nd April 1640, executed a conveyance of Manor Coole and some tenements in Enniskillen and its neighbourhood, or practically of the reversion of them, to Arthur Champion of Shannoth co. Fermanagh, near Clones co. Monaghan. In this, a rather peculiar arrangement was made; Captain Atkinson was to receive £1,650 down, to be paid in England, which was all but eight years' purchase on the rental. But he conveyed the fee, and Champion immediately executed a lease of the whole to him and Edith his wife for sixty years, in case either of them should live so long, at £40 a year for their joint lives, and £100 a year for the life of the survivor.

The yearly rental was £210 10s. for the manor, and £5 10s. for the Enniskillen holdings.

I subjoin a copy of the conveyance and rental, and also of the fine passed in favour of the purchaser, with a translation. From the rental it will be seen that the whole of the tenants held by lease, and some by leases for ever or fee-farm grants, as seems to have been contemplated by the original patent. These latter however have in every instance been acquired by the subsequent owner or owners of the fee, and put an end to, and I do not recognize the name of a single tenant as being the same as of one now connected with the estate.

I may here mention that Griffith's valuation of the manor (excluding buildings and the Enniskillen tenements) is now £2,362 10s. per annum British currency, equal to (nearly) £2,560 late Irish currency. This includes Kedagh, which was no doubt in 1640, as now, attached to the mansion house, and the then value of which, say some £20 per annum, should be added to the amount of the old rental.

COPY CONVEYANCE FROM ROGER AND EDITH ATKINSON TO  
ARTHUR CHAMPION.

This indenture made the 22nd daye of April Ao dmi 1640 and in y<sup>e</sup> 16th yeare of the raigne of or soveraigne 2<sup>a</sup> Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland kinge defender of the fayth &c. Between Roger Atkinson, of Castle Atkinson als Castle Coole, in the Countye of ffermanaght Esq<sup>r</sup>. and Edith his wife on the one pte, and Arthur Champion of Shannoth in the said county Esq. on the other pte. Witnesseth, that the said Roger Atkinson and Edith his wyfe for and in consideration of the sum of sixteene hundred and ffyfty pounds of good and lawfull monye oftg in England to them before the ensealing and delyveryng of these presents well and truly in hande payd. Whereof they doe acquit release and discharge the said Arthur Champion his heires executors and administrators by these presents, and for and in consideration of a lease to be made by the said Arthur Champyon to the said Roger Atkinson and Edith his wife of all the Castles lands tenements and hereditants, hereby and herein assured and conveyed to the said Arthur Champyon and his heirs for the terme of Threescore yeares yf the said Roger and Edith shall so long lyve att the Rent of Twenty pounds p ann during their joynt lyves, and att the rent of £100 p ann during the lyfe of the longest lyver of them accordinge to certayne articles indented made betweene Humphreye Hallowaye in the behalfe of the said Roger Atkinson on the one pte and the said Arthur Champion on the other pte which said articles beare date the eleaventh daye of Februarye last past, have given granted bargayned soulded infeoffed released and confirmed by these presents doe give grant bargainne sell infeoffe release and confirme unto the said Arthur Champion his heires and assigns all that the Castle Mansion House or Mannor commonly called Castle Atkinson als Castle Coole and all the singular the Quarters Townes villages hamlets Tates Lands partes portions or halfe quarters of land and all other the landes Tenements and hereditments commonly called by the names of:—

BALLYDROMBOCHUS.

Killsallaghe (now Kilsallagh).  
Glasinollaghe (Glasmullagh).  
Mollyettethomas (Thomashill or Thomastown).  
Lisdrombroske (obsolete).  
Knocknevernogge (do.)

KEADAGH.

Rossmoland (Rossvullan).  
Lecill (obsolete).  
Gartmullocke do.  
Kedath (Castlecoole, part of).

## TULLYHARNE.

Killigrane.  
 Dromcrowe.  
 Kylybarr (Killyreagh).  
 Tolyharne.

## KILLYNAN.

Kilkee (obsolete).  
 Killynan (Bonnybrooke).  
 Killmaddye (otherwise Foxwood).

## GARVARY.

Dromdelaghe (obsolete).  
 Killmaceadem do.

## CARROWMACMEA.

Connouye do.  
 Cloaghrolleye do.  
 Dolagh do.  
 Mullaghmore do.  
 Shaunolagh do.  
 Lyslaughkyll do.

## KILLIVILLYE.

Killivillye.  
 Knockneynowle do.  
 Killiniehaugh do.  
 Aghonypart do.  
 Derene do.  
 Colashe do.  
 Mullynegorheye do.  
 Aghonye do.  
 Clough do.  
 Tonaugnepatough do.  
 Garnirye do.  
 Gartgrease do.  
 Boltikeane do.  
 Barragh do.  
 Carmadilushe do.  
 Tullyreagh do.  
 Murherye do.  
 Augheraine,  
 Cornogoreglaugh do.  
 Dreenene do.  
 Cragh do.

## BALLYREAGH.

Kemiteye do.  
 Cashell do.  
 Langhill do.  
 Kedaughe do.  
 Culeokellye do.

BALLYREAGH—*continued.*

Alltneadeaghsrough (obsolete).	
Creagh	do.
Nelaughttaugh	do.
Laughanaskeaghan	do.
Coraghokeelagh	do.
Tollaghnarbaughe	do.
Tonaugh	do.
Gormaugh	do.
Cargermoukeke	do.
Tonaughree	do.
Coraghrellhussie	do.
Corneneree	do.
Mullenmore	do.

## LASSAN.

Lessongeogagh	do.
Massaugh	do.
Capannegloghe	do.
Deryœdek	do.
Knockemre	do.
Derree	do.
Knockenne	do.
Boylagh	do.
Cumredder	do.
Mullaghneane	do.
Magirise	do.
Tonoghneloye	do.
Greagh	do.
Moontagh	do.

## AUGHARYNAGH.

Agharaynagh	do.
Drumkene	do.
Culleareke	do.
Clostappill and	do.
Haughtearyll	do.

or by what other name or names soever the same or any of them, or any pte of them, are called or known, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as the same or any of them were granted to the said Roger Atkinson and his heires by Letter Patents from our Sovereigne Lord, King Charles, that now ye [*? same\**] are sett, lying, and being in the Baronye of Coole and Tirkenneda, in the said countye of ffermanagh, and also two messauges or burgesse tenements in the Town of Enniskellyn, with the outhouses, gardens, and backsides in the tenure or occupation of [here there is an erasure and over it words like "Fausett ngingb and"] John Cheslen and two acres of land called Burgesse acres, nowe or lately in the possession of Patrick Stanlye, and all other the freehold lands and tenements of

\* This word is undecipherable in the original.



the said Roger Atkinson, in the said county of ffermanagh and kingdom of Ireland, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders of them, or any of them, together with all castles, bawnes, houses, outhouses, buildings, gardens, orchards, hoppgrounds, lands, meadows, pastures, setdings, woods, underwoods, mylls, myllhouses, mylldams, waters, watercourses, tanhouses, dovecoates, Courts Leete, Courts Baron, and all other perquisites and pfyttes (profits) soever in the premises, or any of them, incident or appertayninge, or accepted, reputed, or taken as any pte (part), (pttes) parts, or member of them, or any of them. To HAVE AND TO HOULDE the said castle mansion house or mannor of Castle Atkinson, als Castle Coole, and all other the premises, with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said ARTHUR CHAMPION, his heires and assignes, to the onely and proper use, benefytt and behoofe of the said Arthur Champion, his heires and assigns for ever. To be houlden of the chiefe lord or lords of the fee by the rents thereout due and accustomed. And the said Roger Atkinson covenanteth and granteth for himselfe, his heires, executors, and administrators, and for every of them, to and with the said Arthur Champion, his heires and assigns, and to and with every of them severally and respectively by these presents that the said Arthur Champion, his heires and assigns shall and may quietly and peaceably have, houlde, occupye, possesse, and enjoye the premises, and every pte thereof, freelye and clearlye acquitted, discharged, and saved harmlesse of and from all former bargaynes, sales, suits, grants, jointures, dowers, judgments, executions, statute rents, ffines, forfaytures, amercements, leases, intrusions, charges, and incumbrances whatsoever had, made, commytted, suffered, or done, or to be had, made, commyted, suffered, or done by the said Roger Atkinson and Edith, his wife, or any clayninge by, from, or under them, or any of them, certayne freeholders, fee-farmes, and leases made by the said Roger Atkinson to the persons hereunto in a schedule annexed, for the tyme, and rents therein expressed, whereby for the several yearly rents therein reserved and mentioned shall bee due and payable to the said Arthur Champyon and his heirs after the death of the said Roger Atkinson and Edith, his wife, and the longest lyver of them, according to the lease above mentioned with sayd fee farmers and lessees shall atturne to this feoffment and the rents and servyces from and after their said deathe and the longest lyver of them due to His Majestye his heires and successors and other Lords of the fee of whom the same or any pte thereof are houlders onelye excepted. And that the said Roger Atkinson and Edith his wife shall and wyll att all tyme and tymes hereafter upon the request of them or any of them to bee made by the said Arthur Champion his heires and assignes and att his or their costs and chardges in the lawe make, doe, acknowledge, execute, suffer, or cause to be made, done, acknowledged, executed, and suffered any other of farther acte and acts, thinge and things, assurance and assurances, conveyance and conveyances in the lawe whatsoever for the further and better assuringe and sure makinge

of the premises and every pte thereof unto the said Arthur Champion and his heires as by him or them or their counsell learned in the lawe shall be reasonably devised and advised or required whether ytt bee by fyne, feoffment, recovery or recoveries, with single or double voucher or vouchers, release, enrowlment or confirmation, or by any other way or means whatsoever with warrantye against the said Roger Atkinson and Edith, and their heires or anye clayminge by, from, or under them, or any of them. In witness whereof the parties above said to these present indentures their hands and seales interchangeably have sett dated the Daye and yeare first above written.

Signed            ROGER ATKINSON.  
                         EDITH ATKINSON.

#### SCHEDULE.

A schedule of all such fee-farms and leases as are made by Captayne Roger Atkinson of the lands and tenements and hereditaments wch hee hath sould to Arthur Champion by this annexed feoffment with the yearlye rent reserved uppon them wch the said Arthur Champion and his heires shall receive after the death of the said Roger Atkinson and Edith his wyfe accordinge to the (\* ) of this indenture:—

	£	s.	d.
A ffee-farme of the Quarter of Agharinaghe and Dromrinagh to Zackarye Rampian and John Rampian and the heires of the bodye of the said John, dat 21 <sup>o</sup> die Novembris, 1639, whereuppon the said Arthur Champion and his heires shall receive yearlye as aforesaid, . . . . .	10	0	0
A lease to the said Zachary Rampian of the Quarter of Lyssan, dat eisdm die and anno for 39 years. Rent per ann, . . . . .	30	0	0
A lease to Knocker McGwyre and Edmund McGwyre of two great Tates called Ballyreoghe, dat 24 <sup>o</sup> Novembris, 1635, for 21 years. Rent per ann, . . . . .	30	0	0
A lease to John Crawlett, sen., and John Crawlett, jun., and Tho. Isaac of two Tates of Garvarye, dat 9 <sup>o</sup> Novembris, 1639, for 21 years. Rent per ann, . . . . .	21	0	0
A lease to Samuel Sutton of the two tates of Killyville, dat 9 <sup>o</sup> May, 1637, for 33 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	20	0	0
A ffee-farme to Humphrey Hollowaye of Caramcawve (Carrowmacmea) and Dullaghe, dat 10 <sup>o</sup> decembris, 1639. Rent per ann, . . . . .	11	0	0
A ffee-farme to Henry ffowal of one great tate of Caramcawve called Mullimore, et ad dat eisdm die et anno. Rent per ann, . . . . .	11	0	0

\* Word undecipherable—it looks like “ exedpton.”

	£	s.	d.
A fee-farme to Willm Chaplin of Killynane, dat 18 decembris, 1639. Rent per ann, . . . . .	10	0	0
A fee-farme to Willm Isaac of Drombohusse, dat 23° Novembris. Rent per ann, . . . . .	21	0	0
A lease to Andrew Williamson of half the tate of Dromrelagh, dat 4° Novembris, 1639, for 31 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	3	0	0
A lease to Willm Barrett of the two tates of Talliharne and Drumcrowe, dat 24° Novembris, 1639, for 41 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	15	0	0
A lease to Willm Moon of Glasmulloghe, dat 24° Novembris, 1639, for 41 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	6	0	0
A lease to Patrick ffitzsymond of the two tates of Killsallagh and Killigrane, dat 25° Novembris, 1639, for 31 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	10	10	0
A lease to Willm Chaplin of the tate of Rosevoylan et ad from Maye, 1640, for 31 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	12	0	0
A lease in free houlde ( <i>sic.</i> ) of a messuage cumptinent ( <i>sic.</i> ) in Eniskillyn to Garret Wilson, dat primo Maij 7°, Caroli, for ever. Rent per ann, . . . . .	2	10	0
A fee-farme to John Cheslen of a messuage and cumptinent in Eniskellyn, dat 28 Novembris, 1637. Rent per ann, . . . . .	2	0	0
A lease to Patrick Stanlye of two burgesse acres near Eniskellyn, dat primo Maij, 1627, for 61 yeares. Rent per ann, . . . . .	1	0	0

Of the above lands all can now be identified, except Dromrelagh, which seems to have been a subdenomination of Killynan. Kedagh was evidently then as now occupied as demesne land. The messuages in Enniskillen no doubt are those for which I pay a small head rent to Lord Enniskillen, receiving in turn a rather larger head rent from other persons. Of the two burgesse acres, one was probably the field in Tonystick lately purchased to enlarge the Roman Catholic cemetery: the original cemetery may have also formed part of it. In any case it was more than "an acre." The other "acre" was probably also a field in Tonystick near the Tempo road. Part of it was taken some years ago for the Irish North Western Railway.

The transaction was completed by a Bond of Performance of the above recited deed, also dated in April, 1640, and by a "Fine" passed by Captain Atkinson for the "said Mannor." This latter document is indorsed "Ye fine of ye Captayne his lands" in a non-legal looking hand, possibly that of Champion himself.

The fine runs as follows :—

Comitatus Farmanagh.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud tho Kings Courts in crastino Sancte Trinitatis. Anno regni Caroli Dei gratia Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie, Regis fidei Defensoris, &c., decimo sexto, coram Gerrardo Lowther milite, Daniele Mayart milite, et Jacobo Donellan armigero, justiciariis, et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibidem presentibus, inter Arthurum Champen, armigerum generosum, et Rogerum Attkinson et Edith uxorem ejus deforciatores manerii de Coole alias Castle Attkinson cum pertinentiis, ac de uno castro, uno capitali mesuagio, ducentis mesuagiis, ducentis cottagiis, duobus molendinis aquaticis, uno columbario, ducentis gardinis, tribus pomariis, sexcentis acris terre, trecentis acris prati, octingentis acris pasture, quingentis acris bosci, quingentis acris, et jampnorum bruerii, sexcentis acris more, quingentis acris turbarie, et sexcentis acris marisci, cum pertinentiis, in Coole alias Castle Attkinson, *Ballydrombrochus* Kissallagh, Glasmullagh, Moyettethomas, Lessedrombruske, Knocknevernogg, *Keadagh*, Rossmoland, Leeill, Gortmullock, Kedach, *Tullyharue*, Killigrane, Dromcrowe, Killybarr, Tullyharne, *Killynan*, Killree, Kilynan, Killmaddey, Carrickdromrelagh, Killmaceaden, *Carroumacmew*, Cinrony, Cleaghwoolly, Dolagh, Mullaghmore, Shanolagh, Lislaughill, *Killywilly*, Knocknenowle, Killinehaugh, Aghomuart, Derrene, Colashe, Mullenyorhye, Aghonyclogh, Tonangue, Vataugh, *Garroirrie*, Gartgrease, Baltybreane, Barragh, Carnadiluske, Tullyneagh, Murhery, Augherane, Carnegoreglaugh, Dreenene, Cragh, *Ballyreagh*, Kennerry, Cashell, Laughill, Kedaugh, Cooleokelly, Altnedeaghsrough, Creagh, Nelaughtaugh, Loughanaskeaghan, Coraghokeelagh, Tollaghne-whaugh, Tonaugh, Gormaugh, Cargenomrocke, Tonaghwee, Coraghwellhussie, Cornenewre, Mullenmore, *Lasson*, Lesson, Greagh, Massagh, Cavaneglogh, Deryleeke, Knockreeme, Derree, Knockkerne, Boylagh, Camwooder, Mullaghneane, Magwire, Tonagh-neloye, Greaghmooneagh, Augharynagh, Agharynah, Drumrene, Cullcarcke, Closscappill, et Laught Eavill, ac de libera warrenna cum pertinentiis ; Necnon visum franci plegii et curiam baronis, ac omnibus que ad visum franci plegii et curiam baronis pertinent, et bona et catalla waviata et extrahuras unde placitum conventionis sumptum fuit inter eos in eadam curia, scilicet quod predicti Rogerus et Edith recognoverunt manerium castrum tenementa liberam warrenam visum franci plegii curiam baronis bona et cattalla waviata et extrahuras predicta cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Arthuri ut illa que idem Arthurus habet de dono predictorum Rogeri et Edith, et illi remiserunt et quiete clamavere de se et heredibus suis prefato Arthuro et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et preterea iidem Rogerus et Edith concessere pro se et heredibus ipsius Rogeri quod ipsi warrantizabunt manerium castrum, tenementa, liberam warrenam, visum franci plegii, curiam baronis, et bona et cattalla waviata, et extrahuras predicta, cum pertinentiis, prefato Arthuro et heredibus suis contra ipsos Rogerum et



Edith et heredes ipsius Rogeri imperpetuum, et pro hac recognitione remissione et quiete clamatione warranta fine et concordia, idem Arthurus dedit prefato Rogero et Edith unam esparverium.

County of Farmanagh.

This is the final agreement made in the court of y lord the king at the king's courts on the morrow of [the feast of] the Holy Trinity, in the 16th year (June 1) of the reign of Charles by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., before Gerrard Lowther, knight, Daniel Mayart, knight, and James Donellan, esquire, justices, and other loyal subjects of the lord the King then, in same place present, between Arthur Champen, esquire gentleman, and Roger Atkinson and Edith his wife, deforciers of the manor of Coole otherwise Castle Atkinson, with the appurtenances, and of one castle, one capital messuage, two hundred messuages, two hundred cottages, two water mills, one dovecote, two hundred gardens, three orchards, six hundred acres of land, three hundred acres of meadow, 800 acres of pasture, five hundred acres of wood, six hundred acres of and heath, 600 acres of moor, 500 acres of bog, and six hundred acres of marsh, with the appurtenances, in Coole otherwise Castle Atkinson *Ballydrombrochus*,\* Kissallagh Glassmullagh Moyettethomas Lessedrombruske Knocknevernogg *Keadagh* Rossenoland Leeill Gortmulloch Kedach *Tullyharve* Killigrane Dromcrowe Killybarr Tullyharne *Killyman* Killree Killyvan Killmaddy Carrickdromrelagh Killmoceaden *Carrowmacmew* Cunony Cleaghwoolly Dolagh Mullaghmore Shanolagh Lislaughill *Killywilly* Knocknenowle Killmehaugh Aghomuart Derrene Colashe Mullenycorhye Aghonyclogh Tonangue Vataugh *Garroirrie* Gartgrease Baltybreane Barragh Carnadiluske Tullyneagh Murhery Augherane Carnegoreglaugh Dreenene Cragh *Ballyreagh* Kennery Cashell Laughill Kedaugh Cooleokelly Altnedeaghscrough Creagh Nelaughtaugh Loughanaskeaghan Coraghokealagh Tollaghnewhaugh Tonaugh Gormaugh Cargenomrocke Tonaghwee Coraghwelhusie Cornenewre Mullenmore *Lasson* Lesson Greagh Massagh Cavaneglogh Derylecke Knockreeme Derree Knockekerne Boylagh Camwooder Mullaghneane Tonaghneloye Greaghmooneagh Agharynagh Agharynale Drumrene Cullcarcke Closscappill and Laught Eavill, and of free warren with the appurtenances, view of frank pledge and court baron, and all things which appertain to view of frank pledge and court baron, and goods and chattels astray and estreats, of which a plea of convention was taken between them in the same court, to wit, that the aforesaid Roger and Edith acknowledged to the manor, castle, tenements, free warren, view of frank pledge, court baron,

\* The names in italic are the nine generic denominations recited in the Plantation patent of 1611. Each of them is followed immediately by its own sub-denominations. The names in italic are in exactly the same order as in the original patent and where the name is repeated it denotes that there was a sub-denomination of that name which was borne by the group. This is very interesting and important.—*Note by Dr. Reeves.*

goods or chattels unclaimed, and estreats aforesaid with the appurtenances, to be the rightful possession of said Arthur, as those which the same Arthur had of the gift of the aforesaid Roger and Edith, and they surrendered and quit claim for themselves and their heirs for ever. And further the same Roger and Edith granted for themselves and the heirs of said Roger, that they will guarantee the manor, castle, tenements, free warren, view of frank pledge, court-baron, and goods and chattels and estreats aforesaid with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid Arthur and his heirs as against themselves Roger and Edith, and the heirs of Roger himself for ever: and for this acknowledgment, surrender, and quit claim, warrant, fine and agreement the same Arthur gave to the aforesaid Roger and Edith a hawk.

The Rebellion of 1641 broke out soon after this. How Castlecoole fared will be seen from the following information, extracted from the Fermanagh volume of the Depositions of 1641, preserved in MS. in Trinity College Library, pp. 621-2:—

Captain Roger Atkinson, of Castle Atkinson, in the barony of Coole, and Tirkennedy, in the countie of Fermanagh, being sworne and examined (then follow these words scored through “before His Majestie’s Commissioners appointed for taking the examinations of the losses of the distressed Protestants in Ireland, upon the Holy Evangelists”) deposeth and saith, that the three and twentieth day of October, 1641, he was possessed off; and was constrained to forsake and depart from Castle Atkinson aforesaid, for safeguard of his life, so as thereby he left the possession, as well of all his lands of inheritance as lease lands, and by means of this recent rebellion is deprived of the several goods and particulars hereunder mentioned, by the Irish Rebels within the said countie, as followeth (viz.) that is to say—

	£	s.	d.
His charge of buildinge of his castle, and houses, and plantinge, and closing of his gardens and groundes, the sume of . . . . .	1,700	00	00
His cattile—house-hould stuffe, and other goods worth the sume of . . . . .	1,008	11	06
Item lease lands at the rent of £30 per annum, worth the sume of . . . . .	0,210	00	00
	<hr/>		
The sume totall is . . . . .	2,918	11	06
Besides firehold lands for the several lives of the said Captain Roger Atkinson and Edith his wiffe, yielding the yearly rent of . . . . .		250	00

And he further saith, that Captain Rory Magwier, Donogh Magwier, Cochonaght Magwier, Hugh Magwier, Neise O’Hosey, and Oghey O’Hosey, Donogh Maccaffary, Phelim O’Cassidy, and the sept of the O’Flannagans as this examine hath

heard, were all out in actual rebellion, together with Flearagh MacHugh, Bryan McHugh, and diverse others at the time aforesaid. And further sayth, as he hath credibly heard, that the Irish rebels did set fire on the Castle of Lisgoole, so that many Protestantes seeking to essaye out of the said castle were burnt, and cruelly murthered; and likewise sayth, that he heard that divers Protestants who had a while defended the Castle of Tully, belonging to Sir George Hume, after yeilded it upon quarter; whereupon the rebels contrary to their promise to them, did presently murther and kill them all (save only the Lady Hume.) And also sayth that he hath heard that the said rebels kiled and murdered divers persons at Lowtherstown; as namely, Mr. Flacke, Clarke, and his wife, Gerrard Redmond, and his wife, with many others whose names he remembreth not.

(Signed), ROGER ATKINSON.

Jur. xxvi<sup>to</sup> Junii, 1643.

WILL. ALDRICK.

JOH. WATSON.

HEN. BRERETON.

JONH STERNE.\*

NOTA.—The land above is sold to Mr. Champin, and an estat only left for Mr. Atkinson and his wife, for their two lives, paying £20 per annum to Champin; and after either of their deaths £100 per annum.

There is another deposition in the book by Captain Atkinson, to much the same effect. The latter part of it is practically a copy of the foregoing. No. 22, pp. 16 and 17.

\* The signatures are authographs.

## CHAPTER VIII.

ARTHUR AND JOHN CHAMPION, AND HENRY GILBERT,  
A.D. 1640-55.

Murder of Arthur Champion—Deposition of his widow—She remarries Henry Gilbert—Who conveys the estates to Emery Hill in trust—Sale of the Castlecoole Estate to John Corry, in 1655.

ARTHUR CHAMPION did not long enjoy his new estate. The following is from the evidence of John Cormick at Lord Maguire's Trial :—

“Presently after, upon the 29th of October, one Captain Rori MacGuire took upon him the managing of all businesses in his absence ; he fortified first the Castle *Hasen*, the house wherein he dwelt himself ; he took in the castle of one *Edward Aldrith*, Esq. ; he put out all the *English* there ; he went to the town, burnt that, but killed none of the men ; went thence to another place, and hanged one *Eleazar M.*, one that was Clerk of the Peace of the county ; and from thence he went to Newtown, four miles off from it, took in the town, stript and disarmed all the Protestants that were in the church ; the next day after marched away, and killed and destroyed most of the *English* in those parts ; murdered Arthur Champion, Esq. ; and many more.”\*

The Rory Maguire who slew Arthur Champion was Lord Maguire's brother.†

The following information respecting Arthur Champion's death is extracted from the Fermanagh Volume of the Depositions of 1641, in Trinity College Library, page 25, No. 31.

Alice Champin the late wife of Arthur Champin late of Shanoge in the county of Fermanagh, esq., being duly sworn deposeth and sayth‡ that the 20th day of October, 1641, her said late husband was assaulted and cruelly murdered before his owne gate at Shanoge aforesaid, by the Maguires and others their adherents, whereof she well remembreth that there were present at the same murdering of him, Don Carrage Maguire of (blank) in the countie of Fermanagh, gent., Edmond Carragh Maguire of Annaghhard in the said county, gen., Redmond Macowen Maguire of (blank) in the said countie, gent., and Patrick Oge Macrosse Maguire of Borfadda in the said countie, gent., and others to the number of 100 persons or thereabouts, and that they murdered and killed

\* Trial of Connor Lord MacGuire, p. 225 (4to Dublin, 1724).

† Dean Reeves—letter from, 22nd February, 1881.

‡ The greater part of the page of MS. which follows is scored through ; it continues, “that on the 20th day of October, &c.,” as in the text.



also with him the said Arthur Champin six other persons at Shanoge aforesaid, as, namely, Thomas Champin, Thomas Iremonger, Humphrey Littlebury, and Christopher Linis, gent., John Morrice, and Hugh Williams, yeomen. And that afterwards they killed and murdered thereabouts about the number of xxiv. Englishmen more.

And she hath heard the said Rebels say, that they were severally commanded and directed by the Lord Maguire (now in the Castle of Dublin), that they should not spare the said Arthur Champin her husband, but murder and kill him, and the two

\* that were his followers and tenantry : and sayth that after they had kild him the said Arthur Champyn they murdered and killed Henry Crosse, and did hang, viz., Joseph Crosse, as they were demanded by the said Lord Maguire. And that afterwards they forcibly entered the said Castle of Shanoge, and upon all

† the goods and chattels, jeweles, money, plate, household stuff, stock of cattle, corne, manor and lande aforesaid within the county of Fermanagh aforesaid. And immediately after they had so entered the said Castle, they burned it downe to the ground. Also they burned the Castle of Coole alias Castle Atkinson, which said Castle and buildings are valued at one thousand six hundred pounds.

And also sayth that by the generall Insurrection and Rebellion of the Irish in this Kingdom, she hath been and still is in hazard of losing all her rents, houses, and landes, near the cittie of Dublin aforesaid.

And further sayth that she hath heard it spoken by the Rebelious Irish, within the said countie, that they had done nothing in this their rebellion, but what they had the King's broad seale to show for, and that the now Bishop of Londonderry was to take the cittie of Londonderry on their behalf, and that they had done nothing but what her ‡ majesty well knew of and was privy unto.

And further they said that Sir Phelim O'Neill should be king of Ireland, and that he the said Sir Phelim had received divers letters from Her Majesty to this purpose, that they went not about their work wisely.

Likewise the said rebels said that the Erle of Strafford was the plotter of this their rebellious riseing. And if the said Erle had been living, they should not have had so much trouble in vanquishing of Ireland, as they have had. And that the said Erle of Strafford's sonn was gone on into England to raise forces to come on againe into this kingdom, to releeve and help them the rebels. And she heard the said rebels also say, that they would send fifteen thousand Irishmen on into England before midsummer daie next, to releeve the papists, and that they would give a great sum of money on condition that they had our gracious King Charles his head.

\* A word abbreviated, perhaps meant for "Crosses."

† An unintelligible abbreviation.

‡ Sic. "his" is erased and "her" written over.

And further sayth that the said rebells would not permit or suffer the corpses of the dead, who were soe murdered at the Castle of Shanoge aforesaid, to be buried until such time as a quarter of one of the persons so murdered was devoured and eaten by doggs. The said rebells did burne (as she heard them boast themselves), in the Castle of Lisgoole, within the county of Fermanagh, of Scotch and Englishmen, women and children, the number of nyntie persons or thereabouts. And that after one of the said women, who leaped out of a window to save herself from being so burned, was cruelly murdered and killed by them, and the next morning they finding a young chyld of his (*sic*) lying sucking the dead mother's breast, they killed the said child. And when the said house was soe burning, the said rebells said among themselves reioycingly, Oh, how sweetly doe they fry ; she heard them alsoe say that they had killed soe many Englishmen, that the grease or fatt that thereby remained upon their swords or speares might have made an Irish candle.

And she likewise heard that at the towne of Belturbett, in the county of Cavan, the said rebells had drowned of English women and children, the number of 30 persons or thereabouts. And further sayth that shee was at the very first restrained and kept as a prisoner with and by the said rebells, with whom she soe remained for the space of 19 weeks, and untill she gave unto one Laughlin Roe MacMaghan, one of the said rebells, the value of £20 for his paines and reward to convey her from them, and carry her safe to one Mr. Edward Dowdall's, of Monkstowne, in the county of Meath, nere unto the hill of Tarrah, which he did and there left her, when the said Mr. Dowdall did furnish\* men and horses to have brought her saffe to Castleknock, but upon her way about Dunshaghlin certaine other rebells there mett her, tooke from her the said horses, and forced her to return to Monkstoune aforesaid, where she remained until the late expedition, and going out of the English army into the countie of Meath. When one Sir Richard Creenville, and Sir Thomas Newcomen, comeing into the said Mr. Dowdall's house at Monkstoune aforesaid, where this deponent then was. The said Sir Thomas Newcomen knowing this deponent, and she was by them deluded and conveyed by a safeguard to the citty of Dublin ; and within that time of her soe being amongst them heard and sawe what she deposes. And further saith that divers rebells coming from Tredarth,† divulged and commonly gave out, that the Erle of Ormonde, the Lord Dillon, and the Lord of Howth, had surprised and taken Dublin, and had parted it amongst them. Soe as they in the north needed not to trouble themselves to come there. And that the consultation at Tredarth was that the Lord of Ormond should for that exploit be made King of Ireland. But afterwards when the rebells heard that the Erle of Ormonde had not taken Dublin, but contrary wise did pursue the rebells, then they grievously exclaimed against him and cursed him, calling him the base and treacherous Lord of

\* An abbreviation or a number here.

† Drogheda.

Ormonde and traitor, and using many other fowle and opprobrious words against him.

Jur 14th Aprilis, 1642, cora.

JOHE WATSON, and  
WILTO ALDRICH.\*

I have a document entitled "A Catalogue of the Deeds and Papers relating to the several Estates, and to the Family of Castle Coole, perused by me in September, 1727," in the handwriting of Mr. Armar, who was at that time (1727) acting as trustee for the estate for the then minor owner. After the entry of Captain Atkinson's fine for the manor, I find the following note:—

"Arthur Champion was killed in ye war of '41, and left no issue by his wife, Alice, who survived him, nor any other heir but his brother, John Champion, who, with Alice, his sister-in-law withdrew to England, and there said John disposed of his title to Emery Hill in manner following—

"7. John Champion's lease for a year to Emery Hill.

"8. John Champion's release to Emery Hill of ye manners of Castle Coole and Shannock, dated in ye year 1646.

"9. Exemphlication out the Courts of said deeds from Champion to Hill.

"10. Champion's receipt of ye consideration money for said sale."

This last deed recited that John Champion of the Liberty of the Tower of London, gent., acknowledged to have received of Mr. Emery Hill, of Westminster, brewer, at several times eighty-seven pounds sterling, which, together with thirteen pounds costs and charges laid out for his use (whereof he had produced a bill of the particulars), is one hundred pounds sterling, which, with one deed of annuity of forty pounds a year to be perfected by Henry Gilbert, esq., to the said John Champion, and Saxijh, his wife, and the longer lyver of them, is in full payment and satisfaction of the manners and Lands of Castle Coole and Shannoth, in the kingdom of Ireland, which the said John Champion by his deed bearing date the eight-and-twentieth day of April, 1646, had conveyed to the said Emery Hill; with intent that the said Hill should, on perfection of the said deed of annuity and reimbursement of the said hundred pounds by the said Henry Gilbert, reconvey the said lands to the said Henry Gilbert, and his heirs (he being then in possession of

[\* In copying this deposition I have written the contracted words at length in order to make them more intelligible to the reader.]

them in right of his wife Alice, the late wife and relict of Arthur Champion, eldest brother of the said John Champion), &c. &c.

This deed was witnessed by Jo. Tyson and Robert his Rayn + ton, and was produced and marked in subsequent mark.

litigation to be hereafter alluded to. One of these exhibits is dated 3rd November, 1681.

Mr. Armar's catalogue has here the following note :—

“ Hill purchased in trust for Henry Gilbert, esq., who had married Alice, the widow of Arthur Champion, and Hill conveys said manors to said Gilbert in manner following :—

“ 11. Emery Hill's lease for two months to said Gilbert and his wife Alice, of Castlecoole and Shannoth.

“ 12. Emery Hill's release of ye same to said Gilbert and his wife, dated in ye year 1646.

“ Alice, ye wife of Gilbert and widow of Arthur Champion dies, and Gilbert marries Galthrid St. Leger, and in ye year 1655 Gilbert and Galthrid do, by deeds of lease and release, sell and convey ye said manor of Castle Coole to John Corry, of Belfast.”

Then follows a list of deeds, viz., a lease by Gilbert and his wife of Castle Coole for two months to Corry; a release of the same, and a fine passed by them for said manor; a receipt for £860, the purchase-money; a statute staple acknowledged by said Gilbert to Corry for security of his title and for £1,500; the uses of fine passed by Gilbert and his wife declared to be in favour of Corry; and a confirmation of Gilbert's sale to Corry made by William, son to Gilbert. These were the methods by which property was conveyed in those days. I am not aware how the manor of Shannock or Shannoth passed out of the Champion family. It is situate near Clones, and I am informed that the townland of the name now belongs to Major Auchinlech.



## CHAPTER IX.

JOHN CORRY, 1655-81.

His token—His receipt for the purchase money of Castlecoole—Defect in the title—Compromises.

JOHN CORRY, according to Sir Bernard Burke, had emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. His wife was Elizabeth Johnstone, said to have been of the family of the Marquis of Annandale. At the time that he purchased Castlecoole, during the Commonwealth, he was settled at Belfast as a merchant. In the 4th volume of the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,\* appendix iv., is a catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens, issued in Ireland between the years 1637 and 1679, by Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A., at page 30 of which, among the Belfast tokens (29 in number), is No. 68—

JOHN. CORRY, of BELLFAST, MARCHANT, 1656.

In the same Belfast list are George Macartney, ancestor of Earl Macartney; James Bigger, 1666; John Givan; Michael Bigger, 1657. The other authority where this token is mentioned, is Benn's History of the Town of Belfast, 8vo. London, 1877. At page 461, there is a drawing of the two sides, and the following observation, "John Corry, of Bellfast, Marchant." This token is perforated in the centre, and is indistinct. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  for its circulating value is large, and unmistakable. In Dr. Smith's catalogue, from a better specimen, the date is made 1656. If any date has ever been on this one it is not now to be distinguished.

The following is the text of the acknowledgment of, or receipt for, the purchase-money of Castlecoole:—

"Be it knowne unto all men by these presente, That I Henry Gilbert, of Killmincher in Queene's Countie, Esquire, doe acknowledge and confess that I have received and am fully satisfied by John Currie, of Belfast, in ye Countie of Antrim, merchant, the full sum of eight hundred and sixtie pounds sterling, currant and lawfull money; which was satisfied unto me by ye said John in full satisfaction of the fine or purchase money which he was to pay unto me for the Castle, Towne, and Lands of Castle Coole, alias Castle Attkinson, in ye Countie of ffermanagh; which I have bargained, sold, and released unto him, his heirs, and assignes for ever: And I doe by these presente for myselfe, my heires, executors, administrators and assignes, acquite, remise, and for ever discharge the said John Currie, his heires, executors,

\* Dean of Armagh—letter from.

and administrators, and everie of them, and from ye aforesaid sum and everie part thereof, and of and from all clayme and demand thereunto, or to anie part thereof, for ever : In witness whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seale, the twentie-second day of November, 1656.

HEN. GILBERT.

Signed, sealed, and delivered  
in the p<sup>s</sup>ence of  
ROBERT YEATES.  
THOS. HOUGHTON.  
SAMUEL NESTOR."

The deed declaring the uses of a fine, by Gilbert, in favor of Corry, sets forth that there was one castle, one capitall messuage, 200 messuages, 200 cottages, two water-mills, one "Done" (? Dower) house, 200 gardens, three orchards, \* 600 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 800 acres of pasture, 500 acres of wood, 500 acres of furze and heath, 600 acres of moor, 500 acres of turbary, and 600 acres of mariss, with the appurtenances. It then sets out the several denominations, and adds—

"And also of the view of ffrancpledge and a Court Barron, and of all, &c., to the view of ffrancpledge and to a Court Barron belonging, and of wayved goods and Chattels, and Estrayes in the County of ffermanagh, &c."

The acreage given in this document amounts to 5,400, equal to 3,099 statute acres. It has been before stated that the manor really contains some 4,575 statute acres. It will be observed that the purchase-money was little more than half of what Arthur Champion had paid to Roger Atkinson in 1650. This may be accounted for in two ways. First, the unsettled state of the country, and secondly, to a defect in the title.

Mr. Armar in his catalogue says :—

"It appears by some deeds now" (1727) "in being, that John Champion did, previous to his sale to Hill, convey in ye year 1641, for some considerations, all his right and title to ye Manor of Shannothe, and his lands near Inniskilling, to Jo: Pembridge and Robt. Raynton."

His list then continues :—

"20, Jo: Champion's Lease for a year to Pembridge and Raynton of said manor and lands. 21, Jo: Champion's Release to Pembridge and Raynton of the same."

I have before mentioned that Robert Raynton (a marksman), was one of the witnesses to the receipt given by John Champion in 1646. He and Mr. Pembridge are

\* Probably meaning arable land.

described as John Pembridge, of Clement's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, gent., and Robert Raynton, of St. Botolph's without Aldgate, London, tailor. It subsequently appeared that Raynton had for himself, in 1643, executed a release to John Champion: Pembridge, however, appears to have retained this document until 1665, when it was given up to James Corry, on behalf of his father and of Gilbert Eccles.

Mr. Armar has another note.

"The title which these gentlemen derived from Champion, as above, occasioned a dispute between Jo: Corry, who purchased from Gilbert before mentined, and which dispute was compromised between James Corry, son to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John, and Harper and Farley, Attorneys for Pembridge, and they oblige themselves by articles, for a consideration there-in mentioned, y<sup>t</sup> Pembridge shall convey and give up all Champion's papers to Corry."

The list continues—

"22. Articles of Agreement between Harper, Farley, and James Corry.

"23. Pembridge's conveyance by lease and release of ye mannor of Castle Coole to Ja: Corry in pursuance of s<sup>d</sup> articles.

"Papers delivered up to Ja: Corry in pursuance of said agreement.

"24. A conveyance from Jo: Champion to Pembridge and Raynton of all his estate in England which he inherited from his brother Arthur.

"25. A conveyance from s<sup>d</sup> Champion to Pembridge and Raynton, of all the estate he was entitled to in right of his brother Arthur, in Ireland.

"26. Raynton's release to s<sup>d</sup> John Champion."

The nominal consideration of ten shillings is mentioned in the lease for a year, dated 27 Jan., 1641-2 (No. 20), of the castle of Shannoth, commonly called Shannoth Castle, &c., in the county ffermanagh, in the province of Ulster and realme or kingdom of Ireland, and of all the castles, mannors, lands, &c., "lyeing and beeing neare the towne of Enniskillen, &c., lately purchased from Roger Atkinson, Esqre., &c., &c., and all his other castles, &c., beeing within the citty or county of Dublin, or elsewhere within the realme or kingdom of Ireland."

In the deed of conveyance (No. 24), dated 14 January, 1641-2, it is stated to be made "in consideration of a certain competent sum of money." The property conveyed is stated to be at Illford, in the county of Essex; in Sparrow Ally in the parish of St. Buttolph's without Allgate; in or near the town or city of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, or elsewhere within the same kingdom; or situate or being within the kingdom of England, late in the tenure or occu-

pation of Arthur Champion and Thomas Champion, deceased, and which had descended and come to the said John Champion; and that he would at all times thereafter, during the space of seven years next ensuing the date thereof, do all things necessary to secure their title, at their reasonable request and at their cost.

There is nothing that I can see in the document to show that it was a sale of an ordinary kind and not a mortgage, except it be the mysterious way in which the consideration was stated. Still, from the fact of Raynton having in 1643 reconveyed his interest to Champion, it looks as if there was something behind what appears on the face of the deed. The deed from Raynton briefly recites the former deed, notices that the property had descended to John from his late brother Arthur Champion, esq., and Thomas Champion, gent., deceased, and then, in the amplest manner, releases John Champion from all debts, sums of money, &c., affecting real or personal property.

The release from "John Pembridge of Brilly, in the county of Hereford, gent., to John Corry, of Castle Coole, in the county of Fermanagh, Esq.," and dated 10th October, 1665, recites that Pembridge had, on the previous day, granted Corry a lease for two months of Castle Atkinson, *alias* Castle Coole, and now for the sum of two hundred pounds sells and releases the same to him.

Previously to this, Richard Farley of Dublin gentleman, and Thomas Harper of Morton in the county of Hereford gentleman, had bound themselves on behalf of Pembridge, in £2,000 to James Corry, on behalf of John Corry and Gilbert Eccles, to carry out the agreement which had been entered into between them. This bond was dated 12th November 1664, and was witnessed by H. Ingoldesby, Rob Shapute, Lan. Carleton, and Eban Price.

Thus ended this attack upon John Corry's title to his property by a compromise, the pecuniary amount of which equalled not quite one year's rental of the estate. He seems to have been left in peace, as far as the representatives of former owners were concerned, until 1676, when a new claimant appeared in the person of another son of John Champion's, his son William having, as before mentioned, confirmed the sale to Corry at the time it was made.

Mr. Armar has another note in his catalogue upon this matter.

"In or about ye year 1676, Arthur Champion, as heir to said John, and nephew to Arthur first mentioned, commenced a law suit against Corry and others, for ye said manners, sold and con-



veyed as above said, but in or about ye year 1681, he entered into an agreement with said Corry, and made ye following conveyances."

Then follows a notice of a lease for a year, a release, the consideration being £150, and a fine passed by Arthur, who, says Dr. Reeves, "is described as of the city of Cork, gent, but he seems to have sunk in the world, for the deed is subscribed "Arthur Campion, his A. C. mark." The writing of the fine is careless and very difficult in some places."

The text of the Fine is as follows—

Comitatus Fermanagh, scil :

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud the King's Courts a die Pasche in quindecim dies anno regni Caroli secundi Dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regis, Fidei Defensoris etc., tricesimo tertio coram Johanne Keating armigero, Roberto Johnson, armigero, et Adamo Cusacke, armigero, justiciariis, et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibidem presentibus, inter Jacobum Corry armigerum generosum eet Arthurum Champion, de civitate Corke, generosum deforciatorem de manerio de Castle Atkinson alias Castlecoole cum pertinentiis in comitatu Fermanagh predicto, nec non de uno castro, ducentis messuagiis, ducentis cottagiis, decem columbariis, uno molendino falonico, uno molendino aquatico, quadraginta horreis, quadringentis gardinis, decem pomariis, octingentis acris terre, ducentis acris prati, octingentis acris pasture, ducentis acris bosci et subbosci, quinquaginta acris jampnorum et bruerie, et centum acris more, in Ballydrombrochus, Killsallaghe, Glassmollaghe, Mollyetethomas, Lessedrombroske, Knocknevernogge, Keadagh, Rosmoland, Leeill, Gartmullocke, Kedath, Tullogharve, Killigrane, Dromcrawe, Killybar, Tolyharne, Killynan, Killkee, Killynan, Killmadie Carran, Dromrelaghe, Killmaceaden, Carrowmacmere, Connonny, Cleaghisolley, Dollagh, Mullaghmore, Shannolagh, Lislaughill, Killiwillie, Knockneynowle, Killinehaugh, Aghonyvart, Derene, Colash, Mullenegorhey, Aughonie, Clough, Tonnguevataugh, Garwirre, Gartgrease, Boltibreane, Barragh, Carmadunske, Tullyveagh, Mureherne, Augherane, Cornegoreglaugh, Derrynene, Cragh, Ballyreogh, Kenere, Cashell, Laughill, Kedauagh, Cooleokelly, Altnedeaghsrough, Creagh, Nelaughtlaugh, Laughanaskeaghan, CorraghKeelagh, Tolaghnawhaughe, Tonaugh, Cormuagh, Cargennonorke, Tonaghwee, Coraghwellhussie, Cornenewre, Mullenmoore, Lissan, Lessen, Greagh Messaugh, Cavennooghlogh, Derryleeke, Knockrenne, Dereeknowkerran, Boylagh, Cunevooder, Mullaghneane, Magwire, Tonaghe-loye, Greaghmooneagh, Agharinagh, Agharinaugh, Drumrene, Cullcarke, Closchappill, et Laughteaville, cum pertinentis in baronia de Tirkenneda, in comitatu Fermanagh predicto, ac etiam de duobus messuagiis sive tenementis communiter vocatis Burgesse tenementis in villa de Eneskillen cum pertinentis, nuper in possessione Garret Wiggins et Johannis Cheslin, ac de duobus acris terre vocatis Burgesse acris, nuper in possessione Patricii Stanly in villa

de Eniskillen predicta. Necnon de curia lete, curia baronis, visu, franci plegii, ac omnibus que ad visum franci plegii pertinent, waviatis, extrahuris, libera warrena, escaetis cattallis felonum waviatorum fugitivorum ut legatorum ac etiam omnibus cunque juribus jurisdictionibus privilegiis et franchisis eidem Arthuro Champion et heredibus suis, ut de manerio predicto spectantibus sive appertinentibus, in comitatu Fermanagh predicto, unde per liberam convencionem suam fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quad predictus Arthurus Champion recognovit manerium castrum et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Jacobi ut illa que idem Jacobus habet de dono prefati Arthuri, et ille remisit et quiete clamavit de se et heredibus suis prefato Jacobo et heredibus suis imperpetuum, et preterea idem Arthurus concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod ipse warrantizabit manerum castrum et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis prefato Jacobo et heredibus suis imperpetuum, et pro hac recognitione remissione quiete clamatione warranta fine et concordia, idem Jacobus dedit prefato Arthuro centum et quinquaginta libras sterlingorum.\*

County of Fermanagh, to wit :

This is the final agreement made in the court of the lord King at the King's courts, on the Quindima of Easter, in the thirty-third year of the reign of Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England Scotland France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etcetera, before John Keating, esquire, Robert Johnson, esquire, and Adam Cusacke, esquire, Justices ; and other loyal subjects of the King then and there present, between James Corry, † esquire, gentleman, and Arthur Champion, of the City of Corke, gentleman, deforier of the manor of Castle Atkinson, otherwise Castlecoole, with the appurtenances, in county of Fermanagh aforesaid, and also of one castle, two hundred messuages, 200 cottages, ten dovecotes, one fulling mill, one water mill, forty barns, four hundred gardens, ten orchards, 800 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 800 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood and underwood, fifty acres of gorse and heath, and a hundred acres of moor, in Ballydrombrochus, Killsallaghe, Glassmollaghe, Mollytethomas, Lessedrombroske, Knocknevernogge, *Keadagh* ‡, Rossmoland, Leeill Gartmullocke, Kedach, *Tullogharve*, Killigrane, Dromcrawe, Killybar, Tolyharne, *Killynan*, Killkee, Killynan, Killmadie, Carran, Dromrelaghe, Killmaceaden, *Carrownacmere*, Connonny, Cleaghitolley, Dollaph, Mullaghmore, *Shannolagh*, Lisloughill, *Killiwille*, Knockneynowle, Killinehaugh, Aghonyvart, Derene, Colash, Mullanegorhy, Aughtonie, Clough, Tonnguevataugh, *Garwirre*, Gartgrease, Boltibreane, Barragh, Cormadunske, Tullyveagh, Mureherne, Augherane, Cornogoreglough, Derrynenene, Cragh, *Ballyreogh*, Kenere, Cashell, Laughill, Kedauagh, Cooleokelly, Altnedeaghsrough, Creagh, Nelaughtlaugh, Loughanaskeaghan, CorraghoKeelagh, Tullaghnauhaughe, Tonaugh, Cormaugh, Cargennouroke, Tonaghwee,

\* Quingema of Easter, 1681. Fine between James Corry and Arthur Champion jun., of Cork. Consideration, £150.

† James was the son and heir of John Corry.

‡ See note, page 95.

Coraghwellhussie, Comenewre, Mullenmoore, *Lassan*, Lesson, Greagh, Messaugh, Cavennoghlogh, Derryleeke, Knockrenne, Dereeknowkerran, Boylagh, Cunnevooder, Mullaghneane, Magwire, Tonagheloye, Greaghmooneagh, Agharinagh, Agharinaugh, Drumrene, Cullcarke, Closchappill, and Laughteaville with the appurtenances in barony of Tirkenneda in the county of Fermanagh aforesaid, and also of two messuages or tenements commonly called Burgess tenements, in the town of Enniskillen, with ye appurtenances, lately in the possession of Garrett Wiggins and John Cheslin, and of two acres of land, called Burgess acres, lately in the possession of Patrick Stanley, in the town of Enniskillen aforesaid. Also a court leet and court baron, view of frank pledge, and all things which appertain to view of frank pledge, strays and escheats, free warren, escheats of chattells, of felons, deserters, fugitives, outlaws, and also all whatsoever rights, jurisdictions, privileges and franchises, to the same Arthur Champion, and his heirs, as of the manor aforesaid, belonging or appertaining, in the county of Fermanagh aforesaid, whereof by their free agreements it was agreed between them in the same court, to wit, that the aforesaid Arthur Champion acknowledged the manor, castle, and tenements aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to be the right of the said James, as the things which same James hath of gift of the aforesaid Arthur, and to him has remitted and quit claimed for self and his heirs to aforesaid James, and his heirs for ever, and furthermore, the same Arthur hath granted for self and his heirs, that he will warrant, (guarantee) the manor, castle, and tenements aforesaid, with the appurtenances to the aforesaid James, and his heirs for ever, and for the recognizance, remission, quit, claim, warranty, fine and agreement, the same James hath given to ye aforesaid Arthur, one hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

(1681) Arthur Champion's Deed of Release is dated 3rd May, 1681. But Charles the Second's Patent to John Corry is dated 21st July, 1669, twelve years previously, when John Corry had sued out a new patent for the manor of Castlecoole. The explanation of these repeated patents is this, as Dean Reeves informs me: "Under the terms of the Plantation no owner was able to make an unexceptionable conveyance to another unless he had licence from the Crown. I find in the Calendar of the Patents of Jac. I., and in the inquisitions pardons of alienations made *Licentia Regis non prius obtenta*. And it was necessary to obtain a pardon in legal form to supply this defect in title." This patent does not appear to have been conclusive against Arthur Champion's claim.

The following is an abstract of the Patent referred to, from Charles II. to John Curry, 21st July, 1669. This was no doubt sued out by him in order to make him more secure in his manor of Castlecoole, than he would have been as an assignee.

In it Charles the Second recites that his father by Letters Patent, dated 28 June An. regni 15th (1639), for the considera-

tion therein mentioned, had granted to Roger Atkinson, of Coole, esq., the manor of Coole, &c., &c., "and whereas the estate and interest in the same came into the quiet possession of John Curry who has prayed of us to grant him, his heirs and assigns, Letters Patent of the same, know that we, &c., by the advice and consent of Thomas Earl of Ossory, our Deputy General of Ireland, and according to the tenor of our letters, dated at Whitehall, 17 May, 1667, have granted, &c., to said John Curry, &c., the entire manor of Coole, &c., and the towns, townlands, hamlets, lands, parts, parcells, or half-quarter lands, &c., of Ballydrombochas, Kissallagh, Glassmullagh, Moyettethomas, Lessedrombrosk, Knocknevernogg, Keadagh, Rossmoland, Lecill, Gortmullocke, Kedagh, Tulloharde, Killigrane, Dromerowe, Killybarr, Tullyharne, Killinan, Killree, Killinon, Killmadday, Carrickdromrelagh, Killmaceaden, Carrowmacnew. Cunony, Cleaghwoolly, Dolagh, Mullaghmore, Shanolagh, Lisloughill, Killywilly, Knocknenowle, Killinehaugh, Aghomvarte, Derrene, Colash, Mullenygorhye, Aghonyclogh, Tonangue, Vataugh, Garroirre, Gartgrease, Boltibreane, Barragh, Carmodiluske, Tullyneagh, Murhery, Augherane, Cornegoreglaugh, Dreenene, Cragh, Ballyreogh, Kennery, Cashell, Laughill, Keadaugh, Cooleokelly, Alltnedeaghscrough, Creagh, Nelaughtaugh Laughanaskaghan, Coroghokeelaugh, Tollaghnewhaugh, Tonaugh, Gormaugh, Cargenomrocke, Tonaghwee, Coraghwellhussie, Cornenure Mullenmoore, Lasson, Lesson, Greaghmassagh, Cavaneglough, Deryleeke, Knockneeme, Derree, Knockekeerin, Boylagh, Camwooder, Mullaghmeane, Magwire, Tonogneloye, Greaghmooneagh, Agharynagh, Agharynagh, Drumrene, Culcarcke, Closcapil, and Laught Eavill; all in barony of Coole Terkenada, with all their appurtenances, &c. The rent is £16 6s. 9d. The manor is called Castleatkinson.

It is dated at Dublin 21 July, an. 21 Cor. 2d.

It renews all the grants of courts, &c., in the preceding patent, and repeats the indemnity clause.

Dean Reeves, who made the above abstract for me, adds:

This Patent of Charles II. contains the most correct recital of the denominations and sub-denominations of the lands of the manor.

You have six documents, at least, which recite these names, namely:—

1. Patent of Charles I., 28 July, 1639.
2. Roger Atkinson's deed to A. Champion, 22 April, 1640.
3. Charles I. Licence of Alienation, 2 May, 1640.
4. Roger Atkinson's Fine to Champion, June, 1640.
5. Henry Gilbert's Deed to Jno Corry, May 8, 1657.
6. Patent of Charles II. to Jno Curry, 21 July, 1669.
7. A. Champion, jun., Fine to James Corry, May, 1681.

The Plantation Patent recited only the larger denominations, because in 1611 the Government had not accurately ascertained the minute subdivisions, and the grants were all constructed on a



large and partly guess work scale. But when the Undertakers settled down on the lands, they acquired from the natives a full knowledge of all the local names, which they from time to time noted down and inserted in their own old Plantation list, placing the subdenominations under their proper heads respectively.

And thus it happens that some names occur twice over, and somewhat differently spelled, as in the case of Keady, Lissan and Agharainy, Tullyharve and Tullyharne.

All the rentals observe the same order, under the Plantation heads, and in their order.

The following information has been supplied to me also by the Dean :—

This patent of Car. II. was granted under the provisions of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and in the third volume of the Irish Record Commissioners' Reports of 1824, page 196, B, there is an abstract of the contents of the patent, 21 July, An. 21. Enrolled 10 August, 1669.

It commences thus, "John Curry of Castlecoole. The manor of Coole, and ye castle or capital house of Coole, and the quarters and half-quarters of Ballydrombrochus, Killsallagh or Killsalagh, Glasmullagh or Glassimollagh, &c."

These aliases which abound in it, are, I am persuaded, the result of uncertainty on the part of the transcriber. It ends thus :—

"Note. These premises had been granted by King Charles I. to Roger Atkinson of Coole, esq., by Patent, dated 28th June, 15th of his reign, and became ye estate of Mr. Curry, by divers conveyances from the said Atkinson, and was confirmed to him and his heirs by this patent at his request. By this patent the premises were erected into a manor, by the name of Castle Atkinson, with courts leet and baron and other privileges."

This is not a very exact note. But prior to this I find in the same Report that there was a Patent under the same Acts, bearing date 28th 19th Car. II. (1667), John Curry, esq., Roynally, Cornamuckelly, Arvegarace, and Cavelly, Lurgan, Clabey, Moysnought, Dromconbeagh, and Brockagh, 420 acres plantation measure (680A. 1R. 13P.) statute measure. Rent £5 13s. 5d. Barony Teerekennedy.

Also in county Monaghan. Lerragh, Tullenewabrowne, Corne-careey, in barony of Creeremorne (Cremorne), 230 acres plantation measure (373A. 2R. 10P.) statute measure. Rent £3 2s. 1d.

Also in same enrolment to Henry West, gent., in Toppid Mountain 111 acres, in Drymeny and Camgart, 30 acres, in Moysnought 32 acres, in Toppid Mountain 8 acres. *Ibid.*, p. 172a.

The ones granted to John Corry are Ramaley, Lurganclabby, Moysnought, Dumcor, Beagh, Brockagh, and three others I can't verify.\*

Of the above lands for which a patent was granted in 1667, the first were what was known as the Clabby Estate :

\* That is with the denominations on the present Ordnance Map. \*

how obtained I do not know. The second patent was for the Monaghan property: I am equally in ignorance concerning it. Mr. West's patent was for lands which, as will be shown presently, he sold in the next year to James the son of John Corry, together with a tate called Knockaberrett, (as well as 36 acres in the barony of Cremorne, county of Monaghan). The Fermanagh portion seems to have been an addition to the Clabby Estate.

In Mr. Armar's catalogue under the head of leases, it appears that Mr. Corry received:—

(1). A deed of fee-farm of Wingate's tenement (I presume in Monaghan) from Lord Blayney.

(5). A deed of fee-farm from William Balfour of Innisleague; rent £6 per annum. This is an island in Lough Erne near Belleisle, the seat of the late Rev. J. G. Porter, who purchased it in the Encumbered Estates Court in 1851.

(2). Also there was a lease from Henry Lord Blaney to his (John's) son James Corry, of several lands and tenements in and about Monaghan dated 1680 for 61 years at £60 per annum, besides the King's rent, £12.

(3). A confirmation of several leases from Lord Blaney by Adam Loftus and William Ussher.

(4). A release from Wyat to Sturgeon of lands in the county of Monaghan.

(6). A lease of Innisturke from Christopher Balfour to Ja: Corry for 61 years, from May, 1680. Rent £21 6s. 8d.

(7). A lease of Tattyvoye from Balfour to Corry for fifty-seven years from May, 1684. Rent £4 per annum.

Any further transactions in which John Corry was concerned will be noticed in the next chapter. His son James appears to me to have been a more prominent actor in the history of the estate than his father, and the account which I now proceed to give of him will commence long before his father's death. I cannot find the exact date of John Corry's death. His signature appears for the last time to a deed in 1681. I have an old silver tankard with the English hall mark 1681, which I believe to be the one bequeathed by his great-granddaughter, Sarah Lowry Corry, in 1779, to her grandson, Somerset, who was my grandfather, and which she says had belonged to her great grandfather. I think it probable that John Corry died in or about 1681, and from a remark in his son James's will, that he was buried in Derryvullen churchyard, in which parish Castlecoole is situate.

## CHAPTER X.

JAMES CORRY, 1681-1688.

James Corry's marriage with Sarah Anketill—His family—His wife's early death—His purchases of land—Deed of settlement of 1679 between his father and himself—His purchase of John Rampayne's interest in the fee-farm of Agharenagh—Further purchases of land—Proposed second marriage with Miss Lucia Mervyn.

THERE is no record of the date of the birth of James Corry. A book called "The Lords Entries," now in the custody of Sir Bernard Burke, and to which each newly created Irish peer was required by the Irish House of Lords to furnish his pedigree, states that he came to Ireland from Scotland in 1649, and that he was a barrister-at-law; also that his wife was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of — Johnstone, esq. This is evidently a mere confusion, made by my great grandfather the first Lord Belmore, between James Corry's wife and mother. Nor does there appear to have been any barrister of the name at that time.

I do not know whether he had any brothers or sisters; but it is mentioned in a document hereafter referred to, that some of his relations were killed at the time of the Revolution. There appear to have been several persons of the name of Corry settled in or near Enniskillen, all of whose families have now died out. The last—the only one that I knew—was "Captain" William Corry, J.P., formerly Adjutant of the Fermanagh Militia, and Local Inspector of the Fermanagh Gaol, who died in 1862; and who had, I believe, served during the Peninsular War in the 27th Inniskillings.

James Corry married in 1663 Sarah, daughter of Oliver Anketill, of Anketill Grove, county Monaghan. One of that family informed me, not very long ago, that she had certain townlands for her portion, and asked me if I still possessed them. They were situate in the barony of Tirkennedy, between Castlecoole and the barony of Magherastephena, in the neighbourhood of the road between Tempo and Lisbellaw; and had been sold in the Encumbered Estates Court in 1851.

Of this marriage there were three children; viz., a son John, born in 1666; and two daughters; viz., Rebecca, married in 1698 to James Moutray, esq., the ancestor of the present Mr. Moutray, of Favor Royal, county Tyrone; and Elizabeth, married in 1704 to James Auchinleck, esq., who subsequently lived at Thomastown close to Castlecoole.

Mrs. James Corry appears to have died in the lifetime of her father-in-law.

In the year 1662 (26th August), the year before James Corry's marriage, his father made him a lease, for a rent reserved and certain other considerations, of two tates of Carrowmacmea, being part of the manor of Castlecoole, and then in his possession, with all houses, &c., thereon, for 99 years from 1st May last, at a yearly rent of £4, to be paid in two half-yearly instalments at the feast of All Saints and the feast of "St. Philip and Jacob." He was to keep the buildings in proper repair, and not to assign his interest without first offering it to John Corry or his heirs, and that they should refuse to give as much as any indifferent person would ("re vera"). James Corry and his heirs were to do suit and service at the courts leet and courts baron to be held in and for the manor of Coole; to grind their corn at the manor mills; and to give attendance and be ready to serve at every assizes and sessions to be holden for the county of Fermanagh, "in the same form and manner as a freeholder." This looks rather as if James had only lately come of age, and that one of the objects in view was to give him a vote for the county.

From an estate map made in 1723 I know that this house, (whether built or to be built at the date of the lease,) stood on a part of Castlecoole demesne called the "White hill." There are still some traces of foundations, and what looks like the site of an orchard, &c., at a spot on that hill, close by the present shepherd's cottage and the "Bullock yard." There are also some old ash trees which appear to have been planted on the banks running from the end and back of the house. The stump of one of these, which was blown down not long ago, was more like touchwood than timber, although a single small branch had been in leaf the previous summer. This house was marked on the map of 1723 as "Mr. Corry's house." It was, I think, approached by an old road from the public road in Ballylucas leading to Tyrone, part of which can be traced in a field now called the "Horse-parks," and part of which ran, I believe, behind the Whitehill, where is now the thorn fence separating it from a field called "The Redmeadow." I believe this house was in the beginning of the next century in the occupation of Mr. Crawford, a merchant, of Enniskillen.

In 1666 James Corry received a commission signed by the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, appointing him Captain of a company of foot raised or to be raised in the county of Fermanagh. In this document, dated 11th



of July, his name is spelt with a *u* "Curry." In one of the deeds before referred to the name Corry was spelt "Corrie."

In the same year Captain James Corry purchased from William Crawford, of the county and city of Dublin, for £21\* all his interest in a debenture or debentures due to his father, Quarter-Master William Crawford, deceased, for his services in Ireland done to his Majesty before the year 1649. In 1667 he received from King Charles II. a patent of certain lands in Fermanagh and Monaghan. I take this information from Mr. Armar's list. I think it can only have been a patent in confirmation of previous ones, in case any non-alienation condition had been broken. Probably the one relating to Fermanagh is referred to in an abstract of a patent of 1669, which will be found a little further on.

James Corry seems, whatever may have been the source from which he derived it, to have had money to invest. We have before seen that in 1665 he expended £200, and in 1681 again, £150, in compromising with claimants to his father's estate. He appears when land came into the market, to have purchased it freely.

In 1668 he purchased for £100, from Henry West, of Ogher (Augher), county Tyrone, gentleman, four tates of Mullaghknock, two tates of Camgart and Drimney, and one tate called Knockaberett, situate in the Barony of Tir-kennedy, and proportion of Clabby. I think Knockaberett could only have been a sub-denomination, as it does not appear in the oldest rental. He also bought thirty-six acres in the barony of Cremorne, county Monaghan. Jane, the wife of Henry West, confirmed this by an indorsement signed with "his" meaning "her" mark.

Mullaghknock (the hill on the hill) now called Toppid Mountain, which was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court in 1851, is a prominent mountain, 909 feet above the sea level, with a cairn on the top of it, which has I believe never been explored, but probably marks the grave of a chieftain. It includes the townland of Glasdrummond. An extensive view can be obtained in every direction from the top of this mountain. The easiest way to ascend it, is from the very old hilly road which formerly led from the Dublin road to Tempo, to the east of Castlecoole. The present and the intermediate roads to Tempo both passed on the other side of the mountain. There is a certain amount of reclaimed land on its sides. I have heard that part of it was formerly held under my grandfather by a tenant who used to locate cottier sub-tenants on it for a time, and when they had reclaimed some pieces, move them on, promising that they

\* I am not quite certain as to this amount being correct.

should get blankets from my grandmother. I do not think however that the reclamation has come to much.

Clabby is a village on an estate which my grandfather sold about forty-two years ago, together with other property in Fermanagh and Longford, to the late Rev. J. G. Porter. But it seems to have given the name to a considerable district or "proportion" of country.

On the 4th June in the same year James Corry purchased from John Prestot of Deribord, county Fermanagh, two small tates called Drumderg in the proportion of Clabby and barony of Tirkennedy, and also any interest he might have had in property in the barony of Cremorne, county Monaghan. The purchase-money was £40.

In 1668, according to Mr. Armar's catalogue, Edward Brampton and his wife conveyed to James Corry, and in 1672 he also bought from Robert Armstrong and Mary his wife their interest in fifty-five acres in Drumcraup and in Droles, in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh, and sixty-eight acres in Aghnasera, and ten acres in Limegeagh, both in the county of Monaghan. Droles is part of what was called the Loughside Estate, or Horsemen's Lands. They were said to have been granted to Cromwellian soldiers in satisfaction of arrears of pay. The possession of this estate, of which this purchase was only a part, but which is shown at large on my Manor Map of 1723, no doubt gave rise to the tradition that either James Corry or his father had been an officer under Cromwell, a tradition which is certainly unproved.

On the 3rd May, 1670, Robert Armstrong assigned to James Corry his interest in a lease (dated the 1st May), for twenty years, of Lislerant and Listein, in the barony of Magherastephana, at a yearly rent of £15. This lease had been granted to Robert Armstrong, who is described as of Drumcraun, in the barony of Magherastephana. The lease had been granted by Thomas Wyatt, of the town of Monaghan, to Armstrong.

On the 5th August, 1670, Francis Johnston of Ganban, Alexander Johnston of Mullaghsilligagh, and Hugh, eldest son of Francis, conveyed Drumbrean, in the barony of Tirkennedy, to James Corry, for £25. Drumbrean was in Clabby, and was sold free of quit rent.

On the 19th July, 1673, on the other hand, James Corry granted Walter and Alex. Johnston, a lease of Mullaghsilligagh, &c., for fifty-five years, at £6 10s. a year.

On the 7th July, 1684, John Smith, of Port Lenenagh, county Cavan, and Eleanor his wife, granted to James Corry, a lease for a year of Drumack, and of sixteen acres

in Finrah. I do not seem to have the release, which would have concluded the transaction, and would have shown the amount of the purchase money.

On 28th February, 1673, Captain Corry took a lease for a year from Edward Currie, of the city of Dublin, tailor, son and heir of Robert Currie, gentleman, deceased, of "all those parcels of land hereafter mentioned, being granted unto the said Edward Currie for his said father's services, and others by him purchased, that is to say, 2 acres 3 roods and 4 perches in Knowla als Gowla, 70 acres in Derryharney, 14 acres and 3 roods in Mullaghkippin, 61 acres in Aghamore, and 17 acres and 10 perches in Derrykellaghan, all profitable land, plantation measure . . . . in the barony of Magherastephana, &c."

This was afterwards confirmed by a release, and further confirmed by Jane, the mother of Edward Currie.

Gowla, now called Gola, is a townland in Derrybrusk parish, where once stood an abbey, which will be noticed later.\*

Derryharney is a townland on the road to Mr. Porter's demesne of Belleisle, on which now stands the parish church of Derrybrusk.

On the 8th August, 1674, his brother-in-law, Matthew Ancketill, of Ancketill Grove, county Monaghan, granted to James Corry a lease for a year of the 4 small tates or quarter-land called Tiralton, 2 small tates called Drumderge and Modena, 2 small tates called Tullinenan and Correagh and Corkelly, and that part of the tate or quarter-land of Falls, in the possession of Patrick Kelly. This was afterwards confirmed by a release, and a bill of sale from Patrick Kelly for his 26 acres accompanied it.†

In 1688 Bryan O'Brin had conveyed to James Corry his interest in 4 small tates in Tiralton. All of these lands are situate in the barony of Tirkennedy. Tiralton was purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court in 1851 by the late Rev. J. G. Porter. It is a sort of half mountain townland lying between Toppid Mountain and the road from it to Lisbellaw. Drumderge is a townland lying off the public road leading from Lisbellaw to Tempo. It was purchased in 1851 by Mr. Hurst. Modena, which adjoins it, was purchased in 1851 by Maurice Maude, esq. I am not acquainted with the other denominations. Most of these purchases must have been made in the lifetime of James' father, for on the 19th April, 1679, John Corry made a deed of settlement, of

\* *Vide App. T.*

† I cannot find any release of these lands, but should they have constituted Miss Ancketill's marriage portion, the consideration would have been a merely nominal sum.



which, as it throws a good deal of light on various matters, I proceed to give a lengthened abstract.

This deed is dated 19th April, 1679, and is between John Corry and Jas. Somerwell, of Tullyhelter, and John Leslie, of Tullyclea, county Fermanagh, D.D. (Dr. Leslie was Rector and Vicar of Derryvullen, having been appointed in 1662, upon the presentation of Trinity College. He appears to have held the living until 1701). The settlement recites that by an agreement between Oliver Anketill, of Anketill Grove, county Monaghan, deceased, and John Corry, dated 23rd February, 1663-4, upon the intermarriage of James, son and heir apparent to John Corry, to and with Sarah, late wife of James Corry, and daughter of Oliver Anketill, there were several provisions and settlements to be made which were not executed in the lifetime of Oliver and Sarah as was intended, and that whereas there was a certain provision made and intended for James, during such time as he should dwell in John's house, and after he should leave the house and dwell by himself it was agreed that John should settle on James one moiety of all his lands, except of the proportion or manor of Castlecoole, of which James was to have only sixteen tates, viz., 4 tates of Carrowmacmea, 4 tates of Garvary, 4 tates of Killyvilly, and 4 tates of Agherenagh; and that John should have the other part of the said manor, and the moiety of all his other lands during his natural life, and that after his death all the estates should descend to and be entailed on James and his heirs, as also his personal effects. And particularly there was intended to be assigned to James one half of a lease of the ballybetagh of Ballyclanara, in county Monaghan, together with several houses and gardens in the town of Monaghan, in the lease contained; and whereas such conveyances were never executed pursuant to such articles of agreement, and that James had issue of the said Sarah, John Corry, now his heir apparent, therefore to avoid all trouble, and for better settling and establishing James Corry and John Corry the younger, in the said estates, &c., and also in consideration of the love and affection which John had and bore to James, and to John, son to James, and in confirmation of the said articles of intermarriage, and further declaration of his intent, he (John) granted to the trustees all the said manor of Castlecoole, otherwise Castle Atkinson, situate in the barony of Tirkennedy and county of Fermanagh, and "that and those the several quarters and tates hereafter named, viz., the quarter of Agharenagh and Drumrenagh, containing four small tates," the quarters of Killyvilly, of Garvary, of Carrowmacmea, of Lissan, of Ballyreagh, and of Castle-



coole, each containing four small tates, the four small tates or quarters of MullaghmacThomas, Kilnamaddy, and Killyreagh, the three small tates of Tullyharne, the two small tates of Killynan, the small tate of Rossvoland, the small tate of Glasmullagh, the small tate of Kilsallagh, and the small tate of Killygrania, together with all rents payable thereout, and all "honnours, priviledges, jurisdictions, courts leete, courts baron, view of frankpledge, and all that to view of frankpledge belongeth, and all fines, markets, services, customs, tolls, mills, waters watercourses, fishings, warrens, weares, and all orchards, gardens, lands, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, heaths, firze, moors, marshes, mountains, woods, underwoods, mines, minerals, quarries, and other royalties, priviledges, and immunities and advantages whatsoever," belonging to the lands, and also all the several houses hereafter named, viz., one dwelling house with a backside garden and appurtenances, in the town of Enniskillen, then in the tenancy of Lawrence (?) Dupborygerd, and also one other dwelling house in the said town, with the garden backside, and appurtenances thereto belonging, then in the tenancy and possession of Edward Dickson, sadler, and also two burgess acres adjoining the town, then in the tenancy of Robert Makerne; and also the tates and parcels of land hereafter named, viz., the four small tates of Ramally and Cornamuck, the three small tates of Moysnaght, the two small tates of Clabby, and the two small tates of Drumcorr, the two small tates of Brackagh, and the small tate of Beagh, part of the proportion of Clabby, "in the barony of Coole and Tirkennedy, county Fermanagh," and also 400 acres of land in the three tates of Laragh, Cornecarge, and Tullenemalbrow, in the barony of Cremome, county Monaghan. All the foregoing are granted to the trustees, or the survivor of them for ever, to the several uses thereafter limited and to no other, subject nevertheless to the provisions thereafter expressed, that is to say, to have and to hold the quarter-land of Agherenagh, &c., being parcel of the said manor, which by the said articles were set out to the said James upon his marriage, and had been by him enjoyed since, to the only use and behoofe of the said James Corry during his natural life, without impeachment of waste, and to hold all the residue of the said manors, &c., to the use of John Corry during his natural life, and after his death to the use of James (similarly), and after both their deaths to the use of John the younger, son and heir of James by Sarah his late wife, and after his death, of his heirs male, and for want of such heirs, to the heirs male of James, and for want of such, to the right heirs of John of ever.

This settlement was not nevertheless to weaken or make void a deed dated November, 1674, made by John to James, whereby was granted by John to James the quarter-land of Castlecoole, containing four small tates, namely, the Coneyberrys and Kedagh; he yielding or paying thereout the king's rent of the whole manor or proportion of Castlecoole. To have and to hold also the proportion of Clabby, the houses in Enniskillen, the burgess acres of land, and the 400 acres of land, in the county Monaghan tates, in the manner before mentioned. And whereas John Corry was entitled to the ballybetagh of land called Ballyclanara, in county Monaghan, and to several houses, tenements and gardens in the county Monaghan, by virtue of a lease of sixty-one years or thereabouts, made to him by Richard Blaney, esq., since Lord Baron of Monaghan, deceased, at the yearly rent of about £72; and it was intended that the same, &c., should be to the same uses as the lands of inheritance thereinbefore granted were to be limited, or as near as could be secured by Council, to go and be limited; therefore he (John) granted the said ballybetagh to Somervell and Leslie, to permit him to enjoy one moiety, and James the other, for their joint lives, and after John's death it was to go as the other lands until the expiration of the lease. Nevertheless, should John Corry desire to marry again, he should be at liberty to settle on a wife for her life, in lieu of jointure, dower, or thirds, the two small tates of MullaghmacThomas, the like of Killinan and the like of Brackagh, such settlement being duly executed before his intermarriage; and if James should desire to marry again, he might settle as jointure any part of the premises, not exceeding one-third, but this third was not to include the lands liable to be settled upon any wife of John, nor John's moiety of the manor during his life.

It was provided that after the deaths of John and James, and as soon as the premises should have come to John the younger, or to any son of John the elder, or of James, to whom the premises may have been limited or intended to be limited; then it should be lawful for such son, on marriage with a woman being his "equivalent or equal in birth or fortune," to settle a part of the premises, not exceeding one-third, on her as jointure; and power was given to James and to John the younger, and to every other son who might inherit, to charge the estate for their younger sons or daughters, with a patrimony not exceeding £1,000, provided it be done with any colour, collusion or otherwise.

James and John the younger might grant leases for forty-one years or three lives, for a full rent, and without taking any fine.

John the elder and James might jointly make void or vary the settlement.

John covenanted with the trustees, that he would not either give or will away his personal estate, leases, goods, or chattels, to a greater extent than £50 sterling, nor in any way hinder James or his heirs from enjoying the same, it being his intent to give all his goods (except as aforesaid) to James.

This document was signed in a firm bold hand JJohn Corry, and was witnessed by Robert King, David Johnston, James Somervill, and Alexander Johnston.

This deed is interesting both as regards the family history and in a philological point of view.

At the time of its execution, John Corry's wife was not only evidently dead, but probably was so in 1663, at the time of James' marriage with Miss Ancketill. For not only was it in contemplation that James should for a time continue to reside at Castlecoole, perhaps until a house could be built or completed for him in Carrowmacnea; but there is no allusion in the recital of the articles of agreement, to any provision having been made for her by way of dower. It is rather singular that in allowing a provision to be made thereafter for younger children, no allusion is made to James' two daughters, who must have been the children of his first wife.\* It does not appear why the execution of this settlement was delayed for so many years. Possibly the dispute with Pembridge in 1665 might have been the original cause. The litigation with Arthur Champion, jun., was pending when the settlement was at last executed. The whole tone of the document shows the leading part which James always seems to have liked to take in affairs during his long life, and in the condition that his minor son was to marry a wife of "equivalent birth and fortune," we have the first trace of the anxiety which he and that son afterwards seem to have displayed for the worldly well-being of their children.

I cannot trace the source from which John acquired the lands near Clabby, or (except the lease of Ballyclanara,) his property in county Monaghan. His patents from King Charles, II., in confirmation of them have been already noticed. Both of these estates were sold privately, and the title deeds probably handed over to the purchasers. Clabby, as I have before mentioned, was sold in 1839 to the Rev. J. G. Porter; but the Monaghan property, except one small head rent arising out of the town of Monaghan, which I still

\* It would seem however, from a provision in a document further on, dated 30th May, 1718, that this was rather supposed to have been implied, *vide* page 159.

possess, was sold previously. I took the trouble a good many years ago to have a search made in the Record Office in Dublin against Cornecarye or Cornecarrow, and found that it had been sold by the first Lord Belmore in 1795.

As regards the names of places, a modification now appears. The barony in which the manor of Coole is situate is in the earlier recital described as "Tirkennedy" only, "Tircanada" was the original spelling. Later in the document the barony is again mentioned as "Coole and Tirken-nedy," but probably even then the word "Coole" as applied to this barony was becoming obsolete. But in the local names a considerable change appears. Agherinagh and Drumrenagh appear as a quarter land, and as they did in Zackary Rampayne's lease—Drumrenagh did not appear in the patents—; Castlecoole takes the place of Kedagh as a quarter-land. It is said to contain four small tates, but "the Coneyberrys" are substituted for "Lecill and Gortmullocke." There is now only one hill called Coneyburrow. The other is known as the Rookery Hill, or the "Filbert" Hill. The small tate of Rosyvullan is given afterwards as a separate tate. In the patents it was Rosmoland, one of the tates of Kedagh.

Ballydrombrocas as the name of a quarter-land disappears. One of its two subdenominations Mollytethomas (now Thomastown), has grown into Mullaghmacthomas (Hill of the son of Thomas), called in the next century Mullagh Thomas and Thomashill. It, with Kilnamaddy and Killyreagh, are incorrectly described as "the four small tates or quarters."

Glasmullagh, one of the original tates of Ballydrombrocas, is now described by itself, as is, with topographical accuracy, Kilsallagh. The three small tates of Tullyharne are mentioned *in globo*.

As regards the two small tates of Killinan, the draftsman has given Kilnamaddy or Foxwood to his new quarter. The other comprises the townlands now called Bonnybrooke and Killyreagh, and it is probable that he had these two in view only. The subdenominations in Carrowmacnea, Lissan, Ballyreagh, Garvary, and Killyvilly disappear. Carrowmacnea has now several English subdenominations, and one has become a separate townland as Cloghtate. I am not aware of any sub-denominations now existing in the other four townlands, except the "Deerpark" in Killyvilly; a name of the next century.

I have a document which is not entered in Mr. Armar's list, but which is endorsed, "Counterpte of Deed to my father declaring ye use of Champyons Conveyance to me."



This deed is dated 26th August, 1681, and is between James and John Corry. The counterpart is signed by John.

It recites the settlement of 1679, and that an action of trespass and ejection had been brought in the Court of King's Bench by Arthur Champion, of Corke, gentleman (for the manor as already mentioned); and that there had been suits depending thereon in the Irish Court of Chancery, which had been amicably settled and appeased by an agreement made between Arthur Champion and James Corry, whereby Arthur . . . had released, for the consideration of £150, the same to James, and did also in Easter term last levy and acknowledge a fine in the Court of Common Pleas, to the use of James and his heirs; and it further recites that it was not intended by this to alter the settlement of 1679, but it was only to be taken as an additional title to what James and John had before; the indenture now witnesses that John having paid to James £100, being part of the £150 paid or to be paid to Champion, James declares that he holds the manor to the use of John as in the settlement provided, and that John may peaceably enjoy the same. This is the latest document to which I find John Corry the elder's signature attached.

James Corry still continued to purchase land. On the 15th April, 1682, he obtained from Robert King, of Dublin, a grant of the townland of Kilsallagh, in the barony of Magherastephana, containing about 81 acres of profitable land, plantation measure. This of course is a different townland from Kilsallagh in Coole, and was, after his death, exchanged by his son John with Sir Ralph Gore, for a townland called Largy, in Tirkennedy, adjoining and separating Ballyreagh and Lissan, and which was sold in 1851 to the Rev. Henry Tottenham; who resold it to its present owner, Mr. George Hust.

The deed recites that James Corry had executed a fee-farm grant to King, at a reserved rent of £6 a year, of Aghmalenga or Aghnolow, containing 51 acres of profitable land, also of 3 acres in Gowla, and 14 acres in Mullaghkippin, in the barony of Magherastephana. Robert King, in consideration of this, granted Kilsallagh to James Corry, undertaking to continue to pay the King's rent, and foregoing all claims on behalf either of himself or James King, or their heirs. James Corry on the other hand was to continue to pay the quit rent of the lands which he granted in fee-farm.

In the same year James Corry purchased out the interest of the Rampayne family, to whom Roger Atkinson had in

1640 made a fee-farm grant of Agherainy and Drumrenagh, at £10 a year, as is shown also by the rental annexed to his deed of conveyance to Champion. On the 16th June, 1682, John Rampayne (who is described as of St. Margaret's, Westminster), son of Zachary, the original lessee, executed what appears to be an authograph letter of attorney which was witnessed by Rowland ffox and Ion: Clark, to empower his mother Sarah Rampayne, "Widdow," to act as his attorney in granting a lease of Agharainy to James Corry, for a term not exceeding 21 years.

This letter, which has evidently been through the post office, is addressed—

These

ffor Mrs. Sarah Rampayne, att Ballymore Eustace, in the county of Dublin.

To be left at Mr. Pearson's, next door to the Three Pigeons, in Thomas-street, Dublin, and sent as above.

Ireland.

Pt. pd. 6d.

In a corner is written (probably later) "James Corry."

Accordingly, on the 3rd September, 1682, a lease for a year was granted to James Corry, of Agherenagh and Drumrenagh, or by whatever other names they might be called, containing by estimation two great tates of land, with all houses and other appurtenances. This was witnessed by Hugh Price, John Page, Robert Craig, and Alexander Johnston. This was followed by a release of the lands, bearing date next day, in consideration of seventy pounds, and by a release from dower by Mrs. Sarah Rampayne.

It will be observed that James Corry gave just seven years' purchase of the head-rent for this fee-farm rent. The land now mostly forms part of Castlecoole demesne, and exclusive of the turbary would let for at least £100 a year English money, equal to £108 or £109 Irish.

On the 6th November following (under the head of "Debenture Lands," in Mr. Armar's catalogue), he bought "certain acres in Maghrystaphina" from John Boardman.

In \* he bought from John Smith and Eleanor his wife, Drummack, and 16 acres in Finrah. In 1683 he bought from George Potter "87 acres of profitable land, plantation measure, which lye scattered [thro'] Oaghil, Mullinascarty, Garreoghil, 13 acres in Droles, 21 acres 2 roods in Drumleag, 30 acres in Frenish and Cromoy, and also 25 acres, profitable, and 200 acres, unprofitable, in ye mountain pasture of ye late Lord Maguire.

\* Year unknown.

Mr. Armar says in his catalogue :—

“N.B.—Under this number (3) are deeds of lease and release from said George and his son Abraham.”

In 1685 Nicholas Montgomery and his son Hugh, conveyed to James Corry 10 acres in Gartgarran, 4 acres in Frenish and Cromoy, and 2 acres in Derryharney, in consideration of some other acres conveyed to them by said Corry.

In \* John Wamsley sold to James Corry his interest in Congo or Ceoe, Killarmor, Aghanure, Drumliff, Coraghy, Drummack, Aghanure, Drumliff, Agnaskue, Garvoghill, Finrah, Mullaghwond, Conard, and Mullinascarty.

In Mr. Armar's list headed “Debenture Lands,” by which term I presume he meant lands granted to certain persons in lieu of arrears of pay for military services, I find No. 27 :—

“Lease from Mr. Saunders and Mr. Barry to James Corry of lands [of] Slevebeagh, then under a custodian, and ye counterpart of a deed by which the same was granted by Corry to Palmer.

“28. The original deed of the Debentures pursuant to ye Act of Parliament: vid Bundle ye 4th No. 21.

“31. Deed of conveyance from Arthur Forster, of Drumgoon, to James Corry of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Finrah, and in it enclosed a release from ye Forsters to said Corry for rents received out of said acres by said Corry, as also Potter's Warrant of Attorney.

“Counterpart of a deed from Ja. Corry to said Arthur Forster for 13 acres in Droles, which were given in exchange for ye said  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres above mentioned.

“18. Conveyance from Robert Johnston to Ja: Corry, of Mullagh, for Mullaghsilligagh, dated 1674.

“19. Lease and release from Alexander Johnston to said Corry of ye same dated 1696.

“20. Deeds of conveyance of ye tate of Drumbrian from said Johnstons to said Corry.”

I find that Mr. Armar in his list of the Debenture Lands, has admitted some documents (or rather placed them in his second bundle) which did not properly come under this head. As he does not always give the dates, nor follow a chronological order, I have not quite succeeded in placing them in proper order, as I have not all the deeds at hand to refer to.

I think this pretty nearly completes James Corry's acquisitions by purchase in Fermanagh and Monaghan, with

\* Year unknown.

the exception of a few acres for his deer park, which I shall refer to in its proper place, as I shall also to his county Longford purchases.

Apart from these purchases of land, I know nothing of his history between the years 1681 and 1688. In the latter year it appears that he contemplated a marriage with Miss Lucia Mervyn, daughter of Henry Mervyn of Trillick, a member of a once very influential family, which gave a Speaker to the Irish House of Commons from the 8th May, 1661 to 31st July, 1666.\* A remnant of their once extensive estates, is now by inheritance the Trillick (county Tyrone) estate of Captain Mervyn Archdale, of Castle Archdale, late M.P. for Fermanagh.

A marriage settlement was prepared, referring to the settlement of the estate in 1679, which provided the bride elect with a jointure of £90 a year. But as the document is unsigned, and from an indorsement on it, was evidently used by Mr. Armar as a wrapper for one of his bundles of deeds; and as there is no tradition in the family of any such marriage, I conclude that it did not take place.

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## CHAPTER XI.

JAMES CORRY—*continued*—1689-90.

Siege of Enniskillen—Burning of Castle Coole—Two grants to Captain Corry—one of them, of the manor of Inseloghgease, made—but subsequently cancelled—Compensation to Captain Corry for his losses during the war defended.

1688 was the year of the Revolution, and in the history of that time the town of Enniskillen plays a conspicuous part. Professor Witherow in his "Derry and Enniskillen in 1688-9" gives an account of "The Defence of Enniskillen" in his sixth chapter. From this it appears that a copy of an anonymous letter of warning of an intended massacre, addressed to Lord Mount Alexander, dated December 3rd, 1688, (of which Professor Witherow had already given the text in his second chapter, page 26) reached Enniskillen on the 7th and created popular alarm. On the 11th, a Government order arrived from Dublin, "directing the townspeople to make arrangements for having two companies of infantry quartered in

\* During the absence of Sir Audley Mervyn in England, where he had been sent by the House to attend his Majesty on some business, and where he was detained by the king, John Temple, the solicitor-general, acted as speaker, *pro tem*. He was elected in September, 1661.



the town. This redoubled their uneasiness." The people were in perplexity. The native Irish in the neighbourhood were providing themselves with arms; it was an unusual thing to have a garrison planted among them; "and the probability, as they believed, was, that the day for cutting their throats was only postponed until everything was ready, and till with the assistance of the soldiery, it could be done with greater safety and convenience."

While the town was still in a state of uncertainty, three men named William Browning, Robert Clarke, and William MacCarmick, to whom were added James Ewart and Allen Cathcart, came together and resolved to refuse admittance to the soldiers in spite of all possible consequences. They knew that the Prince of Orange had been in England for five weeks, civil war was imminent, and they thought they might not only be able to protect themselves by so doing, but to hold the most important town between Ulster and Connaught in the interest of their party.

"However plausible," continues Professor Witherow, "Such considerations, it was nevertheless a mad resolve, in the face of the facts; which facts simply were, that arrayed against them was the whole power of the Irish Government, and that all the means of resistance that Enniskillen had, was ten pounds of powder, twenty firelocks and eighty men.

"The five men, however, did resolve to do this; they sent notice of their determination to the surrounding country, and took every step they could think of, to increase their powers of resistance, and set carpenters to work on the drawbridge of the east bridge."

On the 12th they received a letter from Daniel Eccles, from Clones, giving them notice that the soldiers had arrived at that place, distant about eighteen Irish miles. This increased the perplexity and alarm that prevailed. Captain Corry "and indeed most of the inhabitants, were in favour of admitting the soldiers"; others were for keeping them out. MacCarmick rode out to consult Gustavus Hamilton, Esq.,\* a gentleman who resided five miles to the west of the town. On his return he was met by a messenger from Mr. Dane, the Provost, with the following letter:—

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Latournall came just now from Captain Corry, and in his coming into the town commanded the carpenters to leave off working at the drawbridge, and also came to me and begged I should send for my brethren, and dissuade them from the resolution of the denying the soldiers entrance, and to provide them quarters as speedily as I could. My request to you is this, that you will immediately give the gentlemen in these parts an account of my design, which is to give them entrance, and that

\* Afterwards first Viscount Boyne.

you will make all the haste you can home to assist me, is all from—

“Yours to serve you whilst I am

“Enniskillen, Dec., 13th, 1688.

PAUL DANE.

“To Mr. William MacCarmick. These.”

Professor Witherow says:—

“The whole subject was now debated over again. Mr. Hamilton gave his influence to the side of those who thought that the town should be defended. His policy eventually carried. The draw-bridge was completed, in spite of Captain Corry; all the Roman Catholics residing in the place were sent away, and the Protestants of the surrounding country were invited to come in and assist in the defence.”

The Rev. Robert Kelso, Presbyterian Minister of Enniskillen, took a very active part with MacCarmick and his friends, publicly and privately;

“Animating his hearers,” says MacCarmick, “to take up arms and stand upon their own defence, showing example himself by wearing arms and marching in the head of them when together.”

On the 15th December Mr. Kelso wrote a letter, (the text of which Professor Witherow gives,) to Councillor Cairns at Derry, stating the condition of affairs, and asking him “not to sit still and let us sink.” This he sent by Mr. Cathcart and Mr. MacCarmick, who also took a letter from “The Inhabitants of Enniskillen,” asking for assistance and relief, “and especially in helping us with some powder.” To this was added a postscript:—

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

“Allan Cathcart.

“William Smith.

“William Browning.

“Arch. Hamilton.

“Tho. Shore.

“Malc. Cathcart.

“Jas. Ewart.

“Robert Clarke.”

The next day, Sunday the 16th, the townspeople received intelligence that the two companies of foot (Captain Nugent's and Captain Thurloe's) which belonged to Sir Thomas Newcom's regiment, had reached Lisbellaw, about four miles from Enniskillen. Most of them were engaged at Divine service at the time.

They however armed themselves, and with the help sent in from the country, arrayed themselves, their strength not exceeding 200 foot and 150 horse, ill-armed and with no military training or experience. Neither however were, as

it happened, on this occasion put to the test. The discipline on the other side appears to have been very slack. The officers, not anticipating any resistance, stopped at Castle-coole, which was then about a mile from the town, to dine with Captain Corry. The soldiers meanwhile advanced to within sight of the town. The townsmen turned out to persuade them if possible to go away, and failing that to resist. Rumours had magnified their numbers and determination. The soldiers, without waiting for their approach, turned and fled to Maguire's Bridge, about seven Irish miles distant from the town, whither their officers followed them; and the next day they fell back on Cavan, "where they awaited the orders of Tyrconnel."

On Tuesday 17th, Sir Gerald Irvine and Captain Corry, who were magistrates, seeing Mr. Browning riding into the town at the head of a party of horse, had him seized, and threatened to send him to gaol on the charge of bearing arms against the Government. The townspeople however interfered, with a notice to the magistrates to leave the town immediately, under the threat of being put in gaol themselves. They accordingly had no choice but to do so. Mr. Gustavus Hamilton had been on the 15th elected Governor of the town, and the two Cathcarts took command of two companies of foot, which were formed, consisting mostly of Presbyterians.

On the 18th of the following month, January, 1688-9, the \*Council of Five of the counties of Antrim and Down, appointed the Earl of Mount Alexander to be their Commander-in-Chief. Captain Thomas Cole was sent to Enniskillen to ask the men of that town to unite with the North East Association and take their orders. By this time Governor Hamilton had ten companies of foot of seventy-two men each, and a troop of 100 horse well armed with carbines and pistols. This appears from the letter from the inhabitants of Enniskillen in reply.

From this it also appears that the gentlemen who had at first opposed their action or "intention," had of late had several meetings, and now showed a willingness to join, provided that Sir Gerard Irvine were made Colonel of Horse, with Governor Hamilton as his Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Corry as Colonel of Foot, which it appears would consequentially have made him Governor of the town. The party in power rejected this arrangement, and elected Governor Hamilton to be Colonel in command, and Thomas

\* Sir Arthur Rawdon, Bart., Sir Robert Colville, James Hamilton, of Newcastle, John Hawkins, and James Hamilton, of Tullamore.

Lloyd to be Lieutenant-Colonel. They said that Captain Corry "is the man in the world we most doubt, we having had several admonishments from very good hands that our fears are not groundless." Professor Witherow says that soon after this Captain Corry went to England.

The names of James and John Corry, are appended to the address from Enniskillen to King William and Queen Mary in July following, after the relief of Derry; and in this address the signatories say that they had proclaimed their Majesties on the 11th March previous. This was after the English convention had declared the desertion of the throne by King James to amount to an abdication of it.\*

It appears from the recital of a Patent of King William and Queen Mary, dated 29th November, 1694 (to which I shall refer again presently), that Captain Corry had appointed upwards of sixty horsemen and one hundred foot, armed, mounted, and supplied, at his own expense, to keep his house at Castlecoole. The word "appointed" looks as if he was not personally present. These troops were later in the year ordered by Governor Hamilton into the town to take part in its defence, and Castlecoole was also burnt by his orders, as an outpost which was in danger of falling into the enemy's hands.

Wherever Captain Corry may have gone after the rejection of his services by the townspeople, a rejection which was not unnatural (even if they had not doubted him), after they had elected their own governor, whom he would have displaced; his only son John, now a man of 22 or 23, served their Majesties during the remainder of the war both in Ireland and in Flanders, as will hereafter appear.

I do not propose to write a history of the defence of Enniskillen. Accounts of this will be found in Harris' "Life of King William," 1749; in Professor Witherow's work, from which I have mainly drawn the account I have given above; and in Mr. Copeland Trimble's "Enniskillen and the Enniskilleners." There are also other older accounts, I believe, from which the information given in the above works has been derived.

The Enniskilleners were engaged in various expeditions and actions during the war, but there was only one skirmish in the neighbourhood of the town itself; a flying column of King James' army under the Duke of Berwick, advanced on the town on the 13th of July. Governor Hamilton, according to Professor Witherow, ordered two troops of horse under Captain Hugh Montgomery and Captain Francis

\* Harris' Life of King William.



King, and about 100 foot under Lieutenant MacCormick, to advance to the top of Kilmacormick Hill, and there to engage the enemy, promising them reinforcements which "did not come up in time." This is probably derived from MacCormick's account.

Harris, however, says that they were ordered to post themselves at the mill, on a very narrow point of land between the Race Course (or Mill) Lough and Lough Erne; but that, contrary to orders, they advanced a mile further to meet the enemy. Professor Witherow says that the dragoons of the enemy dashed forward at full speed, but were so hotly received by MacCormick's men that they began to retreat. The Enniskillen horse, however, fled too; whereupon the dragoons wheeled round and nearly surrounded MacCormick's men, most of whom they killed, and made the others prisoners.

The town was protected by the cannon of the fort on the "Fort Hill," and the Duke of Berwick retired after the skirmish. It was at this time that Governor Hamilton ordered Castlecoole to be burnt, and the garrison into the town. On the 31st of the month, the battle of Newtownbutler was fought and won by the Enniskilleners under Colonel Walseley, who had been sent from Derry; and that part of the country was evacuated by the enemy.

It appears from the Patent of 1694, before referred to, that James Corry had stated in his petition, that his losses consisted in his house being burnt; that the horse and foot he had armed, mounted, and supplied with ammunition, provision, and forage at his own charge, and appointed to keep his house at Castlecoole, had been commanded into Enniskillen for their Majesties' service and the preservation of the garrison upon the enemy's approach . . . that a considerable quantity of wheat, oats, malt, beef, and other provisions, and three hundred head of oxen and cows, were made use of for subsisting the garrison; also, a considerable quantity of timber and boards, and several boats belonging to him, to fortify and bring timber to the place, "in all to the value of three thousand pounds sterling and upwards, as by a certificate under the hands of most of the chief officers of that garrison then living might appear." It continues, "that the Petitioner" (had stated that he) "has always been well affected to us and our Government, and at his own charge raised and armed a troop of horse and a company of foot which continued in our service, and that he had not in three years' time, received one penny out of his estate of one thousand pounds per annum, by reason of his nearness to the said garrison, and converting the profits thereof to furnish our

army with forage and provisions." That he had with great difficulty supported himself and his family in England, having no house to receive them in Ireland or wherewithal to build them another, and that he prayed for reparation.

This petition was on 16th December, 1691, referred to the Lords Justices, who examined witnesses on oath and reported in July, 1692, that Captain Corry had raised the troops as alleged, posted them at his house at Castlecoole, and supported them for several months, until the Governor of Enniskillen, by advice of a council of officers, upon the approach of the Duke of Berwick with his army, commanded the said troop and company to leave the house, and march to Enniskillen; and upon the Duke of Berwick's nearer approach, and intelligence that he intended to post himself in the petitioner's house, "the said Governor, by the advice of his council of officers, ordered the said house and all the other houses in the town of Castlecoole to be forthwith burnt, which was accordingly done, and by that means the enemy's so near approach to Enniskillen was prevented, which in all probability was the preservation of that place; that the said garrison was from time to time supplied with Beeves and other provisions of the Petitioner's of a considerable value, without which they could not have subsisted;" "that his total loss could not have been less than three thousand pounds, his house being one of the best in that country," and that the petitioner had produced a certificate from several of the chief officers of the garrison and other persons of good repute and quality, in confirmation of what had been before sworn. The Lords Justices reported that they had good reason to believe the same to be agreeable with the truth of the said matter of fact, that they were well informed that the Petitioner did all along contribute his best endeavours for the King and Queen's service, and that they had not heard of any person that had suffered in like manner, his house or goods never having been in the enemy's possession.

James Corry asked by another petition that he might have in part compensation, a lease for a term of years at any easy rate, of a small estate that had belonged to one Cucnaught Maguire, of Tullyvill, in the county of Fermanagh, a forfeiting person, upon which he and others had several judgments and mortgages, to near the value. This estate, it was alleged by him, was, by reason of its contiguity, convenient to the petitioner, but of no present advantage to the Crown. This petition was referred by the Lord Lieutenant, Henry Viscount Sydney, on the 21st March, 1692, to Sir Richard Levinge, the Solicitor-General; who reported that

he was credibly informed that the estate was not worth before the troubles, more than £150 a year; that a list of judgments charged upon it, and remaining on record, had been produced to him amounting to £1,500 and upwards; and that he was credibly informed that there were also debts due by mortgages upon some parts of the said lands; and that the said estate was for the most part waste, and would not, in all probability, yield more than £80 per annum for some years to come, out of which was payable an annual crown rent of £36 7s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The Solicitor-General further reported, that saving the rights of creditors, he was of opinion that the grant might be made as prayed; and that as probably the petitioner by accepting the grant, might become liable to the quit rent, though he should receive no benefit from the lands, a clause might be inserted in the grant, that the petitioner might have an abatement of such rent as should be reserved upon him, in proportion to what of the estate should be detained from him, by any person or persons having incumbrances thereon; the certainty or quantity of which could not then be made out.

The Lord Lieutenant wrote to the Secretary of State the Earl of Nottingham, on the 3rd of May, 1694, that he not only concurred with the Solicitor-General in every particular, but thought himself obliged further to recommend the petitioner. Captain Corry, in a \*recital of this letter, is described "as a person highly deserving our favour, and one who upon all occasions, not only in person but with his fortune, had given undeniable testimonies of his great zeal to our service, the continuance whereof, since the administration of that Government by our said Lieutenant having been particularly observed by him."

The grant of the manor called Inseloghgease, in the barony of Tirkennedy, of which the denominations are fully set forth, (*vide* appendix S,) containing in all about 1,890 reputed Irish acres, and also of the town and lands of Beagh, in the barony of Glenawley, which had belonged to Maguire, is then made to him for ever, in accordance with the terms and saving clauses of the Solicitor-General's report, both as regards the creditors and the quit rent; by the advice and with the consent of Henry Lord Capell, Baron of Tewksbury, Sir Cyrill Wych, knt., and William Duncombe, esq., Justices and General Governors of Ireland. This estate lies about Lough Eyes, on the road between Lisbellaw and Tempo, and between that lake and the latter village.

\* In the patent or grant about to be alluded to.

The patent is signed by John Budden, D. C. Hanapy, (Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper.)

With regard to the name of the manor, Dean Reeves\* says:—

“Though Lough Eyes, of modern form is so written in the map of 1609, I am persuaded it is but a phonetic form of that day, as well as the present, and that *ııııŕ-łochu-ııŕŕıŕ* (like Lough Egish in the parish of Aghnamullen, county Monaghan) signifying “Island of the lake of the sages,” is the true form as represented in Bryan Maguire’s patent of 31st Dec., 1610, where the manor is called Inseyloughygease, which divided would be Insey-lough-ygease. Pynnar calls the manor Innpodesjall. This Bryan Maguire was a younger son of Hugh Maguire who fell in the combat with Sir Warham St. Leger, and brother of Cuconnacht, who fled with the Earls, and died at Genoa. This Bryan was designated of Tulloghweyley, as having the manor of Tusolaghagease. He died 24th April, 1655, and his inheritance passed to his grandson Cuconaght, then seven years of age. In the Inquisition, 1 Feb., 13 Car. II., the name of the manor is preserved.”

As I could find, amongst my papers, no trace of what had become of this estate, I wrote to Sir Bernard Burke, who has the custody of the Record Tower in Dublin Castle, to ask if he could give me any assistance; in reply he sent me the following memorandum:—

“The estate granted to Captain James Corry, in the county Fermanagh, 29th Nov. 1694, was the property of Cuconnagh Maguire, who fell at Aughrim 23rd July, 1691. Mary Maguire the widow of this Cuconnagh, claimed, 10th August, 1700, before the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates at Chichester House, a jointure out of these lands secured to her by deeds of 29th and 30th Dec. 1675. The same day, her son and the heir of the attainted Cuconnagh, claimed the estate as his inheritance under marriage articles of 22nd Oct. 1675, his father having been only tenant for life. This Bryan Maguire was restored to his lands, containing about 2,000 acres, by William III., and having married a lady of some means, paid off the mortgages that affected the lands, with his wife’s fortune.”

James Corry also received on 30th December, 1693, a patent from the Crown, of a mortgage of £2,000, lent by Sir Edward Scott, knt., (who had been attainted for high treason,) to Richard, Earl of Tyrone (of the De la Poer family), and which had passed into possession of the Crown.

It appears by the counterpart of a release in my possession, dated 23rd June, 1697, that the then late Earl of Tyrone had, on the 25th and 26th February 1677, borrowed £2,000

\* Dean of Armagh—Letter from.



from Sir Edward Scott, and given him in security the lands of Hollywood, Dunbayhe, John's Town, Rathaton, Tintogher, Ogbrany, Mollaghhiaghy, Woodenbooly, Layglass, Greenamore, Ballintober, and Walterstown, in the county of Wicklow. The interest was to be £200 a year (10 per cent.); Sir Edward was to account for the balance of the rents; and Lord Tyrone reserved a right of redemption after five years had elapsed. Sir Edward having been attainted of high treason, this property had consequently, subject to the equity of redemption, passed to the Crown, who had granted it to Captain Corry by Patent. Sir Edward had meantime died. The document further recites, that an action had been brought in the chancery of the Court of Exchequer, by James Earl of Tyrone, son of Richard, against James Corry for an account, and that James Corry had brought another action in Chancery against Lord Tyrone, to foreclose the mortgage unless it were paid off within a reasonable time. An account had been taken by which it appeared, that a considerable sum was still owing to Corry, after allowing for rents received since the mortgage on the one hand, and for an abatement of interest for calamities of the times on the other, and all other payments and allowances whatsoever; that James Corry was unwilling to insist on the extremity of his demand, and that it had been agreed between the parties, that £1,000 should be paid and accepted in full satisfaction of the mortgage, and the lands released to Lord Tyrone. James Corry appoints William Gardiner, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, his attorney for putting Lord Tyrone into possession of the lands.

I have gone fully into the particulars of these two grants, because Mr. Froude in his history of the English in Ireland, on the authority of the Report of the Chichester House Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, made near the close of the reign, and which dealt with the Williamite grants, treats them as an abuse. Professor Witherow, who very justly complains of the nonpayment of their arrears of pay to the soldiers, and who takes MacCormick's side of the dispute between him and the Presbyterian party in Enniskillen on the one hand, and Captain Corry on the other, in December, 1688, thinks that no one made more out of the Revolution than Captain Corry, and treats his losses very lightly and as something he deserved, when as he calls it, he "fled" into England leaving his property to the chances of war. He omits to mention again in saying so, what he had in an earlier chapter pointed out, that the townspeople positively declined Captain Corry's services in the following January, who of

course was not to be expected to serve under Hamilton who had previously only been a cornet; and who, no doubt, as holding the King's civil and military commission, was quite right in not being in a hurry to enter upon what looked like a hopeless resistance to the Government.

His losses were proved on oath to have been £3,000 and upwards,—three years' income of his estate;—and his reparation consisted in a grant of a very heavily incumbered estate, upon which he himself had charges; so heavily loaded indeed, that it was anticipated that it would not for some time produce a sufficient balance to enable him to pay out of it the quit rent; (an estate moreover which speedily passed out of his hands, although, no doubt, he was repaid the amount of his own incumbrance on it): and a mortgage for £2,000, which he within four years compromised for a smaller amount.

The Report of the Commissioners on Forfeitures was made in 1702, thirteen or fourteen years after the events occurred. It contained one inaccuracy so gross and so obvious to any one acquainted with the circumstances, that it seems evident that no opportunity could have been given to James Corry to contradict it. When it appeared, however, he promptly took steps to obtain a certificate from those competent to give it, of what he had and had not done. The original is in my possession and I subjoin a copy of it.

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

“‘49th Paragraph.

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

“Now at ye Request of the said James Corry, and for the better manifestation of the truth, Wee the Provost and free Burgessess of the Corporation of Inniskillin, being then Resident in and about ye said towne, and most of uss officers in his late Majesties service of glorious Memory, doe certifye that the said James Corry wass verry Industrouse and Deligent in Raiseing and

Arming men for his late Majesties service, and for ye support and defence of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, that he raised a very good troope of horse and foot company, and mounted and arm'd many of them at his own expence, and furnished ym with Ammunition, and experienced officers to exercise ym, that by his Incouragement seaverall of his Relations and freinds followed his example, that the Garrison of Iniskillin were supplied with considerable quantities of timber, Boards, Lyme and seaell (several) Boats that belonged to and were the proper goods of the said James Corry, and that the souldiers were subsisted by considerable quantities of provisions as Beefe, Meale, Corne, Mault, and Butter. That the said James Corry's house in yt Garrison was not burnt, but continued and was left in good Repaire, dureing ye warr time, and ever since to this day. But that his house of Castle Coole, which is about a mile out of ye towne, was burn'd by ye Governor's order, upon ye approach of ye Duke of Barwick and by ye advice of ye chief officers, to prevent ye said Duke's, Posteing himselfe there. And not out of any disrespect or diskindness to ye said Coll. Corry, but for their owne safety, seacell of their men being killed that day by ye said Duke of Barrwicks party, and ye said garrison being yn in great consternation haveing yt day sustained a greater loss yn in all ye wars. We likewise further certifye and doe verily believe, yt ye said words Aledged to bee spoke by ye said James Corry, (vizt.) that he said yt he hoped to see ym all hanged yt tooke up Armes for ye Prince of Orange were never spoke by him, for yt wee never heard him charged with ye same till by the said Report, nor doe we believe his principales lead him to any such expressions, haveing always and upon all occasions showed himselfe forward to serve their late Majesties and to Incourage his frends and relations to doe ye same. His only sonn having serv'd their Majesties throughout ye late warr both in Ireland and flanders, and seaell of his other Relations having lost their lives in ye said service. Nor was it probable for him to have spoke such words but sume of us must have heard him, or at least afterwards have heard of it, if he had publiquely used these expressions.

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

“(Signed)

THO. LETOURNELL, P.vost.

DA. RYND.

JASON HASSARD.

PAUL DANE.

ROBERT CLARKE.

JO. RYND.

JON. HALL.

WILL. ROSCROW.”

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

This document appears to me to possess no little historical interest. Given by the principal inhabitants of the borough, most of whom had been officers in the late war, to vindicate the honour of an individual, who after the war had been

admitted a member of their own corporation, and by the Government appointed (in 1692) to a command similar, if not superior, to that which had been refused him in 1688 ; and who it has been shown had received bare compensation for his losses ; which compensation he had had the shrewdness to ask for in a form which did not cost the Government a penny of ready money—an article which appears to have been scarce in those days—; and who certainly did not as has been inaccurately alleged, “ found a family ” noble or otherwise. This document shows incidentally how little to be relied on is the Report of the Commissioners on Forfeitures, if the specimen given in its 49th paragraph is a fair sample of the rest. It refers to two patents made in favour of James Corry, but it does not even quote their preamble correctly. He had put down all his losses at £3,000 and over, including the value of one of the best houses in that part of the country, which had been burnt for the preservation of the town ; and also including the arming and maintaining for several months of upwards of 60 horse soldiers and 100 foot soldiers. The Commissioners’ report makes it appear that the £3,000 was charged for provisions only. They said that they had made inquiry, and that it appeared to them that he gave no assistance to the garrison. This was true in the letter, because that the garrison appear to have appropriated his property and his troops themselves. Under the circumstances they were justified in doing so, but on the other hand he was quite entitled to be paid for them. They state that he had received a grant of an estate of 1,725 acres. By this they meant Inchlochgease. Had they merely taken the trouble to add up correctly the acres set forth in the patent in detail, they would have found that it consisted of 1,905 acres, including 15 acres in Beagh. They omitted to say that it was incumbered to such an extent as to render it of little more than a nominal value.

As regards the words alleged to have been spoken, to which Colonel Corry appears to have attached what may seem to us an undue importance, but which in those days would have been more seriously regarded ; whilst it is very probable that in his altercation with Mr. Browning, on 13th December, 1688, he gave him, the latter gentleman, his mind pretty freely ; it should be borne in mind that even had he used the words attributed to him, and which he denied ; the Prince of Orange had not then been proclaimed in Enniskillen, nor was he for nearly twelve weeks later ; and that Captain Corry was then an officer of King James.

The certificate incidentally shows how little fit was the town to make any effectual resistance had it been really be-



sieged. It was an open town, standing on an island, with bridges at either end, which were each commanded by an earthen fort (one where the Military Hospital now stands, the other on the site of Sir Lowry Cole's Monument), situated on two steep hills, which in an enemy's hands would have completely commanded the town. The certificate states that the townspeople lost more men in the skirmish on the 13th of July, than in all the war. Professor Witherow, who relies on Lieutenant MacCormick's account, (who was not amongst the killed, but lived to write a book, "MacCormick's further Impartial Account of the Actions of the Inniskilling Men,") puts it at 50 killed and 20 wounded.

Who Captain Corry's relations were who were killed in the war, I do not know. Two other Corrys besides James and John, viz., George and Hugh, signed the Enniskillen address to King William before referred to. Some years ago a Roman Catholic tenant-farmer named Thomas Kelly, who was the contractor for a county road in which I took an interest, wanted me to make him a further advance on his contract, and on my demurring, he urged as a reason why I should do so, that his ancestor had taken into his house and protected at some time during the war, a member of my family who had been wounded. This tradition seems to bear out the statement of the certificate.

The grossest inaccuracy of the report, is the statement that Captain Corry's house in the said garrison was burnt. He had two messuages in Enniskillen. One had been leased for ever to one John Shelton by Roger Atkinson, at £2 a year. In 1759, the date of my oldest rental, it was enjoyed by Henry Crawford, esq. The other, which was probably the house alluded to, was let in the year 1702—just about this time,—“to Mr. David Gibson, for the lives of Alexander Fulton, Debro Gibson, and Catherine Gibson, and on the death of each life to be renewed on paying three pounds then or six months after, with the usual clauses; yearly rent £4.”

The rental has the following note in Mr. Armar's handwriting. “Two lives dead, but query when no renewal offered. Alexander Fulton died,—Cat: Gibson died,—Deborah Gibson died in or about ye year 1757.”

This tenement is the one I believe which was purchased by the late Mr. William Dane, solicitor, who called upon me about 1857 to convert the tenure into a fee-farm grant, under the existing law for converting renewable leases into perpetuities; and was not at all pleased to find that his predecessors in title, had for some time past not taken out their renewals, and that a large amount of fines had accu-

mulated, which he had to pay with interest before he was entitled to his fee-farm grant.

With regard to this case, Sir Bernard Burke has furnished me with the following memoranda:—

COURT OF CLAIMS AT CHICHESTER HOUSE.

The Court of Claims originated in the Act of Resumption, 11 & 12 William III. (English), which made void and resumed all King William's grants (1st Ann, English, c. 26) vested the lands in trustees, authorized them to hear all claims, and to sell the lands discharged of all such claims as they did not reserve. Chichester House stood where Parliament House, now the Bank of Ireland, stands.

A printed list of the Chichester House claims is in the King's Inns Library, together with a list of the lands with the former proprietors' names and the purchasers'. The claims themselves and the evidence taken at the hearings are to be found at the Public Record Office, Four Courts. The evidence explains the right of each claimant, and gives the history of the deeds under which the claim was made.

In the case of James Corry there was no necessity to lay any charge against him in the matter of M'Guire's estate. The case was simply as follows:—

Cucconagh M'Guire sided with James II. at the Revolution, and fell at the battle of Aughrim: he was attainted and his estate declared forfeited.

About the middle of the reign of William III., Commissioners were appointed to inquire into all petitions and claims referring to the estates forfeited in 1688, to admit proper claims, and to sell those estates properly forfeited, not already granted, and then vested in the Crown. The estate of Cucconagh M'Guire being declared forfeited, was granted by the Crown to James Corry. Brien M'Guire the son and heir of the attainted M'Guire, lodged his claim with the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, setting out that his father had settled the reversion of the estates on him by marriage articles in 1675, and that consequently Cucconagh M'Guire being only tenant for life, the attainder could only affect his life estate, and that at his death the estate should descend to him, Brien; and that it was not vested in the Crown, and consequently the grant to Corry was void. This claim was admitted, and Brien M'Guire restored to his estate.

At the same time Mary M'Guire, the mother of the claimant Brien, claimed her jointure under her marriage articles, which was also admitted.

The petition of Brien M'Guire and that of his mother, Mary M'Guire, can be seen, along with the Commissioners' Decrees in the cases in the Chichester House Book.

James Corry's name is included in the list of persons attainted by King James' Parliament in Dublin, 1689. They had time given them to the 10th August to surrender. (*Vide* Harris, Appendix, B. 44.)

## CHAPTER XII.

JAMES CORRY—*continued*—1691—1718.

James Corry's second marriage—and subsequent separation from his wife—Appointed to be Colonel of Horse Militia—Elected M.P. for Fermanagh—Elected a Burgess of Enniskillen—Appointed a Deputy Governor of Fermanagh—Purchases an estate in County Longford—and property in Queen's-street, Dublin—Marriage of Rebecca Corry to Mr. Moutray—of John Corry to Sarah Leslie—His marriage settlement—Blank commissions for Colonel Corry's regiment—Marriage of Elizabeth Corry and Mr. Auchinlech—The fire at Enniskillen—Colonel Corry appointed the Governor of Fermanagh—The Duke of Ormonde—Colonel Corry included in the Commission of Array—His Deerpark—Further purchase in Dublin—Family deeds—His will—and death.

AFTER he had retired to England James Corry married Miss Elizabeth Harryman, of St. Clement Danes', London. She appears to have had an interest in some property in Spring Gardens and near St. James'-street, London.

There is a deed of trust, dated 15th April, 1691, between John Pewdris, late of St. Clement Danes, but now of Guilford, Surrey, baker, and Huntley Bigg, of St. Martin's in the Fields, of the first part; Elizabeth Harryman, of St. Clement Danes, spinster, of the second part; Thomas Boteler, of Lincoln's Inn, esq., of the third part; and George Hallett, of St. Martin's in the Fields, goldsmith, and Winifred Drinkett, of the parish of St. Mary's Savoy, of the fourth part; relating to a messuage leased by the Duke of Buckingham and others. An endorsement on the 25th March, 1692, appoints Nathaniel Harryman, of Coventry, woollen draper, trustee of the messuage for Elizabeth Harryman and her children.

She appears to have had two tenements. One was in a new court to be called Crown Court,\* on the east side of St. James'-street, Westminster. In an agreement for the marriage, dated 1st March, 1691-2, it was arranged that this should be for Elizabeth's sole use after James Corry's death. She had also a piece of ground adjoining Wallingford-house (Spring Garden) in the parish of St. Martin's. The reversion of this was on the 25th March, 1692, conveyed and released to her in consideration of her intended marriage; otherwise to be of no effect.

There were apparently no children of this marriage, and

\* Crown Court is now a passage between Pall Mall and King-street, St. James'.

Colonel Corry and his wife seem to have separated, and she brought an action against him for alimony. It appears by the Journals of the Irish House of Commons that it was ordered on the 21st November, 1695, "that Colonel Curry, a member of this House, have leave to waive his privilege in a cause between him and Mrs. Elizabeth Harryman." On the 21st August, 1696, Christopher Davenport, of New Inn, in the county of Middlesex, in his defeasance, states that Colonel Corry's bond for £300 is to pay £20 a year to Elizabeth Corry during their joint lives. On the same day she executed a release, &c., from all suits of alimony, an accommodation having been come to; and there is another deed (dated the same day) leading to the uses of a fine between James Corry, Elizabeth Corry, Denny Muschamp, esq., of the Pell Mell, in the parish of St. James Westminster, Richard Turner of the Inner Temple, and Richard Baker of the city of London, watchmaker, barring right of dower and all other rights which Elizabeth had or might have, over the manors of Castlecoole, Clabby, Inishleague, and the other Fermanagh lands.

In 1692 Captain Corry was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the county (Fermanagh), and continued to sit in successive Parliaments until his death, upwards of a quarter of a century afterwards. That he was a firm supporter of the Government in their endeavours to carry out their engagements with the defeated party, and in which they appear to have been so steadily and persistently opposed by the bulk of the successful party, I take for granted, from the warm support given to his claims for compensation by Lord Sydney in his letter to the Duke of Newcastle in 1693. From the fact of an old MS. copy of the celebrated "Limerick Articles" having been handed down in the family, I assume that he took an interest in that question. Further than this I can find no traces of his parliamentary career.

In the same year he was appointed by Viscount Sydney, the then Lord Lieutenant, to be colonel of a regiment of horse of the militia raised or to be raised in the county of Fermanagh. This commission is dated 24th November, 1692.

On the 2nd October, 1694, Colonel Corry, who is described as "one of the Freemen of the said Towne" (of Enniskillen) was "In open Court of the said Corporation elected one of the Free and Principall Burgesses of the same, by Thomas Le Tournell, esq., then Provost, with the full and free consent of the burgesses and freemen thereof then present, and tooke his corporall oath on the Holy Evangel, well and truly to execute and performe the office and place of a



free burgess of the same." The burgess writ is signed by Mr. Le Tournell, the Provost, and sealed with the Corporation Seal.

On the 7th December, 1696, Colonel Corry received a commission as one of the Deputy Governors of the county Fermanagh. This is signed by the Lords Justices, Lord Chancellor Charles Porter, and the Earls of Montrath and Drogheda, and countersigned Cha. Dering.

By a deed dated the 29th December, 1693, between James Corry, and Major Henry Smith of Colonel Tiffan's regiment, James Corry for a consideration of £100, let Drummack, Tinrah, Trenish, and Drumleag to Major Smith at a yearly rent of £15, for the lives of the said Henry Smith, and his nephews, Roger and Henry, sons of William Smith, or the longest liver of them.

In the year 1697 Colonel Corry purchased an estate in the county of Longford in the name of his son John, for which he paid £850, of which he seems to have borrowed £600 from Lord Kerry, to whom he mortgaged the lands. It consisted of the lands of Ballagh, Clonbolt, Fahy, otherwise Fiagh, Clonralogh, Clonealagh, Lisnegrenoge, Knockmartin, Coregrany, the Two Leitrim, Coghona, otherwise Cohana, Gortimeran, Gilshoh, Gigelshah, Drung, Aghacordrinan, Carowmacorke and Clinra, containing about 2,600 acres, in the baronies of Granard and Longford. These seem to have been purchased from a Mr. Fenner.

King Charles the Second appears (from a list of deeds in Mr. Armar's catalogue, which is again my authority), to have granted a patent in the year 1678 to Sir Robert Booth and Sir Audley Mervyn for certain lands in the county of Longford and some tenements in Dublin. They entered into a deed of trust to a Mr. Burdet, of the lands mentioned in the patent which were his. A division of the lands was made between Sir Audley Mervyn and Mr. Burdet. Mr. Burdet sold them to a Mr. Minchin (with part of a tenement in Dublin) in 1702. Mr. Minchin sold Aghacordrinan, &c., to James Corry in 1707, the price being £135. There is at Castlecoole a counterpart (which has been used as a wrapper for deeds) of a deed of mortgage, dated 20th December, 1701, from Captain Corry to the Bishop of Cloyne, which bears an endorsement signed and sealed by the Bishop (who quartered a saltier gules). This is a mortgage of lands in the barony of Longford stated to be of the full yearly value of £80, for the sum of £600. Twenty-four pounds were to be paid to the Bishop on the 24th December, 1702, at Strongbow's tomb in Christ Church, Dublin, and £624 on 24th December, 1702—the deed then to be void.

In 1697 (26th Feb.) James Corry also purchased, in the name of his son, two tenements in Oxmantown, in the suburbs of Dublin, on the west side of Queen-street, for £500. These, in 1709, were in the occupation of Sir Richard Levinge and Mr. William Poole. As Col. Corry is described in two deeds about the latter date as "of the city of Dublin," he may probably have principally resided for a time in one of these houses. I do not know whether he repaired Castlecoole after his return from England. The plans of his new house, of which the old one or what remained of it, appeared to constitute the kitchen wing, are dated 1709, so that it is possible that he was not much at Castlecoole between the fire in 1689 and 1710.

In 1698 Colonel Corry's eldest daughter Rebecca married James Moutray, esq., of the county Tyrone, and from this marriage are descended the family of Moutray, of Favor Royal.

In 1701-2 John Corry married Miss Sarah Leslie, and he and his father settled the estate by a deed dated 7th February. I have not been able to refer to the original settlement, which is missing; but it is recited in other documents, and in particular, in John Corry's will. From this it appears that the manors and reputed manors of Castlecoole and Clabby, the tenements in Enniskillen, and the two burgess acres or parks near the town were resettled; the entail made by the former settlement of 1679 being cut off by the usual method of fine and recovery. I have the fine passed on this occasion. The denominations mentioned are the four tates of the demesne of Castlecoole, called Kedagh and Cunneyberry, four tates of Agharainy and Drumrainy, four tates of Killvilly, four tates of Lissan, four tates of Ballyreagh and four tates of Carrowmacmea, the tate of Rosmoland, the tate of MullaghmacThomas, the tate of Killinan, the two tates of Kilnamaddy and Killyrea, the tate of Drumcrow, the two tates of Tullyharne and Killibar, the tate of Glasmullagh, the tate of Killygrane, the tate of Kilsallagh, also Clabby, Moysnacht, Knockabrogett, Mullaghsillagh, and Mullaghfour, Ramally, Camgart, Bocagh, Drumbroane, (two nearly undecipherable words) Mullaghknock, Tyraltan, Drumderge, and Modena, Tullynephin (some undecipherable words), and the messuages in and the parks near Enniskillen. This is dated 5th June, 1702.

Miss Leslie, who was a coheiress,\* and in right of whom I quarter the arms of Leslie and Abernethy, had an estate of her own, probably of no great extent, in the county of

\* Her father is said, in an old edition of Lodge's Peerage of the last century, to have been a cadet of the House of Rothes.

Antrim. A jointure out of the Fermanagh estate was settled on her, to the extent of £200 a year, and John Corry had a power of appointment to the extent of £1,500 for younger children, with a further power of charging the estate with £500 for any use he might think fit.

There seems to be an indication that Colonel Corry's regiment of horse militia was intended to be called out in 1702, the year in which the Commission on Forfeitures made their report before alluded to. Queen Anne was now on the throne. I have several commissions dated 17th October, 1702, the first year of Her Majesty's reign. One appoints Colonel Corry "to be Captain of a troop of Horse in the Militia of the county Fermanagh." I believe it was customary in those days to give the colonel of a regiment a troop or company. Another is a blank commission to appoint "—— to be Lieutenant of that Troop whereof Coll. James Corry is Capt. in the militia of the county of the Fermanagh." This officer would have commanded the troop, and would, I believe, have been known as the "Captain Lieutenant." There are also similar blank commissions for a Cornet and a Quarter-Master of the troop. I presume that it was intended by the Lords Justices "Thos. Erle" and "Tho. Keightley," whose signatures are attached, to give Colonel Corry the nomination of the officers of his own troop. The commissions are countersigned "J. Dawson."

Colonel Corry's second daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. James Auchinlech, in 1704 it is supposed. There has been some difficulty in fixing this date; but I believe it to be correct.

On 2nd June, 1705, a disastrous fire occurred in the town of Enniskillen.

The Mayor, Burgesses, and Commons of the town presented a petition to James, Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, in which they said that they had in the late rebellion, as well as in that of 1641, not only defended and preserved the town against the *Irish* Papists, who in great numbers appeared against them, but obtained many signal victories over them in the field, not only to the advantage of the Protestant interest of this kingdom, but of the Crown and people of England, as is notoriously known.

They said that they had been much decayed and lessened in their substance, not only by the maintaining many thousands of poor, stript Protestants who came for protection in the late rebellion, but [by] several terrible fires that have happened in the town, particularly on Saturday, the 2nd inst., which has, to a very small matter, reduced the

whole town to ashes; and was so sudden and violent, that they saved little or nothing of their household goods and other effects; so that they have, to the best computation, lost to the value of £8,000.

They further said that they had never, in the late reign, or this, applied to their Majesties for any relief or reward for their services or sufferings aforesaid:

“But now being poor, disconsolate, and entirely ruined, so that they have neither house to go into, beds to lie in, nor wherewithal to buy bread.

“May it therefore please your Grace to grant your Petitioners the benefit of a full collection.

“And your Petitioners will ever pray.”

This petition was referred by the Lord Lieutenant, on the 21st for report, with a certificate to be presently referred to, to the Lord Primate, Archbishop Narcissus Marsh, of Armagh;\* who on the 22nd June, reported that he had considered them, “and do believe the petitioners to be objects of charity.” If His Grace thought fit, he might allow them the benefit of a full collection, from house to house throughout the kingdom, and in all cathedrals and parish churches; and order the churchwardens, both in Dublin and elsewhere, to go to the respective houses of the inhabitants of each parish to receive their charity, and take the best means and methods to induce them to it with all convenient speed.

On the following day, June 23rd, the Lord Lieutenant issued a Brief, upon consideration of the Primate's report, recommending the petitioners in a very particular manner to the deans of the several cathedrals, and ministers of the several parishes throughout the whole kingdom, to allow them the benefit of a full collection, both in the cathedrals and churches, and from house to house, and the churchwardens were to go to the houses of the inhabitants of each parish to receive their charity, and to take the most effectual means to induce them to it. All which they were to do the next Sunday and week-days following, immediately after this (or a printed copy hereof made by Her Majesty's printer), shall be presented unto them for the petitioners' relief. This order was to continue in force for a year from the date thereof.

I have taken this from a printed paper dated “Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crook, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, on the Blind-Key, 1705.”

\* Narcissus Marsh, a native of Hannington, Wilts, having been Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, became Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin in 1683, Archbishop of Cashel in 1691, of Dublin 1694, and was Lord Primate from 1703 to 1713.



I have a MS. copy of the certificate before alluded to, which was sent with the petition to the Primate. It is dated 15th June (thirteen days after the fire), and certifies that the several inhabitants of the town of Iniskillin, that were sufferers and had their houses and substance consumed by fire on the second instant, came before the four gentlemen who sign the document publicly in the Sessions House of Iniskillin, and each particular person made oath upon the Holy Evangelist, of their losses sustained, according to the best of their knowledge and judgment, and gave in, each a particular accompt of their losses, there being 114 families that suffered by the late fire, besides servants, in all amounting to the tune of £7,911 13s. 4d. sterling, and inventory and a particular account ready to be produced when demanded, besides her Majesty's barrack, with all utensils thereunto belonging, with £73 16s. 7½d. sterling of her revenue lodged with one Mr. Stoite, a gager. This is signed by

JO. CORRY.  
DA. RYND.  
JA. HASSARD.  
ALLAN CATHCART.

The MS. is endorsed.

This is a true copy of the originall certificate lodg'd with me (annexed to the petition of the Provost, &c., of Iniskillin) now remaining in my custody. Witness my hand this 28th day of June, 1705.

(Signed), JOHN MOLAND,  
Not. Pubb."

It appears from the MS. copy of another document dated February 7th, 1705-6, that the Provost, Burgesses and others of the principal sufferers by the fire on the 12th July last past, had by a certain instrument unanimously appointed James Corry, of Castlecoole, one of the burgesses of the corporation, to be their agent for managing and obtaining what money could or might be collected, as well upon the Lord Lieutenant's Brief, as of what voluntary subscriptions are or should be made for them; in which instrument the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Clogher and James Corry were empowered to name a fit person in the city of Dublin, in whose hands the money collected or to be collected should be lodged, as it was received from time to time.

The document then proceeds to appoint Mr. Francis Harrison of the city of Dublin, banker, to receive such sums from time to time; for which he is to give notes payable to such person or persons, as the said Provost, Burgesses, and

other sufferers should appoint ; as also, the several churchwardens or other persons, concerned in the collection of the money, are to give lists attested under their hands unto James Corry, of the sums they have received, and the persons from whom, as vouchers for a true account of the same.

This document was sealed and dated 7th February, 1705, and signed St. Geo. Clogher ; Ja: Corry ; in presence of Thos. Ashe ; David Pages.

On the back of the leaf is an autograph endorsement by the banker :—

“ On the other side is a true copy of the power left with me by Coll. James Corry. Witness my hand this 11 March, 1705.

“FRAN. HARRISON.”

The Bishop of Clogher at this time was Dr. St. George Ashe, a daughter of whom married Sir Ralph Gore, of Belleisle, county Fermanagh.

I do not know what was the result of the collection.

On the 25th of June in this year 1705, the Duke of Ormonde appointed Colonel James Corry to be Governor of the county of Fermanagh. The commission runs thus :—

“ You are to take into your charge and care as Governor thereof, and by yourself or your sufficient Deputy Governor or Governors, to be appointed by us or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the time being, to command and govern all the Militia Forces of Horse Foot and Dragoons that now are, or hereafter shall be raised, within the said county, for Her Majesty’s service and the Defence of this Kingdom.”

The said forces are commanded to obey him, and he is to obey such directions as he may receive from Her Majesty or the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of the Kingdom for the time being. The Governor of a county was I believe in a military sense the equivalent of a Lord Lieutenant. He was not however “*Custos Rotulorum*.”

It may be interesting to give here the titles of this Lord Lieutenant. James, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ormonde, Earl of Brecknock and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron Butler of Lanthony and Moorpark, and Baron of Arklow, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Her Majesty’s Kingdom of Ireland, Chief Butler of the said Kingdom, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the county Palatine of Tipperary, General of the Horse, Captain of one of Her Majesty’s Troops of Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, one of the Lords of Her Majesty’s Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Chancellor of the Universities of

Oxford and Dublin, and High Steward of the Cities of Westminster, Bristol, and Exeter.

He took part after the Queen's death with the Pretender, and died in exile.

In 1707 Colonel Corry's name was included in the "Commission of Array," for the county of Fermanagh, dated 18th June. The names were, Sir William Gore, Sir James Caldwell, Sir Michael Cole, William Archdale, James Corry, [\*undecipherable] Christopher Irwin, Hugh Montgomery, Allan Cathcart, and Jason Hassard.

In 1707, I find the first trace amongst my papers of any of the improvements or works at Castlecoole, which are still in existence. On a sheet of foolscap paper, which bears two impressed sixpenny stamps (the oldest stamped document amongst my papers), is an Indenture made 4th September, 1707, between Sir Michael Cole, of Eniskilling, Knt., and James Corry, whereby Sir Michael, for the sum of 5s., and for the further consideration of four acres of land, part and parcel of Agharenagh, mared and bounded with a ditch and quicksett contiguous to Lackaboy, and now in his possession, granted to James Corry and his heirs for ever four acres of Lackaboy "which is enclosed within the stone wall of the said James Corry's Deer Park, and lies contiguous to the lands of Drumrenagh."

This is signed in a shaky hand, "Michael Cole."

It is noted that the paper was first stamped according to Act of Parliament. It is witnessed as follows:—

"I do hereby Ratefye and Confirm my Father's act relating to what the above deed contains and sign unto the same as a witness.

"JOHN COLE.

"[Witnesses]

"THO. JOHNSON,

"ROB. FINLAY."

The deerpark had evidently been lately made. It contained about 132 Irish acres, was well watered by three running streams, and some of it was land of an excellent quality. It took up most of the townland of Killyvilly—the rest being held by one Wilson, a descendant of whom still holds a portion of the original holding, and is I think the only tenant now holding land in the manor who could trace his family back in the male line, in the same farm, to this time. There may be some indeed whose ancestors were undertenants, but I have no means in my possession of identifying them.

This document clearly identifies the position of Drum-

\* Word looks like Doctor.

renagh, to be what is now called Camphill and the adjoining land, a portion of which was included in the deerpark.

About sixty or seventy years ago the deerpark was greatly reduced in size, by building a wall across it. All to the north and east of the wall was converted into farms. The park was entirely broken up in 1846. A considerable portion of both walls however still remains. A small part of Carrowmacmea was included in it.

The Tempo road now skirts the portion dealt with in this deed, which has been erroneously mapped by the Ordnance surveyors as Killyvilly.

In this or the next year Colonel Corry appears to have purchased in the name of his son, some more property in Oxmantown Green, Dublin, known as the 94th and 95th lots, on the east side of it. In 1664, the then Lord Mayor and Corporation had made a fee-farm grant of the 94th lot to William Dodson, of London, who in 1671 conveyed it to Mr. James Napper (of Lougherew). In 1664, the Mayor, &c., had also granted the 65th lot to Joseph Stoaker, who in 1666, conveyed it to Dodson. Dodson gave a bond to Mr. Napper for £200, on conveying both the lots to him, to make good his deeds of conveyance. But, besides Mr. Napper, Sir William Parsons, and Mr. Edward Wolf appear to have had an interest in the two lots. Wolf conveyed his interest to Mr. John Corry, in 1697, the year in which the latter, or rather his father, purchased the houses on the other side of Queen-street, in Oxmantown; but Sir William and Mr. Napper do not appear to have parted with their shares to him until 1708. Sir William Parsons also gave a bond for £200 to Mr. Corry to make good his conveyance.

In this year Colonel Corry, who is described as of the city of Dublin, and his "only son" John (who is described as of Bonnybrooke, where he resided on a farm, the lease of which he had purchased from a Mr. Laurence Crawford, who held it under James Corry, and who himself, I think, resided in the house on James Corry's old leased farm in Carrowmacmea,) joined in a declaration of trust respecting the estates. This deed recites that, by the marriage settlement of 1701, of John, on the occasion of his marriage with Sarah Leslie, the manors of Castlecoole and Clabby, and divers other lands therein mentioned (I have not got the settlement of 1701, but the lands near Toppid mountain and the Monaghan lands, were probably meant), were conveyed to Stephen Ludlow and William Conolly, in trust, to certain uses and limitations, and that the lands were before mortgaged by James and John to Charles Melvill for £800, the



proper debt of James. I have Mr. Melvill's counterpart of Colonel Corry's mortgage to him, dated 29th November, 1700. James and John Corry mortgaged to him for £800, Ramally, Clabby, Moysnought, Mullaghsilligagh, Drumcor, Brackagh, and the mill of Clabby, all in the barony of Tirkennedy. Also Laragh and Cornecary, in the barony of Cremorne. Interest was to be at the rate of 8 per cent., and the lands were certified to be of the clear value of £160 per annum. It further recites that certain lands were conveyed to John Corry, in the baronies of Longford and Granard, in 1697, for £850; and also on the 27th February, in the same year, two houses on the west side of Queen-street in Oxmantown, Dublin, for £500. That the £850 and £500 were the monies of James Corry, and by him paid for the lands and houses. That it was agreed by the marriage settlement that John should be seized of all the lands so conveyed to the said John Corry, to the intent that John and Sarah and their issue, and the estates limited, might be indemnified from the said mortgage, and from some other debts mentioned in the settlement, and from costs. If they should suffer any loss thereby they were to be indemnified out of the rents and profits.

The declaration of trust then recites that the mortgage had been paid off, but that James had had to borrow £700 towards doing so, by borrowing, together with John Corry and James Auchinlech (his son-in-law), £400 from James Gladstone, on the 4th November, 1707, to be repaid with interest on the 11th December, 1709; £200 from John Speer, and £100 on December 1st, 1707, from John Speer, William Hanckness, Mary Hanckness, Anna Hanckness, and James Grain. John Corry and his executors, &c., were to be indemnified as before.

On the 28th February, 1708, James and John Corry executed a further declaration of trust, which commences by a repetition of the matter in that of the previous year, and then adds the conveyance (stated to be on 25th December last) of the two lots 94 and 95, in Dublin, from Mr. Napper of Loughcrew. It says that Mr. Napper's share of the £500 purchase-money was £375, but that there had been really due and owing to him for principal and interest, £700, which James Corry had had to borrow as follows:—on 15th December, 1708, James and John Corry gave a bond to secure £400 to James Cathcart, of Tulliceter, county Fermanagh; also another bond on the same day to secure £100 to Robert Crawford; and a third on the 4th January, 1708–9 to James Speer. It declares that these severally are the proper debts of James Corry, and that John and his heirs

are to be indemnified ; but that John holds the lots 94 and 95 in trust only for James, who may dispose of them by will or otherwise. No explanation is given why James Corry made these purchases in Longford and Dublin, in his son's name.

In 1708 I come upon some more militia commissions. Colonel James Corry, on the 26th April, received a fresh commission as colonel of horse. Malcolm Cathcart (either the same person, or a namesake of the person who was one of the five original "defenders" of Enniskillen,) received a troop of horse in the regiment, and Thomas Smith was appointed to be his lieutenant. On the same day Jason Hassard was appointed to be a captain in Colonel John Corry's regiment of foot. I might have supposed this last to have been an error, as John Corry's commission as Colonel is dated 1715, as will hereafter be seen, but for the endorsement on the back of Captain Hassard's commission, in Mr. Armar's handwriting, who must have known the facts.

In 1709 Colonel Corry had plans prepared for rebuilding, or rather building, a new mansion-house, which was, I presume, commenced shortly afterwards. I have alternative plans of it, the larger of which only fits the elevation. The older building, or what remained of it after the fire of 1689, was turned into a kitchen wing. The house was sixty feet in length, consisting of a three-windowed dining room facing the west, probably about twenty or twenty-one feet long, a hall with one window at the side of the door, and on the other side of the hall was a two-windowed sitting room, which, in later days, would probably have been called a study. Facing the east was a drawing room, at the south end ; a staircase in the middle of the house ; and a bed room at the north end. A back staircase went up between this room and the wing rooms. On the first floor were bed rooms with what are called in the plan, closets, that is, little rooms through the bed rooms\* (except over the hall), probably used either for powdering or washing rooms. Up stairs were some more rooms in the slope of the roof with dormer windows ; some of these had fireplaces, (the fireplaces in this house were often in an angle of the room), and were probably used as family rooms. I have seen a house built originally (for it has been added to), nearly on the same plan and of the same dimensions, except that it has a basement story. This plan of building gives more room and better rooms than might be expected.

The house was built on a very peculiar ridge of ground

\* Some of these could, I think, be got at from the passages. The inconvenient plan of having dressing rooms, only to be entered through the bed rooms, much prevailed in old houses.

close to Lough Coole, which lies on the higher side of it.\* All that remains of the old building is the well, which is utilized by means of a forcing pump for the present house, which is some 300 yards off. When the land springs are high this well stands nearly full, although within a few yards of it, the ground has been terraced to a considerable depth, on one side, whilst it falls rapidly to the lake on the other. The stables, and some few and probably poor farm office-houses stood to the north of the house, on the ridge.

Near its site to the south, are three very old pollarded sweet chestnut trees, and a younger one, probably a seedling. Though now sheltered by an oak avenue, they lean away to the east, which shows that in their younger days they were exposed to the west wind. These are the only trees in Castlecoole demesne which I can suppose to be older than the date of this house. They have evidently been in a hedge which was levelled probably in the middle of the last century.

There are within a short distance of the present house, a row of exceedingly fine beech trees, which are some 125 feet high, and some of them of considerable girth. The largest, of which only a dead stump remains, I measured when the last arm broke off, and found it to be of that height. This, however, was a forked tree. At four feet from the ground its circumference is seventeen feet. The other trees vary very much in circumference, and some of them have got very rotten, as have the three old sweet chestnuts mentioned in another place. These beech trees I consider from the number of rings I counted upon the butt of one of them which had fallen some few years before, to have been planted very shortly after the house was built about 1710. The soil is rich, but the ground rises very quickly above the trees (which probably were originally planted in a boundary fence), so that they are well sheltered from westerly winds.

Several of these great trees were blown down in the great circular storm of January, 1839. I was at Castlecoole at the time, but was too young to remember the immense havock which was made in the woods by it. The tree, whose butt I measured, fell some seventeen or eighteen years ago, on a calm wet day, coming up by the roots, and the butt of it was, I believe, sound.

It is rather remarkable, that when the last arm of the fork of the largest tree of all fell some few years ago, a branch which had grown across an arm of its neighbour,

\* A large flock of pure grey lag geese still exists upon Lough Coole. They never stray very far from the lake, and are very tame.



and become inarched in it, was pulled off, and now regularly comes into leaf with the other tree, the sap of course at one end flowing the wrong way. There are a good many fine trees upon the bank and hill above these beech trees, of different sort and ages, including two or three Spanish chestnuts, some spruce and silver firs, and larches. The latter were not introduced into Ireland till long after the date I have arrived at. This bank is sometimes a very good place for woodcocks, being planted with laurels.

In 1709 Colonel Corry made a settlement of portions of his estates which were in his own power, or over which he had a power of appointment or alteration.

On the 18th February in that year, by an indenture tripartite between James Corry of the first part; Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly, and Lawrence Crawford, of Carrowmacnea, county Fermanagh, of the second part; and James Moutray, of Aghamoyles, county Tyrone, and Charles Stewart, of Mount Stewart, in the county of Dublin, of the third part; it was recited that the lands of Ballagh, Clonbolt, Fahy, otherwise Fiagh, Clonralogh, Clonealogh, Lisnegrenoge, Knockmartin, Coregraney, the two Leitrim, Coghona, otherwise Cohana, Gortinoran, Gilshoh, Gilgelshah, Drung, Aghacordrinan, Carowmacorke, and Clintra, in the baronies of Longford and Granard, containing by estimation about 2,600 acres more or less, as also two houses in Queen-street, Dublin, in the occupation of William Poole and Sir Richard Levinge respectively, were purchased in the name of John Corry, but nevertheless in trust for James and his heirs, and with his proper money; and whereas John stood bound for some debts of James, and by the settlement of 1701 it was declared that the premises were purchased in trust for James, and that James might dispose of them by deed or will, subject to indemnifying John against the mortgages and debts; and whereas James was seized in fee of the lands of Derryharney, Agholow, Coreclare, part of Mullaghkippin, part of Goleagh, Clonecarnan, Droles, Attaclanbryan, Corephat and Legatillid, in the barony of Magherastephana and county of Fermanagh, and was disposed to settle the above as hereafter mentioned; he therefore (having previously executed a lease for a year) released, for various considerations, and particularly of £10, the lands in Longford, the tenements in Dublin, and the lands in the barony of Magherastephana, to Montgomery and Crawford, in trust first for his own use for life, without impeachment of waste; and then he created a term of 999 years after his death, during which they were conveyed to Moutray and Stewart and their heirs, in trust for the use of his son John for life,



and after his death, to the use of John's sons and their heirs male successively. But failing heirs male, to the use of John's daughter Martha and her heirs male, or failing them of any other daughters of John successively. But to this was attached a rather singular proviso; Martha Corry was to marry, within three years of her becoming marriageable, her cousin John, the eldest son of her aunt, Rebecca Moutray, if they should both live to the age of marriage, and he would consent thereto and take the name of Corry, and use and write himself by it, for himself and his children; and his father would settle on the marriage, and John and Martha's heirs male by the marriage, his whole estate of inheritance. If John Moutray died before Martha was marriageable or had married her, then his next brother Anketill was to be substituted for him under similar conditions, including using and writing himself by the name of Corry. But if Martha should die before this arrangement could be carried out, then any other daughters that John Corry might have, were to be substituted for her successively in order of birth. The only relaxation of the condition being that John or Anketill should not have been previously married.

From this I gather that Martha was at this time the only child of John Corry, and had been born for some little time. No other daughter is mentioned by name. I may add that all this forethought for Martha Corry's future marriage was thrown away. She did eventually inherit the Longford and Dublin property, but when the time arrived, many years afterwards, she was provided with another husband. John Moutray married Miss Elizabeth Montgomery.

If a daughter were to refuse to carry out the condition of marriage, within three years of attaining marriageable age and being actually seized of the premises; then her interest in them should cease, and the trustees should hold them to the use of the next daughter who would comply with the condition.

The trustees were to pay an annuity of £6 to Elizabeth Jackson *alias* Kirke. She was, I believe, a servant, and housekeeper at Castlecoole, nearly a quarter of a century later. The trustees were then to raise portions for Colonel Corry's grand-daughters, the children of his second daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Mr. James Auchinlech, and lived at Thomas Hill, now called Thomastown, just outside Castlecoole demesne. Mr. Auchinlech belonged to a family sprung from a gentleman who had come from Scotland, and according to tradition, was married to a daughter of

President Keith. Mr. Auchinlech himself was the son of the Rev. James Auchinlech, rector of the parish of Cleenish, (one of the Trinity College advowsons,) not far from Castlecoole, by his wife Margaret, whom he had married in 1650.

295 In 1704 he married Elizabeth Corry, and had (besides five daughters), an only son, also called James, who married in 1734, Susanna Corry of a different family. This last pair had a son, the Rev. Alexander Auchinlech, rector of Rosory—a parish immediately adjoining Enniskillen. He married Jane Eccles, of Ecclesville, who was niece of Galbraith Lowry, who as already has appeared, married John Corry's second daughter, Sarah, in 1733. Mr. Alexander Auchinlech had three sons and a daughter, viz., the Rev. James Auchinlech, incumbent of Lisbellaw; Anna, the wife of Mr. Richard Dane, of Killybevin; The Rev. John Auchinlech, rector of Dunboyne, father of Major Auchinlech, R.A.; and Daniel, who married Miss Stack. This last gentleman was for some years agent to the Tyrone estates of my family. His eldest son, Thomas, is Major Auchinlech, Tyrone Militia, of Crevenagh House, near Omagh. His second son is Captain D. Auchinlech of the 21st Regiment; and his daughter is the wife of the Very Rev. Charles Stack, the present archdeacon of Clogher.

Besides a son, Elizabeth Auchinlech had five daughters, as already mentioned; and on them their grandfather, Colonel Corry, settled portions to be raised out of these lands. To Rebecca, the eldest, he assigned £300. To Margaret, the second, who had lived with him, and been brought up in his house from her infancy, he appointed £600; and £200 each to the three younger ones, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth, to bear interest in each case at 5 per cent. Should they die before coming into the money, it was to be distributed amongst the survivors. One of these young ladies had an obliquity of vision. Her father having told a friend that he meant to leave her £1,000, whilst he only was going to leave another daughter £500, on being remonstrated with, replied that he loved his daughters equally well, but that the extra £500 would make the one with the crooked eyes see straight.

The trustees under Colonel Corry's settlement were further to pay any remainder of James Corry's debts, which might appear in a schedule to his will, for which his personal effects, or a sum of £1,400 for which John Corry was made answerable under the marriage settlement of 1701, might not suffice. James and John Corry, and others taking under this settlement, were to have a power to grant leases for a term not exceeding forty-one years or three lives, (to persons)

in possession and not in reversion, and they were not to take any fine exceeding one year's rent. The original endorsement upon this deed appears to me to be in James Corry's own handwriting. Colonel Corry had retained a power of revocation or alteration which he exercised on the 13th March in the following year, so far as to reduce the interest on Rebecca's and Margaret's fortunes from £5 per cent. to £3 6s. 8d. per cent., and on those of the three younger ones to £2 10s. per cent. This interest was declared to be for their education and maintenance, and to be paid from the day after James Corry's death. If any one of them died before receiving her portion, it was to sink and merge in the inheritance. This deed, the reason for which possibly was the birth of John Corry's second daughter, Sarah, was apparently cancelled by cutting off the signature.

It appears that on the 26th March, 1709, (which, I may observe, was under the old style, nearly eleven months earlier than 18th February, 1709, the date of the settlement before dealt with, which provided the Misses Auchinlech with portions), James Corry and James Auchinlech of the first part; Lawrence Crawford and the Rev. Andrew Mitchell of Killyhevlin of the second part; and James Moutray and Alexander Montgomery of Ballylech, county Monaghan, of the third part; had entered into a certain settlement dealing with most of the freehold lands in the barony of Magherastephana, and also with certain leaseholds in which Colonel Corry had an interest; which settlement he (Colonel Corry) had the power to vary.

On the 9th October, 1712, he also, of the first part; with Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonelly, and Lawrence Crawford of the second part, and James Moutray and Charles Stewart of the third part; entered into another settlement [which contained, *inter alia*, provisions relating to the raising of the Misses Auchinlech's fortunes,] of Derryharney, Aghalow, Coreclare, Mullaghkippin, Polagh (? Gola), Cloncarnan, Droles, Attacklanbryan, Corephat, Legatillid, and the Longford lands, and two messuages in Dublin occupied by William Poole, esq., and Sir Richard Levenge, with regard to which he appears to have had a power of declaring the true intent. This deed recited that the Longford and Dublin lands, &c., were purchased in the name of John Corry in trust for James, and that John was bound for some debts of James. In it James granted (for £10) the property to the trustees named as of the second part, for the use of himself for life without impeachment of waste; and then in trust to Moutray and Stewart for the use of John for life, with remainder to his



heirs male. In default of such to the use of Martha and her heirs male, and then to other daughters of John successively and their heirs male.

Martha was to marry only with the approbation of her father given in writing under his hand, and her husband was to take and use the name of Corry. Other daughters and their husbands, if they succeeded, must do likewise.

If Martha married without proper consent, or her husband neglected to take the name of Corry, then her claim would cease; and Montgomery and Crawford were to hold the lands to the use of the next daughter who should comply with the condition.

Elizabeth Kirke was to have an annuity of £6 charged on the lands.

The Misses Auchinlech were to have portions as provided in the previous settlement of 1709. Provision was made for the payment of any of Colonel Corry's debts over and above the £1,400 which John was bound by the settlement of 1701, to discharge. Leasing powers were limited to forty-one years or three lives, and no fine exceeding one year's rent was to be taken.

On the 30th May, 1713, Colonel Corry, and his son John entered into a further deed of settlement, which recites that James is seized in fee (*inter alia*) of Drummack, Trenish, Finrah, Mullenascarty, Oghill, part of Garvoghill (these were not included in the deed of 18th February, 1709), Derryharnye, Correphat, Legatellid, Attackonbryan, Droles, and one chiefry out of Aghalow and Mullaghkippin, in the barony of Magherastephana. Also that he possessed an interest under a sixty-one year lease from Charles Balfour, dated 14th February, 1649, at £13 a year, from the 1st May then next, in Rossmacole, and Inisturke, Inishroughe and Manymakin in the same barony. On that Charles Balfour had, on 16th May, 1680, endorsed (on the back of the lease), a further demise for sixty-one years of Corgoul and Drasnye, at the yearly rent of £8 6s. 8d. It then refers to the deed of the 26th March, 1709, between Colonel Corry, Mr. Auchinlech and others, and recites that James Corry then conveyed the freehold lands, *inter alia*, to Crawford and Mitchell, and the leasehold lands to Moutray and Montgomery in trust, as therein limited, with a power reserved to James Corry of revocation, &c.; but that in case he should revoke, James Auchinlech was to have the full benefit of a mortgage for £480 therein mentioned. The deed then recites the further indenture of October 9, 1712 between Corry, Montgomery, Crawford, Moutray, and Stewart creating a term



of 999 years for raising portions for Rebecca, Margaret, Sarah, and Elizabeth, granddaughters of James Corry, and daughters of James Auchinlech. It says that there were several limitations in the deed of 26th March, 1709, and the same were settled in lieu of, and in full satisfaction of, the mortgage of £480 which James Auchinlech "has and then had." It further recites that James Corry is minded to revoke the said settlement, and does revoke it, and makes a resettlement—Crawford and Mitchell being the trustees—as to the freehold lands now particularly recited, to the use of James Corry for his life, without impeachment of waste; and then to the use of John Corry for ever. As to the leaseholds, to his own use for life, if the lease last so long; and after his own death, as to Inisturke, Inishrourke, Corgole, and Rossmacoule, to the use of John Corry for the remainder of the term of the lease, subject to the whole rents of £13, and £8 6s. 8*d.* payable to Charles Balfour. The Balfour family of Townley Hall, county Louth, once possessed an estate at Lisnaskea (now, I believe the property of the Earl of Erne), in this neighbourhood. It is not unlikely that Charles Balfour belonged to that family.

As to the remainder of the leaseholds not limited to John Corry, they are assigned to James Auchinlech free of rent during the remainder of the term. James Corry then declares and appoints that the term of 999 years for raising the Misses Auchinlech's portions, and also the remainder of the term of sixty-one years of the unexpired leaseholds granted to James Auchinlech; and the settlement by the deed of 1709 of the remaining freehold lands (not specified) on James, the son of James Auchinlech, or any other eldest son of James and Elizabeth Auchinlech; or failing them on the male issue of Elizabeth; and the settling £38 6s. 8*d.* on James Auchinlech and his children as therein limited, and the yearly sum of £40 on Elizabeth (his wife) for her life, and the yearly sum of £40 amongst the children as therein limited, *as being in lieu and in full satisfaction\** not only of the mortgage, but also of any claim that James Auchinlech might have in right of his wife under any settlement executed after or upon the marriage of James Corry. [This probably refers to the settlement of 1679.]

And in case James Auchinlech and his wife or their heirs do not abide by these conditions, Colonel Corry revokes all settlements in favour of his or Elizabeth's children, and settles the lands, &c., to the use of his son, John Corry. The mortgage for £480 was, I think it probable, in con-

\* *Vide* note on p. 121.

nexion with Elizabeth Corry's fortune. There is entered in Mr. Armar's list, a deed between Corry, Auchinlech, and Robert Hassard, declaring the uses of the said mortgage, to which no date is assigned, and which is missing. Also a (similar) deed of release from Mr. Auchinlech, James his son, and Elizabeth his wife.

That Mr. Auchinlech did not forego his claim to his mortgage is shown by the articles of agreement dated 7th August, 1734, on the marriage of James Auchinlech, junior, with Susanna, daughter of John Corry, of Lisanock, in the county of Fermanagh; in which the deed of mortgage is cited as still in being, and as affecting the lands of Drumark, Finrah, Trenish Drumleagues, Drumerine, Crumye, Gortgarron, Drumbrack, Mullinascarty, part of Oghill, and part of Garvoghil, in the barony of Magherastephana, and that the interest was eight per cent.; and provision is made for the contingency of Colonel Corry's representatives paying off the mortgage. The articles have been lent to me by the Rev. A. E. Auchinlech, of Car Colston, Notts, Mr. Auchinlech's descendant.

There was also a deed of mortgage, dated 5th December, 1713, made between James Moutray, of Aghamoyle, and James and John Corry, of the one part, and Sir Ralph Gore of the other part. It recites John Corry senior's settlement of 4th April, 1679, and the articles of agreement of 23rd February, 1663, between him and Oliver Ancketill, on the occasion of the marriage of James Corry and Sarah Ancketill; and that it granted to Somerwell and Leslie, as trustees, the manor of Castlecoole, otherwise Castle Atkinson, in the barony of Tirkennedy; and recites the various denominations, and also the tenement and dwelling house in Enniskillen, in the possession of Lawrence Dunberry, and another in the possession of Edward Picken, and two burgess acres in the possession of Robert Mackerran; also in the proportion of Clabby, the following lands, Ramally, and Cornemucklagh, Moysnacht, Clabby, Drumcorr, Brackagh, and Beagh, in the barony of Coole and Tirkennedy, and 400 acres in Laragh, Cornecary, and Tullinmallrow, in the barony of Cremorne (county Monaghan). It recites a power after the death of John Corry senior, for James or John Corry junior, or other heir of John senior, to settle upon a wife, a sum, charged on the lands, not exceeding one third of the annual value, and £1,000 upon younger children. It goes on to recite articles of agreement between John Moutray and James Moutray, jun., of the 2nd April, 1697, and marriage articles of 2nd April, 1698, between John Moutray, James Moutray, and

Rebecca Corry of the first part; Alexander Montgomery, of Ballyleck, county Monaghan, of the second part; and James and John Corry, of the third part; and that in consideration of a marriage between James Moutray and Rebecca, and the settlement of Moutray's estate, and reciting a power of charging, and that £600 was to be paid to James Moutray on or before 1st May, 1698, with interest from the time of the marriage at the rate of ten per cent., and £200 more within three months after John Corry should be married with the consent of his father; or if John should not marry within three years, that it should then be paid. It further recites the settlement dated 7th February, 1701, between James and John Corry, of the first part; Stephen Ludlow and William Conolly, of the second part; and Sarah, one of the daughters of William Leslie, of the third part; and that in consideration of the marriage then to be solemnized, and of £1,000 to be paid by Sarah to James Corry, he conveyed to Ludlow and Conolly in trust, the manor of Castlecoole, the tenements in Enniskillen in the possession of Robert Picken, Widow Stevens, and John Norris, and the parks in the possession of John Beard; and the manor of Clabby containing the lands of Moysnaght and Knockabritt, Mullaghsilligagh and Mullaghfour, Ramally, Camgart, Beagh, and Drumbrean, Drumcor with the mills, and two tates of Brackagh, also Mullaghknock, Tyraltan, Drumderg, and Modena, Tallynaphishin,\* and a part of Falls—thirty-two tates in all, being parcel of Clabby—and also his interest in the lease of Clontillon, granted by Colonel Cohanaght Maguire to James Corry for a term of years yet in being; also Laragh, with the corn mill, Cornecary, part of Tullenamabrew, Aghnaseragh, part of Limegar, one tenement in Monaghan in the possession of Dr. Loughrane, and two parks in the possession of Phillip MacArdell, in the baronies of Cremorne and Monaghan; also Ballyclanare and Drumlinemore, with all the messuages, &c., in and near the town of Monaghan, and all lands held by James Corry in virtue of a lease dated 31st May, 1680, made to him by Henry, late Lord Baron Blaney, for sixty-one years from the 25th of March last. Also the following Termons or church lands, Killenure, Gortgonnell, Drumcreeny (this name is obsolete, but must, I think, have been that of the two modern townlands of Derrymaheen and Drumcrin in and adjoining Castlecoole demesne), Derryvore, Derrybeg, Dromard, Towletts (now Tamlaght, *Anglice*, the Plague pit), Ballytarsin, Brockagh, Mullinaskea, Ballylucas, Cavanecross, Cultaghs, and Clogh-

\* Tullynephin.

cor, which James Corry held by virtue of a lease from Chamberry Brabazon, esq., dated the 7th October, 1699, for eighteen years, from the 1st May then last past, together with the benefit of renewal and reversion. And as James Corry received £1,000 and no more as Sarah Leslie's marriage portion, therefore he might by deed or will encumber the lands for the benefit of his own younger children, or for the payment of his own debts; but was to leave the estate free from all debts other than those pursuant to the powers of these presents. But this power of charging was not to prevent John and Sarah from receiving payment of their respective rentcharges.

And whereas £100 out of the £800 had been paid by James Corry to James Moutray, and also all interest; and whereas James Moutray had occasion for the remaining £700, and whereas Sir Ralph Gore was willing to advance the same at the rate of £6 10s. per cent. Now this indenture witnesses that James Moutray, for and in consideration of £700 paid to him by Sir Ralph Gore, at the desire and request of James Corry, the receipt whereof he acknowledges, doth by and with the consent of James and John Corry testified by their being parties hereto, assign to Sir Ralph Gore the £700 [provided for by the deed of 1698], and all his right and title in the same and in the lands; and James Corry, with the consent of John, charges the land with the £700 to be paid to Sir Ralph Gore with interest at the rate of £6 10s. per cent. No person was to be bound to travel more than ten miles from his residence, for the purpose of making sure these covenants; and Sir Ralph Gore acknowledges that this deed and warrant of attorney are for one sum of £800 and not for two sums. On the 5th December, 1713, Sir Ralph Gore declares (by a declaration of trust) that the £700 was the proper money of John Corry, and that his name was made use of in the deed and bond of attorney for the sole and proper use and behoof of John Corry.

In the same year there was, according to Mr. Armar's catalogue, a discharge or release from James Moutray to James Corry in full of all debts and demands.

In 1716 Colonel Corry made his will, which I subjoin. A codicil made subsequently was never executed:—

In the name of God Amen, I James Corry of Castlecoole in the County of Fermanagh, esqr., being well advanced in years, and not knowing how Soon it may be the pleasure of God to Call upon me out of this Transitory life (which I hope in his mercy will be to a much better), I Do make this my Last Will and Testament as followeth: First I bequeath my Soul to God



from whom I live and have my being, and my body to be buried with my Ancestors in Decent form, with directions to my Son to erect for us a monument in the Church of Derryvullan, Suitable to the quality and fortune that is decended to him; next I leave to the poor of my neighbourhood the Sume of Six pounds  $\text{₯}$  annum for Seven years after my Death. I Do further will and bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth Auchenleck the Sume of thirty pounds  $\text{₯}$  annum during her life to be paid to her for her Sole and Seperate maintenance at two half yearly payments from and after the day of my Death; I further will and bequeath to her children the Severall portions hereafter mentioned viz. To my grand Daughter Rebeckah Auchenleck three hundred pounds Sterling to be payable to her the day of her marriage by the consent of her Parents and Uncle John Corry, Esqr. and Interest for the same at the rate of seven  $\text{₯}$  cent untill it shall be paid; I likewise hereby will and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Margaret Auchenleck for her marriage portion (She having lived with me and brought up from her infancy in my house and family) the Sume of four hundred pounds Sterl and Interest for the same at the rate of Seven  $\text{₯}$  Cent untill her portion be paid for her maintenance; I Do likewise Will and bequeath to each of my three younger Grand Daughters, vizt. Mary Auchenleck, Sarah Auchenleck, and Elizabeth Auchenleck, two hundred pounds for each of their portions payable to them or either of them at the time of their respective marriages, and in the meantime the Interest for the Same at the rate of Seven  $\text{₯}$  cent for their maintenance whilst they are with their mother or unmarried; I likewise will Leave and bequeath to my grand Daughter Martha Corry the Sume of one thousand pounds towards her marriage portion, to be paid to her when she is married by the Consent of her father if he is then living, or by her mother if he is Dead before she marries. I likewise Leave and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Sarah Corry the Sume of Eight hundred pounds for her marriage portion, payable when she is married by the Consent of her father if then living or by her mother if he is Dead. I likewise will and bequeath to each of my two other Grand Daughters, vizt. Mary Corry, and Elizabeth Corry, five hundred pounds each, to be paid unto each of them respectively, when they Shall attaine the age of one and Twenty or be first married by the Consent of their father, or mother if She shall survive him, or Guardian if they are dead, at the time of their marriage or the marriage of either of them; I likewise will and bequeath a Legacy of . . . . . pounds per annum to Meabell Johnston for and during her life, who has Served me many years, and also a legacy of Six pound a year to Elizabeth Kirke to be paid to her for her sole and Seperate use during her life; all which legacies and portions to be paid out of my person all Estate as far as it will reach; and what it falls short to be paid out of that part of my Estate that is of my own purchasing,

being near Six hundred pounds ꝥ annum of Land of Inheritance, in the Countys of Fermanagh, Longford, Dublin, and Monaghan, besides Severall Considerable Leases, and a personall Estate of horses, Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Mares, and Colts, household furniture, plate, and Severall Debts due to me, and rent of Land and arrears of rent and Severall other moveables to the value of about two thousand pounds; I likewise having an allowance by the Settlement of my father John Corry Esqr. of charging that part of my Estate descended to me from him with the Sume of fifteen hundred pounds Sterl. for portions to my children or otherwise, I having borrowed and raised money for payment of my eldest Daughter's portion, who was married to Mr. Moutray, and for purchasing Lands to the value of Six hundred pounds ꝥ ann. and upwards, which I hereby Leave to my Son, together with great Improvements of building and planting, as well of houses gardens, Orchards, as a large dearpark, all well walled, and of great advantage as well as Ornament. And I Do hereby appoint and it is my will, that Sir Ralph Gore of Bell-Isle in the County of Fermanagh Baronett, and Hugh Mountgomery of Derrygonelly in the said County of Fermanagh Esqr., Shall be my Executors for the Execution of this my will and every part thereof, in manner and form as therein is expressed. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seal this Sixteenth Day of May in the year of our Lord God One thousand Seven hundred and Sixteen 1716. Ja. Corry [*Seal*]. Signed Sealled Published and Declared in presence of us the Last will and Testament of the above named James Corry.

JAMES CRAWFORD.  
SAMUELL SMITH.  
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Colonel Corry died in 1718, on the 11th of July; in which year probate of his will was granted to John Corry. As he must have been of age on 26th August, 1662, when his father granted him the lease in Carrickmacmea, he must have been at the time of his death at least in his seventy-seventh year.

There is a portrait at Castlecoole which I believe to be that of James Corry. It has no name attached to it, and has been cut out of a larger picture, and made into an oval with a black background, and framed to match in point of size, a picture of a young man who I suppose to have been his grandson, and last male heir. These pictures have frames of George II's reign, when the grandson (as a grown man) lived and died, which match in pattern those of what are undoubtedly family portraits. There certainly was a picture of "Colonel Corry" in the old house of Castlecoole, and although his son and grandson were both colourels, he was

“the Colonel Corry” *par excellence*. This picture represents him as a stern determined looking man in the armour of his time. There is a basket-handled sword at Castlecoole, with the letters J. R. (Jacobus Rex) upon it.

None of his letters, if he ever wrote any, have been preserved. What is known of him is mainly either from the recitals in legal documents, from his commissions, or from the pages of unfriendly critics.

With the exception of the second Lord Belmore, who came into possession as a young man, he must have owned Castlecoole longer than any of his successors, assuming that his father died in or about 1681. My own tenure, however, including the time of my minority, is now not very far short of his.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### JOHN CORRY, 1718–1726.

John Corry's marriage with Sarah Leslie—Her own estate—Matty-mount and the Wells—John Corry elected M.P. for Enniskillen—Colonel of Militia—Articles for a race meeting—Receives another commission as Colonel in 1715—Elected M.P. for Fermanagh—Marriage of Rebecca Auchinlech—John Corry exchanges Kilsallagh and Derryharney in Magherstephana for Largy in Tirkennedy—Margaret Auchinlech's marriage—Lease of Killyreagh and Killybar to Mr. Crawford—His Estate Map—His Will—and Death.

JAMES CORRY was succeeded in his estates by his only son John, who has been frequently mentioned in the preceding chapter. Born in 1666, he must have been, I think, the youngest surviving child of his father's first marriage, with Sarah Anketill; and at the time that he succeeded to the estates was either fifty-two, or in his fifty-second year. In his youth he is stated to have served their Majesties King William and Queen Mary through the wars, both in Ireland and in Flanders. In 1701 he fulfilled the condition laid down in his grandfather's settlement of 1679, of marrying “a wife being his equivalent or equal in birth and fortune,” in the person of Miss Sarah Leslie (probably the eldest) co-heiress of William Leslie, of Prospect, near Ballymena, in the county of Antrim. I think it probable that she was related to the Rev. Dr. John Leslie,\* who was one of the trustees of the settlement, in which the expression occurs. Her father, who was descended from the house of Rothes, and her mother, had died before her marriage. She had inherited some property from her father. Her mother had devised to

\* Rector of Derryvullen 1662 to 1701.

her all her household goods, plate, and chattels by her will, which was proved 30th May, 1699, by her as sole executrix.

Mrs. Leslie left all moneys which should fall due or accrue in any manner or way to her, by the death of the Lady Marchioness of Antrim, together with all such ready money or debts as should be due at the time of her death, to her daughter Elizabeth, who was living at Castlecoole in 1721, and probably later, and was made an executrix of John Corry's will. Mrs. Leslie desired to be buried in the parish of Ballymoney, near her husband.

From Mr. Armar's catalogue I gather the following information about Miss Leslie's estate:—

In 1637, the earl of Antrim and his brother Alexander, executed a deed of Culnermoney, &c., to James Hamilton, and to James his son.

In 1660, James Hamilton of Cloughcor made a deed of sale to James Hamilton of Cloughmills, of Loughnehardvernith.

In 1674, James Hamilton of Cloughcor made a lease for a year, and a release to, and passed a fine in favour of, William Leslie, of Culnermoney, &c.

Mr. Armar notices a copy of James Hamilton, sen's., will and probate, and the following documents, viz. :—

A claim made by James Hamilton to his freehold, before Oliver's (Cromwell's) Commissioners, and a decree in his favour made in 1657.

A release, dated 1659, from John Hamilton, from any title he might have under the above will to said freehold estate

A bond from John to James Hamilton, jun., for £2,000, to make good the said release.

A release from John Hamilton for a legacy of £500 under the above will.

A claim made by Widow Moore to Kilmoile, and allowed her by Oliver's Commissioners in 1667.

A deed of sale from James Hamilton to James Ker, dated 1669, of Top, &c.

Mrs. Ker's administration to her husband, 1662.

A fine levied (in 1676), 28 Car. II., by the co-heirs of James Ker to William Leslie.

A lease and a release from James Ker to William Leslie, of Top, dated 1676.

Also a lease from the Earl of Antrim, of the baronies of Dunluce and Glenarm to William Leslie, to countersecure Haltridge's debt, being £1,050.

Miss Leslie's property also seems to have included the tithes of the island of Rathlin.

Of this marriage there appears to have been for several



years only one daughter, Martha. I infer this because Colonel Corry's settlement of 1709 only mentions her amongst the children of John Corry, by name. Sarah, the next daughter, was probably born in 1710. Leslie, the only son, was born in 1711, or possibly 1712. Mary was born in 1712; and Elizabeth some time previous to the date of her grandfather's will, in which she is mentioned in 1716.

Mr. and Mrs. Corry appear to have lived in the townland of Bonnybrooke or Killynan, during James Corry's life, in a house which no longer exists; and which must have been in full view of his (John's) brother-in-law James Auchinlech's house in Thomas Hill. He purchased the lease of this house from Lawrence Crawford (most likely the one of Carrowmacmea), who held it under his father James Corry. Not very far from the site of this house (which is now included in the Thomastown farm), and partly in Bonnybrook, but on the opposite side of the county road, and in Castlecoole demesne, is what is called a bottom, known as Mattymount, with a brooke running through it. I used to suppose that Mattymount was a corruption of some subdenomination, until I heard last year, or the year before, that there is a tradition amongst the labourers that it was so called because in old times there was a big stone near a pool, which Miss Martha (or Matty) Corry used as a mounting block to get on her horse. On the opposite of the brook, on the side of the townland of Carrowmacmea, were two spring wells, one called Tobernasool, the well of the eyes, to which pilgrimages used to be made. The other was called Toberpatrick. The latter has yielded to the obliterating influence of field drainage, but the site of Tobernasool is still traceable, by a strong spring, which is too much for the drains.

In that part of the field of Mattymount, which lies in the church townland of Ballylucas, there is on the ground a double ring, with one ring perfect, the other imperfect. This was I understand the site of a cockpit, which was frequented by the country people in the last century.

It appears from the Irish Commons Journals, that John Corry was returned to serve as a member for the borough of Enniskillen, in 1703, in place of Sir Michael Cole, and continued to serve at intervals, alternately with a member of the Cole family for some years. His name last appears in the list of members preceding the session of 1711, in place of Michael Cole, esq.

In 1705 his name, as before mentioned, is attached to the certificate of the losses by the fire of Enniskillen, together with those of Messrs. D. Rynd, Jason Hassard, and Allan Cathcart.

In 1708, Captain Jason Hassard was appointed to a company in his regiment of foot. This regiment may have been raised under the authority of the Commission of Array of 1707 before alluded to.

In 1710 or 1711, several of the gentlemen of Fermanagh and neighbouring counties agreed to certain articles for an annual Plate to be run for, which were as follows :—

“ At the \*Pufhway in the county of Fermanagh.

“ Articles for a Plate to be run for every second Wednesday in May, for seven years, to be continued afterwards as the subscribers shall think fitt, the first Plate to be run for the second Wednesday of May next, one thousand seven hundred and eleven.

“ 1st. Any horse, &c., may run for this plate that never won to the value of five pounds at once, provided, however, that the winning this plate do not exclude any horse, &c., from running for the same another year.

“ 2nd. Any horse that wins two heats and saves the distance a third heate, is to have the Plate.

“ 3rd. If three horses, &c., win each of them a heate, then they must run a course of two miles, and the horse, &c., that comes first is to carry the Plate.

“ 4th. No horse, &c., to have any share in this Plate, shall be distanced any one heate.

“ 5th. Every horse, &c., to run three heats, each heat of four miles, and to turn the posts as the Course shall (be) laid out.

“ 6th. Every horse, &c., of fourteen hands three inches high or upwards, to carry eleven stone, and every horse, &c., under that size, to carry only ten stone and a halfe.

“ 7th. No riders to jostle except the two foremost, and no foul play to be used.

“ 8th. Every rider to weigh going out and coming in, at the starting and ending posts, and to be allowed one pound for wasting, or to have no share in the stake.

“ 9th. Every horse, &c., to start between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, and to be allowed half an hour to rub after every heat.

“ 10th. Every subscriber to have liberty to enter a horse, &c., for this Plate, the horse, &c., to belong immediately to him, of which he is to make Oath if required, or to pay four Guneyes† Entrance.

“ 11th. Every person not being a subscriber that puts in a horse, &c., to pay four Guneyes Entrance money, which money shall be run for, as the subscribers that are present, at the running for the other Plate, or the majority of them shall appoint.

“ 12th. Every horse, &c., that runs for this Plate to be entered and shewed upon the Course that day fortnight before they run, or pay six Guneyes the same day before starting at the starting Post, which six Guneyes are to go with the Entrance Money towards the second Plate aforesaid.

\* This word is difficult to decipher in the original.

† Sic.

" 13th. Any three or more of the subscribers to be present at the time of entering and shewing.

" 14th. Judges to be appointed by the subscribers before starting, to whom all disputes that may arise shall be left to decide.

" 15th. The charges for preparing the course and furnishing Posts, &c., to be allowed out of the subscriptions for the first year.

" 16th. Sir Gustavus Hume\* is desired to collect the subscriptions for the first year, and to see the Course, Posts, &c., prepared to the best advantage.

" 17th. Immediately after the plate is run for the subscribers then present or the majority of them, shall appoint some one subscriber to be a collector and manager for the ensuing year, and so in the same manner Collectors and Managers are to be appointed for the remainder of the seven years.

" 18th. Every Collector is appointed to call in the subscriptions for his year, or to make a demand of each subscriber, either by letter or otherwise, before the first of January, or to shew sufficient cause for his not doing so, or else to be accountable for the money, that so a plate may be bespoke in time according to the subscriptions.

" 19th. Every Collector to bespeak the Plate for his year, and to pay for it before running.

" 20th. If it shall happen that any subscriber who shall be appointed collector and manager shall be engaged any where at a distance so that he cannot attend, in that case he may appoint any other of the subscribers, who shall consent to act, in his stead.

" 21st. That no subscriber or other person shall put in more than one horse, &c., or to have no share in the Plate.

" Wee whose names are hereunder written do hereby promise and engage for seven years to pay a Guneye yearly to such Collector as shall be appointed by virtue of the above articles.

" Signed,

" RALPH GORE.	JOHN COLE.
GUST. HUME.	JOHN SMYTH.
Jo : CORRY.	[A name nearly illegible.]
MER : ARCHDALL.	JAMES JOHNSTON.
GUY CARLETON.	HENRY CALDWELL.
HUGH WILLOUGHBY.	WALTER JOHNSTON.
HEN : GREEN.	HENRY MERVYN.
HENRY BROOKE.	AUDLEY MERVYN.
ROBERT SANDERSON.	WM. ANCKTILL.
[A name undecipherable.]	WILL. HAMILTON.
JOHN CRACHTON.	FRANCIS JOHNSTON."
ARTHUR ST. GEORGE.	
WM. GRATAN.	

This document looks as if it had contained more signatures which have been cut off. The autographs are nearly all written in pale ink, and two or three are not easy to

\* Ancestor of the Marquis of Ely, who now represents his family in the county.

decipher; one is nearly rubbed out altogether. The document is interesting as showing who were the principal resident gentry of the day in the neighbourhood. The Messrs. Mervyn belonged to the county Tyrone; Mr. Ancktill to Monaghan; Mr. Sanderson, I suppose, to the county of Cavan. Castle Saunderson is in Cavan, on the borders of Fermanagh.

I am not certain where this racecourse was. There was a racecourse at Enniskillen formerly, about where the Derry Railway, and the Omagh-road below it, now run. The lake, which I believe the present generation of Enniskilleners calls the Mill Lough, was formerly called the Racecourse Lough, and the course, the site of which is marked on the Ordnance Map of 1834, was in use up to the early part of this century.

The heats to be run, being each four Irish miles, would be equal to upwards of five and a half English miles each; so that the horses, which would appear to have been low in height, must, in any case, have run to win, no less than sixteen and a half miles; and, in case of three different horses winning each heat, nearly two and one-third mile must be added, making well on to nineteen miles. The Fermanagh horses were celebrated long after this for their endurance as hunters. Now comparatively few good horses are bred in the county.

In 1715 John Corry received a commission as colonel of a regiment of foot, raised or to be raised for His Majesty's service in the militia of the county of Fermanagh, and to be captain of a company in the said regiment. This is dated the 17th September, 1715, and signed by the Lords Justices, Will: Dublin,\* Jo: Tuam,† Kildare.

Nothing more is heard of him until his father's death in 1718, when he succeeded at Castlecoole. I observe that the coat of arms on the seals of James and John Corry differed somewhat from that now used by my family in consisting only of a saltire gules, omitting the rose ppr.

John Corry also succeeded his father in the representation of the county.

The certificate of his return, of which I have the original, runs thus:—

“Hac Indentur Fact in pleno Com Fermanagh Tent apud Eniskellen in Com p<sup>d</sup>ict vicessimo primo die July anno quarto‡

\* William King, a native of Antrim, having been Dean of St. Patrick's, became Bishop of Derry in 1691, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1703. He died in 1729.

† John Vesey, a native of Coleraine, having been Dean of Cork, became Bishop of Limerick in 1672, and was Archbishop of Tuam from 1679 to 1716.

‡ In the MS. the abbreviation here rendered “quarto” looks like “rni.”



Dom nostr Georg Dei gratia mag Brittan Franc Hiber Regio Fidei defensor &c., inter Robert Hassard ar Vic Com p<sup>d</sup>ict ex una parte et Guliet Balfour ar, Alexander Montgomery ar, Gualp Johnston ar, Hugh Willoughby ar, Joanem Creighton ar, Jason Hassard ar, . . . e multab. pton Com p<sup>d</sup>ict et Elector au milit ad Parliament in breve huic Indentur Consub Specificat ex altera parte qui ut major pars \*. Com p<sup>d</sup>icit tunc ibidem existen, Jurat and examinat secundi vim formam et effectum diversor statut inde edit and provis elegerunt Joanem Corry ar mil infra Com p<sup>d</sup>ict Commerant Gladio Cinct (Loco Jacobi Corry ar defunct) Milit habil et majis Idon et diseret dantes et concedentes p<sup>d</sup>ict milit plenam et sufficien potestat pro se et toto com p<sup>d</sup>ict ad faciend et consentiend hijs qua ad Parliament in dict brevi content de Com Concil rm dict Dom. regis nunc Hibernia contigerit ordinar suff negotijs in dict brevi specificatis. In cujus rei Testimonium uni part hujus Indentur penes dict Dom Regem remanem partes p<sup>d</sup>ict sigilla sua apposuerunt, alteri vero part ejus de Identur p<sup>d</sup>ict vic sigillum suum apposuit Dat die anno Loco supra dict.

Signed

ROBERT HASSARD AR. Vic. L.S.

After the death of his father (whom he did not survive very long) there are a few memorials of him. John Corry seems to have gone on with the improvements at Castlecoole, as evidenced by certain pen and ink maps of portions of the property, the oldest of which, those of Bonnybrooke and the deerpark, are dated 1718; and are the oldest maps I have. The map of Bonnybrooke, shows the old road to Toppid Mountain, parts of which are still "on the county"; and which was the road along, and over the tremendous hills of which, the judges and the bar travelled circuit. That of the deerpark shows a farm outside the wall, parts of which are still in the hands of a tenant bearing the same name of Wilson.

In 1719 Rebecca Auchinlech, Colonel John Corry's eldest niece, was married to Andrew, son of Edward Leonard, of Drumbrocas, gentleman. An indenture of settlement was made between Edward Leonard of the first part; Andrew Leonard of the second; James Auchinlech and his daughter Rebecca of the third part; and John Corry, of Castlecoole, and Oliver Ancketill, of Ancketill Grove, of the fourth part; whereby Edward Leonard conveyed to John Corry and Oliver Ancketill in trust, the lands of Drumbrocas, Lisnagool, Drumgoon, Carrigocassie, Corrigohenan, and all appertaining to them, in the barony of Magherastephana, county of Fermanagh. The trustees paid to Edward Leonard £200, out of the £300 left to Rebecca for her

\* Word indistinct—looks like "Johns."

marriage portion by her grandfather, James Corry. Edward Leonard retained a life interest in Drumbrocas and the two next mentioned lands subject to a rent\* as regarded Drumbrocas; and after his death his wife Roda was to have a yearly rentcharge of £15 out of them. The two other townlands seem to have been settled on Andrew Leonard for life from after the marriage. Andrew Leonard was to have a rentcharge of £12 out of Drumbrocas, and Rebecca was to have a jointure, if she survived him and had male issue, of £21 a year; or £30 a year if there was no male issue. The remainder in the lands, was to sons of Andrew successively. If there should be no issue male of the marriage, a term of forty-one years was created to raise a portion of £500 for a daughter or daughters, if any. If there were to be a son, and one or more daughters or younger children, there was to be raised a sum of £200 for the latter's fortunes. After the marriage the remaining hundred pounds of Rebecca's fortune was to be paid to her husband.

The settlement is dated the 20th of August, 1719, and witnessed by Robert King, Natt Irvin, and Robert Hassard. Oliver Ancketill signed on the 11th of September in presence of Natt Irvin and John McDowell. Edward Leonard acknowledges the receipt of £200 on the 23rd October; the witnesses are Andrew Leonard and Natt Irvin, whilst Andrew Leonard does not acknowledge his one hundred pounds until 8th May, 1721; the witnesses being Margeston Armar and Natt Irvine. He was then married, for he speaks of Rebecca as his wife. This legacy was in addition to the £300 which she had under her grandfather's settlement of 1709.

I have a memorandum in a scrawling handwriting (scored across) which I transcribe as showing the prices of the day—

“September 16th 1719

Pd ye †Janans (?)	0	1	10
To labours working att heay	0	6	7
30 Labours att Turf	0	5	2
for 3 penny weals 5 hundert	0	1	1
moeaing ye medow		2	6
Lent te Madam Grattan		11	6
a quarter of mutton		1	3
a pound of Resons		0	6
28 Romp & Sirlin of Beef		3	3
a quarter of mutton		1	3
a Romp & Sirlin of Beef		2	10
half a barell of weat		6	0”

\* Rentcharge.

† Indistinct word.

In 1720, Col. Corry made an exchange with Sir Ralph Gore, of two of the townlands which his father had purchased, viz.: Kilsallagh and Derryharne, in Magherastepana, for Largy, a large rough townland in Tirkennedy, between Garvary and Ballyreagh, in the manor of Coole, and Glasdrummond, lying between Ballyreagh and Toppid Mountain. This had the effect of consolidating that part of the estate, and at the same time considerably increasing its acreage, whilst Derryharney, and probably Kilsallagh, lay in to Sir Ralph Gore's property, being very close to his seat at Belleisle. This was done by a lease for a year at a peppercorn rent, dated 19th September, and a deed of exchange dated the next day made by virtue of the statute for transferring uses into possession. This deed is the first, connected with the Fermanagh property which I have come upon, which has a memorandum of a memorial having been registered, entered in the Register Office in the city of Dublin, the 3rd day of May, 1721, at 12 o'clock at noon (in Lib. 81, page 73, et Num 18235); the execution was duly proved, and the registrar's fees were 1s. 6d. B. Parry was the registrar. The witnesses to the deed were William Gore, Charles Grattan, and Robert Hassard. Sir Ralph is described as the Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, Baronet, Chancellor of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Councill. Largee and Glasdrummond are estimated at four tates of land.

In 1721, Margaret Auchinlech was married. The deed of settlement recites that Patrick Eney of Cullohill, county Fermanagh, and his son Thomas did covenant and agree with John Corry and James Auchinlech, their heirs, executors, and administrators, "that he the said Thomas Eney shall and will, on or before the said fourth day of July instant, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of Ireland, as by law established, marry and take to wife the said Margaret Auchinlech if she thereunto shall consent, and the laws of the Holy Church will permit. James Auchinlech and his daughter on the other hand agree that she shall take on or before 4th July, Thomas Eney to husband if, &c., &c."

In consideration of this intended marriage, Margaret's marriage portion of £400 left by her grandfather's will (and which was in addition to her £600 under the settlement of 1709), was paid to trustees, Richard Hassard of Swanlingbarr,\* county Cavan, and James Crawford, of Enniskillen. Eney

\* Swanlingbarr, said to have derived its name from three Englishmen named Swan, Ling, and Barr, was a sort of spa, a good deal frequented by the local gentry in the last century.

was also to pay £400, and the whole was to accumulate at interest during their joint lives; and after his death, she was to receive in lieu of all claim for dower, £40 a year, if there was no issue of the marriage, and £32 if there was. After both their deaths, the money to be devisable amongst children if more than one.

On the 4th July, Thomas Enery acknowledged having received from his father £300 which was (properly) payable to him after his father's death. The witnesses were Margetson Armar and John Enery. On the same day Thomas and Margaret Enery alias Auchinlech acknowledged the receipt of her £400, "left her by Coll. James Corry, deceased, and in full of all debts, accompts and demands whatsoever, due by him the said Coll. John Corry, to her the said Margaret." Margaret signed herself as "Enery" in a good bold hand; the witnesses being Margetson Armar and Ancketill Moutray.

As this is the last occasion I shall have to mention the Auchinlech family for many years, I may add that I have no deeds of marriage settlement for the younger sisters, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth. Mr. Armar, however, includes in his list a "Receipt from Mr. Scott for his wife's portion," and "Do. from Mr. Noble for do." This I take it refers to two of these young ladies, who had £200 each left to them by their grandfather, besides £200 under the settlement of 1709. His wife (Mrs. Armar) left in her will many years afterwards, legacies to some Auchinlechs who had been her husband's wards, I believe, (on the authority of a member of the family in the present day): and following them £40 to "Sarah Scott," £50 to Elizabeth Jones, and £50 to Miss E. Jones; Mary possibly was Mrs. Noble. Mr. Auchinlech had a lease of Mullaghthomas in 1726, and in 1733 he acquired a lease also of Killyrea and Killybar. This comprised part of the land now held by and included in the demesne of his descendant Mr. Dane.

I have a counterpart of the lease of Killyreagh and Killybarr, then in the possession of Edward How, granted by John Corry in 1722 (6 July), to James Crawford, merchant, Enniskillen, for the lives of Ralph Crawford, aged about eleven, Henry, aged about nine, and Laurence, all sons of William Crawford, Esq., of Snowhill; at £10 a year. He was not to waste the plantations and timber trees on the premises, but might cut the sally hedges, and was to preserve the ditches till the sallies were well grown. It was agreed that if John Corry died, and his son, Master Leslie Corry should arrive at age, and that Mrs. Sarah Corry then wished



to live in Bonnybrooke, Killyreagh was to be surrendered to her for so long as she should live and should also occupy it. If she died, or had no occasion to occupy it during the continuance of any of the lives, it was to revert to James Crawford or his heirs. The timber and royalties were reserved, and the tenants were to grind at the manor mill, and the inhabitants to do suit and service at the courts leet and courts baron, and pay the scheneschal such leet money as was customarily paid in them. It was also agreed that if "Edward Darling's lease of Bonnybrooke, bearing equal date with these presents shall by the insolvency of the said Darling, his heirs and assigns, revert into the possession of the said John Corry, his heirs and assigns, that then and in that case the said James Crawford, &c., shall surrender the said premises to the said John Corry, &c., when by him or them demanded." I presume that Mr. Crawford assigned the lease to Mr. Auchinlech. On the back of it Mr. Armar has endorsed, "Laurence died in ye year . . . Henry died in ye year 1742."

In 1723 Colonel Corry had an estate map made, which, except the pen and ink maps before alluded to, is the oldest map in my possession (exclusive of the plantation maps of 1609, of which I have copies). It is called "An exact map of Manor Coole, made for the Hon. Coll. John Corry, by Wm. Starratt, Philomoth, 1723." This is not quite a correct title, inasmuch as in addition to the manor proper, it includes Largy, Glasdrumman, Toppid mountain, and neighbouring lands, excluding the Clabby estate. The Loughside estate is also shown on it, but not in its right position. It is made to a scale, and is tolerably accurate; and is useful for correcting other maps. Ballyreagh is divided into Near and Far Ballyreagh. Kedagh is divided into Kedagh, Rosyvullan, and Coneyberry. Drumrainy has disappeared in Agharainy, and the name Ballydrumbocas has also disappeared. Some one has marked in the mansion house with a pen; and the site of Mr. Corry's house in Carrowmacnea, is also shown. The fields in the church land of Killenure, which adjoined the demesne, and were probably included in it, are marked. The double ditches of these fields have, generally speaking, been levelled, but (nearly) every one marked on the map can now be traced on the ground; and the rings of old ash trees which were originally hedge-row timber in these fences, and have been cut down of late years, are generally of such a number as to corroborate this date.

Behind the stables, &c., some scattered trees are shown,

but nothing to call a wood; the place at this time must have been very bare.

The last memorial of John Corry, prior to his death, is the following receipt:—

“October ye 31, 1726, I have received from John Corry Esq., the sum of eleaven pound twelve shill : and sixpence, in full of all demands for slating his house, as witness our hands.

Being present,	ROBT. GRIEVES,
NEALE CAVANAGH.	his marke DANIEL E. GRIBES.”

Endorsed, “Robert Gribes Discharge for slating Castle Coole house.”

From the inscription on a mourning ring it appears that John Corry died on the 11th November, 1726, aged sixty. His will, (a very verbose document), is to the following effect. It is dated the 27th October, 1721, and says that he is at present in indifferent good health of body, and of sound and perfect memory, &c. He resigns and gives and bequeathes his soul into the hands of his Creator, hoping for pardon of his sins through the merits of his Redeemer, and for a joyful resurrection at the Last Day; and his body to be decently interred with his ancestors, in the parish church of Derryvullen, in the county Fermanagh, at the discretion of his executors,

He then recites his marriage settlement of the 7th February 1701, whereby the manor of Coole, containing forty-one tates of land, two tenements in Enniskillen, two parks near the town, the manor of Clabby, containing thirty-one tates, also lands, tenements, and parks in the county of, and in or near the town of Monaghan, and also the termons and church lands of Killenure, Gortgonnell, Drumdreeny, Derryvore, Derrybeg, Drommard, Towlet (Tamlaght), Ballytarsons, Brackagh, Mullyniskea, Cavanecross, Cavan-carragh, and Cultiaghs, being twenty-seven tates situate in the barony of Tirkennedy, were granted to Stephen Ludlow, and William Conolly, esqrs., in trust. He confirms this settlement, and recites that he is the right heir of his father, to whom the lands had been limited. He says also that he is seized in fee of several lands, &c., from his father, in the counties of Longford, Fermanagh, and the county of the city of Dublin, and the suburbs of Dublin and elsewhere, which were purchased by his father; and that he has also the reversion and remainder in fee of all the lands mentioned in the settlement. He devises them to Sir Ralph Gore, of Belleisle, bart., Samuel Madden, of Manor Waterhouse,

esq., and Elizabeth Leslie, of Castlecoole, spinster, in trust; and he constitutes his wife Sarah Corry, with them as his executors, and guardians of his only son Leslie Corry, and of his daughters Martha, Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth, until they come of age, or die before attaining full age, in the desire that they will take care of their estate and education; but his dear wife is not to meddle with the rents of the premises belonging to his son under the settlement; and as regards his leases for years, and other goods and chattels and personal property, he devises them to his executors in trust to sell them for so much as can be got, and thereout to pay his funeral expenses and debts. If they do not suffice, any balance is to be paid out of the rents of the land.

Also whereas his wife is entitled under the settlement, to £200 a year jointure, and also to her own paternal estate; nevertheless of his great love and affection for her he leaves for her use for life, all his plate and furniture, and after her death, he leaves them to his son Leslie if living, or to his heirs male and female, if dead; and failing them, he leaves them to Martha or her heirs; and failing such, similarly in succession to Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth.

He appoints that his wife may enjoy for her own use the house of Castlecoole, and the two tates of Kedagh, the two tates of Coneyberries, and the church lands now held and enjoyed therewith. [This would probably mean so much of Killenure Hill, &c., and Knocknacrina as was inside the old demesne fence, the Flax Field, Longhill, &c., and Gortgonnell Hill], until Leslie comes of age. She is to keep in repair the house, out-houses, gardens, and improvements. From after his son comes of age, or if he should die before that, he leaves her the lease for lives of the dwellinghouse, out-houses, and gardens in the lands of Killynan, otherwise Bonnybrook, and the land and farm thereunto belonging, for her life, in case the lease which he purchased from Laurence Crawford should last so long. His dear wife was to pay the rent and keep the house, gardens, and improvements in order. After Mrs. Corry's death, he devises the remainder of the lease to Leslie Corry. He leaves to his wife his coach and six coach horses, with all things thereto belonging, twelve of his best cows which she shall choose, and all her rings, jewels, linen, woollen wearing apparel, and paraphernalia, personally worn or used by her. If her son charges her or the guardians, any rent for the use of Castlecoole, or the demesne during his minority then he wills that out of the rents of the lands devised to the trustees, they shall raise so much money as will pay the said rent and costs, and pay it to his wife or to the guardians as the case may be.

He recites that he can, under his marriage settlement, raise £1,500 for younger children, and £500 more for any purpose he pleases; and also that his father had left £1,000 to Martha, £800 to Sarah, and £500 each to Mary and Elizabeth. He appoints, with 6 per cent. interest, £500 to Martha under the marriage settlement, and £500 out of the lands left to the trustees; which will give her £2,000 in all, on coming of age or prior marriage, if she marries with the consent and approval of the major part of her guardians. But in case she were to prove disobedient, he leaves the £1,000 to such of his daughters as shall be obedient; and in that contingency he leaves to Martha the sum of £5. He also leaves her £60 a year for her maintenance and education until her portion shall be paid, to be paid half-yearly. Under similar conditions he leaves Sarah £500 (which would make her entire fortune £1,300), or £5 if she should be disobedient in the matter of marriage. Also £30 a year till she is sixteen, and £50 a year after that, until her portion is payable. In like manner he appoints Mary £500 (which would make her entire fortune £1,000), or £5 if disobedient, and she is to have £30 a year until she is sixteen, and £40 a year until her portion is payable. To Elizabeth he similarly leaves £500 (making her entire fortune £1,000), or £5 if disobedient. She is to have £20 until twelve, until sixteen £30, and after that, until her portion is payable, £40. If any one of his daughters dies without receiving her portion, or one of them succeeds to the estate, then her portion is to be divided amongst her sisters, as are the legacies left to them by his father if still unpaid.

As regards his son Leslie's education, about which he says that he is very anxious, he is not to be permitted to travel during his minority, but is to be soberly and virtuously educated within Great Britain or Ireland, as to his guardians shall seem most convenient, fit, and suitable to his temper and disposition. For his education and maintenance, he is to be allowed £60 a year until he is fifteen, £80 from then until eighteen, and £150 from thence until twenty-one.

The trustees and executors may appoint and pay an agent; as it cannot be expected that they will transact the affairs of his family, without some person employed under them. He leaves £30 to Charles Corry and £10 to William Corry (probably his cousins) to be raised out of the lands left to the trustees, and paid to them when out of their apprenticeships. He leaves £10 to the poor of Derryvullen; £10 to the poor of Enniskillen; and £20 each to his executors to buy them rings and mourning; these sums to be raised out of the rents. His executors are to distribute the money to the



poor. Any balance of his personal property is to help the above legacies charged on lands. The lands, after the legacies are discharged are to be held for the use of Leslie Corry during his life, with remainder first to his sons and then to his daughters in order; in default of such to the use of his own daughters and their heirs similarly in order. Failing them to his nephew John Moutray, of Aghamoyle, county Tyrone, for life similarly; failing whom to his nephew Ancketell Moutray, &c. Failing them, to James Auchinlech the eldest and only son of his brother-in-law, and his heirs; failing all of whom, to his own right heirs. The above persons, if in possession, to have power to make leases for a period not exceeding forty-one years, and one, two, or three lives, in possession and not in reversion, for the best rent that can be obtained, and without taking any fine. All the above persons are to take the name of Corry if they succeed to the property. If anyone does not take the name, then he or she is to lose all benefit, which is to go to the next in succession. This is signed in presence of Charles Grattan, Francis Cashell, and William Barry. There are two codicils to the will. The first is dated 25th November, 1725, and recites that John Corry and Sarah his wife, and Sir Henry Echlin, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Leslie, Dean of Dromore, the surviving trustees of the settlement of William Leslie, of Prospect, county Antrim, had sold for £400 to the Right Honorable Marmaduke Coghill, of the city of Dublin, D.C.L., all the tithes great and small of the Island of Raghlin, in the diocese of Connor, to which Mrs. Corry would have been entitled after his decease for her life. He therefore leaves her in lieu of the annual value thereof, £20 a year for life charged on Drommach and Mullyniscar, in the barony of Magherastephana. Witnessed by William Pole, Robert Irvine, and Thomas Cook, notary public.

In the second codicil, dated 9th Nov., 1726, John Corry says that he is weak of body but of sound mind, and has considered the circumstances of some of his younger children. He appoints his nephew Margetson Armar, who has attained the age of a man since he published his will, and of whom, he says, "I as executor and guardian took care since the death of his father," to be joint trustee with Sir Ralph Gore and Elizabeth Leslie, in the room of the now Rev. Mr. Madden; and to be joint executor of his will and guardian of his children. He annuls the legacy of £20 to Mr. Madden and gives it to Mr. Armar instead. He then gives power to the executors to raise £1,200 out of the lands in Longford and Fermanagh purchased by his father, and devises £200 out of that sum to his daughter Sarah, and £500 each to

Mary and Elizabeth, thus making up their fortunes to £1,500 each, on the same terms as in the original will. Finally he leaves £100 to his wife to be paid to her within two months of his death. This codicil is witnessed by William Leslie, Thomas Higginbotham, and Robert Irvine. Two days afterwards he died, as shown by the date on the mourning ring before mentioned, which was probably Mr. Armar's. Probate seems to have been granted on the 26th July, 1727, to his wife, Margetson Armar and Elizabeth Leslie. Signed by Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, Com.

There are three pictures of John Corry at Castlecoole; two (nearly duplicates) in armour, taken in early middle life apparently. The other is in a sort of flowing civilian dress, taken when he had grown stouter. He wore a full bottomed wig, and had rather a *retroussé* nose. He was succeeded in the representation of the county after the general election by Henry Brooke, esq.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### LESLIE CORRY, 1726-41.

Leslie's account with Margetson Armar—Lines on Castlecoole—Family deeds—Marriages of Mary with Margetson Armar—and of Martha with Edmond Leslie—Leslie's will—and early death—A letter to his mother—Edmond and Martha Leslie assume the name of Corry—Their child's death in 1743—Martha dies in 1759—and Edmond in 1764 or 1765—The Newtownlimavaddy Election in 1765—A Longford Rent Roll.

WHEN John Corry died, his son Leslie must have been about fifteen years of age. The active management of the property was undertaken by his cousin and guardian Mr. Armar, who was himself about twenty-five. No better or more methodical person could have been selected. One of his earlier acts appears to have been the compilation and classification, of the family deeds in the catalogue to which I have so often referred, and without which it would have been by no means easy, to make a continuous narrative of the early history of the estates. This is endorsed "A catalogue of the Deeds and Papers relating to the several estates, and to the family of Castlecoole, perused by me in Sep., 1727," and to this he made additions from time to time down to 1751, with occasional notes as to how certain papers were disposed of. Leslie Corry came of age in 1732 or 1733, according as he was born in 1711 or 1712. After this event had taken place an account for the minority was settled between him and Mr. Armar, which is of considerable interest and which I subjoin:—



October the fifteenth, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, the above account wherein the Debtor side is ten thousand five hundred and sixty-two pounds, fifteen shillings and two pence, and the credit side Nine thousand two hundred and fifty-three pounds eighteen shillings and three farthings, and the Ballance one thousand three hundred and eight pounds seventeen shillings and one penny farthing, was this day with proper vouchers, stated and allowed by and between Leslie Corry and Margn. Armar both of Castle Coole, Esqrs., and the vouchers delivered up to the said Leslie Corry, to whom the above ballance is still due. And I the said Leslie Corry do for me, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators for ever, acquit and discharge the said Margetson Armar, as Executor to my Father, and Guardian to my Person and Estate, and all the other Executors and Guardians named in my Father's will, of all and all manner of claims and demands whatsoever, and of the above account and charge except the said Ballance. In Witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto put their hands and seals ye day and year above written.

Signed and Sealed in ye Presence of us,

JO : MOUTRAY.

GALBRAITH LOWRY.

WILL. LESLIE.

Signed,           MARGN. ARMAR, L.S.  
                          LESLIE CORRY, L.S.

The above is (except the signatures), in Mr. Armar's handwriting: a large oldfashioned hand. What follows is in Leslie Corry's, and is in a very good clerk-like hand.

"In the above account Mr. Armar has made no charge for any expences and trouble, he has been at, in receiving my Rents, and managing my affairs; nor for keeping horses and servants for me at Castle Coole, or shoing those horses; or Post Letters; or for myself whilst in ye country, since I entred ye College; which I here acknowledge with Gratitude and Esteem, as he has thereby answered ye great Confidence my Father reposed in his Friendship.

"LESLIE CORRY."

"Lesly" Corry entered Trinity College, Dublin, October 11, 1728, and graduated B.A. in 1732. I am not certain as to what was the Antrim lease mentioned in the above account.

In 1733 Leslie Corry's second sister Sarah married Mr. Galbraith Lowry of Aghenis, as has been before mentioned. Their settlement is dated 26th July, 1733.

It would appear that Mr. Armar continued to manage Mr. Corry's affairs and probably to reside at Castlecoole. There is but little on record of Leslie Corry's ownership apart from Mr. Armar's management and I reserve that



management for a later chapter. I subjoin a poem which has been preserved, written probably by a friend of the family at Castlecoole.

LINES ON CASTLECOOLE BY THE REV. W. THOMPSON.

SIR,

Through dirty road and dreary air,  
 I sallied forth to pious care ;  
 Duty discharged, I ventured on,  
 With tristfull Heart, like wretch undone.  
 Anon, I spied thy glitt'ring Dome,—  
 O, now, quoth I, I'm just at home.  
 My Heart exults, my Spirits flow,  
 Ay, yonder's smoak—there Fire below ;  
 And if the People ever eat,  
 Where there is Fire, there may be meat.  
 At Length arrived, I slowly light,  
 Fearing lest things should not be right,  
 When straight Dame Kirk, with smiling look,  
 Seem'd to accost me e'er she spoke—  
 You're welcome, Sir, pray walk up here ;  
 The Day is bad, you're cold, I fear ;  
 That coat too—sure it must be wet,  
 I'll have it at the Fire set.  
 Here's a warm bed, and good dry sheets :  
 I'll lay you in a wilderness of sweets ;  
 The Seasons all around you glow,  
 And Flora's beauties ever blow ;  
 Of every Hue, through all the year,  
 They shed their mingled Fragrance here.  
 Sir, have you din'd ?—or can you eat ?  
 I chuckl'd much to hear of meat ;  
 For three long nights and days I fed  
 On six stale Eggs, and oaten Bread,  
 Wretched Repast ; but is there ought  
 In this fine villa to be bought ?  
 Bought, Sir ? I've pullets plump and fat,  
 What thinks your Reverence of that ?  
 But are they tender ? No, Sir, no,  
 My master never likes them so,  
 And he, I believe you will allow,  
 Knows what is very good. Well ! how  
 Shall I get Drink ? Why, Sir, I've ale,  
 Not over hopt, nor over stale,  
 A middling Drink. They hunted here—  
 I in a Hurry brewed small Beer.  
 But when you pass this way again  
 I've liquor of a better strain.  
 'Tis yet too young, but will be good,  
 If ever malt I understood.

His Pan's too heavy. When in town  
 I ordered George to send it down ;  
 The Boy mistook—I fretted sore,—  
 My gentle master said no more  
 Than all was well. I ne'er did find  
 In all my life so sweet a mind—  
 A mind which anything can please ;  
 Such is his Goodness, such his ease !  
 But, good Dame Kirk, enough of that ;  
 Where is this fowl that is so fat ?  
 You need not cook it over nice.  
 Sir, you shall have it in a trice.  
 The Pullet came. I fell to work  
 As if it had been powdered pork.  
 A Hen, so tough it would not down,—  
 'Twas not the woman's fault I own.  
 I tried to Drink, it would not doe ;  
 I looked but simple, and she too.  
 This Fowl's so tough t'would string a Fiddle ;  
 And what is worse, your Drink is bad ;  
 I believe it was from Johnston's had.  
 Blest Castlecoole, where pleasures reign  
 Beyond what Bard could ever feign ;  
 Long may plenty fill thy Board !  
 Be long with wines thy Cellars stored !  
 And, O ye Gods, with guardian care  
 Plant all your angels round the Fair.  
 But, pray, Dame Kirk. Sir, I have wine.  
 The words had charm. O, then I dine.  
 I drank a glass, and tried again ;  
 The Pullet tender grew amain.  
 I called for Beer—t'was special good.  
 Madam, tough Hen's delicious Food !

. . . . .  
 . . . . .

CÆTERA DESIDERANTUR.

. . . . .

Blessingbourne, 10th, 24, 1735.

On the 9th and 10th February, 1735-6, Leslie Corry executed a lease for a year, and a release, previous to suffering a fine and recovery of the manors of Castlecoole and Clabby, and also the townlands of Mullyknock, Tyraltan and others in that neighbourhood, in the barony of Tirkennedy, together with the two tenements in Enniskillen, lately in possession of Robert Pickhen, Widow Stevens, and John Norris, and the parks lately in possession of John Beard ; also the lands in county Monaghan, of Laragh, with the corn mill, Cornecary, part of Tullynamabren, Aghnaseragh, part of

Semigar, one tenement in the town of Monaghan, formerly in possession of Dr. Loughrane, and two parks, formerly in possession of Philip MacArdell. The release (for the consideration of the sum of ten shillings) was to Alexander Nesbitt for the term of his natural life, "to the intent and purpose nevertheless that he, the said Alexander Nesbitt, by virtue of these presents, and of the said Act of Parliament, may be good and perfect tenant of the freehold, of all and singular the premises, so as a good and perfect common recovery may be had and suffered of and in the said premises, upon a writ of entry for deseizin in le post to be brought by Hamilton Trotter or some other person, to be for that purpose named against the said Alexander Nesbitt," &c., &c. The memorial to this deed does not appear to have been ever registered. The denominations of the Fermanagh lands do not seem to vary from those in John Corry's time. The exemplification at the common recovery for the Fermanagh estate is dated 29th February, 1737; that for Monaghan is missing.

In 1736 Leslie Corry's third sister, Mary, married Margetson Armar, her cousin and former guardian; and in 1738 Martha, the eldest sister, married Edmond Leslie, esq., of the city of Dublin. Leslie Corry gave a bond for Martha's fortune of £2,000, bearing interest at six per cent., for which judgment was obtained in Trinity term, 1739. The trustees were Arthur Hill, of Bellvoir, county Down, and Margetson Armar.

On the 10th December, 1739, Leslie Corry granted a lease for ever for £4 10s. a year to John Murray of part of Mullagh Monaghan. This must have been the park or parks near the town of Monaghan. This head-rent is the only vestige of the Monaghan estates in my possession, and is paid as for "Swan Park" by Dacre Hamilton, esq., of Cornecassa. It is, I believe, partly built over.

On the 11th April, 1740, the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Lieutenant, signed a commission appointing Leslie Corry to be Colonel of a regiment of foot, and captain of a company in the said regiment, in the room of John Corry, esq., deceased, in the militia of the county of Fermanagh: and on the 17th May following the Lords Justices, Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor, and Henry Boyle (the Speaker), appointed him to be one of the Deputy Governors of the County Fermanagh.

His health, however, appears to have given way shortly after this; for, on the 13th February following, 1740-1, he made his will, in which he says that he is "sick and weak of body, but of sound and disposing memory and judgment." He bequeathed to Margetson Armar, of Castle Coole, and his heirs and assigns for ever, the towns and

lands, &c., of Agharenagh (omitting to mention Drumrenagh), the Deer Park, Killihily (Killyvilly), North Carrick M'Mea, South Carrick M'Mea, Comburis (Coneyburrows), Rosswoland, Keadagh, Mulh MacThomas, Bonny Brooke (omitting to mention Killynan), Tullyharn, Glasmullagh, Drumcrow, Killy Rea, Kilhnamaddy, Killygrane, Kilsalagh, Garvary, Lesson, Largey, Near Ballyreagh, and Far Ballyreagh, Innisleague, Topped Mountain (omitting its name of Mullaghknock), Tyraltou, Drumderg, Tullynephin, Modena, Drumcor, Corafat, Legihellet, Camgart, Lurgan clabby, Ramalin, Brackagh, Morfullaght, Mullagh-silligagh, Clentillon, all in the county Fermanagh; also the towns and lands following in the county of Antrim, viz., Syconbeg, Sycon Irish, Upper Kilmoyle, Lower Kilmoyle, Ballywatics, Ardemulphin, Artegoran, Taghy and Taghyfad, Ballinginmore, Ballyginbegg, Coolerashakin, and Coollrin. He left to Galbraith Lowry, of Aghenis, and his heirs and assigns for ever, the following lands in the county of Monaghan, viz., the lands of Laragh, Cornearrow and the Mill, Aghaseragh, a tenement in the town held by Mr. Ellis, and a park held by Colonel Murray. He left to his dear mother £500; to his sister Elizabeth £1,500; to Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Hugh Montgomery, of Derrygonnelly, £200 (she was sister to Mr. Armar); to the Rev. Thomas Higginbotham £50; to Mrs. Tate £10; and to Mrs. Penelope Leslie £20. He left his plate to be equally divided between Mr. Margetson Armar and his sister Mrs. Martha Leslie, share and share alike. He ordered his debts, legacies, and funeral charges to be paid out of the estates left to Mr. Armar, except the £50 devised to Mr. Higginbotham, which was to be paid out of the estate bequeathed to Mr. Lowry (his wife's brother-in-law). Lastly, he appointed Margetson Armar his sole executor, and devised to him all his chattels, to aid him in the payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses.

The will was witnessed by Hugh Montgomery, Richard Magennis, and Will Leslie.

The will was proved 2nd June, 1741, by Mr. Armar; the proof is signed "Nath. Bland, Commissary" for Hugh Stone, Lord Primate, and countersigned "Ambrose Philip."

Whoever drafted this will evidently did so without copying from former documents. There is an absence of the verbiage of John Corry's will. There is no mention of the manors, and some of the names of townlands are misspelt. The name of Clabby is omitted. How the Corry family became possessed of the Antrim lands I do not know. The Richard Maginnis who witnessed the will was,



I presume, a servant, whose name appears again more than thirty years afterwards.

Leslie Corry died on or about 20th February, 1740-1, a week after making his will.

There is a picture of a young man at Castlecoole, in a full bottomed wig, and a sort of flowing dress, which is framed to match other family pictures of the period, and which is assumed to be his.

This is the last we hear of Leslie Corry's mother. There is a MS. poem addressed "To Mrs. Corry," amongst Mr. Armar's papers, which is undated, but probably was addressed to her. It was covered by the following letter:—

To Mrs. CORRY.

MADAME,—As I know your tenderness to be such that you cherish every thing that is under your care, so I beg leave to commit the following Table to your protection; the only design in the writing of it was, the hopes of giving you some entertainment, which if it in the least answer, it will give great pleasure to,

Madame, your most obedient and very humble servant,

E. M.

A Table on the words Female Beauty, Love, Song, Music, Dancing, Politeness, Good Sense:—

In Nature's Bloom, when time was young,  
Nor yet was known or dance or song,  
Syrinx in sweet recess was laid;  
Pan spied the beautiful virgin maid:  
The maid, unconscious of her charms,  
The shepherd's heart unweeting warms.

And so on for about nine pages.

On the 25th May, 1747, Mr. Armar sent to Mr. Lowry "by his Lady," two documents relating to the tithes of Raghlin, sold to Dr. Coghill, as mentioned in John Corry's will; also the will and probate of William Leslie, and his deed of settlement dated 1688. From this I presume that Mrs. Corry had then lately died.

With Leslie, the family of Corry of Castlecoole became extinct in the male line. Martha Leslie and her husband succeeded to the lands in the barony of Magherastephana, the estate in Longford, and the tenements in Dublin; and in accordance with the will of her father, Colonel John Corry, they assumed that name, adding it to that of Leslie. Martha thus became the head of her family.

On the 29th March, 1742, an indenture was entered into between Margetson Armar, Mary Armar; and Elizabeth Corry, of the first part; Edward Matthewes, of Newcastle, in the county of Down, of the second part; and Edmond and

Martha Leslie Corry, of the third part; which recited that James Corry, grandfather of Martha, Mary, and Elizabeth, had by his will dated the 16th March, 1716, devised to Mary and Elizabeth the sum of £500 apiece, to be paid to them at the age of twenty-one or marriage; charged on the lands, &c., in Longford, Fermanagh, and Dublin, which were his own purchases, and which he had devised to his son, John Corry, since deceased, subject to the said legacies or portions, and to other legacies; and that James soon after had died, seized in fee and possessed of the certain lands aforesaid; and that John (in his turn) had bequeathed the said lands to trustees for the use of his only son, Leslie, since dead without issue, and his heirs; failing whom to Martha, his eldest daughter. It further recited that John Corry by a codicil to his will dated 1726, bequeathed to Mary and Elizabeth £500 apiece, over and above the legacies mentioned to be bequeathed to them by his will, and provided that the trustees should raise the same out of the aforementioned lands, and that the same should bear interest and be payable in the same manner as the portions left them by his will were appointed to be paid and bear interest; and that Mary Armar had attained the age of twenty-one in or about 28th December, 1733, and Elizabeth on or about 24th November, 1738 (*sic* in orig., but *quere* 1736), and that Margetson Armar had intermarried with Mary some time in 1736, and became entitled in her right to the two several sums of £500, provided as aforesaid; and that Margetson and Mary Armar and Elizabeth Corry, had, with the consent and approbation of Edmond and Martha Leslie Corry, agreed, for the consideration thereafter expressed, to make over to Edward Matthewes, the said sums (£2,000 in all), to which they were entitled; now this indenture witnessed, that in consideration of £1,000 paid to Margetson Armar and £1,000 to Elizabeth by Edward Matthewes, and for other considerations, they made over to Matthewes the several sums of £500 under James Corry's will, and also the sums of £500 under the codicil of John Corry's will.

This deed is signed by

MARGETSON ARMAR.	ED. MATTHEWES.
MARY ARMAR.	E. LESLIE CORRY, and
ELIZA CORRY.	MARTHA LESLIE CORRY.

On the following day there was a further indenture between E. Matthewes of the first part; Arthur Hill, of Belvoir, county Down, and Margetson Armar, of the second part; and E. Leslie Corry of the third part; which referred to the marriage settlement of Edward and Martha Corry, dated 30th January,

1738, made between Edmund Leslie, of the first part; Martha Corry of the second part; Peter Leslie, of Galgorn, of the third part; and Arthur Hill and Margetson Armar of the fourth part; and recited that it was provided that £2,000, the marriage portion of Martha, should be vested in Hill and Armar or the survivor of them, who should invest it, with the approbation of Edmund Leslie, in good security, without risk to themselves, and should apply the principal and interest for the benefit of the daughter or daughters, younger son or younger sons, of the marriage, or failing such for the benefit of Edmund Leslie himself. That Leslie Corry had given a bond to secure the £2,000 to the trustees with regard to which judgment had been obtained in Trinity Term, 1739. That Leslie Corry was dead, and that Edmund and Martha were now seized of the lands in the county of Longford, of Clenbolt, Cahana, Gertinoran, Ballagh, Clanralla, Faghy, Knockmartin, Upper and Lower Leitrim, Corrygranny, Dring, half Aghacordinan, Clairra, Carrow M'Gourke, and Gelsa, at and near Longford; also Aghamore, Aghnaloo, \*Clenacarnan, \*Drummack, Finra, Trenish, \*Drumcramp, \*Droles, \*Drumerin, \*Drumleaghs, \*Gortgarran, Crumise, Legatillad, Comfat, Attelairbrian, \*Mullinascarty, and \*Drumhack, in the county of Fermanagh. [Those marked with a (\*) correspond with denominations shown on Colonel John Corry's map of 1723 as forming the Loughside estate.] Also lots Nos. 94 and 95 in Queen-street, Oxmantown, Dublin, held in fee-farm under the Blue Coat School. All the above were charged with two sums of £500 each, payable to Mary Armar, and the same to Elizabeth Corry, making £2,000 in all, which were assigned to the said E. Matthewes the day before these presents.

The lands were of the annual value of £550, and would be ample security for Martha's £2,000, which bore interest at the rate of six per cent. ; and Edmond Leslie Corry, thinking that it would be of great advantage to his younger children to have his wife's fortune placed at interest upon the said securities, had prevailed on Matthewes to agree, on the payment of £2,000, to assign over his said securities to Hill and Armar. Matthewes, therefore, assigned the sums of £500 charged on the lands, making in all £2,000, to them.

Mr. Armar has made a memorandum in his catalogue of having handed over sundry deeds to Captain Corry in October, 1743, relating to his wife's property.

As far as I know, Martha Leslie Corry had only one child, who died young. In the Corry vault, in Derryvullen old churchyard (which was under the church), is a piece of lead coffin, bearing the inscription, "Master Leslie

Corry died 11 March, 1743." A piece of coffin board has the initials in gilt nails, "E. L. C.," which leads me to suppose that the child's name was Edmond.

There is a picture of Mrs. Leslie Corry, at Castlecoole, taken probably when between thirty and forty years of age. She is dressed in a yellow gown, of a fashion not unlike that of the present day. She died before her husband, in or about 1759. Captain Leslie Corry was elected M.P. for Newtownlimavady in 1741, in the place of Thos. Medlicot, deceased, and sat until his death in 1764 or 1765. When the vacancy caused by his death\* came to be filled, a Mr. Magan was returned, against whom a petition was presented by Captain John Staples, who complained of an undue return. This was referred by the House of Commons to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, from whom *Mr. Pery* reported, on the 4th December, 1765, that they had examined William King, a burgess of the borough of Newtownlimavady; who had said, that the 2nd of November last was appointed by the Provost, Mr. Thomas Smith, for the election. The Provost went into the town-house a few minutes before eight o'clock, and a minute before, or a minute after eight, he ordered the court to be opened. The witness said that he had objected, on the ground of its being a very early hour, and he knew that Mr. Staples was in the neighbourhood, and with intent to offer himself as a candidate. The Provost took no notice. Whereupon the witness had said that he knew that the Provost had been served with notice before seven o'clock that morning, that Mr. Staples would attend the election. The Provost neither acknowledged this to be true, neither did he deny it. But he proceeded to the election.

Colonel Burton proposed one Arthur Magan, and the witness proposed Captain John Staples. Three persons only voted for Magan, and Robert Johnson and witness had voted for Staples. The Provost declared Magan elected. The five votes were polled in one minute. The whole proceeding did not exceed four minutes. When the Provost declared Magan elected, witness said it could not be so, as not a good burgess was present but the two who had voted for Staples, besides the Provost. The Provost asked if the members present would sign the books. Mr. Johnson and witness refused; but the Provost and the three persons who had voted for Magan signed. The Provost called to the Sergeant to adjourn the court; the witness twice

\* Mr. E. L. Corry appears to have died between the prorogation in 1764 and the reassembling of Parliament in 1765.



objected. He said that he knew that Mr. Staples and more burgesses were expected in town for the occasion. The Provost said that Colonel Burton was a Member of Parliament, and must go to attend Parliament. Seven minutes were consumed in all by the proceedings, and three minutes more in drinking a glass of wine.

Captain Staples arrived ten minutes afterwards with John M'Causland, a burgess, who said he came to vote for Staples, and had never known so early an election, although he had been a burgess for thirty years. Captain Staples went, by the advice of some of his friends, to the town-house, but found the door shut. Witness went to the inn adjoining the town-house to get the key of another door. The man of the inn said that the key had been taken from him some time before. The Provost had been Provost for ten years, and he had never before held an election before ten o'clock. Witness said he had no particular objection to make to the voters who had voted for Magan, but he objected in general to them.

The Committee reported that Mr. Magan was not duly elected. A new writ was ordered to issue, and Mr. Staples was returned.

After Captain Leslie Corry's death, Sarah Lowry became the head of the family, and succeeded to her sister's estates in Longford, Fermanagh, and Dublin; and she, with her husband, and son, Armar Lowry, and her youngest daughter Mary, assumed the additional name of Corry.

The following is a rent roll and account of the Longford estate at the time of Leslie Corry's death.

A RENT ROLL of LONGFORD ESTATE for halfe a year ended All Sts. 1740. Inclusive and (*of*) a former arrear.

Denominations.	Arrear due 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup> 1740.	Half a year's rent, alls <sup>t</sup> , 1740.	Totalls.	Whereof rec <sup>d</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> June, 1741.	Arrear due 17 <sup>th</sup> June, 1741.
Clenbolt, . . . . .	23 9 7	27 10	50 19 7	50 19 7	—
Lower Leytrim, . . . . .	—	10	10	10	—
Clanrallagh, . . . . .	5 10	30	35 10	35 10	—
Cahana, . . . . .	—	11	11	11	—
Gortinoran, . . . . .	—	17 10	17 10	17 10	—
Upper Leytrim, . . . . .	20	10	30	30	—
Ballagh, . . . . .	—	4	4	4	—
Corrigrany, . . . . .	55 3 4	12	67 3 4	60 5 7½	6 17 8½
Knockmartin & Faghy, . . . . .	11 12 1	25	36 12 1	35 12 1	—
Gillshagh, . . . . .	9 10	22 10	32 10*	22 10	9 10
Dring, . . . . .	22 0 5½	16	38 0 5½	38 0 5½	—
Clinra, . . . . .	29 11 4	10	39 11 4	39 11 4	—
Aghacordrinan, . . . . .	14 3 6	6	20 3 6½	20 3 6½	—
Carrow M'Gorke, . . . . .	2 14 4½	3	5 12 4½	5 12 4½	—
£	193 12 8½	204 10 00	398 2 8½	381 15 00	16 07 8½

\* Sic in orig.

Below is written by Mr. Armar:—	£	s.	d.
“ Received at May, 1740, . . . . .	117	16	9
November, 1740, . . . . .	6	12	6
	3	5	0
	28	12	6
	5	9	8
	190	14	9
	<hr/>		
	352	11	2”

Per.	Conr.	Credr.	£	s.	d.
Qt. Rent paid by the Tenants in Barrony of Longford as follows, Mr. Dempsey pd. the—			£	s.	d.
Easter & Michms. 1740, . . . . .			6	10	0
Clenbolt the Easter & Michs. 1740, . . . . .			6	0	0
Gillshagh the Michms. 1740, . . . . .			8	12	2
Dring the East. & Michms. 1740, . . . . .			2	19	3½
Clinra the East. & Michms. 1740, . . . . .			2	3	3
By two years rent of Carrowmcgorke ended Michms. 1740, . . . . .			1	15	0
By 2½ years Qt. Rent of Aghacordrinan Michms. 1740, . . . . .			1	11	8
By an Acco <sup>t</sup> . of Notes Taken for the Ar <sup>n</sup> . June 1741,			71	4	5½
By an Account of Apprized Catle sent ye 8th June 1741, . . . . .			6	12	6
By Cash pd. yr. Overseer Wood as <sup>per</sup> his receipt 11th June 1741, . . . . .			3	5	0
By Bpp. Story's Alls <sup>ts</sup> . 1740 Rent of Barah & Drumbulchan, . . . . .			28	12	6
By Cash allow'd ffath <sup>n</sup> . farrell M'Kernan which he laid out on the Possession of Dring more than formerly allowed, . . . . .			0	4	6
By Mr. Richd. Dempsey of Longford's Bill on Patt M'Cabe in Dublin payable 1st June 1741, . . . . .			5	9	8
By Agents' & Bailiffs' fees including an additional driver, . . . . .			6	15	5
By cash paid a man for driving the apprized cattle to Castlecoole, . . . . .			0	4	10½
			<hr/>		
			152	0	3
Abeat <sup>d</sup> . the Tenants of Corrygrany £6 per ann. for their improvements since the commencement of their Lease being 6½ years, . . . . .			39	0	0
			<hr/>		
			191	0	3
By cash due to Balce. this acco <sup>t</sup> ., . . . . .			190	14	9
			<hr/>		
			381	15	0

The above is a Just and True Account, June 18th 1741.

Signed,

ANDW. CRAWFORD.

The foregoing is an account and rental of an estate for which only £985 had been paid within fifty years, and which is now returned in the list of owners of land as valued by Sir Richard Griffith at £2,581 per annum.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### MARGETSON ARMAR, 1741-1773.

Inherits the Antrim Estate—Is owner of the Blessingbourne Estate—His family history—Rentals, and memoranda—Mr. Thompson's poem—Dr. Dunkin's letters to Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Armar—Mr. Finlay's poems—"Ædis apud Enniskillen"—Mr. Armar's other papers—Letter of the Lords Justices to the Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister—Judgment of Lord Chancellor, Lord Bowes, in Lord Ely's case—Mr. Armar purchases Sir Ralph Gore's Church Lands Estate—His Will and death

LESLIE CORRY, as we have before seen, bequeathed the Castlecoole and Clabby estates, as well as certain townlands in Antrim, to his cousin and brother-in-law Margetson Armar. The Antrim lands, were probably those mentioned under the head of "the Antrim lease" in the account stated in 1733 between Leslie Corry and Mr. Armar. They appear to have been at that time of but little value; which might possibly have been accounted for by a considerable head rent; six years' profit during the minority only amounted to £297 13s. 9d. As I find no further trace of this small estate, I think it probable that Mr. Armar sold it.

In 1737 I find him in possession of an estate called Blessingbourne, which is situate on the borders of Tyrone and Fermanagh, and which had belonged to Sir Henry Tichbourne.

Margetson Armar was son of the Ven. "William Armar,\* who entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Sizar, 13th February, 1671. He became a scholar in 1675, and graduated B.A. in the spring of 1676. In 1691 we find him Precentor of Connor, and as such Rector of Ballymoney, in which parish Leslie Hill is situate. In September, 1694, he resigned that preferment, and became Archdeacon of Connor by exchange with Philip Matthews." I have not been able to find any mention of his wife, but I think that she must have been a sister of Mrs. John Corry.

"John Margetson, M.D., was Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin in 1670. A James Margetson

\* Dean Reeves—information supplied by. The Dean writes under date July 1st, 1881. "When in Dublin I happened to see and note the following:—'Rev. Wm. Armar, of Ballybrittan, Co. of Antrim. Will dated 1707.' It is preserved in the Record Office, Four Courts, among the Prerogative Wills, but I had not time to look at it."

graduated B.A. in 1676, and M.A. in 1679. A John Margetson graduated B.A. in 1676. Margetson appears as a Christian name in the Cautfeild family, owing to an intermarriage with the Archbishop's\* daughter; whose son also (Major John) was married to Alice, daughter of the first Viscount Charlemont."

I have a manuscript medical book at Castlecoole entitled Catalogus Morborum, in which is written the names "William Armar, 1693."

William Armar's son "Margetson, was born in 1700 in the county of Antrim. (He was not quite of age when John Corry prepared his will dated 27th October, 1721, but was fully so, for the codicil of the 9th November, 1726. 'Of whom,' (says John Corry), 'I as executor and guardian took care since the death of his father' [which was in 1707]. "He was educated at Enniskillen school by Mr. Grattan, the master thereof, and May '7, 1716, at the age of sixteen, he entered Trinity College as a Fellow Commoner. He graduated B.A. in Dublin University, spring commencements, 1720."

From a name written in an old book at Castlecoole, I infer that he had a brother Richard. His sister Elizabeth, married Hugh Montgomery, esq., of Derrygonnelly, county Fermanagh, and from her is descended Hugh de Fellenburgh Montgomery, esq., of Blessingbourne. As we have seen, Mr. Armar managed the Castlecoole estate gratuitously, not availing himself of the power reserved in his uncle's will to appoint and pay an agent, during the minority of his cousin Leslie; and as he is always described as "of Castlecoole," for this and other reasons I suppose him to have continued to manage it until his cousin's death in 1741. His own ownership, added to these two terms made up a period of nearly forty-seven years, during which he seems to have been unremitting in his efforts for the improvement of the estate and demesne. The latter he considerably enlarged, and although many of his improvements have become out of date, and in the course of more modern alterations been removed, yet the traces which remain in all directions show, that at a period when under drainage was unknown, and artificial plantations few, the works which he executed in the way of large double fences, with trees planted on the top of the banks, must have been very judicious and useful, as they certainly were substantial, in an unsheltered country such as Fermanagh must have been a century and a half ago;

\* James Margetson, a native of Yorkshire, having been Dean of Christ's Church, became Archbishop of Dublin in 1660, and of Armagh in 1663. He died in 1678.



when all, or nearly all, the cattle had probably to winter in the fields; and must moreover have been the means of giving a vast amount of employment to the poor people of the neighbourhood.

He purchased from Constantine Maguire, esq., Tempo, on the 23rd July, 1719, for £100, the farm, townland, or tate, called Clentillon, then held by Josias Armstrong or his under tenants, a yearly rent of £3 being reserved. William Leslie is one of the witnesses to this deed. On the back is endorsed, in Mr. Armar's writing:—

“Deed in Fee from Const. Maguire to Margn. Armar of ye Farm of Clentillon. Rent 3 pds. pr. annm.”

And then lower down:—

“I bought ye Chief Rent and sent ye deed to Mr. Nesbitt by Mr. Higinbotham, September ye 28th, 1741, to register it.”

As Leslie Corry mentions Clentillon in his will, it is probable that Mr. Armar originally bought it for him, during his minority.

In 1734 a pen and ink map of Derrymakeen, now part of the demesne, but then on the opposite side of the Dublin-road, was made for Leslie Corry. This map shows that the old road leading to Bellevue and the Ring, did not then exist, at any rate otherwise than as a mere track. There is also a map of the parks of Killenure between the demesne and the town of Enniskillen.

The following memorandum extracted from the first page of a rent book, and which is in Mr. Armar's own handwriting, is interesting as showing the small return given by the land, with the farming of the period:—

“1735, I sowed 19 Barls. of Oats which produced 87 Bar: and three But. 19 Barrels of which 3 But, I sowed in Febry., 1736. Ye Horses and Poultry eat 21 Bar: ye Remdr. being forty seven Barrels produced 9 Barrels of Shillen.”

Then in 1737 I find the following:—

“For: Doorass in to have from May, 1736, for his wages 4 pds. pr. annm. a house, garden, one acre of land and two cow's grass—

	£	s.	d.
May ye 22nd, 1737—paid him by one Cow and in exchange between a dry C. and a Springer,	.	1	17 0
paid him, . . . . .	.	0	6 8
		0	2

		£	s.	d.
July ye 15th—	paid him by $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred of meal,	0	3	6
	paid him by do.,	0	3	6
	paid him by do.,	0	3	6
	paid him by do.,	0	3	6
	paid him by Wool,*	0	10	6
	paid him by 7 men cutting his Turff,	0	2	1
June ye 1st—	paid him by Cash and Account in full of May, 1738,	1	0	3
		<hr/>		
		£4	0	0"

From the above it appears that men received about  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  a day wages in the spring.

In 1737 Mr. Armar paid a mower for two days 1s. 11d. In 1736 he sold a cow for £2 6s., and in 1737 another for £1 10s.

From 1736 Mr. Armar seems to have superintended the rebuilding of Derryvullan church, the particulars whereof will appear in App. T.

In 1736 he married Mary Corry, without a settlement, as appears by his will. She was at this time about four and twenty, and he about five and thirty.

In 1741, by his brother-in-law's death, he became owner of the greater part of the estates which he before managed.

Mr. Armar also held a power of attorney from Lady Gore, the widow of Sir Ralph Gore, of Belleisle, to manage that estate during the minority of her son.

The Gore family were an elder branch of the family of which the Earl of Arran is a younger branch.

In Pinnar's survey, 1619, we find as follows (page 168):—

“Captain Paul Gore hath 1,000 acres called Carrick.

“Upon this Proportion there is a Bawne of Lime and Stone, with a house in it inhabited by an English gentleman. He hath on this land eight English families.”

From Captain Gore was descended the Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, whose name has before occurred in connexion with the Corry estates, as a trustee. He married Alice, daughter of Bishop St. George Ashe, of Clogher. The Rev. Wm. Gore, Dean of Down, who lived at Bonnybrooke in 1723, was a brother of his, and was father of a Bishop of Limerick.

\* Crossed out.

The minor whose property Mr. Armar managed became first Earl of Ross. After the death of his son, the second and last earl, the property was sold to the Rev. J. G. Porter. The baronetcy went on however: Sir Ralph St. George Gore is now the head of the family.

On succeeding to his brother-in-law's estate, Mr. Armar made or obtained a table of the quit rents. It is as follows:—

Late Leslie Curry's estate in Fermanagh, from Quit Rent Office, Custom House, Dublin.

Barr Maghrestephana.

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
5. Doctor Thos. Wyatt—						
In Drumeraffe and Droells, .	55	0	0	0	14	10
13. George Potter—						
Tenant in Coghil Mullan-						
sharty and Garryoghill, .	87	0	0	1	3	6
In Droile, . . . . .	13	0	0	0	3	6
Drumlea, . . . . .	21	2	0	0	5	9½
Tremish and Cromoy, . . . . .	30	0	0	0	8	1
In the Mountain Pasture, . . . . .	25	2	0	0	6	11
21. Ed. Cammys—						
Tenant in Gowla als Gwola, . . . . .	2	2	4	0	0	9
In Derryharne, . . . . .	70	0	0	0	18	10½
Mullaghkippin, als Domola-						
kippin, . . . . .	14	3	18	0	4	0
Aghnalow, . . . . .	61	2	28	0	16	7
In Gortgarrin, . . . . .	5	0	0	0	1	4
Drumhok alls Drumhank, . . . . .	13	2	0	0	3	6½
In Drumken, . . . . .	6	0	0	0	1	7½
Aghmorr, . . . . .	21	0	0	0	5	8
In Derrymullaghen, . . . . .	17	0	10	0	4	7

Barr Tyrkennedy.

Mr. Armar.\*

1. John Curry—						
Tenant of Raynelly, . . . . .	} 420	0	0	5	13	5
Cornaichkelly, . . . . .						
Arnogorrane, . . . . .						
Caveleorgane, . . . . .						
Clayboy, . . . . .						
Moyshnaght, . . . . .						
Drumoreboagh and Brekall, . . . . .						
2. Henery West—						
Tenant in Topy Mountain, . . . . .	111	0	0	1	9	11½
In Dring and Comgarb, . . . . .	30	0	0	0	8	1¼
In Moynaught, . . . . .	32	0	0	0	8	7¾
More in Topy Mountain, . . . . .	8	0	0	0	2	2¼

\* In his own handwriting.





		Bar. Tyrkenedy.	£	s.	d.
1. Jo : Corry,	. Raynelly, &c.,	.	5	13	5
2. H. West,	. Toppymountain,	.	1	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	. Driny, &c.,	.	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	. Moynaught,	.	0	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	. Toppymountain,	.	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. Ma. Anktell,	. Derrynane, &c.,	.	1	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	. Moden, &c.,	.	0	1	1
	. Tertallen,	.	1	13	9
	. Plus in Mountain,	.	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Atkinson,	.	.	16	6	9
12. Jo. Corry,	. Market and Fair,	.	0	5	0
			<hr/>		
			29	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Mr. Armar's rent-book I find an entry of arrears due out of the Lisbellaw estate, at Nov., 1751 :—

Denominations.	Tenants' Names.	Arrears due, Nov., 1751.
		£ s. d.
Cloughtogal,	. William Rutledge,	. 3 13 6
Derryclavin,	. James Gibb,	. 9 19 6
Derryhoney,	. Hugh Clarke,	. 2 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Derryharney,	. Mrs. Dudgeon (June 27th received),	. 9 0 0
Toreghard,	. Robert Peters,	. 9 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisreagh,	. Ralph Crawford, esq.,	. 9 9 0
Snowhill,	. Ditto,	. 5 10 3
Tuck Mill and Park,	. Breslin,	. 1 5 0
Tenement,	. Thomas Dudgeon (received)	0 10 6
Customs of the Fairs,	. Walter Graham,	. 10 0 0
		<hr/>
		61 9 3

A list of arrears due out of the Church Lands, at November, 1751 :—

Denominations.	Tenants' Names.	Arrears due at Nov., 1751.
		£ s. d.
Bohoe,	. Mr. Carleton, . £22 1 0	} 33 12 0
Samsongh,	. Ditto, . 11 11 0	
Carrelemnann,	. David Robinson,	. 2 12 6
Donagh,	. Mrs. Noble,	. 16 0 3
Drumgallon,	. Mr. Crawford,	. 5 5 0
Fiddans,	. Widow West (June ye 30th, received),	. 3 3 0
Ropola,	. Mr. Finley,	. 3 13 6
		<hr/>
		64 6 3

The foregoing relates to the Gore estate. Then comes his own.

A list of arrears due of Castlecoole and the Church Lands at November, 1751 :—

Denominations.	Tenants' Names.	Arrear due on Nov., 1751.
		£ s. d.
Drumhirk, . . . .	James Coltard, . . . .	3 3 0
Killygrane, . . . .	Widow Armstrong, . . . .	2 12 7
Received by me.		
Killyless, . . . .	Thomas Irwin, . . . .	6 6 0
Mulloghsilligogh, . . . .	William Armstrong, . . . .	27 14 0
July 1st, received £9 6s.		
Rossvoland . . . .	Peggy Clarke, . . . .	1 15 0
*Ballintarsin, . . . .	Robert Johnston, . . . .	6 16 6
*Standingstone, . . . .	John Flanagan, . . . .	3 13 6
		<hr/> 52 0 7
Arrear due at November, 1751, out of Lisbellaw estate, . . . . .		61 9 3
Ditto due of the Church Lands, . . . . .		64 6 3
		<hr/> 125 15 6
Ditto due out of the Castlecoole estate and the Church Lands, . . . . .		52 0 7
		<hr/> 177 16 1
June ye 27th, 1752, cash paid to Mr. Armar by Mrs. Dudgeon, . . . . .		9 10 6
		<hr/> 168 5 7
Do. ye 30th, received from Widow West in cash, . . . . .		3 3 0
		<hr/> 165 2 7
July ye 1, received from William Armstrong, out of Mullaghsilligagh, . . . . .		9 5 0
		<hr/> 155 17 7
Hugh Montgomery, esq., to Mr. Armar is debtor. 1752. To 80 guineas in silver, . . . . .		91 0 0†
To Doctor M'Donald's bill on Robert Anderson, payable the first day of August next, . . . . .		34 17 5
To the total amount of the arrear as on the other side of this leaf, . . . . .		155 17 7
Look into the memorandums left with John Rogers, which you will find at the latter end of this book.		

\* Church Lands.

† This is so in the original MS.

The above is in a clerk's hand, then follows in Mr. Armar's own hand, scored across :—

	£	s.	d.
“You will find in my money drawer my account for ye effects of Christ. Blakely, and ye vouchers to support it. The balance, £29 18s. 4d., is in a bag, which you are to distribute among ye brothers and sisters, and take their receipt on ye back of ye account for my safety : you are also to advice ym how to proceed in ye recovery of some bonds and Notes, tho' I fear a small part remains due.”			

Then is added :—

“I have eased you of this trouble,”

and further :—

“June ye 30th, I left with Brian M'Manus for ye use of ye servants and labourers at Belle Isle 10 gs.,	11	7	6
“You will find in the drawer with my rent books Mr. William Hamilton's letters desiring credit for Ja : Graham, whose note and account are enclosed, which I wish you to have delivered to Mr. Hamilton with my compliments, desiring him to do as he pleases.			
Balance due to me,	22	14	4
	304	9	4

“The lease and map of Killymalamphy are in ye drawer, perhaps you may hear from me concerning them.”

Then follow, in the clerk's hand, some memoranda of half-yearly payments to be made for and on account of Mr. Armar, some of which are noted in his own hand as paid by himself.

There is an item :—

	£	s.	d.
“To one yr qt rent due at Michaelmas, 1752 .	28	4	11½
To do., one by Sir R. Gore at do., . . . .	21	3	2

These he has noted :—

“I pay these sums in January following.”

At the bottom of the page Mr. Armar has written :—

“To ye balance of Mrs. Dane's jointure due November, 1752, £7 10s.”

At the end of the book are the "Memorandums for John Rogers" alluded to above. From these I extract the following in a clerk's hand:—

"To cash paid Andrew M'Donough on account of the stairs in the garden. £12 3s. 10d.

"NOTE.—He received from me for finishing the steps thereof by day-work, the sum of £4 4s. take care to give him little. The work when done to be measured and valued by Mr. Price or Mr. Bindon; I fear he is overpaid, so give him small subsistence till the work is done."

Then follow some items due by various persons for rent, cows, cash lent, by balance of a note, by bond, and for meal.

Then comes—

	£	s.	d.
"I agreed with Robert Peters for repairing the street of Enniskilling from the east bridge to the end of his former pavement, and was to pay him for the same, . . . . .	21	14	6
Paid him in cash by several payments, . . . . .	18	8	7½
	<hr/>		
	3	5	10½

Balance due to Peter, £3 5s. 10½d. is to be paid to him when his work is done and approved of by Fenton Cole, esq., and Mr. Andrew Crawford."

"May 31st, 1754, paid him £1 16s. 10½d. . . . .	}	3	5	10½
"                    paid him £1 9s. . . . .				

"I owe the county £8 10s., which I believe was applied to the building of a bridge at Mill town, and must be paid when called for by Mr. Rynd or Mr. Montgomery."

This probably was the original of the present Thomastown bridge. The road as before stated, has evidently been slightly diverted, and formerly ran down a very steep pitch into the mill tail, where there was a ford. The south approach to this bridge was much improved in 1877. Thomastown and Milltown join at this bridge.

"May ye 21st, 1772, Mr. Auchinlech owes me £6 12s. 10d."

Further on in Mr. Armar's own hand:—

"I expect yt ye granarie Book will be kept in my method. Sell ye old bull, I value him at 10 guineas. Sell ye yearling bull.

"I hope yt labourers may be spared for ye repair of ye roads in ye domain. Mr. Montgomery will shew how that round ye lake is to be done."

Mr. Armar appears to have had some friends given to writing poetry. From one of them (the Rev.) William



Thompson, who when at home resided apparently at Mrs. Jenkins' house in Aungier-street, Dublin, several letters in prose and poetry have been preserved, addressed either to Henry Brooke, esq., of Colebrooke, or to Mr. Armar. This gentleman was, judging by the handwriting, the same person who wrote the lines upon Castlecoole in Mr. Leslie Corry's time, and which are dated "Blessingbourne, 10th 24, 1735." Another friend was the Rev. Joseph Finlay; another, the Rev. Dr. Dunkin, curate of Enniskillen, who appears to have been in some way, on more or less intimate terms with Lord Chesterfield. The names of other authors of MSS. are now lost. Of Mr. Thompson's I subjoin one more poetical specimen. It is unsigned and undated, but in that gentleman's bold handwriting—and relates to Mr. Armar's health. I am, therefore, inclined to put it about 1750.

DEAR ARMAR,—

In my soul I'm grieved  
 To find your ailments not reliev'd ;  
 But surely there is power in art,  
 To animate the languid part :  
 When med'cines, mingled with the blood,  
 Quicken the motion of the flood,  
 And rouse the lazy parts to claim  
 Their due proportion of the stream,  
 Contracted venels must unfold,  
 And the tubes swell to larger mold,  
 The vital mass with freedom flow,  
 And every part with vigour glow.  
 The season, too, will soon defend  
 The power of Art, and succour tend :  
 Hail, genial sun, propitious ray,  
 Parent of health, as well as day !  
 Be soon thy beams with warmth inclin'd,  
 To aid the friend of human kind ;  
 Ne'er did their pow'r, on worthier head,  
 Through all thy course, kind influence shed.  
 Another friendly aid I find,  
 Inherent deeply in your mind ;  
 Through all the scenes of life you trace  
 The dignity of human race ;  
 You weigh the moment and the measure  
 Of casual pain and certain pleasure,  
 And find, as ways and means you scan,  
 The body menial to the man :  
 Hence spring exalted thoughts, refin'd  
 And suited to superior kind—  
 From mind thus formed this aid you gain  
 Your cure, or triumph over pain.

I also add a copy of one of his letters.

DEAR SIR,—I purposed before this time to have had Lucretius in printing, and to have had sent the sheets to you, for your amusement, as they were struck off, but, as the book, in the manner I mean to exhibit it, will cost me about £150, before it is fit to appear in public, common prudence bids me be cautious, but, be that as it may, you have the honour of being a subscriber with Lord Chesterfield, with whom I have been frequently in private, and for whom I had the enclosed struck, which is far from being the best part of the poem, purely to show him the form and manner in which I mean to publish the work. He told me he read the whole manuscript, and greatly approved of it, as an extremely good translation, at least equal to any translation he had met with of any kind, but you know what great folk mean when, &c.—, but for my own honour I must take care, that it goes abroad in the best manner it can be habited by

Dear sir, your most obliged and affectionate  
humble servant,

W. THOMPSON.

Saturday Evening.

Of Dr. Dunkin's, there is a letter which is of some local interest, and which covered a prose and a poetical letter of introduction to Lord Chesterfield, in Latin, which were never delivered, probably because Mr. Armar did not go to Bath.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND,—As in our last conversation about your going to Bath, I proposed to write a Letter to My Lord Chesterfield on that Occasion, I could not rest, till I discharged my Promise, and though it is here yet a doubtful Point, whether Mr. Armar is destined for England or not, that matter depending as I hear, on a consultation (I had almost said conspiracy) of Physicians; yet at all adventures I have sent the Credentials inclosed, which I hope he will accept as the best Indication of my sincere Friendship and Esteem.

I have always imagined an Excursion of this kind might give a favourable Turn to the Constitution of his Body, by the mere change of climate and Exercise, while it entertained his mind with Variety; and I have still the vanity to wish I may in any manner prove instrumental in bringing together two Persons, whom I most affectionately love, and highly honour.

It gives me Pleasure to find, that you have rather improved than impaired your Health by your late journey; but for my Part, you must not judge of my Condition by the jocular Freedom of my Style to his Lordship; which was written in sober sadness for his amusement to divert my own Melancholy.

I have not enjoyed one pleasurable Day, since you left us; and I am at this instant assaulted by violent Rheumatic Pains, and labouring under the lowest Dejection of Spirits. Thus am I

gloomy within ; and what have I without but dismal Prospects for my self and my neighbours ? for surely such an unnatural, severe season, as this, hath not visited the sons of Adam's Race since the Days of Noah. It seems to threaten nothing less than Famine and Mortality. The Prices of all Provisions in our Markets are already doubled ; and, if Heaven abate not its Rigour, may soon be quadrupled, and so forth, *ad infinitum*, through the villanys of Forestallers and Monopolizers. I am obliged here to drop my Pen and take a Dish of Coffee, to Dispell, if possible, the vapours, which press upon this unhappy Brain of mine. Well now that Sullen Fit is almost over. I return to my Paper, somewhat revived ; and instead of writing, imagine my self speaking to my hospitable neighbour with my quondam Ease, Negligence, and Ignorance of all those high and mighty Matters, which pass for profound Wisdom with your Fools of Business, to the full Satisfaction of my own Appetite, the manifest consumption of his roast Beef, and repeated Evacuation of his Parson's Bottles. But alas, I dream and am again reduced to the common Element. The cellars of Castlecool are locked up, and the Chambers of the South displayed. It rains, it pours ; and if it holds on at this rate, I shall never be able to hold it out ; so that by the Return of Spring you may reasonably conclude that I and my Family are not ; or (what my wise neighbour, Crawford, thinks as bad) Beggars : for how can we shut our Hands, and have our Ears open ? You have made your Escape in good Time from these crying Evils : otherwise it is a Penny to a Peck of Meal, but before Winter was over, you might in spite of your Teeth become a very Catholic, and fast three days in the week, whereas now (I would pawn my word for it) you devour an entire half ounce of Bread per diem.

Should all other Expedients fail, I propose, in conjunction with my wife and children, to Commit some petty Felony, that we may be supported in jail at the public Expence.

But suppose we should not honestly starve with hunger, is it not as cruel we should perish with Cold ? I can neither beg, nor buy, nor borrow, nor steal a dry turf through this whole country ; so that I greatly fear I shall be compelled to make frequent Incursion into your Territories, and terrible Devastations among your avenues and orchards. In this case you must not hope they can withstand my Fury ; for want cometh like an armed man, and necessity is keener than an ax. But, whatever, hostilities I may practise hereafter against your Property, it is high time I should give some quarters to your Patience ; therefore let me talk no more of cutting down your tall Trees, but break off this long Epistle.

From your most obliged friend and faithful servant,

WILLIAM DUNKIN.

Enniskilling, july the 20th, 1752.

Among the general wishes and Prayers of this country for your and Mrs. Armar's prosperous voyage for England, and safe return to your native soil, I hope you will believe this family more especially concerned.

I am sorry I could not dispatch this letter sooner to your hands.

I translated my Latin letter for the Benefit of Lady Chesterfield and Mrs. Armar. Hall Dunkin has written copies of both for your use.

MY DEAR LORD,

The sad accounts of your Deafness and Lowness of Spirits have rendered me quite insensible to those real Disorders, which my merry Friends here would think imaginary. They now begin to sympathize, and pity that visible distress, that instant affliction, which nothing, but the remote Prospect of seeing my Lord Chesterfield in perfect health can alleviate.

This Pleasure I propose to myself by the return of Spring, at Bath, when I hope to meet him, with his usual ease and condescension, affable and audible, like the God of the Season, reviving all around him with sprightliness and joy.

Since my Domestic affairs in the meanwhile cannot suffer me to cross the Channel, in order to pay him my personal respects, I have deputed Mr. Armar, the Bearer of this Pacquet to be my Proxy; than whom I know not a more amiable and worthy Gentleman. His highest ambition is to be thought your Lordship's humble Servant. My sincere veneration for his virtues, and my singular obligations to your goodness could not resist the Temptation of recommending him to your particular notice, whom his own deportment will much more amply and effectually recommend.

The Sole Disqualification he labours under is, that he is almost as deaf as your Lordship; a double misfortune indeed, unless you chose to converse like the Blessed, by intuition. He is in Truth a man—But I shall not repeat in downright Prose, what I have said without a Fiction in Verse, and therefore give him over to his better genius, and your Lordship's Favour.

I have maturely consulted a Common Lawyer, a Civilian, a Popish Priest, and a non-juring Parson about your Hereditary and Indefeasible Right to Deafness, and their opinions are severally thus.

The non juror swears that he will never allow, the monarchical Prerogative of being deaf to the cries of a nation, to such a Republican in Liberty, Letters, and good works; adding that Hereditary and indefeasible Right of Grievances, holds only good in cases of the King's Evil.

The Popish Priest frankly confesses, that although your prudent and equal administration of affairs here, might in a great measure have blasted the Hopes of a certain Italian adventurer, and consequently hurted the Mother Church; yet you were so far a



catholic Blessing to the poor Irish, that you made in a manner converts of him and his whole Fraternity : protesting they were willing to renounce and abjure, the divine Entail of arbitrary Power, Brogues and even wooden shoes, though made after the nicest French fashion ; and so subscribe to any political creed you should compile for the Salvation of their Goods and Chattels ; and that however you were not apt to take things upon Hearsay, yet as your Ears were always open to their just complaints, he will in opposition even to his Holiness of Rome maintain, and assert your auricular infallibility.

The Civilian, grants indeed that among all nations, *bene facere, et male audire*, is an established maxim of general Import and authority, but utterly denies that it extends to your Lordship's particular case ; for that in *foro conscientiæ*, though not so valid and binding as an express and positive canon, whereas you have been long well heard, you ought in your turn to hear as well.

The Common Lawyer if more conversant with Common Sense, yet concludes with more natural justice, reason and equity, that no Defects or impediments of Proprietors, can legally and lineally descend to their Posterity, so as to bar, or affect Ears male, or Tongues Female.

He farther saith on behalf of his Client, the Publick, plaintiff in the suit pending, that many of his majesty's good and faithful subjects, having been unduly disfranchised, ejected, and excluded from the Benefits of your lordship's audience and conversation, to the great detriment and obstruction of social commerce, good Humour and rational entertainment, are entitled to bring in their writ of *quare impedit*, in order to re-enter into free possession of their late ear-hold ; and therefore pray your lordship may prepare for a full hearing of these and other matters, to be set forth and exhibited in their bill of complaint.

But in serious Truth suppose this Faculty much impaired, are there no more exquisite enjoyments in reversion for my Lord Chesterfield ? Results no secret satisfaction from the Reflection of a thousand humane and generous actions ? Does not pleasure attend him in flying from the Follies and impertinence of the dead Living to the conversation and wisdom of the Living Dead ? no sublime amusement in conceiving and writing now, what may be read and admired hereafter ?

I should hope your lordship hath very little to complain of from the Decline of years. Dr. Swift at almost double your age, though he was never seen to smile, could make thousands laugh. Let the religious drones of Life retire into their cells, to tell their Beads and ruminate over their Death's heads—*eorum vitam mortemque ; æstimo ; quoniam de utraque ; siletur*. But I would inscribe over the gate of your Hermitage in golden capitals—*ex otio negocium* ; for consider, my Lord, what Providence requires, your friends hope, and the world expects from your Talents.

I will not venture to tell you what this nation continues daily

to think, and speak of my Lord Chesterfield ; because, if he could, he would not hear me : but his Humanity will indulge that Honest Pride, which I shall ever take in publicly professing, and privately subscribing myself his Lordship's

Most obliged, most obedient and dutiful servant,

WILLIAM DUNKIN.

Enniskilling, August 5th, 1752.

EPISTOLA AD COMITEM DE CHESTERFIELD.

Auctus agris per te Genium Regalibus ultro,  
Qui patrios latè campos, populumq. ; paterno  
Præsidio lætum, et placida ditione beasti,  
Unde tibi possim dignas effundere grates ?  
Carminibus quibus ? ingenii quo flumine tantas,  
Ut non majores memori sub corde supersint ?

Invidiœne tuis, an plus accrevit honoris,  
Muneribus dubium ; fido non defore certum est  
Officio, seu laude ferar, seu forte maligno  
Deute petar, cunctos casus obiturus amœnam  
Propter amicitiam, generosum propter amorem,  
Hac mihi lege labor nullus gravis, aut mihi durus,  
Nec stimulos acres, dulci sub melle recuso.

Te canat, au sileat ? premit hinc oblivio vatem,  
Hinc rapit ambitio. Vanos levis inter haberi,  
Quam niger ingratos malit, ni sæpius istis,  
Quas numeris ornare velim, virtutibus obsim ;  
Aut non tam veteris videar meminisse favoris,  
Quam sperare novum. Sed quid sperare, quod æquè  
Et prudens roget, et Stanhopus concedat honestè,  
Non liceat ? Mihi summa peto, dum posco sodali  
Non, quas vulgus opes, et honores turba clientum  
Miratrix, nec enim tanti sit gratia Requæ  
Armaro, nec, quod contingat cuilibet, optat ;  
Sed quod verus honor maudat, quod mascula virtus  
Concitat, et ratio selegerit, atq ; probavit.

Inde fit, ut, qui jam præceptis pectus amicis  
Muniit, haud ullis addictum partibus, hospes  
Se velit esse tibi propriorem, quem procul omnes  
Suspiciunt, paucisq. ; sequi per lubrica vitæ,  
Publica privatis nectentem commoda fas est.

Denique, pro meritis in se non immemor altis,  
Hunc tibi musa virum tradit : tu carminis auspex,  
Pierii tutela laris, Cittaræq. ; facultas,  
Has pietatis opes, mercedem suscipe, dignam  
Te, laribusq. ; tuis. Hunc experire fidelem,  
Artubus insanum, votis animoq ; valentem,  
Pergratumq. ; licet surdis minus auribus aptum,  
Cujus vita domi vestræ non absona vitæ  
Et nevei mores respondent moribus almis.

## AN EPISTLE TO THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Translated from the Latin.

Endow'd by Thee with Royal Tracts of Land,  
 The free Donation of thy genial Hand,  
 That parent Hand, which bore Hibernia's Reins,  
 And cheer'd her happy sons, and blest her ample Plains,  
 In what a Tide of Rapture can I roll,  
 The quick sensations of a grateful soul,  
 That deeply more may not remain, imprest  
 Within the volume of my brooding Breast ?

What store of Envy, or Applause pursues  
 Thy princely Bounties to an humble Muse  
 Is doubtful : certain is my faithful Heart  
 To persevere, and act the pious Part.  
 Let Approbation crown my rising Days,  
 Or Malice breathe, to blast my greener Bays,  
 All Chances I despise, and soar above,  
 For such sweet Friendship, such exalted Love.  
 I matter not the Rancour they may bring,  
 Nor for the Honey would avoid the sting.

Should I be loud or silent in thy Fame,  
 Hence base Oblivion brands the Poet's Name ;  
 Thence wild Conceit intoxicates his Brain,  
 Yet rather light, and cypher'd with the vain  
 He would appear, and bear the Critic jibe,  
 Than black be number'd with the thankless Tribe,  
 Unless he might dishonour with his praise,  
 And sink those Virtues, which he meant to raise ;  
 Or seem to have no farther points in view  
 From ancient Favours, than to hope for new.

But what, my Lord, to give Ambition scope,  
 May not my Pride from your Indulgence hope ;  
 That prudence can entreat with modest Face,  
 Or Stanhope grant with Dignity and Grace ?  
 Thy Poet, panting for the noblest end,  
 Sues for himself, in suing for his Friend,  
 Not sordid Riches, which the mean require,  
 Or gilded honours, which the proud admire ;  
 For Armar neither would esteem the State  
 And smiles of Monarchs at so high a Rate,  
 Nor languishes for what may fall, as due,  
 To John-O'-Nokes, as well as Him or You ;  
 But what true Worth, what manly virtue moves  
 And prompts, as Reason chuses, and approves.

It happens hence, that He, by Merit charm'd,  
 Whose Bosom glows, with social Maxims arm'd,

Bound to no party, wishes to be free,  
 And therefore wishes to be near to Thee,  
 Whom distant all revere, and seek apace,  
 But few can follow through the lubric Race  
 Of mazy Life, connecting as they should  
 Their private Welfare with the public Good.

Such is the Man, and such the Muse at last  
 Presents in Duty for thy Grace's past :  
 And Thou, bright Leader of the tuneful Throng,  
 The Guardian, Guide, and Genius of my song !  
 This living Treasure, willing Tribute deem  
 Well worth Acceptance, and thy fair esteem.  
 Him in his Limbs enervate shall thou find,  
 A very Sampson in his Heart and Mind,  
 Though less adapted for distempered ears,  
 A rare companion for the prince or peers,  
 Whose Life composed to Harmony divine  
 And candid Morals correspond with Thine.

Of Mr. Joseph Finlay's effusions I subjoin four ; the first  
 is entitled—

#### HYBERNIA.

Hybernia erst with woods and bogs  
 Infested, and with gloomy fogs  
 And a Beotian air,  
 Her chearful head begins to raise,  
 Her harp is tuned, and as she plays  
 New glories gild her sphere.

Her nobler sons compose her Quire ;  
 Informed by her, they strike the Lyre,  
 And with fine airs surprise ;  
 From whence divine attraction flows ;  
 Allured each Art and Science grows,  
 And turn to them their eyes.

Hybernia smiles, such fond regards  
 Apollo showed, say antient Bards  
 Amidst the tuneful nine ;  
 Where as he sat with notes more sweet  
 The Band the Music to compleat  
 Did in full concert join.

- (a) But who is he who firm to own,  
 The worthy cause has nobly shown  
 A generous care so long ?  
 Learning and arts of every kind,  
 Him friend, him benefactor find,  
 And unto him belong.



(b) Behold another Reverend head  
 Which health and science loves to spread,  
     And precepts writes, and lives,  
 Defending—what he honours—age,  
 He too the Muses to engage  
     Athenian medals gives.

Lo ! what associate numbers join,  
 And in the splendid task combine,  
     With an incessant care,  
 T' improve our 'factures and our Soil  
 To recompence and honour toil  
     And bid the Land look fair.

Look round and see the lovely scenes,  
 The mountains vying with the plains,  
     The mosses with the meads,  
 New oaks and elms, new fruits arise,  
 New fair canals convey supplies ;  
     Industry commerce leads.

Urganda, thus her magic wand  
 Seemed waving o'er the barren sand,  
     A wild and dreary waste ;  
 When sudden vernal views appear,  
 And the glad eyes gay landscapes cheer  
     With gliding rivers graced.

Ignoble sordid sloth is fled,  
 While active thrift shines forth instead  
     With a clear chearful brow ;  
 Encouraged to exert new Pow'rs  
 She reckons all her precious hours  
     And knows their value now.

The next poem in Mr. Finlay's writing, appears to be an epigram upon Mr. and Mrs. Armar, allusion being made to their having no children, to their kindness to the poor, to Mr. Armar's improvements at Castlecoole, and to his indifferant health.

PHILANDER AND ASPASIA.

*A Poem.*

Aspasia's to an Angel half refined,  
 The feeblest Body, but the noblest Mind ;  
 From finest nerves the liveliest Spirit springs,  
 As sprightliest music from the smallest strings ;  
 But while with pleasure we enjoy the strain,  
 The trembling instrument is rack'd with pain.

(a) (b) It may seem needless to mention, unless to those who are strangers to the affairs of Ireland, that the persons here alluded to are Dr. Madden and the Bishop of Cloyne.—*Note in the MS.*

Weighed, with the leaden hand of Sickness, down,  
 She pines without a mumur or a frown :  
 Her melancholy never turns severe,  
 Nor casts a shadow on the objects near :  
 As evening Mists, which Summer Heats exhale,  
 Hang o'er the Lake, but never cloud the Vale,  
 The Stranger's sight her laughing eyes beguile,  
 And with her nearest friends her sorrows smile ;  
 Thus when the Sun in sad Eclipse declines,  
 To some with undiminished Light he shines ;  
 And when o'er all his face the gloom is laid,  
 A ray of Glory sparkles round the shade.  
 Not hardened by her woes, or soft to few  
 Her Pity shed on all its fruitful dew :  
 As fountains warm, with healing Virtue, cast  
 Their streams, unfrozen by the winter's blast.  
 Her ear still open to the Stranger's moan,  
 She feels his anguish, even through her own ;  
 And does she only feel it ?—Hear the voice  
 Of want and sickness at her gate rejoice !

O ! you with her, the Blessing of the Swain !  
 The Partner of her Patience, as her Pain !  
 If thus Aspasia our affections warms,  
 Who stand without and view but half her charms,  
 How must you love ! who penetrate the whole,  
 Share all her thoughts, and live within her Soul :  
 See every delicate reflection start,  
 And feel the goodness glowing at her Heart !  
 Nay more, whose heart with all her goodness burns  
 And meets her generous Soul with full returns !  
 O Happy Union ! Harmony Divine !  
 Where both in Virtue, as in Love combine !  
 While each the other's sentiments receives ;  
 As two Fair Rivers intermix their Waves,  
 Bless all the lands beside them as they go,  
 And to their parent's bosom jointly flow.  
 And is no blessing to such fondness giv'n,  
 No offspring of such Excellence ?——  
 But Heaven, not in this perhaps less Kind,  
 Hath blessed them with the offspring of the mind,  
 See those Young Graces into Virtues grown,  
 With all their Blossoms into Beauty blown !  
 Thy hand, Aspasia, rears each lovely Flow'r ;  
 Instructs them how to scape the dang'rous hour,  
 To fence their tender breasts from nightly harms,  
 And by their Union multiply their charms :  
 Preserve their Sweetness, when their Bloom is past,  
 And by their fragrant Virtues always last.

Philander's skill to Hardships reconciled,  
 Secures the faithless bottom, tames the Wild ;  
 Through the rough Mountain smooths a road with pain,  
 And humanizes all the savage plain.

Or led by florid fancy cloaths the Waste  
 With all the gay magnificence of taste.  
 And following nature's flights from place to place,  
 Improves her beauty, covers her disgrace :  
 Spreads a rich carpet o'er the horrid Moor,  
 Turns the green Arch and rolls the gravelled Floor ;  
 Perpetuates through endless lanes the sight ;  
 While various tunes distract us with Delight.

The frowning Wood where day is but a dawn  
 Or the soft bosom of the naked lawn :  
 The gently leaning Hill, the circling Glade,  
 And Silver Vein, that twinkles through the shade :  
 Spreads in the broad canal its flowing glass,  
 And sleeps with graceful smiles along the Grass :  
 Or stealing from the fond spectator strays  
 And round the Hill in wanton windings plays.

But nobler works engage his private hours,  
 And call him to exert more useful powers,  
 Here in his Little World, he fills the Throne  
 With Truth and Wisdom to the Great unknown.  
 Is any wretched ? here he finds access :  
 Is any injured ? here he meets redress.  
 He leads the Blind with care along the road,  
 And bears the Widow's and the Orphan's load,  
 Pure from corruption are his righteous hands  
 Nor turn the Sacred Current to his Lands  
 But, skilled with happy Judgment to bestow,  
 He makes his Riches, like his Waters, flow.  
 In many copious channels, that conduce  
 At once to Public Ornament and Use  
 Foe to the vagrant Weed's destructive growth,  
 Sustaining Want, he exercises Sloth,  
 In splendid Labours, where his seeming Waste  
 Is only Bounty in the Dress of Taste.

Remember, O Fermanagh, when he fed  
 Thy famished children once with Distant Bread  
 With foreign Food as friendly hands supply  
 The Infant, when his Mother's breast is dry  
 Repaired th' exhausted treasures of the Earth,  
 And poured a Plenty in the Rage of Dearth,

Enough ! Philander, scatter round thy wreath ;  
 But spare thy poor remains of precious health,  
 Opprest with other cares, behold, he bends !  
 But brightens at his Table crowned with Friends.  
 With taste the Buffet is adorned : the Board  
 With Plenty, nobler than profusion, stored :  
 The vital liquor bleeds from num'rous veins  
 And all is happy, for Aspasia reigns.

Excluding aught ungraceful or unfit  
 Discretion dips the wanton wings of wit,  
 Here Human Frailty never is exposed ;  
 And Slander's fiery Mouth is ever closed,  
 That loaden deep with Hate, by Stealth destroys,  
 And gives the Wound, before we hear the Noise.  
 Yet Mirth with mildness is not held a crime,  
 And Humour loves to play in tune and time,  
 Aspasia's spirit starts the friendly strife,  
 Eliza's cheerful frankness gives it life,  
 Clarissa's wit in lively flashes breaks,  
 And Laughter flies around if Lælio speaks ;  
 Whose thoughts are happy, tho' his words are few :  
 Like Clocks, that strike but seldom, always true.

Philander's Genius ruling, as the Soul ;  
 While Easy Breeding polishes the Whole.  
 So the nice Artist smooths the solid Glass,  
 Till all the roughness of its surface pass ;  
 Then clear from any Stain or any Gloom,  
 It casts a lustre round the stately room ;  
 Reflects all Nature's works with Life and Truth,  
 And shines the pleasing Monitor of youth  
 Here ever entertained with friendly ease,  
 And not displeasing, if I fail to please,  
 Delighted I divide my happiest days  
 Where truth converses and where reasons sways,  
 Where Virtue by Religion is improved,  
 And all are Lovely, Loving, and Beloved.

Mr. Finlay's third poem is :—

“On the Waterworks at Castlecool, which gave bread to a number of the Poor employed there in a time of scarcity.”

AN EPIGRAM.

The bread cast on the Water, Scripture says  
 And thou shalt find it after many days.  
 Armar obedient to the Text appears,  
 And may he find it after many years.



A Critic says, it seems, You'd have him wait  
 Long for reward, and is not that ingrate?  
 Ev'n call it as you please, the truth to tell,  
 We wish him—but we wish ourselves, too,—well.

The fourth is entitled:—

“THE COLLONELL'S PERQUISITES.”\*

When mad Rebellion standards durst display  
 And mandates from the Throne came to array,  
 Armar, among th' appointed Leaders nam'd  
 At higher honour than the title aim'd.  
 He soon habiliments of War prepar'd  
 And gave out clothing—not without reward,  
 For other Collnells well rewarded be  
 In such an article—and why not he?  
 The wily Man t'increase in riches thought,  
 As when his bread in dearths, low prices sought  
 But, now, as if he was more wily grown  
 He buys, bestows—and the whole cost's his own.  
 And has he no reward?—Yes,—what befits,  
 For Love and Honour are his Perquisites.

None of the foregoing are dated. But the mention of Eliza Corry being an inmate at Castlecoole makes it probable that they were written about 1750, as she married Mr. Archibald Hamilton in that year. By him she had one son, who I believe died unmarried. She married secondly James Leslie, esq., of the family of Ballybay, county Monaghan, prior to 1765. I do not know who are intended by Clarissa and Lælio: possibly Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith Lowry, as Mr. Armar and Mr. Lowry appear to have been great friends. These last three poems appear to fix the date of the making of the garden connected with the old house at Castlecoole, traces of which are still to be found in the field now called the bowling green, and also of the making of the old fish pond between the house and Coney-burrow wood, and a wide ditch or canal, now mostly filled up. In connexion with this the terraces round that wood were evidently made; and the row of remarkably fine beech trees which form the outer edge of the wood, appear to answer very well to this date, as the probable time of their being planted. They are not as tall or old as those in the beech walk; but on the whole are finer specimens, although some of those in the walk surpass them. I lately saw a tree in the park at the Hague which compared with them.

\* Mr. Armar is named in the Commission of Array for the County Fermanagh as Colonel Armar, and was I believe sometimes so called. He probably had command of the Fermanagh Militia, but there is no commission of his extant, that I am aware of.

I cannot identify the writing of the following lines upon  
the Church at Enniskillen.

Dr. Garnet was Bishop of Clogher from 1758 to 1782.

ÆDIS APUD ENNISKILLEN

*Ad Recte Reverendum Episcopum Clogherensem.*

O qui supremi Numinis integros  
Cultus tuentes quin et Ovilia,  
Garnette, Pastores tueris  
Mente piâ vigiliaque curâ  
Devota Christo, Templâ reponere  
Antiqua gaudens et nova condere,  
Audi querentem Præsul œdem  
Et lacerae miserere sortis.

Me gens Virorum clara fidelium,  
Audaxque bello, struxit in insula  
Hinc inde pratis quam virentem  
Lapsus aquæ sinuosus ambit.

Longe repulsit turrigerum caput  
Multosque firmo robore constiti  
Victrix per annos et IEHOVA  
Docta sacras iterare laudes :

Donec, procellis icta furentibus,  
Crebroque sævæ grandinis impetu,  
Densisque nimborum catervis  
Tecta cavis patuere rimis.

Tandem ruinas ætheris horridas  
Ævique ; plagas, heu lacrimabiles !  
Mercede conductus, redemptor  
Continuo reparare spondet ;

Pactumque fabri nunc opus inchoant :  
At, dum refixis extima culminum  
Munire contendunt tigillis,  
Et fragili decorare saxo,

Vultus pudicos ut Pharisæica  
Gens induebat, conscia criminum,  
Ac, turpis introrsum, patellæ  
Rite superficiem lavabat,

Interna, dictu tristia, negligunt  
Aut latiori funere prouunt  
Sanctumque conspirant lacunar  
Cum rapidis violare ventis

Divulsa nutant membra sedilium  
Raucum refractæ vocis imagine,  
Deberrat oratoris arma  
Semirutum per inane Rostrum.

Fragmenta celsis de laquearibus  
 Horranda, quanto pondere pendula !  
 Infra precantūm comminantur  
 Verticibus ruitura mortem.

Atqui sacrarum tu, pater optime,  
 Tutela rerum me refici jube,  
 Læsique jam vindex decori  
 Redde suos adytis honores.

Non . . . . .  
 Ornata gemmarum, nec auri  
 Congerie, simulacra posco ;

Non mortuorum lintea vivida  
 Divum figuris, non crucis æmulas  
 Diræ tabellas . . . . .

Sed quo sacelli gratior emicat  
 Cultura simplex ; seu tibi candidi  
 Mores honestant jure mentem  
 Ingenuam et sine fraude comptam ;

Quo vota, puro pectore supplices  
 Tuti clientes fundere gestiant  
 Neu quid pavescant pæter acres  
 Cuncta Dei Speculantis iras.

#### THE CHURCH AT ENNISKILLEN.

*To the Right Reverend the Bishop of Clogher.*

O Garnett, who with zealous heart sincere,  
 Thy Maker's holy worship dost attend ;  
 And with a pious mind, and watchful care  
 Defend the Shepherds who the Folds defend.  
 Rejoycing to reform those ancient Fanes,  
 To Christ devoted, or with fairer grace,  
 To build new Temples, hear my plaintive strains,  
 And pity, mitred Chief, my doleful case.  
 A Race of Heroes raised my goodly Pile,  
 Religious Heroes, crowned with martial wreath,  
 In that egregious Meadow-skirted Isle,  
 Which winding Erna's ambient eddy bathes.  
 My Spiral Front, refulgent far around,  
 Arose, and I compos'd of solid wood ;  
 Triumphant long and tutor'd to resound  
 The hallow'd praises of Jehova, stood.  
 Till beaten, batter'd by the frequent Force  
 Of raging Tempests, cruel Hail and Bands ;  
 Of torrent Rains, resistless in their Course,  
 Yawning with Chinks my Dome horrific stands.

At length, engaged by mercenary Ties,  
 Of promis'd Fees, an Undertaker sage  
 Vows to repair the Ruins of the Skies,  
 And lamentable wounds of eating Age.  
 And now his mates the rated work commence,  
 But while they labour to refix aloof ;  
 With slender Rafters, impotent defence,  
 And beautify with brittle slates my Roof—  
 As once the faithless Pharisaic Herd,  
 Conscious of Crimes put on a modest main  
 And of the Cup in Sacrifice preferred,  
 Within polluted, washed the surface clean—  
 My Parts internal they neglect or crush,  
 With wider waste, O dismal Fate of shame ;  
 And with the winds precipitant to rush,  
 Conspired to rend my consecrated Frame.  
 The Pews disjoynted totter, half destroyed,  
 The Pulpit screaming to the hoarse alarms  
 Of babbling echo through the vocal void,  
 Defeats the Preacher's oratorical Arms.  
 The fractur'd ceilings as by subtil Threads  
 Dreadful dependant with what cumbrous weight ;  
 To praying Crowds, full o'er their subject Heads,  
 In act to tumble threaten instant Fate.  
 But thou, paternal President, the Guard  
 Of sacred Things, my dignities renew,  
 And patronizing Decency now marr'd,  
 Restore those Honours to my mansions due.  
 Not . . . . .  
 Demand I statues deck'd with orient Rays  
 Of Gems and Jewels, prodigally vain.  
 Not Canvas glowing with the living Lines  
 Of saints departed, not on pictur'd Board,  
 The direful Cross . . . . .  
 But that my neat Embellishment may shine  
 More plainly grateful, as the candid heart  
 Adorns thy mind with Probity benign,  
 Innate, refin'd, without the guize of Art.  
 That from their Souls with purer rapture fed,  
 Free from the Perils, which impending nod,  
 Their vows my suppliants may refund, nor dread  
 Aught but the vengeance of all-seeing God.

Mr. Armar's papers included two or three copies of verses by Dr. Swift. Also another by Mr. Finlay, entitled "An



Epistle on the Peace; to the Rev. Dr. Delany, humbly inscribed to Margetson Armar, esq."

"Paciferæque manu ramum pretendit olivæ."—*Virgil*.

This is not of sufficient interest to transcribe, but I mention it because Dr. Delany, sometime Dean of Down, was the husband of "Mrs. Delany." He was an S.F. T.C.D., and "went out" upon Derryvullen parish, in which Castlecoole is situated. There is also a copy of a letter from Bishop Atterbury to Mr. Pope, written from Paris, 28th November, 1731; and of the will of Bishop Stearne, who is said to have been promoted to the See of Dromore\* to make way for Dean Swift, in St. Patrick's. He died in 1745, aged eighty-five. He left an estate to make certain endowments, now known as Stearne's Charity. I have a mezzotinto engraving of his portrait at Castlecoole.

I now give two documents, one of which has a political and the other a legal bearing, which probably interested Mr. Armar at the time.

The following is a copy of a copy of a letter, supposed to be from the Lords Justices of Ireland, George Stone, D.D.,† Lord Primate, Henry Earl of Shannon, and the Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, sometime Speaker, to the Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister. How the copy of a document of this nature came to be amongst these papers I cannot tell. The resignation of their offices tendered by the Lords Justices in case their advice was rejected, cannot have been accepted, as they held office whenever the Lord Lieutenant was absent, or there was none, during the period from 10th May, 1760 until 1765. Lord Halifax was appointed Lord Lieutenant in October 1761.

Dublin Castle, December 23rd, 1760.

MY LORD,—Your Grace cannot doubt of our having been affected with the greatest surprize, nor of our feeling the deepest concern on finding that our representation to your Grace dated the 23rd November had produced an effect so contrary to our hopes, and that our intentions should be so far mistaken by your Grace, as that when the order was transmitted by His Majesty's Privy Council of England, to the Privy Council here, your Grace was not pleased either yourself to condescend, or would not direct others‡ (by whom your Grace's orders are usually signified to us,

\* John Stearne, Dean of St. Patrick's, became Bishop of Dromore in 1713 and was translated to Clogher in 1717.

† George Stone, a native of Winchester, having been Dean of Derry, became Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin in 1740, of Kildare in 1743, of Derry in 1745; and was Lord Primate from 1747-65.

‡ The Secretaries of State were the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, and Robert Earl of Holderness.

and whose total silence as well upon, as since this occasion, can only in one way be accounted for,) to furnish us with any one reason that might rectify our own mistake, or might induce others to change the opinion upon which end they had proceeded; and we must submit it to your Grace, whether the ends of His Majesty's service might not more probably have been answered, without this act of seeming severity, or whether any end can be answered by it, except that of rendering us contemptible in the eyes of the People, as we must appear to have been in your Grace's estimation. Yet although we have too just cause for apprehending that your Grace's good opinion and favour are withdrawn from us, we think it still a duty incumbent on us, so long as we are continued in His Majesty's service, to transmit to your Grace accounts, as we hope for His Majesty's information, as to what has hitherto passed with regard to this difficult and perplexing transaction. The letter from the Privy Council of England, was taken into the most serious consideration two days successively, the 18th and 19th of this month, in as full a Council as could be brought together; all Lords residing within fifty miles of Dublin having been summoned to attend; and we must say (how little soever our testimony may be wanted in this case, or how little soever weight it may at present carry with it in any,) that there could not be a greater harmony of affection, nor a warmer zeal for giving the strongest and most convincing proofs of duty and loyalty to His Majesty, in the breasts of any of his subjects, than in those Lords who were there assembled. Diversity of opinions there was, and still remains among them, and the point of difference seemed to us to be, whether the nominal or the real service of His Majesty's Government ought to have the preference; it being a matter of great difficulty with some, and as we thought with the major part of them, whether the conceiving themselves bound by the most solemn oaths as Privy Councillors, to give the best advice that occurred to them for His Majesty's service, could though required by the Highest Authority, advise and recommend a measure, which it was not denied by any, might in its consequences obstruct the very services they had sworn to promote. This consultation ended with an order to a committee, to prepare a Bill or Bills containing more material causes than those already offered for calling a Parliament. The Committee met on Monday last; a bill was offered for continuing the duties already granted by Parliament to His Majesty for three months from the 25th December, 1761, the day on which they are to expire; and without further proceeding, the Committee adjourned itself almost with general consent to the 12th day of next month.

As the consequence of delay can immediately affect the people of this Kingdom only, we have rather wished to avoid a hasty determination, as hitherto it has not seemed to be in our power, if we had wished it, to have procured any other but a negative determination upon that sort of bill, which appears to be expected, though not expressly required from us; besides

that it would be no easy task for us, to endeavour to reconcile to others, that which we could not say we had reconciled to our own judgments. It has therefore, after many experiments offered, been concluded on all sides, to be more respectful to make no return, until such a one can be made, as shall be previously known, will be received as satisfactory; and in the meantime we must submit to the inconveniences which by this misunderstanding have fallen upon us. But this short pause affords us an opportunity of laying the motives of our past conduct before your Grace, more fully than we have done, not apprehending they would be called into such strict question; as also of declaring our sentiments more explicitly with regard with what may be to come. And we humbly hope and confide in your Grace, that this explanation on our part, offered in justification of ourselves, may undergo the consideration of His Majesty's ministers, who may have imagined that we have been wanting in our duty to His Majesty, or have been attempting to innovate upon the constitution of this country. We are informed by report, (the only light we have now to walk by,) that we are supposed to have formed this entire plan, before we first offered our opinions upon the expediency, of immediately dissolving the late and calling the new Parliament; and that we produced it piece by piece, as we thought the execution of it might be best secured. We confess we are almost ashamed of endeavouring to clear ourselves of such an imputation. At the same time we can say no more in answer to it, than that it has not the least foundation in truth; and as far as a negative is capable of being proved, we could prove that such a suspicion is most injurious to us. The first thought was sudden, the shortness of the time allowed no leisure for slow deliberation, every form of calling a Parliament was not then present to our minds, nor did the difficulty now in question occur to any one of us, until it was mentioned in council on Friday, the 21st of November, two days before the date of our letter on the subject to your Grace. We saw the reason of the case, and so did every Lord of the Council present, and we hoped that the reason might carry it through: this is the whole of the management that has been used; and we must with some confidence ask your Grace whether our conduct since we have had the honour of serving the Crown under your Grace's inspection, tallies with this disingenuity, of which we are told we stand suspected. We shall not detain your Grace with repeating arguments upon the point itself, already, as we must conclude, thought insufficient. The right of certifying money bills originally from the Privy Council, we never meant to question. Every Lord of the Council has been explicit in declaring that right, and will be ready to vindicate and support it upon every occasion of necessity, when the necessity shall arise in the natural course of things, and is not created evidently for that purpose. And as we conceived His Majesty's prerogative, (by which we understood a



right inherent in the Crown,) to be in no way concerned in this question, we thought that present expediency might with safety be consulted, as not only the intention, but the very letter of Poyning's Act, taking the explanatory Act along with it, was as effectually complied with, and generally understood to be so, by certifying a money bill into England, the matter of which has been first proposed in the House of Commons, as if it were originally begun in the Council. When we considered present expediency, we thought there never was a season in which the Privy Council could with less certainty than at present, take upon them to foresee the several contingencies, and to state all the various possible relations of His Majesty's revenues and establishments in the kingdom, which may happen from this time to the 25th December, 1761, when any money bill they may now have certified must commence. Many new laws for the better collecting of the duties were also passed in the last session, are now in experiment, the different effects of which may make it necessary to change the rates of particular duties; and if any plans of that sort should be in the minds of the leading members of the House of Commons, whether for the advancement of His Majesty's revenue, or for the ease of the subject, and they should find themselves prevented by a bill prepared for them; that consideration might serve as a reason for rejecting the bill, even with those who otherwise might be induced to treat it with more delicacy. But the manner in which the last bill of that nature which was offered to the House of Commons in the year 1727, (and which was free from any of those objections which may now be apprehended), made its passage through the House, and the unanimous resolution declared to be a standing order of that House, which immediately followed, and seems to have been a sort of stipulation for the passing it, has entailed new and insuperable difficulties upon those who have now the honour of serving the Crown, and was a condition which we must suppose would not have been submitted to, if the passing of the bill, which was at that time necessary, could have been obtained upon easier terms. Upon these considerations we could not apprehend it would be thought criminal in us to advise that the Commons of Ireland, as the most convincing proof of their loyalty and affection, should be indulged in the liberty of offering to His Majesty in the first session of his reign the usual, (or should the exigencies of Government require it) larger supplies, of their own free will and motion, rather than for the sake of forcing upon them, at most a nominal and ineffectual bill of supply, to hazard the real supply, and disincline them from setting about with cheerfulness, to make a sure provision for the discharge of those large sums voted to His late Majesty, in the last session of the late Parliament, the payment of which is only secured by a vote of credit of a different representative.\* That a bill now to be transmitted would be rejected seems to be

\* *Sic.*



put out of the question even by those Lords who are the most ready to certify it ; but that to some may be an event in which they from their situations may look upon themselves as not accountable. We, whilst we are continued by His Majesty's favour in the high trust now committed to us, should think ourselves the worst of servants, if we did not look a little further into the consequences of a measure, in the execution of which we are to have a share, and consider that His Majesty will take the sense of his Parliament, as the sure criterion by which he will judge whether his business is well or ill conducted, and of the merit and demerit of those whom he shall be pleased to employ in his service. We are persuaded, whatever the disposition of the nation may be on other points, that in any House of Commons that could be elected here, there would not be a man whose heart would not be full of duty, loyalty, and affection to His Majesty ; yet it is no inconsistent supposition, that much uneasiness may be created to administration, if the gentlemen who are likely to compose that House in the ensuing Parliament, should meet together, possibly not a little disturbed and agitated by this very measure, certainly much *soured*\* by the expense, the delay in issuing the writs must unavoidably occasion, and with minds fretted and ulcerated by the animosities, which such tedious disputes and competitions must necessarily be attended with. But there is reason to apprehend still worse consequences, should the body of the people, incapable of judging of the precise value of form, and, therefore, the more apt to conceive unreasonable jealousies and suspicions of what is represented to them by their superiors merely as such, may be influenced by their fears, or by the artifices of factious persons, to exact new tests from their representatives, which practice has been early set afoot, and is daily spreading itself in all parts ; and there may be too much reason to fear, that many among the candidates in the course of a long and violent ferment, may be drawn into a compliance, and may plead the obligation, or the dread of the consequences of violating it, as a reason for obstinate and general opposition. We must again submit to your Grace, whether we, as being supposed to be not unacquainted with the temper of the people of Ireland, and the several views of those distinct parties which has ever subsisted in it, were not obliged to lay these matters before your Grace, and His Majesty's other ministers ; and whether we might not have had some hope they would be listened to in a point, which, until we are better informed, we must say, doth not affect either the prerogative, the constitution, nor any one law of either kingdom ; and we must once more for the last time, with all deference recommend it to your Grace's consideration, whether any measure can be devised more for His Majesty's service, than that His Majesty should be graciously pleased, through your Grace's interposition, and that of His Majesty's principal ministers, who are deservedly possessed of the esteem and confidence

\* *Sic* in orig.

of His Majesty's subjects, to yield so much to the advice of his servants here, as to dispense with this matter of form, which cannot now be observed, but at the expense of substantial inconveniences, and the loss of which, if it is thought to be of value enough, may be redeemed at any other season, when the circumstances of affairs shall be more apt, the disposition of the Parliament shall have been tried and known, and the temper of the people better prepared to receive it. Other bills are now preparing of more material import than those already certified, in which we confess that the form of the proceedings was alone considered, although if the causes contained in the bills upon the calling of the last Parliament were to be examined according to their strict value, they might also have been said to have been insufficient. But the council as it is now constituted, do not propose to transmit those or any bills, until it is in some way intimated, whether there may not be such material causes offered as will be deemed sufficient, although the usage for many years past should not be literally observed. But if that indulgence cannot upon any consideration be obtained, and a Money Bill must in all events be certified, We, as Lords Justices, must now with the deepest concern that can be felt by men, declare to your Grace, that we cannot set our hands to that certificate, and therefore, as it is not in our intention to obstruct, although it is not in our power to perform that service; and as the signatures of the Chief Governors to such certificate is by law necessary to make it effectual, we do, upon the most serious and sober considerations, request of your Grace, if this measure must be executed, to remove that obstacle, recommending to His Majesty some other person or persons to take the charge out of our hands, and that the Commission by which we are empowered to act may be superseded. We are not so infatuated as to be blind to the consequences which may follow to ourselves upon this step, which we are driven by necessity to take, nor to the construction which our conduct may receive; and it must surely be a very urgent necessity that drives us to it. If this were a premeditated purpose, the result of artifice and intrigue, we should hardly have pitched upon this time, when the whole body of all His Majesty's subjects, and we with the foremost of them, are joining with one voice and mind, in the admiration of his royal virtues, and endeavouring, as we have been within our narrow sphere, to lay a foundation for the future honour and quiet of Government: we should not, we must repeat to your Grace, have chosen this time for exposing ourselves to the danger of being represented to His Majesty as deviating from the strict path of duty in any article; but our own integrity must be our support, and we are convinced, in our own consciences, that we give a more substantial evidence of our duty and attachment to His Majesty, by offering in these circumstances to retire from his service, than we could do by continuing in stations, after we are deprived of all the weight, credit, esteem, and confidence

that ought to attend them. There is no doubt but that this would be our condition if we were to recede from our unanimous opinion, when it shall be evident to all who know us, that nothing has intervened that could influence our judgments or rectify our mistakes, with respect to the point itself, as we have been obliged to declare to the Privy Council, (to clear ourselves from the suspicion of concealing information from them,) that your Grace had not been pleased to honour us with any communication upon it. As we cannot carry our views beyond this kingdom, we are not to judge how far any civil struggles here, may call for the attention of His Majesty's council in England; but when we foresee troubles and animosities likely to arise, and we have had in our own time such experience of the very bad effects of the long duration of national ill-humour; we hope it will not be thought indecent in us, to persist in advising as long as we have a right to offer advice, that some allowance may be made by His Majesty's Ministers, for the difference of the state of this kingdom in the present time, from the low, unsettled, weak and depopulated condition of it, even at the time of the Revolution; and that the temper of administration, though the constitution remains the same, might in some respects be accommodated to this change. If it shall happen hereafter that our apprehensions were without foundation, we shall with reason be condemned as having taken a very false measure of the temper of the country, with the care of which we have been intrusted; but if it should happen otherwise, we may still have it in our power, and we shall certainly have it in our inclinations, to give such proofs as cannot be questioned, of our loyalty, duty, and inviolable affection to His Majesty, by appearing in the support of the honour and dignity of His Majesty's Crown and Government, by steadily maintaining the true legal constitutional dependency of this kingdom upon Great Britain, and by using such influence as we may retain, in composing those animosities and divisions, which we have great reason to fear it will be difficult to prevent.

The following Judgment of Lord Chancellor Lord Bowes, related to the Earl of Ely, of a now extinct elder branch of the present Marquis's family. He had been alleged to be insane, but was found on inquisition to be of sound mind.

11 February, 1767.—In Chancery.

Lord Chancellor.—I am under great difficulty in this case; it is of more importance and consequence than I ever knew in a court. The value of the property is very great, but the consequence of it as to the subject is of much greater importance.

It is unfortunate that we have not here the assistance of what hath been done in cases of this kind on the other side of the water. This undoubtedly is the first instance here, and I think no instance is produced to show, that a finding in this case against



the Crown hath been set aside :—an attempt to set it aside must make the judge, to whom the application is made, well consider the consequences that may attend it.

If the words *unsound mind* have a legal signification, this inquisition having returned Lord Ely of sound mind, to send this matter to a farther enquiry, would be a departure from the legal import of that expression, and give an open for the construction contended for, that by *unsound mind* is not meant a deprivation of the faculties of reason, but a degree of weakness. If that comes to be the question, what a scene is opened ? If the Crown in right of the prerogative can issue commissions, to try whether the party be of sufficient understanding to manage himself this affair, how vague and uncertain is that, and what an open is given to invade the liberty of the subject and the rights of property ? I own my private sense is, that *unsound mind* does not relate to a degree of weakness, but incapacity, and I think if we go a little back, and consider the prerogative on which it is vested in the Crown, we may throw light upon this subject, and clear the way to the legal construction of these words *unsound mind*.

The prerogative of the Crown is to take care of those that are unable to take care of themselves, founded on the general principle of the king being the common parent. And therefore when any subjects are incapable of taking care of themselves, that task devolves on the Crown ; it is a prerogative, I apprehend, entirely, calculated for the good of the people. It is for the benefit of the unhappy person who is the subject of that particular inquiry ; and to me it seems very probable, that neither the Crown nor any other person was in contemplation of that prerogative, with regard to profit and benefit. In consequence of finding unsoundness of mind, there may be a consequential benefit arising to the Crown, an accidental advantage to the people, but they are not the primary object.

The use of this prerogative of the Crown, is to prevent a mischief to the unfortunate person who cannot take care of himself. The consequential benefit to the Crown from the custody of the estate, where the party is found of *unsound mind* from nativity, does not arise from a prerogative relating to the custody of the person, but from the same kind of principle on which an escheat is founded ; a profit arising out of an estate, to which no person has a right ; for an idiot from nativity is supposed to remain in that condition till death ; therefore the profits of his estate devolve to the king, as the common original of all. This seems to be the foundation of the consequential benefit to the Crown upon a finding of idiocy from nativity. Where the *unsoundness of mind* is accidental, which presupposes a prior sanity, and that it may again return—in that case there may be a disposition by the party, when returned to sanity, or before while sane ; and therefore the king takes the right as a trustee accountable, and not in his own right.



It is true the books and register of writs have mentioned consequential advantages arising from this exertion of prerogative, as, that it will prevent alienation, that there will be no disherison; but these are consequences which only flow from such a finding as carries with it an evidence of a capacity to alien.

It was never known that there was an applicant for such a commission, on account of the interest the petitioners had which might be affected. The application is always on behalf of the *person*; and I think if there was not this restriction upon the exercise of the prerogative the whole economy, if I may use the expression, of the law would be overturned.

The law has wisely provided against fraud, imposition and deceit of all kinds, and against those acts that may draw in weak persons to dissipate their property; but then it has relation to particular acts that must stand or fall by their circumstances: it proceeds not on the general principle of prerogative.

Every day's observation presents persons in possession of property, who, you may clearly say, have not a capacity to manage, but are a prey for art and fraud; yet the remedy is not by application to the prerogative: nor does our law know, what the civil law admits of, *curatores*, which might do very well in a constitution formed like the Roman, calculated for war and grandeur, not for commerce, and the change necessary in a commercial state: they went on other views and principles, and *curatores* might be proper to prevent extravagance and dissipation. But this introduced into England would be justly exclaimed against, and subversive of the fundamental interest of the king.

I own the consideration of the interest of the person in remainder after an estate tail has very little weight with me. I should be sorry to take from an unhappy subject the benefit of this part of the prerogative, which was certainly originally calculated for the subject's benefit. But I should be much more sorry to extend this prerogative to other objects than the law hath intended it. For in what light must I consider the subjects of these kingdoms, if suggestions of weakness are a foundation for the king to take the person and property of the subject into his hands? Who is to be trusted with the power of issuing such commissions? Where is the jury, or set of men of abilities and properties necessary to determine questions of such a nature; an honest conscientious man would be frightened at it!

The dominion over his own property is the blessing and happiness of a man living in free societies. The law allows alienation by people extremely weak, who are not capable of reasoning but on a particular thing happening to be then before them. In the case of wills: a man is making a will, in extremis, and as incapable of reading two skins of parchment as an Hebrew Bible: but if he knows that the consequence of that act, will be a disposing to one he likes, and from one he does not like, that will cannot be overturned, and yet there is the greatest incapacity.

I am very desirous of doing what is right, and cautious of doing what is wrong. Can I possibly be furnished with proceedings that shall give further light? I should not have a difficulty in postponing it, if I thought that could be done; unless a difficulty on the first motion made on the part of Lord Ely.

This inquest, if it cannot be set aside, must certainly remain, altho' another enquiry should be awarded; but while it remains, is it not evident, that the person found neither an idiot, nor of unsound mind, ought not to be deprived of a dominion over his property. Can a supposition that it may be determined otherwise, justify my depriving the subject of that constitutional right he has over his own property, and making use of it if he pleases? And yet, if in fact, it should be so, there may be an abuse.

I cannot but take notice that the order of the 20th of July, 1759, was certainly made on special reasons, and not on general principles of equity. The special reasons were these. The court had required the personal attendance of the present Lord Ely, then a minor. He was detained from paying obedience, or rather his father was guilty of a contempt in disobeying the order of the court. Therefore the court was under an absolute necessity to make that order, to prevent what they could not have remedied. And while that reason subsisted that order was right. But could an order of that kind be made in a cause in Chancery before the hearing? I think it would be a stretch of power to continue that order upon anything now appearing before me. This order must be discharged, and as to the other motion, I desire that it may stand over so that I may receive such further light concerning it as the nature of the thing will admit.

The station I have the honour to hold would be insupportable, if questions of this kind were often so litigated before the court.

Council for Mr. Rochfort.—We desire that the suffering the recovery should be subject to further order of the court, as any other judgment would be.

Lord Chancellor.—I am extremely cautious of doing acts of power that I cannot justify.

In 1740 Mr. Armar had been appointed, with Mr. John Rynd, of Derryvolan, and the Rev. William Leslie, of Nutfield, trustee for some incumbered property, belonging to James King, esq., of Gola, in Fermanagh (including a townland called Drumhariff), and in Dublin including a large timber house, called the Brazen Head in Bride-street, a house in Essex-street, known as the Three Nags' Heads, some premises on the east side of Ussher's-lane tenanted by Quayle Somerville, esq., Hugh Kyle, and the Elders of the Meeting House built thereon, and premises in the Corn Market and Lamb-alley. A deed of release relating to this matter contained various papers enclosed,

and amongst them a letter from William Gore, who appears to have been brother-in-law to Mr. King, and who was a cousin of Sir Ralph Gore's, of Belleisle (which property Mr. Armar had managed during the minority of his elder brother).

From this letter I extract the following :—

“Dublin, April 8th, 1749.

“DEAR SIR,—For your last as well as your former favours, I can only return you my sincere thanks, and honestly own I despair of ever being out of your debt, though I think I do not want gratitude. I have wrote to Nat Clements, who (I hope) is by this time in London, and given him a hint of the beef and mutton, which probably Sir Ralph will never think of, till he and his friends are to sit down and eat it up. The last accounts we had of Sir Ralph were, that he intended coming to Ireland from the Newmarket meeting; however, in my private opinion I think we shall not see him till ye latter end of May.”

Sir Ralph Gore owned a black horse, called Othello, which is included in a set of portraits (coloured prints) of race horses of that day, with their performances, and the armorial bearings of their owners, and which are on an old screen at Castle Coole. The rest of the screen contains some old-fashioned stable and sporting prints. And on the reverse side are some spirited hunting scenes, &c., painted in oils. This Ralph was the son of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and succeeded his elder brother in the baronetcy in 1746. He was present at the battle of Jaffeldt\* on the 2nd June, 1747. Although only a captain, the command of the battalion devolved on him owing to all his superior officers becoming *hors de combat*; and the day following he received the thanks of the Duke of Cumberland at the head of his regiment. He was created Baron Gore in 1764, Viscount Belleisle 1768, and Earl of Ross 1771. In 1788, being then a Lieutenant-General, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in the absence of Lieut.-General Pitt. He died in 1802 when the peerage became extinct; his son, Viscount Belleisle, having predeceased him. The baronetcy passed to his nephew. Sir Ralph St. George Gore succeeded to it on the death of his cousin, December 31st, 1878. Lord Arran is in the remainder to it. I think Wm. Gore, the writer of the above letter, must have been the future Bishop of Limerick, and son of the Dean Gore who once lived at Bonnybrooke.

The recitals in the following deed show the position of the Corry family in 1765. Martha was dead, but the three other

\* *Vide* Burke's Peerage



sisters were still living, and Elizabeth was married for the second time, her husband James Leslie\* being a nephew of Martha's husband. It would appear from this that Mr. and Mrs. Lowry had succeeded to the Longford and Loughside estates when Martha died in 1759, but they certainly did not take the name of Corry until after Edmond Leslie Corry's death in 1764 or 1765, as is proved by the list of Members in the Journals of the House of Commons. They obtained from Ulster's office in Dublin a certificate as to their right to quarter the Corry arms, which is in my possession.

The indenture was in four parts, and dated 3rd June, 1765. It was between the Right Hon. Arthur Trevor and Margetson Armar of the first part; James Leslie, of Stranocum, county Antrim, acting executor of the will of Edmund Leslie Corry, of the second part; Galbraith and Sarah Lowry Corry of the third part; and Thomas Gledstones, of Fardrop, county Tyrone, of the fourth part.

It recited the marriage settlement of Edmond Leslie and Martha Corry, dated 30th June, 1738, and that it was amongst other things agreed that £2,000, Martha's portion, should be vested in Arthur Trevor, then Arthur Hill, and Margetson Armar, in trust that they should invest it on sound security, and to pay the interest to Edmond Leslie for his life. After his death to pay the principal and interest amongst his daughters and younger sons (if any). Or if there should be no younger children, to pay the principal to himself, his executors or assigns. And that whereas Leslie Corry did, in order to secure payment of the said portion, with the consent of the said Edmond Leslie (Corry) about 30th June, 1738, execute to Arthur Trevor (then Hill), and Margetson Armar a bond for £4,000, conditioned for the payment of £2,000, upon which judgment was afterwards obtained against Leslie Corry in Trinity Term 1739; and that by the death of Leslie Corry without issue, Edmond and Martha Leslie Corry, had become seized in Martha's right of lands (named) in Longford and Fermanagh, and of two lots of ground, called Nos. 94 and 95 in Queen-street, in Oxmantown, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, held in fee-farm from the Governors of the Blue Coat Boys' Hospital, in the said city, "whereon several houses and tenements have been erected by virtue of and under the limitations of the will of John Corry, esq., deceased," subject to two sums of £500 each, charged and in favour of Mary Armar alias Corry, one of

\* The pedigree of the Leslie family of Ballybay will be found in Mr. Shirley's History of Monaghan.



Martha's sisters, and also of two further sums of £500 each, charged in favour of Elizabeth Corry, now the wife of James Leslie, for their respective fortunes.\* It then recited the two before mentioned deeds of 1742, to which Edward Matthewes was a party, and further that Martha had died without issue in the lifetime of Edmond Leslie Corry, and that upon her death the lands and premises charged with these sums became vested in (her sister) Sarah and her husband Galbraith Lowry Corry; and that Edmond Leslie Corry having survived his wife and having no issue by her, became entitled to the four several sums of £500 which constituted her fortune of £2,000; and being so entitled made his will dated 2nd October, 1759, and directed to be paid out of the £2,000 to—

	£	s.	d.
His Nephew, Samuel Leslie, . . . . .	300	0	0
"    Edmond Leslie, . . . . .	500	0	0
"    Andrew Hamilton, . . . . .	200	0	0
"    Edmond Hamilton, . . . . .	100	0	0
Niece, Margaret Benson, . . . . .	300	0	0
"    Penelope Hamilton, . . . . .	300	0	0
Nephews, Henry Leslie and James Leslie parties to these presents, and the sur- vivor and his executors in trust to the uses therein mentioned, . . . . .	300	0	0

in all £2,000; and that Thomas Gledstanes had agreed to advance £2,000 upon an assignment of the said securities (as in Matthewes' deed). Therefore Arthur Trevor, Margetson Armar, and James Leslie, had granted the said securities to Thomas Gledstanes, with the usual covenants. Galbraith Lowry Corry indemnified Trevor and Armar and Leslie. This deed is signed by Margetson Armar, James Leslie, and Galbraith Lowry Corry.

Before finishing my history of Mr. Armar, I have still to notice his acquisition of the Church lands estate, which constituted a valuable property in itself. The Corry family had for a long time held some townlands belonging to the see of Clogher, in the neighbourhood of Castlecoole, but as subtenants either under Sir Ralph Gore, or at one time under a subtenant of the Gore family, Chambery Brabazon esq. † and these did not include the townland of Breandrum which lies between Enniskillen and Castlecoole and part of which is now in the demense. Sir Michael Cole, in fact, at one

\* *Vide* page 176, for the will of John Corry, esq.

† *Vide* the deed of mortgage, dated Dec. 5th, 1713, p. 162.

time held Breandrum under the Gore family. The arrangement with the Bishop of Clogher was this. The Bishop granted to the principal tenants leases for twenty-one years certain. But generally at the end of a shorter period the tenant surrendered his lease, and took out a fresh one for a new term of twenty-one years, paying a fine. This operation was repeated as long as the Bishop and the tenant agreed to do so. Sometimes, however, a rather young Bishop might prefer "to run his life against the tenant." He refused to take a surrender, and had to forego the fines for the remainder of the lease. If he died or was translated before the end of the term, he was a loser and the tenant a gainer, by the amount of the fines. But if he remained in the see till the lease expired, at the end of the term he resumed possession of the land, and probably put in a member of his own family. In this way Bishop's families have been perpetuated in their old dioceses. But assuming that the Bishop renewed periodically with his principal tenant; that person generally did the same with his immediate sub-tenants, who held by what were termed toties quoties leases. Under these leasehold sub-tenants, when there was no demesne, came usually the ordinary farmers. The Corry family and Mr. Armar must have held hitherto by mere toties quoties leases, lands partly in, and most essential to Castlecoole demesne, including part of the Oak avenue leading from the Dublin road to the hall door. This has all been greatly modified by an Act passed in or prior to 1839. Tenants who held see lands were, under certain conditions, enabled to buy up the fines and obtain perpetuities at a head rent. This was done in the case of my estate, the toties quoties tenants providing their share of the money in proportion to the benefit each received. And by the Irish Church Act of 1869, holders of perpetuities can if they please redeem their head rents at twenty-five years' purchase, paying one-fourth down, and the balance by sixty-four half yearly instalments, which redeems principal and interest. Mr. Armar had a valuation made by Mr. Andrew Nixon when purchasing Sir Ralph Gore's interest. The valuation is in detail, and shows an estimate of the value, as well as Sir Ralph's rent, often much below the valuation. For instance, Mr. Armar's own valuation was £664 12s. 6d., for the townlands he held, whilst his rent to Sir Ralph Gore was only £162 15s. His estimated profit therefore was £501 per annum; and this putting good land at from seven shillings up to fifteen shillings an acre. Breandrum, contain-

ing seventy-eight acres, which had been Sir M. Cole's, but was held subsequently by Messrs. Gratton and Cole, was held

"Entirely now by the heirs Charles Gratton, esq., and joyns the Gallows Green of Enniskilling, which considered can't be worth less than £1 4s. per acre, and amounts to	£	s.	d.
		93	12 0
"Rossory, held by Charles Gratton's heirs, is part good and part bad, but at an average is worth 18 shillings per acre, and amounts to,		64	16 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		158	8 0
"Sir Ralph's present rent,		40	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		118	8 0

After making a survey and valuation in detail, Mr. Nixon concluded as follows:

"Estimate of the value of Sir Ralph Gore's Bishop's lease in the Diocese of Clogher and county of Fermanagh, from which deduct the rent paid by Sir Ralph Gore to the See.

	£	s.	d.
"Henry Brooke, esq., A.	248	6	0
Widow West, B.	28	8	0
Alexr. Nobble's heirs, C.	81	16	0
Robert Graham, D.	36	0	0
David Rynd, esq., E.	139	11	0
Margetson Armar, esq., F.	664	12	6
Widow Cashell, G.	70	0	0
Widow Dane, H.	134	10	0
Chas. Grattan, esq., heir, I.	158	8	0
Jason Crawford, esq., K.	32	0	0
Thomas Rynd, esq., L.	31	10	0
Jason Crawford and James Armstrong, esqrs., M.	58	16	0
Mr. William Scott, N.	95	8	0
Rev. Mr. Carson, O.	40	0	0
Mr. John Legg, P.	16	0	0
Mr. David Robeson for Buchanan, Q.	16	0	0
Widow Spear, R.	26	8	0
Do., S.	37	8	6
Chrisr. Irwin, esq., T.	419	3	0
Widow Atchison for Coughran, U.	41	5	0
Goy. (Guy) Carleton's heir, and Chris. Carleton, esq., V.	358	18	0
Nicholas Archdall, esq., X.	31	10	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,837	14	0
Deduct the Bishop's rent,	399	0	0*
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2,438	14	0

\* £399 included agent's fees.

"I have to observe that a handsome abatement ought to be made the Purchasers of the foregoing Lease, for these reasons, viz., are subject to whatever raise rent the Bishop of Clogher may think fit to raise them to; and besides run the risque of a Bishop not renewing at all, and besides I understand there are Eleven years yet unexpired of their Tenures. Add to this that, suppose their Terms expired, these Lands can never set (at least ought not), at so high a rate as an Inheritance, where a Tenant may be sure of his own Life; whereas the most he can have of these lands is Twenty or Twenty-one years; yet as transmitted to me, I have valued it at the present Intrinsic value, and [as] an inheritance compared with other countries. Dated Febr<sup>y</sup>. ye 24, 1753.

"Signed, ANDREW NIXON."

From another valuation (undated), this estate seems to have contained 6,105½ profitable Irish acres, and 1,238 useless ones—as they were called—7,343½ in all, equal to about 11,896 statute acres. A good many of the useless acres were, no doubt, improvable.

The following letter from Mr. Brooke has been preserved with these valuations:—

"COLEBROOKE.

"October the 7th, 1763."

"DEAR SIR,—It gave me concern that I had it not in my power to spend some days with you before I left the country, but I had so much business at home and my time is so short, that I must be debarred from that Pleasure. I did mean to have sent a message to you before I left the country, that it is not in my power to renew my lease; it comes to more money than I really could or should wish to raise at present; I am certain it will turn out much better for you. I am extremely obliged to you, for the kindness and friendship you have shown, in offering it to me at the rate you purchased, and you may depend on any assistance I can give you in letting it. I beg you will make my best compliments to Mrs. Armar.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Your very faithfull, and affect. hble servt.,

"A. W. BROOKE.

"I hope you will allow me to remain your tenant for Billy Hill. You shall name the rent.

"It would also oblige me much, and save me a great deal of trouble if you would let me be your tenant also for the Grist of those lands, and oblige the Tenants to grind att my mills."



Some of the lands included in this estate were at a distance from Castlecoole. Feddans near Garvery was then held by Widow West.

Of Lemovreslin (Leambreslin), Mr. David Rynd was the principal tenant. It was "computed 90 acres, inhabited by snug little Farmers, lyes within 3 miles of Enniskilling on the great road thereto, from Lisbelew, worth 8s. per acre, £36." Of Derryvullan, it was stated, "David Rynd, esq., lives therein, has laid out considerable sums in improvements, such as dwelling-house, offices and gardens, fitt for a man of five hundred pounds a year, which with 60 acres of said farm at 15s., I deem worth £45 per year.

Breandrum and Rossory (the former adjoining, the other near Enniskillen, on opposite sides of Lough Erne), had been in the tenancy of the Cole family, but was then in that of the heirs of Charles Grattan, esq. Breandrum was valued at £1 4s.; Rossory at 18s. an acre.

Derrycharra, close to Enniskillen, was held by Mr. Wm. Scott, and was valued at 18s. an acre.

Killyhevlin, Drumsna, and the eelweir "in the gutt sands," of Lough Erne, near the present Sligo Railway bridge, were in the tenancy of Mrs. Dane, and continued in that family until within recent years. Killyhevlin was valued at £1 4s.; Drumsna at 12s. an acre; and the eelweir at £15.

The eelweir has disappeared for a good many years, but within living memory.

Nicholas Archdale, esq., held Knock Island.

This Church Land estate was kept together until 1851, when it was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. Several townlands near Castlecoole were, however, purchased by members of the family and resold to me. I also bought again the townlands of Cavanacross and Feddans, but after a few years I resold them, together with Mullin-aska. I also sold a head-rent out of Derryvore. The rest I still retain. Part of Breandrum, however, was not resold to me, and belongs to my cousin Mr. Armar Corry. Upon this the Infirmary and the Enniskillen Model School are situate. The site of the new Enniskillen cemetery is on what was my part of Breandrum.

Mr. Armar about this time had maps made of some of the church lands near Castlecoole—Breandrum, and as much of Killenure as was not then included in the demesne were then in townparks—Breandrum had been surveyed prior to the purchase, by Mr. Armar's order, November 16, 1750.

The following were the tenants:—

Tenants.		A.	R.	P.
No. 1.	Finlay's arable, . . . . .	1	3	27
2.	Rev. Dr. Dunkin, arable, . . . . .	4	2	26
3.	Another part of Dr. Dunkin's, . . . . .	4	0	11
4.	Mr. Spear, arable, . . . . .	7	0	4
5.	Mr. Eccles, being part of Mr. Spear's arable, . . . . .	2	2	19
6.	Phare's park, arable, . . . . .	2	0	21
7.	The park next Mr. M'Nabb's arable, . . . . .	1	3	37
8.	A meadow, . . . . .	2	0	10
9.	Bell and Fleming, arable, . . . . .	3	0	28
10.	Corr's Hill, Bell and Fleming, . . . . .	4	0	0
11.	Corr's garden, with small green plot adjoining, . . . . .	1	1	0
12.	Cassidy's garden, . . . . .	0	2	7
13.	Piper's garden, . . . . .	0	2	31
14.	Camp park and part next town, Dr. Dunkin's arable, . . . . .	1	2	0
15.	Camp park, middle part, Dr. Dunkin's arable, . . . . .	1	1	13
16.	Camp park, part next round Lough, Dr. Dunkin's, . . . . .	3	0	18
17.	Rosse's garden, . . . . .	1	2	25
18.	Busby and Watson's arable, . . . . .	4	1	8
19.	Busby and Watson's arable, . . . . .	1	0	12
20.	Busby alone, arable, . . . . .	2	0	14
21.	Mr. Cathcart, arable, . . . . .	5	3	35
22.	Flanagan's Lough Park, arable, . . . . .	2	3	12
23.	Watson's arable, . . . . .	1	3	6
24.	Mr. Spear's arable, . . . . .	2	1	14
25.	Mr. Spear's arable, . . . . .	3	2	16
26.	David Bell, arable and reclaimed bog, . . . . .	6	3	0
27.	The part cut off next commons by the small runner, David Bell, arable, . . . . .	1	1	25
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		75	3	19

Of Killenure parks there are two surveys. One was made in Leslie Corry's time; the second is undated, but was evidently made by the same person as that of Breandrum. The two surveys were made without reference to each other. All the tenants were changed in the interval; in the first survey they are M'Nab, Colgin, Clarke, Elliott, Halloran, and Rankin; in the second George Bell, Mr. Howard, the Grahams, William Chittick, Alexander Orr, and James Lavy. The Graham family are still in the same holding, and, next to Wilson of

Killyvilly, are the oldest family on the estate holding the farm in the same name.

In the year 1754 (22nd January) the Rev. Richard Baldwin, Provost of Trinity College, lent the sum of £8,000 to Margetson Armar and Galbraith Lowry, at four and a half per cent., secured by a mortgage upon the lands of Brackagh, Camgart, Drumcorr, Lurganclabby, Mullaghsilligagh, Largy, Ballyreagh, Drumderg, Lissan, Modena, Toppid Mountain, Moysnaght, Ramally, Drumnameal, and Furnas. It is not unlikely that this money was applied to the purchase of the Church lands lease.

A reconveyance made on the 3rd May, 1783, recites the mortgage of 1754, and that Dr. Baldwin by his will, dated 21st September, 1758, had left the sum of £24,000, due to him by several mortgages, to the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, and had appointed them his residuary legatees, and had appointed William Clements, Doctor of Physic, and James Agar, to be his executors. That James Agar had renounced, and that William Clements had proved the will. That the latter was lately dead, and that his widow, Mary Clements, had been appointed his administratrix, and of the unadministered goods of Dr. Baldwin. That she had made over her interest in the lands to the Provost, &c., and that Armar, Baron Belmore, had paid off the mortgage, and was entitled to the equity of redemption. He accordingly obtained a reconveyance, signed by—

THOS. WILSON.  
JOHN KEARNEY.

R. MURRAY, Vice-Provost.  
H. DALRAE.  
H. USSHER.  
G. FITZGERALD.

In presence of

MICHAEL REILLY.  
RICHARD COOMBE.

In presence of

WILLIAM HAMILTON, }  
MICHAEL REILLY, } BELMORE.

On the 5th May, 1768, Mr. Armar made his will. This document recites that Leslie Corry did by his last will, dated 13th February, 1740, bequeath to him for ever the

towns and lands following, viz., Agharenagh, the Deerpark, Coneyburrough, Kedagh, Rossvulland, Killyvilly, North Carrow M'Mea, South Carrow M'Mea, Mullagh M'Thomas, Bonnybrooke, Tullyharn, Glasmullagh, Drumcrow, Killyreagh, Kilnamaddy, Killygrane, Kilsallagh, Garvery, Lesson, Largey, Near Ballyreagh, Far Ballyreagh, Innisleague, Toppid Mountain, Tyraltou, Drumderge, Tullynephin, Moddena, Drumcor, Camgart, Lurganclabby, Ramallin, Brockagh, Moismnacht, Mullaghshilligagh, Clentillon, the tenements and parks in and about Enniskillen, and the Mills of Castlecoole and Clabby, subject to such debts and legacies as were therein particularly mentioned; and that he was seized in fee-simple of the manor of Blessingbourne, consisting of, the town of Blessingbourne, commonly called Five Miletown, Corcrevy, Mullanboy, Moorland, Brakely, Ardelea, Timpony, Ballyvaddin, Beagh, Tateanellan, Collintrough, Gortmore, Relessy, Cullymore, (?) Tlercar, Ahekencon, half Loghermore, Mullaghmore, half Renally Domain, Aunagh, Mulnavoal, Tumis, and the mills situate in the counties of Fermanagh, and Tyrone; he devises them to Lord Mountflorenc, of Florence Court, and Sir Arthur Brooke, baronet, in trust; subject to such legacies and incumbrances as are hereafter mentioned, and to any legacies he may hereafter charge by any codicil to his will, which legacies he charges on the estate left to him by Leslie Corry, and not on his Tyrone estate. He leaves all the lands for the use of his wife Mary Armar, during the term of her natural life; with remainder to any (if any) of his and her children in the usual order; failing such issue, he bequeaths the Fermanagh lands to any heir male of his wife by another husband. Failing such issue to Sarah Lowry Corry, now the eldest sister of Leslie Corry, for her life, and after her death to the use of Armar Lowry Corry for life, with remainder to his heirs male; failing them, to any other son of Sarah; failing whom, to the use of Elizabeth Leslie otherwise Elizabeth Corry, for life, with remainder to her only son (by her first husband) Archibald Hamilton and his heirs male; or any other elder son of Elizabeth in default of such heirs; failing such to Lady Mountflorenc for life, with remainder to her eldest son John Willoughby Cole and his heirs male; failing whom to her other sons and their heirs male, in order of birth; failing whom to the daughters of Sarah; failing whom to the daughters of his wife by any other husband; failing whom to the daughters of Archibald Hamilton; failing whom to the daughters of Anne, Lady Mountflorenc; failing whom to the daughters of John Willoughby



Cole; failing whom to the right heirs of Leslie Corry for ever. The persons who may inherit the lands which belonged to Leslie Corry, are as soon as they conveniently can, to take the name of Corry, and in case any such person refuses to do so, the lands are to pass to the next person in the remainder. Armar Lowry Corry, Archibald Hamilton, and John Willoughby Cole, as they may be severally in possession of the lands, may charge them with sums not exceeding £200 a year for a jointure, and £2,000 for younger children: and they may make leases of all the lands except the Domain, for a term not exceeding thirty-one years or three lives, without fine, at the best rent that may be obtained. He charges the estate with an annuity for his niece Mary Lowry Corry of £200, as long as she shall continue unmarried; and after his wife's death the person who may have succeeded to the estate is to pay her an annuity of £500 so long as she shall continue unmarried.

As concerning the Blessingbourne estate, he bequeaths the same to Lord Mountfloreance and Sir Arthur Brooke, in trust for the use of his nephew Hugh Montgomery for life, with remainder to his heirs male; and in default of such, to his nephew Alexander Gordon for life, with a like remainder. Failing heirs male, to the daughters of Montgomery and Gordon successively; with like leasing powers as before.

As to all his debts or mortgages and legacies, he directs them to be paid out of the proceeds of his personal fortune; or if that is not sufficient, then out of the estate which had been Leslie Corry's. He leaves the sum of £10 for ever to the poor of the parishes of Enniskillen and Derryvullen, to be paid by the persons in possession of the estate, in the manner they may judge proper. He leaves his sister Elizabeth Montgomery £1,000. To his nephew Captain Alexander Gordon £1,000; to his careful friend Mrs. Mary Tate £20; to his faithful and careful servants Richard Magennis and Sarah Martin, to each of them £100. To his faithful servant Christopher Armstrong £20. To such of his servants as his wife and executrix shall think deserving, one year's wages. To his nephews Hugh Montgomery and Alexander Gordon, such horses as his executrix shall not find it convenient to keep. He bequeaths the arms of different kinds now in his own room, and those only, to his three nephews, Armar Lowry Corry, Hugh Montgomery and Alexander Gordon, to be divided among them. He leaves his books to his wife Mary Armar and to Mary Lowry, and entreats them to give to the Reverend Mr. Gorley, such as may not be useful to them. He leaves his watch to his

nephew Alexander Gordon. Signed in presence of Giffd. Nesbitt, William Bourke, and John Dowdall.

On the 22nd April, 1773, he made a codicil. He refers to his will, and says that he has disposed of his freehold and leasehold estates "in such a manner as I expect will be agreeable," and that whereas the infirmities which he had for a long time been labouring under, had increased upon him since the beginning of last winter, by which he had been prevented from looking into any affairs with that precision and exactness which he would always willingly do, and was even rendered incapable of using his pen; yet hoping for a favourable return of such abilities as used to attend him, though infirm and now within these few years, being in all human probability precluded of that likelihood, and sensible of his increasing weakness; he embraces this opportunity of making some small additions and alterations to his will, which he intended to have done in a more regular manner, but for the reasons already assigned, and which he now does in the following manner:—First, it is his additional will that the old Domain of Castlecoole together with the house, garden and deerpark after the demise of Mrs. Armar and her sister Mrs. Sarah Lowry, widow, shall become and continue the property of Mary Lowry Corry, daughter of the said Sarah, during her natural life and no longer. And also (he wills) "that the room commonly called my room with its furniture, except as hereinafter excepted," shall immediately after his decease belong to the said Mary, during her life and no longer; but that the arms in the said room of whatsoever kind, together with all the law books and such as may contribute to the forming and instructing a magistrate, and the several editions of the Classics, shall be at the sole use and disposal of his nephew Hugh Montgomery. That Mrs. Armar and the said Mary shall choose whatsoever of the other books they please for their several uses, and the remainder be given to the Rev. Dr. Thomas M'Donnell.\* Also that whatever demand Mrs. Armar may have or appear to have against Dr. M'Donnell be cancelled and given up.

He also bequeaths to his sister Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, widow, £500 to be paid out of his effects at large, over and above what she is entitled to by his will. Also his gold watch to the Right Hon. Lord Mountflorenc; three of his best snuff boxes to his three nephews, as Mrs. Armar shall think fit to distribute them; and the demise in his will with

\* A Rev. Thomas M'Donnell was Rector of Derryvullen, from 1744-63.

regard to his books\* in favour of the Rev. Mr. Gorley he revokes. "These few additions to my will, and alterations as thought necessary by me, I expect and am persuaded my executrix and every person principally concerned in my said will, will with me judge reasonable and proper, and in this confidence," he subscribes this codicil to his will in presence of Elizabeth Jones, Sam Vickerstaff, and J. O'Donnell.

On the 16th June, 1773, Mr. Armar made a second codicil further to remove doubts as to the executorship of his will, and as to the disposal of such personal property as by his will he had bequeathed to his wife in case she should die before him, or though surviving should die without disposing thereof by will or otherwise. If he survives his wife, he then appoints Armar Lowry Corry to be his executor, and bequeaths to him all such personal property as by his will he has bequeathed to her. He also bequeaths to him so much of the personal property as she, though surviving him, shall not at or before her death dispose of by will or otherwise. But if his wife should survive him, and be able to make such disposition, he further addresses and bequests of her in manner following. That not having considered as fully and as amply as might have been expected, his nephew, Captain Alexander Gordon, and his wife or children, in his will, for reasons too well known to them and to their friends, he now notwithstanding upon further consideration, and for a particular reason hereafter assigned, thinks proper to recommend them to the mention of his original sole executrix and residuary legatee, his wife, Mrs. Mary Armar, requesting her to accept of his acknowledgments of the honour she did him, in accepting of him for a husband, and for her frank and unsuspecting reliance upon him to make such a settlement afterwards upon her, as the honour she conferred upon him, independent of her own merit deserved. That in return for such unmerited and unbounded confidence, he has considered her and her peculiar relations in his will, in the amplest manner he could, by conferring on her and them, all or most of his acquisitions; that he makes no doubt from the long-known affection and regard which has subsisted between them, that her generosity and grateful sense of this, his most ardent expressions towards her,

\* Amongst the books at Castlecoole is a certain one, in which is written Mr. Armar's father's name. "Wm. Armar," and the motto "Supperanda omnis fortuna est." The book consists of funeral orations and other pieces; one by Francis Nethersole, Fellow of Trinity College, and Orator of the University of Cambridge, is a funeral oration on Henry Prince of Wales. The collection includes a life of Archbishop Ussher. The title page is missing.

and the high respect thereby intentionally paid her, will engage her to consider proportionally his relations, particularly his said nephew Alexander Gordon, his wife who is also his niece, and their children, in such manner as the residuum which she will find herself possessed of will enable her, so as to show her suitable regard for his memory; and in this dependence and in confidence of her readiness to comply with this request, which is meant entirely in compliment to her, he has purposely omitted this, his further intention on behalf of the said Alexander Gordon and his family, in his will and former codicil; and therefore, he entreats that as soon as it is necessary, and to prevent accidents, such disposition by will or otherwise may be by her made, as will best answer the intent and purpose of this request and address, and the effectual disposal of such residuum as she may become entitled to and possessed of. But if his wife should be prevented by her extreme weakness, or other accident to make (from making) such provision by will or otherwise, in that case and to obviate such contingency, he hereby in the second codicil to his will, leaves and bequeaths to Alexander Gordon, his wife and children, over and above what he may become entitled to in his will, Two thousand five hundred pounds, out of the residuum of his personal estate and property; and the executor named in this second codicil upon failure of his wife, is to pay the same with legal interest to the sole use and behoof of Alexander Gordon, his wife and children as soon as convenient, that is within one year at furthest, after his decease. In all other respects he confirms his will and the first codicil with the explanations and additions thereto. Signed in presence of Michael Law, John M'Mullan, and John M'Donnell. This will was proved by Mrs. Armar the 21st October, 1773.

Assuming nothing to have been omitted from the probate, Mr. Armar forgot in the original will, expressly to name his wife sole executrix and residuary legatee, although he alludes to her as such executrix, and calls her so in the second codicil. The Corry estate lands follow the nomenclature of Leslie Corry's will, which was evidently made in a hurry just before his death. The name of Killynan gives place to Bonnybrooke—

Mr. Armar must have died very shortly after making the second codicil, and was buried in the vault under Derryvullen church. He was born in 1700, so he must have been in his seventy-third or seventy-fourth year. I have dwelt upon him at considerable length as he has always seemed



to me to have been a model country gentleman. Judging from a very bitter verse, which probably formed part of an old electioneering rhyme, and which I need not repeat, his great niece and my great aunt, Louisa Lady Sandwich, formed the opinion, expressed in a letter which is in my possession, that he must have been a very "haughty" man. But she never knew him personally, and I confess that judging from the records of his life which extend over nearly half a century, that I agree with what seems to have been the sentiment of his contemporaries, that he was a most amiable and charitable person.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

### MARY ARMAR, 1773-1774.

Her sale of the Church land lease to Armar Lowry-Corry—Her will—  
Death of Miss Mary Lowry-Corry—Mrs. Armar's death.

MRS. ARMAR appears, from an expression in the second codicil to her husband's will, to have been then in very bad health, (although she could only have been about sixty-one years of age); bad health which is alluded to, in 1752, in the poem of Phillander and Aspasia.\* She, however, survived her husband for upwards of a year.

Church Land property in those days being merely leasehold, was considered to be personal and not real property, and she took her husband's interest, which was very considerable, in his Bishop's lease estate as residuary legatee.

A deed dated the 13th December, 1773, between Mary Armar of Castlecoole, widow, and Armar Lowry Corry of Aghenis, recites that by an indenture dated 13th November last, John Lord Bishop of Clogher had demised, set, and to farm let unto Mary Armar, the whole territory Termon Firinagh,† Corbe or Church Lands of Aghavey, containing 8 small tates, except 40 acres part of the tate of Aghavey, set apart for a glebe for, and now in the possession of the Rector of Aghavey; the whole territory, &c., of Inniskeen, containing 25 tates of land, except the Island of Inniskeen containing 3 tates thereof, Rossurir otherwise Rossory containing 16 tates, Donaghmoyglin containing 1 small tate, and Derryvielland otherwise Derryvolland containing 33½ tates, except 4 tates of land formerly in possession of Sir Henry Power, Lord Viscount Valentia or his assigns; Magheryculmoney containing 16 tates, except 2 acres of land near the parish church of Magheryculmoney, com-

\* Page 211.

† An explanation of these terms will be found in App. M.

monly called the Vicar's acres, and also excepting the tate towns and lands of Ardesh (Ardess), comprised in a former lease to Margetson Armar, which lands and every part thereof\* are excepted out of this demise. [The late Rev. Lord Adam Loftus was for some years rector, of this parish.]

As to the whole territory of Sansonnagh, containing 1 small tate of land, Cloghana containing 2 tates of land, Baha, otherwise Baggia, otherwise Boho, containing  $17\frac{1}{2}$  tates, Clontive containing 1 tate of land, Templenenrin otherwise Templehin containing 2 small tates, and the mill of Derryveiland, † and which are in the county of Fermanagh and diocese of Clogher, and were lately in possession of Margetson Armar and his undertenants, and are now in possession of the said Mary Armar and her under tenants, to hold the same for twenty-one years at the rent of £380. ‡ This indenture witnesseth that for good and valuable considerations and particularly in consideration of the re-demise of Killynure, Gortgonnell, Derrymakeen, Ballylucas Drumerin, Derryvore, Drumcoo, the two Rings, the two Dromards, and Derrybegs, being part and parcel of the Termon land of Derryvolland, at a pepper corn yearly rent, and discharged from fines and expences of renewal by Armar Lowry Corry, to be made for so many years of the said term, and of future terms thereof to him, &c., to be granted, as she may live, and also of a like demise of the said tate of Killynure in like manner at a pepper corn yearly rent, and in like manner discharged of fines expences and renewals, to his sister Mary Lowry Corry (in like manner), as the said Mary shall survive the said Mary Armar, and also in consideration of the sum of £31,313 4s. 2d. to her the said Mary Armar in hand paid by the said Armar Lowry Corry, she grants, &c., &c., unto the said Armar, the said respective lands for the remainder of the term of years. This is signed Mary Armar by virtue of an annexed letter of attorney, by Andrew Crawford, esq., of Dublin, and by the said Armar Lowry Corry.

By a deed dated the following day, Armar Lowry Corry carries out the foregoing arrangement with his aunt and sister, granting to Mrs. Armar a lease as agreed on, from the 13th of the last November, and granting the latter a lease of so much of Killinure, from after her aunt's death, as was considered part of the demesne of Castlecoole (this would exclude the townparks.) He also covenanted to obtain a renewal from the Bishop of Clogher for 21 years, of

\* The Glebe is now called Ardess Glebe. See App. U.

† I think this must be Cappy Mill.

‡ The agent's fees would bring this up to £399.

the demised lands together with the other lands, or as many of them as the Bishop could be prevailed on to grant a further lease of. On obtaining which he would grant a *toties quoties* lease of the Derryveiland lands to Mrs. Armar. The above arrangement with Mary, was no doubt to carry out her uncle's wish that she should enjoy the "old demense," by which I understand the south side of Kille-nure Hill, part of Lough Coole, the Flax-field up to the old fence, the Long Hill, Kedagh, that part of Rossyvullen which was then in the demense, and Coneyburrow and the Rookery Hills, as well as the Limekiln Bog. I cannot determine whether Agharainy was included in the old demense or not.

On the 15th April, 1774, Mrs. Armar made her will; which constitutes a curious inventory of her most cherished possessions. She revokes all other wills, and agreeably to what she conceived to be her late husband's intentions, she bequeaths to Captain Alex. Gordon the sum of £2,500, over and above the £1,000 bequeathed to him by her husband. She also leaves him a further additional sum of £1,500, and to his wife Catherine the sum of £1,000. To their eldest daughter Mary Elizabeth, £500; to be paid to her on her day of marriage, provided she marries with the consent of her parents, or the survivor of them if then living. If not, or she dies before marriage, it is to go to her next sister on like condition; and so on to the third and fourth daughter if the elder sisters die before marriage, or marry without consent. She bequeaths to her sister-in-law Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery £500; to Hugh Montgomery her husband's nephew £1,500; To Mrs. Martha Popkin of Swansea in South Wales £1,000; To Mary Popkin her daughter £1,000 to be paid her on the day of her marriage, on a similar condition to Miss Gordon's, which if not complied with, she leaves the amount to the mother. To Armar Lowry Corry £500. To her sister Sarah £500.—to her sister Elizabeth Leslie £100. To Lady Mountflorencia £100, to Miss Corry (Mary) £100. To the Hon. Miss Sarah Cole\* eldest daughter of Lady Mountflorencia £200. To the Revd. Dr. Thomas McDonnell £50. To Miss Elizabeth Auchinlech £100. To Armar Auchinlech £50, to Ancketell Auchinlech £50. To Mrs. Sarah Scott £40. To Mrs. Elizabeth Jones £50. To Miss Elizabeth Jones her daughter £50. To Miss Mary Moutray £100. To the Rev. Alexander Leslie £50. To Mary Ann Magennis £40. To her executors hereafter named, £600 in trust, that they and the survivor of

\* Afterwards Lady Sarah Wynne, of Hazelwood, Co. Sligo.

them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, do from time to time, place and lay out the £600 upon good and sufficient security; and the annual interest from time to time dispose of among such poor people as well male as female, not exceeding twelve in number, residing within three miles of the mansion house of Castlecoole; and in such proportions amongst them as her executors should think proper. And after the death of the survivor, as the person or persons in possession of the Castlecoole estate should from time to time think proper—provided such persons are of her own blood and family. But in case the estate shall at any time go out of her family, then the interest is to be distributed as the Rector of Derryvullen for the time being shall think proper. She leaves £100, over and above the £150 she has already subscribed, towards the building of a new church at Derryvullen, provided the building of the same be begun within a year from the time of her death, and also that the present site of the old church be not altered or changed, otherwise the legacy to be void. She gives £100 to her faithful servant Sarah Martin, as also all her stoan ware dishes, her blue and white china plates, one of the beds now in Miss Corry's room, with the bedstead, curtains, and blankets, two pair of the short sheets last made up, her watch and all her wearing apparel and lace, except such particulars thereof as are herein otherwise disposed of. To her faithful servant Christopher Armstrong £20; to her servant Hannah Dudgeon £20; to her servant Eliz. Johnston £10. To her servant William Armstrong £5. To James Boyle £5. To her sister Sarah Corry during her life, the use of all her household furniture and plate, and and of all her farming, gardening and other utensils, in and about the house and offices of Castlecoole except as otherwise hereby disposed of; and her express will is, that no part of the plate is to be in any way changed or altered by her sister; and from and after her sister's death, she bequeaths all these things to Miss Corry. She also bequeaths to Miss Corry all her useful and ornamental china, house linen, quilts, dressing boxes, filligree work (except as otherwise disposed of), and also her coach, coach horses, two of her best saddle horses, and six good dairy cows. She leaves to Mrs. Eliz Jones, before mentioned, her locket ring containing her late husband's and her own hair. To Mrs. Catherine Gordon, her diamond hoop ring. To Lady Mountflorencia her large one-stone diamond ring. To Hugh Montgomery her silver epergne and one pair of embossed silver candlesticks, together with the rich stitched quilt and



pillows. To Lady Margaret Corry her amber snuff-box, mounted in gold, the china jars and beaker that now stand in the drawingroom, together with the works of Pope, Shakespeare, Swift, and Dunkin, and Baskerville's Milton. To her sister Mrs. Sarah Corry, her Baskerville's prayer book. To her sister Mrs. Leslie, Pomet's History of Drugs, and to Lord Mountflorencence the park chaise.

She directs all the debts that she may owe at the time of her death to be forthwith discharged, and her stock of cattle, except what are hereinbefore disposed of, to be disposed of to the best advantage by her executors, in order to answer the purposes of her will; and after payment of her debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, she leaves the residue of her real and personal estate, two thirds to Alexander Gordon, and one-third to Hugh Montgomery; and she appoints Armar Lowry Corry and Hugh Montgomery her executors. This will she signed in presence of Thomas Smyth, Richard Godley, and James Walsh.

On the 18th October, 1774, Mrs. Armar added a codicil to her will. She was still of sound and disposing mind and memory, though weak of body. She says that she did by her will bequeath to her niece Mary Lowry Corry, whom it had pleased God in his wise providence to remove out of this world before her, the sum of £100, and also other things, from after the death of her sister Sarah. She revokes the will so far as it concerns Mary, and bequeaths what she had given to Mary in manner following:—To Armar Lowry Corry, after his mother's death, the fixtures, furniture, and silver breadbasket. To Lady Margaret Corry, after Mrs. Corry's decease (besides the jars mentioned in her will), the two figures and two branches in the drawing-room, a pair of china dogs, with a pair of coloured images, and from after her own decease she leaves her her best service of china, consisting of thirteen dishes, forty-six plates, twelve soup plates, with two tureens, covers, and dishes, and her choice of two suits of damask, and one suit of small Dutch diaper. To Lady Mountflorencence, after the death of Mrs. Corry, a pair of china flower baskets, a china bottle and basin, a pair of white gold jars, one dozen of Chelsea plates, a pair of Chelsea dishes, a bowl and dish, four leaves and two passion flowers and their leaves; and after her own decease, three of her finest diaper cloths and covers, and one dozen of napkins. To her niece, Mrs. Catherine Gordon, from and after her decease, two suits damask linen, two of fine diaper, and also the octagon service of china, consisting of nine dishes, forty-five plates,

two flat long dishes, two Chelsea sauce boats and plates, and a set of cut water glasses and their plates. And from the decease of her sister Sarah, all the china in the dressing-room, and tea and coffee china, except what is mentioned above, or what she may hereafter dispose of. To Hugh Montgomery, from and after her death, one suit of fine diaper, one of damask linen, six long red, blue, and china dishes, one round ditto, one large enamelled tureen and cover, and six china soup plates. To be equally divided between Hugh Montgomery and Mrs. Gordon, she leaves, from and after her decease, twenty-three damask cloathes and covers, six new diaper cloathes and covers, eighteen old Dutch napkins, ten breakfast cloathes, forty-eight fine towels, forty-eight coarse towels, thirty-two pair of long sheets, and seventeen pair of short ones. To Hugh Montgomery and Captain Gordon, from after Mrs. Corry's decease, the remainder of her plate, exclusive of what she has left to Hugh Montgomery in her will, to be divided between them as they shall agree, except four table spoons and one small sauce pan, which she leaves to her faithful servant Sarah Martin. To her sister, Mrs. Leslie, Blackwell's Herbal, two vols., folio. To her niece, Mrs. Martha Popkin, her oval paper snuff-box; and to Miss Mary Popkin, two Philicray flowers and an inkstand. To Mrs. Catherine Crawford, of Sackville-street, Dublin, her sedan chair. To Sarah Martin, from and after her decease, six new table cloathes, thirty-one new towels, and twelve ivory-handled knives and forks; and to Hannah Dudgeon, six old table cloathes and two pair of servants' sheets. To her servant, William Armstrong, from and after her decease (over and above what is bequeathed to him in her will), £10. To Patrick Martin, cook, and Richard Hennessy and Patrick Creighan, postillions, £5 13s. 9d. each. All the remainder of her books are to be divided between the Hon. Miss Sarah Cole, Miss Elizabeth Cole,\* and Miss Mary Elizabeth Gordon. All her coach and other carriages, and the horses and cows left to Mary Lowry Corry in her will, with the grain and hay, &c., shall be sold by her executors in a convenient time after her death, and the money arising therefrom shall, with the £100 left to Mary Corry, be added to the residue of her fortune, which she believes to be very considerable but cannot now ascertain; two-thirds of which is to go to Alexander Gordon, and one-third to Hugh Montgomery. All the moveables in and about this house,† not mentioned, to go to Miss Corry. She requests her executors that they

\* Afterwards Lady Elizabeth Magenis.

† Castlecoole.

will deal tenderly by Mr. George Kirk with respect to the debt due by him; and lastly she nominates Armar Lowry Corry and Hugh Montgomery to be executors of her will and codicil. Signed in presence of Wm. Stewart, and Paul Dane. Probate was granted Jan. 21, 1775, to Hugh Montgomery, saving the right of Armar Lowry Corry, the other executor.

Of the legatees named in Mrs. Armar's will, the Montgomerys, Gordons, and, I presume, the Popkins, were Mr. Armar's relations—then followed her own, including, I imagine, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. and Miss Jones, who I think it likely were descendants of her grandfather, James Corry, through his daughter, Mrs. Auchinlech. Mary Anne Magennis I suppose to have been the wife of her husband's servant, Richard Magennis.

I have not so far been able to trace the £600 bequeathed to the poor. For many years pensions have been paid to twelve poor persons out of the estate; of late years at the rate of £5 apiece. But my great grandfather paid only £3 Irish apiece: which looks as if the money was lent to him by way of an investment, at the rate of six per cent., by the acting executor.

With regard to the bequest for rebuilding the church, to the best of my belief it was not rebuilt at that time, nor, indeed, until sixty-nine years later, and then\* on another site.

By the date of the grant of probate, Mrs. Armar cannot have long survived after making the codicil to her will. I suppose her to have died towards the end of 1774. She was buried at Derryvullen. An old woman lately deceased, who had been the sextoness, told me that after the funeral her servant threw the key of the vault into the brook at Tanhouse water, I suppose from a feeling that the property would now pass to the Lowry family, who would be buried at Caledon.

There is a picture of Mrs. Armar, at Castlecoole, when a young woman. She is attired in a blue dress. She had, judging by the picture, a good figure and small hands, but a plain face.

The woman before alluded to also told me that a deformed child of hers had been buried in the vault. This, however, I believe was a mistake. The only child, whether deformed or otherwise, whom there is a trace of as having been in the vault, was that of her sister, Mrs. Leslie Corry, who died 11th March, 1743.

\* The present church of Derryvullen is built on the townland of Mulrod. It was begun in 1852 and consecrated by the late Primate, Lord John Beresford, in 1854. The foundation stone was laid by myself in the former year.

## CHAPTER XVII.

SARAH LOWRY CORRY, 1759 and 1774-1779

Her succession to the estates.—Her Dublin and Longford property.—  
Her will and death.

SARAH CORRY succeeded to her father's estate at Castlecoole, but under her brother-in-law's will, on her sister Mary's death in 1774. She must at this time have been about sixty-five years of age, and was originally the second of the sisters, Mary Armar being the third. But she appears to have succeeded to the Loughside estate in the barony of Magherastephana, and also to the Longford estate, on the death of her elder sister, Martha Leslie Corry in 1759; although for some reason she and her husband, Galbraith Lowry, do not appear to have carried out the condition of her father's will, by taking and using the name of Corry, until after the death of her brother-in-law, Edmond Leslie Corry, M.P., in 1764 or 1765. As has been before-mentioned, she had seven children, four of whom died young, and the youngest, Mary, unmarried, at the age of about twenty-six. Consequently all her numerous descendants spring from her youngest son, Armar, and her daughter Anne, alluded to in Mrs. Armar's will as Lady Mountflorencia, but better known as the first Countess of Enniskillen. From this lady are descended, the Wynne family of Hazelwood, county Sligo (from Lady Sarah); the Magenis family of Finvoy, county Antrim (from Lady Elizabeth), the late head of which was married to my own sister, now Lady Louisa Magenis;\* the Balfour family of Townley Hall, county Louth (from Lady Florence); and Earl Cowper, Baron Lucas (from Lady Henrietta, Countess de Grey). Besides which, there are the descendants of her two elder sons, the second earl, and General Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.

Mention has before been made of some property in Queen-street, Oxmantown, Dublin, known as Lots 94 and 95, which John Corry acquired at the very end of the preceding century in trust for his father James Corry. Upon this was a house (on the west side of Queen-street) which James Corry let on the 25th March, 1703, upon a twenty-one year's lease, to the Hon. William Villiers, together with

\* Through Lady Elizabeth, the late Mrs. Froude was descended from Colonel James Corry. Mr. J. A. Froude's criticism, in his book, "The English in Ireland," upon the grant of Inseloghgease to Colonel Corry, was the original cause of my going so fully into that matter.



a yard, garden, stable, coach-house, and brewhouse, at a rent of £60 a year, over and above any kind of chimney and hearth money (excepting the ground rent payable to the Blue Coat Hospital). Mr. Villiers was to keep the house in repair. This property which is near the quays, between the Four Courts and the Phoenix Park, does not seem to have turned out to be an improving one; for on the 6th May, 1766, I find Galbraith\* and Sarah Lowry Corry, who had now become possessed of it, giving a lease of it, as known by the name of the Black Lyon, for thirty-one years, at a rent of £24 a year to John Lynch, inn-holder, the tenant to keep it in repair. This lease was witnessed by Townley Thompson and William Cole.

As has been stated in an earlier chapter, the rental of the Longford estate, when Leslie Corry died in 1741, was £409 a year. At November, 1768, it seems to have risen to £661 7s. 6d., if I understand Mr. John M'Vitty, the agent's accounts aright. Mr. Gledstones, probably Mr. Lowry Corry's friend in Tyrone,† seems to have lately given up a townland called Dring. At May, 1777, it had risen to £917, a yearly rent nearly equal to the original purchase money some eighty years before. In the account attached to this rental is this entry, under date July 14th, 1778. "By expense in keeping possession of the stolen lands of Gilsagh per account £13 10s. 11½d." This included a good deal of whiskey, the cost of surveying the hidden part, and nine and ninepence for rebuilding a house. There is an agreement for a lease, signed 15th March, 1770, by A. L. Corry on his mother's behalf, of part of Garteenoran (except about twenty acres already set to Dominick Quin), to William Moorecraft for three lives at the rent of sixteen shillings and sixpence per acre. That in those days was a good rent. On the 10th October, 1778, Mr. M'Vitty, the agent, writes as follows:—

"Cartrons, October 10th, 1778.

"MADAM,—I had the favor of your letter last Thursday, and am very glad to hear that you are getting the better of your complaints. If I find myself in a condition fitt to travel I will surely waite upon you at the time you mention, but if not I will send George Beatty, and will be glad to know if you will have any money taken to you at the time. There was £339 13s. 7d., paid to Latouche, since May last, £169 13s. 7d., the 16th of May, and £170 the 14th of July. And George Beatty sent bills lately for £300 payable about the end of this

\* He is here described as of "The Mall," Dublin. I cannot find the name now in Thom's Street Directory.

† Vide p. 40.

month, but Latouche will not take bills as other banks do. I am sorry to acquaint you that a great many of your tenants are in a bad condition. The fall of linen and yarn has quite broke the poorer sort, but I hope times may mend.

“ I am, Madam,

“ Your obedient humble servant,

“ JOHN M'VITTY.”

This shows how the small farmers depended on the linen trade for their support. In fact the farms probably only supplied them with food. This was I believe also the case in Tyrone and Fermanagh.

The only transaction on her Fermanagh estate by Mrs. Corry which I have before me, is the lease of a garden, house, and cow's grass in Curragh, in the parish of Augherlurcher, to Robert Armstrong, of Hollybrook, for the life of Captain Jerome Noble, of Glasdrummon, at a yearly rent of £2 10s. This property she had herself purchased from Armstrong.

I have an account book extending over several years, ending with her life, between Mrs. Corry and her son. The principal facts recorded in this are, that she received a third share of Mary L. Corry's £4,000, who I presume therefore died intestate; and that her jointure and the annuity left to her by her husband, were not, at any rate after she inherited Castlecoole, paid to her; but that her son gave her a series of bonds for them, bearing interest at five per cent. She probably divided her time after her sister's death, mainly between Castlecoole and Sackville-street.

On the 16th June, 1779, Mrs. Corry made her will. She says that she is in her usual state of health, and of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding. She desires her body to be laid along with her husband's, in the vault made by her in Caledon, and that it be buried in a private and decent manner. She leaves the following legacies:— £50 to the Infirmary of Tyrone; £30 to the poor of the parish of Caledon or Aghaloo; £10 to the poor of the parish of Dromore; £50 to the poor of the parish of Derryvullan; and £10 to the poor of the parish of Enniskillen; to her grandson Galbraith Lowry Corry Cole, £1,000; to her granddaughter Elizabeth Anne Cole, £200; to Isabella Calhoun, her goddaughter, and daughter of Alexander Colhoun by Anne his wife, £100; the interest to be paid to the mother without control of her husband, until Isabella arrives at eighteen or marriage, when the principal sum is to be paid to her. To Mr. Paul Dane, the sum of £34 6s. 3d.,

the sum contained in Samuel and James \* Mitchell's bond, for which she has said Samuel's lease of a field in Clanca, and a field in Tynany, under Charles P. Leslie, esq., as a further security, in trust and for the use of Sarah Mitchell, daughter of said Samuel and Jane; and she recommends it to Mr. Dane to take care of the above securities, and to raise and give the money to Sarah when he shall think it most to her advantage; to whom also she leaves £20 to be paid to Mr Paul Dane, and put out by him at interest in the name and for the use of the said Sarah. She bequeaths to Catherine Law, £10; to Michael M'Mollen, son of James M'Mollen, £20; to Henry Cox, £10; † to her gamekeeper, £5 5s.; to Christian Read an annuity of £4 for life; to her coachman, and to each of her postillions, John Murray and John Neile, if they shall be in her service at her death, a year's wages to each; £3 to each of the following persons:—Lat Murphy, Thomas Leviston, Tarderagh M'Mollen, Bryan M'Mullan, Miles M'Mullan, Hugh M'Mullan, Edward Donaghy, and Owen Coyle; to her daughter Lady Enniskillen, £50; to Lord Viscount Enniskillen, and to her sister Mrs. Leslie, £50 each; to Mrs. Mary Nicholson, and her son James Corry Nicholson, £50 each; to her godson the Rev. William Campbell, £21 to purchase a gold watch; and to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell, Hume's History of England, and Dr. Leland's History of Ireland; to her grandson Somerset Lowry Corry, her epergne, and the two sets of glasses, her silver urn ‡ for sugar, and pepper box, and her old silver tankard that belonged to her great grandfather, as also two suits of damask linen with her arms. She bequeaths to Sarah, daughter of Hugh Staunton, £10; to her servant Christopher Armstrong, £15; and to Hannah his wife, £25, over and above all wages due to them, together with the entire bed and bedding of their own room, and four chairs and table, also four table cloathes, known by the name of Mr. King's table cloathes, and two pair of servant's sheets; to Barth. Roan, £5 5s.; and to Jane his wife, £10; to Rose M'Mullan, £10; to Owen M'Glone, £5 5s. And whereas that she formerly made a promise to George Forsyth, of Enniskillen, that in case he did not get a renewal of the lands, as his father John Forsyth holds under her in the county of Fermanagh, upon the death of his father, that he should be paid by her a sum of £100, she hereby commends it to her son Armar

\* Query Jane.

† Name omitted.

‡ A word would appear to have been omitted here. Her urn, which is in my possession, is a hot water urn. I have also the epergne and tankard.

Low  
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Lowry Corry, that in case at the expiration of the lease he should not think fit to let the lands to George Forsyth, he should pay him £100. And in case he should renew the lease to him, it is her desire that his mother Mary Forsyth should either hold and enjoy a fourth of the lands during her life, at the same rent he renewed for, or that he should pay her £30 at her own discretion; which several legacies she directs to be paid by her executors hereafter named.

She leaves and bequeaths to her son Armar Lowry Corry her house in Sackville-street, with all the offices, furniture, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with all her carriages and horses, chargeable nevertheless with payment of the said annuity of £4, and with the payment also of £1,500 as hereinafter mentioned, with interest at £5 per cent. To her granddaughter Sarah Elizabeth\* Cole, eldest daughter of Lord Enniskillen, the said £1,500, together with £8,500, making in all £10,000, to be paid to her by her executor at eighteen or marriage, which ever first may happen, provided she marries with the consent of her father and mother, and of her own executor, whom she desires shall be a consenting party, signified by an instrument in writing under his or their hands and seals, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. The executor is to allow £300 a year for her maintenance and education until she arrives at eighteen, or is married with the consent aforesaid; and from thence the entire interest of such sum of money as she shall be entitled to under the will. But if she marries without consent, or dies under twenty-one years of age, then her will is that Armar Lowry Corry is to be released from the payment of the £1,500, and that £4,000, part of the £8,500 may go to her grandson Galbraith Lowry Corry Cole, to be paid to him at twenty-one or marriage; and that £2,000, part of the £8,500, be paid to Lady Enniskillen without being subject to the debts or control of her husband. The remaining £2,500 she bequeaths to her own son, and if Galbraith S. L. Cole dies under twenty-one unmarried and without issue, then the £4,000 (if he should have become entitled to it) is also to go to her son Armar. She requests that if her son lives to see her granddaughter Sarah Cole married, he will secure in her marriage settlement £500, to be paid to her immediately after her husband's death in case she should survive him. It is also her will, that Sarah Cole should pay to Jane Crawley an annuity of £4 a year during the life of the said Jane Crawley. She leaves to her relation, Mrs. Susanna Auchinlech, the sum of £50.

\*This granddaughter had, I believe, been a good deal with her.



To Mrs. Auchinlech's son, the Rev. Alexander Auchinlech, £50. To Sarah Cox, daughter of her servant Henry Cox, the sum of £10, which sum she directs to be paid to her granddaughter, Sarah Elizabeth Cole, for her use. To Christian Read, her servant, the green Kildermaster curtains, and bedstead, and feather bed which are in her house in Dublin, two pairs of blankets, two pairs of servant's sheets, a quilt, a small deal table, and her (Read's) own candlestick, and four rush chairs. To her son, Armar Lowry Corry, and to his heirs for ever, the lands of Carragh and Tally, situate in the county Fermanagh, which she lately purchased from Mr. Robert Armstrong, subject nevertheless to the payment of her legacies, and charged with the sum of £500, which she orders to be paid to her granddaughter, Sarah Elizabeth Cole, £400 of which is her own, viz. :—£100 bequeathed to her by her grandfather, Galbraith Lowry Corry, esq., deceased, £200 bequeathed to her by her grand aunt, Mrs. Armar, and the other £100 was a legacy bequeathed to herself by Mrs. Armar, and which she made a present of to the said Sarah Elizabeth Cole; and the additional £100 is to enable her to pay an annuity of £6 a year to Jane Mitchell, of Glaslough, wife to Samuel Mitchell, during her life, without being subject to the control and debts of her husband, for which her own discharge must be sufficient and which must be paid by Miss Cole. She bequeaths to Armar Lowry Corry, the pictures of her grandfather and father in the house in Sackville-street, or the copies taken therefrom, and now at Castlecoole, which ever he chooses; those which he rejects she leaves to her grandson, the Hon. John Cole. She appoints her son Armar her sole executor and residuary legatee. Signed on the 10th June, 1779, Sarah Lowry Corry, in presence of Hugh Montgomery, Michael Byrne, and Charles King. On the 16th June, 1779, she adds that on page the first, there are two lines and a third erased by her order, as she finds on settling accounts with her son, that there is £10,000 due to her by bonds. Therefore, she leaves him her house in Sackville-street, free of all charges. Signed in presence of Alexander Leslie, and Bartholomew Noone.

Probate was granted to Armar Lowry Corry, the sole executor, on the 29th Nov., 1779. Mrs. Corry must consequently have died between June and November in that year. With her the Corry family proper came to an end at Castlecoole, having been settled there for about 133 years. Her sister Elizabeth outlived her, but I believe her son, Archibald Hamilton, died childless. The only descendants

of John Corry, the first owner, therefore that I know of, are those of Mrs. Lowry Corry and of her aunts Mrs. Moutray and Mrs. Auchinlech. The Manors of Coole and Finagh were henceforth united under the proprietorship of Armar Lowry Corry and his descendants, and have so continued, with an exception in Tyrone (Corballytackin and Killadroy,) to be hereafter alluded to. Although nearly all the rest of the properties of the two families of Lowry and Corry have passed into other hands, in Tyrone three good townlands, Beagh, Legacorry, and Letfern, and the head rent of Moylagh, outside the Manor, still remain. In Fermanagh, part of the Church land estate in and near the demense, is now also in my possession.

There is a three-quarter length picture of Mrs. Lowry Corry at Castlecoole. She is dressed in white, and appears to have been slight, rather above the middle height, and better looking than either her sister Martha or Mary. There is also a much better picture of Elizabeth Leslie, who seems to have been rather pretty. As there are still three pictures at Castlecoole of their father John Corry, I suppose that her grandson John Cole did not claim his legacy of his great grandfather's picture.

I have now brought down the history of the two manors and their owners, to a point from whence matters relating to them affect the private affairs of individuals who lived, some of them far, into the present century. It is the period moreover from about which the statement of my own title to the property made with a view to my marriage settlements, started. In the brief history I have yet to give of the united manors, it will be more convenient that I should abstain from entering into those minute details which I have hitherto given, and confine myself to the mere outlines of events, particularly those of a private character.

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## PART III.

## THE MANORS UNITED.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

ARMAR LOWRY CORRY (EARL BELMORE), CONTINUED.\*  
1779-1802.

His second marriage—He is created a Baron of Ireland—Dealings with the property—Enlargement of Castlecoole demesne—Created a Viscount—The present house built—His third marriage—His son comes of age, and is elected M.P. for Tyrone—Lord Belmore created an Earl—Opposes the Union in Parliament—Extracts from the “Lords’ Journals”—Lord Belmore’s sudden death at Bath.

ARMAR LOWRY CORRY succeeded his mother at Castlecoole towards the end of 1779, having then been a widower with an only son for about three years and a half. Early in 1780 a marriage was arranged between him and Lady Henrietta Hobart, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A settlement, dated 10th March, 1780, was made between Armar Lowry Corry of the first part; the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, and Lady Henrietta Hobart, his eldest daughter, of the second part; Viscount Enniskillen and Robert Lowry, of Ballyshannon, esq., of the third part; Lord Browlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, and the Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly, of the fourth part; and the Earl of Shannon and the Earl of Ross of the fifth part. By this deed the Castlecoole estate was, by virtue of the powers granted by Mr. Armar’s will, charged with a jointure of £200, and a sum of £2,000 for younger children. Certain other estates in Tyrone and Fermanagh, which I cannot specify, were settled on an elder son by Lady Henrietta, subject to a jointure of £1,800 a year and £18,000 for younger children. A power was reserved to Mr. Lowry Corry of settling £500 a year on a third wife, out of the lands; of granting leases for 31 years or three lives; “and of any not exceeding 100 acres of Sixmilocross for life or lives renewable for ever, or for any number of years at the improved rent, &c.”

This quotation is taken from a statement of title. I suppose Sixmilocross to mean the Sixmilocross estate, and the purpose of the reservation to be the creation of the

\* From page 47.

town or village of Beragh or Lowrystown, for which Mr. Corry had obtained a patent for holding fairs and markets in the ensuing year (see Appendix V). My grandfather, I suppose, was intended to have the Castlecoole and Longford estates, and whatever in Tyrone might have been settled on the occasion of his father's marriage with Lady Margaret Butler. That settlement is missing, and in its absence I cannot speak with certainty.

The sole issue, however, of the second marriage of my great grandfather, was a daughter, Louisa Mary Anne Julia Harriet, born in 1781, who was afterwards Countess of Sandwich, and who died as recently as 1862. To her retentive memory of incidents in her early home, which at the time of her death she had not revisited for the best part of sixty years, I am indebted for my knowledge of a good many of the events, which took place in connexion with the family at this period, and particularly for being able to identify several of the family pictures at Castlecoole. Lady Sandwich besides taking the £20,000 (Irish) settled on younger children, eventually inherited, I believe, considerable real property in England through her mother. I doubt, however, if her mother ever enjoyed this property in her lifetime. Her (Lady Henrietta's) immediate fortune of £20,000, British, was paid over to her husband, which seems to have been the practice of those days.

On the 15th December, 1780, a warrant passed the Privy Seal in England, and on the 6th January, 1781, a patent received the Great Seal in Ireland, for creating Armar Lowry Corry a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Belmore of Castlecoole, in the county of Fermanagh. This title was taken (it has been said at the instance of his wife) from a mountain in the county which is in view of Castlecoole, but with which he had nothing to do as regarded ownership. Lord Belmore was succeeded in the representation of Tyrone by Nathaniel Montgomery, esq. On the 4th February, 1782, he was introduced in the House of Lords by a Viscount and a Baron, only one Baron being present.

“The House being informed that the Lord Baron Belmore waited at the door to be introduced, and taking notice that there was but one Lord Baron in the House, it is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled that the Lord Baron Belmore be introduced by a Viscount and a Baron.”—(Lords' Journals.)

He was consequently introduced by Viscount Ranelagh and Lord Annaly.



From the fact of his name being included in a return of absentees about this period, I conclude that he visited England, possibly after his marriage. He appears to have been put down as owning £5,000 a year, a nominal income which must have been considerably below the reality. His absence could not have been of very long duration, for his name appears amongst the Peers attending the House of Lords, in every year for some years to come after taking his seat.

On the 3rd May, 1782, Lord Belmore voted in the minority in the House of Lords against a bill called the Protestant Dissenters' Relief Bill. This bill related to marriages by ministers not of the Established Church. The numbers were—

For the bill—Present,	. . .	29.
With Proxies,	. . .	35.
Against the bill—Present,	. . .	20.
With Proxies,	. . .	23.

Lord Belmore joined in signing a protest against this bill, as did his brother-in-law, Lord Enniskillen, and the Primate (Robinson, sometime Lord Rokeby).\* Amongst the reasons for the protest I find the following :—

“For this bill gives to such marriages all the rights and benefits of those celebrated by the clergy of the Established Church, but does not subject them to the same objections.”

On the 22nd July, 1782, Lord Belmore voted against adjourning to that day two months, the committee on a bill for better securing the freedom of elections, by disqualifying revenue officers from voting, and joined in signing a protest.

On the 16th March, 1784, Viscount Farnham, the Bishop of Ferns, Lord Gosford, and Lord Belmore were permitted to sign a memorial to the House of Commons—about what does not appear.

On the 23rd February, 1785, Lord Belmore was granted leave of absence for a month, leaving his proxy ; and on the 6th September he joined in the following protest :—

“DISSENTIENT.

“Because having read with the utmost abhorrence a bill introduced this session into the Lower House purporting to contain a commercial settlement between Great Britain and Ireland ; but striking as we conceive at our fundamental rights, both constitutional and commercial, from whose baleful effects however this kingdom has been happily rescued, we think it our bounden duty to protest against that part of the address to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, which seems to indicate an intention of proposing any

\* Richard Robinson, a native of Yorkshire, having been Prebendary of York, and Chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, was made Bishop of Killala and Achonry in 1752, Ferns and Leighlin 1759, Kildare 1761, and Lord Primate 1765. He died 1794.

such measure in future ; and this we do most solemnly in behalf of ourselves and of our country.

“(Signed.) LEINSTER.  
POWERSCOURT (by proxy).  
DESART (by proxy).  
CHARLEMONT.  
BELMORE (by proxy).  
MOUNTGARRETT.”

To return to matters connected with the estates.

The following letter, the original of which is in the possession of my cousin, Colonel Lowry, of Rochdale, relates to the making a millrace for the Beragh Mills, and shows the limited extent to which interference with the tenants was considered a matter for compensation. Lord Belmore's cousin John was the Rev. John Lowry, Rector of Clogherny, second son of his uncle, whom he mentions, the Rev. James Lowry.\* This Mr. John Lowry resigned his living in favour of his son James eleven years later, but survived till 1822. His father, the former rector, had in 1745 exchanged Clogherny with Dr. Dobbs, for Desertcreight. He died in 1787, or in the year preceding.

“LORD BELMORE TO HIS AGENT, MR. GALBRAITH.

“Castle Coole, June, 29th, 1783.

“DEAR SAMUEL,

“I am so particularly circumstanced that I have given up all thoughts of treating with my Uncle Lowry about the matter of Brackey and Bearagh Mills. He is desirous to make a water-course agreeable to the grant he obtained from my Father, which my Cozen John will shew you, and to which I have not any objection ; however to prevent any future disputes as to the value of the Ground that the Course will go through, I desire that whatever agreement my Uncle makes with the tenants about the Damage may be committed to paper, otherwise there will be continuell disputes.

“I am, Dear Samuel,

“Your ever sincere,

“BELMORE.”

“My Uncle wants the eight feet of fall, circumstanced as the article sets forth, which do you see properly given of.

“Samuel Galbraith, esq., Omagh.

“By virtue of this Letter I authorize the Rev. James Lowry to take eight feet Fall agreeable to his grant from the late Galbraith Lowry Corry, esq.

“This 2nd day of July, 1783,

“present

“SAMUEL GALBRAITH.

“SAMUEL STREAN.

\* The Rev. James Lowry entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1725 or 1726. He graduated B.A., 1730, and M.A., 1733.

Endorsed :—

“ Samuel Galbraith’s orders for Eight feet fall.

“ Mr. Lowry begs, as Mr. Strean is at Clougherny, that Mr. Galbraith will be so kind to take potluck to-morrow after settling the Business of the inclosed, which can be done in half an hour.”

Bracky, mentioned in the foregoing letter, is a townland which pays a head-rent to the estate. The fee-farm interest, or the greater part of it, had been acquired by Lord Belmore’s uncle, Robert Lowry,\* the younger, who, in his will, dated 24th February, 1764, left “ one moiety and three-fifths part of the other moiety of the town and lands of Brackey with the corn mill thereon, and the grist, toll, mulcture, and succon thereof, purchased from the Kyles by John M’Clintock and John Perry in trust for me ” to his brother James (Colonel Lowry’s ancestor), subject, of course, to the head-rent. With regard to the latter, Colonel Lowry informs me (January 13th, 1881)—

“ I only possess  $\frac{1}{20}$  of Brackey. The remainder is held by Galbraiths and McKelvys, who pay me between them 18s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. How this amount is made out I do not know, but I send you two papers with this, which explain why I pay you £6 3s. 1d. :—1st. A conveyance to trustees, for Robert Lowry of Melbury, of half Brackey, in which it states that £3 6s. 8d. is payable thereout to Robt. Lowry, sen. 2nd. Robert Lowry of Melbury’s will leaving Brackey to the Rev. James, from whom I hold it.

“ I may mention that I have other papers conveying the rest of Brackey (*i.e.*  $\frac{6}{20}$ ths) to Robt. of Melbury, &c., &c.”

The deed of conveyance of half Bracky in trust for Robert Lowry, jun., recites that for and in consideration of £250 paid to James Kyle, of Bragky, gent., and to William Heslett, of Cooley, gent., and £450 to Wm. Kyle, of Braghy, gent., they convey to John M’Clintock, of Trintagh, county Donegal, gent., and John Perry of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county Tyrone, gent., one moiety of Bracky together with one moiety of the corn mill therein, with the grist, toll, or mulcture belonging thereto, and their heirs for ever, free from all incumbrances, except the rent of £3 6s. 8d. payable to Robert Lowry, senior.

In or about 1783 Lord Belmore made a considerable addition to his demesne at Castlecoole. The public road to Dublin, which ran past the end of the oak avenue (which was probably planted in Mr. Armar’s time) and up to the old house, was diverted at the place where the two old Enniskillen gate lodges (now the oldest houses in the

\* *Vide* Robert Lowry the younger’s will, page 28.

demesne) are situate, and carried along the eastern side of Lough Yoan, joining the old Dublin road again in the townland of Glasmullagh. The former road ran over the shoulder of Gortgonnell hill—the new one avoided the hill, running along the foot of the other hill in Gortgonnell townland, known as Standingstone. This hill is so called from a very large piece of stone, weighing perhaps two or three tons, which stands on the very highest part of the hill. It is a piece of Silurian conglomerate of the same description as “the hard rocks of Lisbellaw,” distant about three miles; and was probably left upon the top of this hill, which is of a formation of an entirely different character, during the glacial period. The old tradition is, that there was once a giant, who having occasion to step from Cuilcagh mountain to Toppid mountain, made this rock his intermediate stepping stone. The effect of this diversion of the road was to increase the demesne considerably. Parts of Killenure and Standingstone, formerly on the opposite side of the public road, were thrown into it, whilst two farms in Standingstone and Derrymakeen, held by Magennis and Martin, persons probably of the family of Richard Magennis and Sarah Martin\* mentioned in Mr. and Mrs. Armar’s wills, were also added to it, being made into two large fields. The field now known as Standingstone hill, is one of the best pieces of grazing land in Fermanagh. A large double ditch widening in places into a screen, and planted with trees, became the new boundary of the demesne. Some of these trees have now become very fine ones, particularly the beeches. One of the latter was cut down last year and sold with its branches for spool wood; it produced seventeen tons weight of saleable wood. It had a large spreading head, which as the tree was sold by weight and not by measurement contained a great deal of profitable wood. Had it been sold by measurement most of this would have been lost.

It is evident that at this time the surface of Lough Yoan must have been somewhat lowered. In fact a large map of the demesne, apparently made at this time, showing what it was, and what it was proposed to make it, proves that the water came much nearer to the road than it now does. The road round Lough Coole, (which also shows signs of having been at some time lowered), was partly utilized as an approach to Castlecoole, and a short branch connecting it with the public road at the point of divergence of the new and old roads nearest to Enniskillen was made, and the two

\* Or possibly by Sarah herself.



gate houses were built. On this side of the demesne (the north side) some of the townparks were thrown into it, in that part of Killenure known as the Flaxfield and Killenure Hill, and the present screen continued towards Agharainy. It was subsequently carried on to the Tempo-road, I presume when that road was made about eighty years ago. To the south, the demesne was enlarged by taking in (besides Standingstone and Derrymakeen hills) a strip of Thomastown, Bonnybrooke, and Ballylucas, thus bringing the demesne to the road leading to Toppid mountain. This road was connected with the new Dublin road by a short branch from a place called Casey's Cross. A screen of timber was planted on this side also (except along the back of Miltown Hill where there was only a single row of trees). This screen joined Mr. Armar's additions to the demesne on the east side in Carrowmacmea, and had the effect of including the Horse Parks in the demesne. A large double ditched fence (lately taken away) which crossed the Horse Parks was evidently of older date than Lord Belmore's screen.

The rental fixes the date of this improvement, by showing the deductions of the value of the land taken into hands, from the tenants' rent. I can see no record of any compensation having been paid to the tenants under the head of tenant-right. The ground taken in required no doubt extensive improvement, in the way of levelling fences, and improving and laying down the land.

These alterations probably took some little time to carry out; and the next one I have to mention, is the building of the present house of Castlecoole. The late Mr. Samuel Galbraith, of Greenmount, county Tyrone, who was son of one of the former Tyrone agents, told me that my great grandfather had some idea of building his new house near Omagh, and forming a demesne, between the rivers which flow by Crevenagh and Campsey, uniting at Omagh. One is called the Camowan river. Over this river there is a bridge, called the Bloody Bridge, in consequence of some skirmish during the wars, probably in King James II.'s time. Lord Belmore, however, finally decided upon building at Castlecoole, which is a better site, owing to the formation of the ground, the lakes, and the superior mountain views, in addition to the fact, that there was already there a certain amount of timber, for which the soil is better suited than that of the other site. In May, 1788, he began to prepare the site of the new house by levelling a considerable space, part of which I understand was lowered about twelve feet, in addition to excavating the ground for the basement and

the tunnel\* leading from the kitchen to the present offices, (which latter, however, were built by his son). He purchased his own materials, and did the work by day-work. The weekly pay sheets are all preserved at Castlecoole, and extend over ten years and a half, to November, 1798. I gather from a letter from Mr. Stewart, his clerk of the works or resident architect, that the house was roughly estimated to cost about £30,000. By the time that it was finished, it had cost about £54,000, and taken about double the time to build that was expected. The work, however, is exceedingly well done. Mr. James Wyatt, senior, was the architect. There are some slightly varying plans at Castlecoole, by a Mr. Johnston.

The house is faced with Portland stone. This was sent to Ireland in the brig "Martha," chartered for the purpose, and which seems ultimately to have been lost. The stone was landed at Ballyshannon, in Donegal Bay. It was then carted with oxen for about ten miles to Lough Erne. From thence it was conveyed to Enniskillen in lighters, and finally carted to Castlecoole. The entire cost of procuring, quarrying, and sawing the stone at Portland, as well as at Castlecoole, was about £12,000 Irish. The stone for the basement part of the house and the interior walls, seems to have been quarried in the deerpark at Castlecoole, and to be a sort of quartz. The walls were pretty well up, by the end of 1793. The joiner's and carpenter's work took a long time, and was not finished till November, 1798. The house, however, was inhabited by the family before all was completed; in fact the old house was accidentally burnt down, in 1797, it is said, through an ashpan having been left upon the staircase.

There is a good coloured print of Castlecoole in the fourth volume of "The County Seats of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Mr. Morris, and published a few years ago. The house, which is about 280 feet in length, is a Grecian one, and consists of a centre, and two wings with colonnades. The wings consist only of a basement, and one story of family rooms. The centre of the house has above the basement, on the ground floor five reception rooms—one of them (the saloon) an oval room. The other four, the drawing-room, dining-room, library and billiard-room, are thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide and eighteen high. The principal hall is to the front: the staircase hall is on the west side, between the library and drawing room.

\* This tunnel was originally longer than it is now. It is most useful, as it is wide enough to allow carts to unload, opposite the kitchen and to turn round. It contains side arches for turf.

Up-stairs there are bed-rooms and dressing-rooms, and a large bow-windowed sitting-room. A large lobby in the centre of this part of the house is lighted by a skylight. Round this is a gallery with pillars, lighted with two additional skylights, and into this gallery a number of rooms open. These, though called attics, were mostly intended for visitors; and several of them are very good rooms, were it not that their windows are too high up, so as to suit the exterior architecture of the house, which has a stone balustrade, running nearly all round, behind which are these windows.

The backstairs are of stone, and run from top to bottom of the house, on the opposite side of the centre, from the principal staircase. The basement is fireproof, the ceilings consisting of turned arches.

The doors of the reception rooms, the front and staircase hall, and of the sitting-room up stairs, and of the best rooms are of mahogany, wherever they abut on the principal parts of the house. The reception rooms have double doors. In the saloon the interior doors are painted in patterns.

The mouldings, cornices and some of the ceilings are very well executed, and were by a Mr. Rose, of London. There are two scagliola pillars in the front hall, and two pilasters on the front staircase, by Mr. Bartoli. In each of the four principal reception rooms, and in the front hall (where are two fireplaces), there are very handsome marble chimney-pieces, sculptured in London, by Westmacott. The floors of the rooms on the ground-floor, and of the lobby are of oak. There are rather high wainscotings in the rooms on the two principal floors.

On the 23rd Dec., 1789, Lord Belmore was created a Viscount, as Viscount Belmore, of the county of Fermanagh. On the 3rd Feb., 1790,\* he was introduced into the House of Lords in his robes, between Viscount Mountgarrett and Viscount Ranelagh, also in their robes, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Ulster King-at-Arms in his coat of arms, carrying his patent, preceding.

On the opening of a new Parliament on the 2nd July, 1790, Lord Belmore took the oath, together with a number of other peers; and afterwards with Viscount Gosford, introduced Viscount Wicklow, whose late father, formerly Lord Clonmore, having been created a Viscount in the twenty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, had never been introduced.

His son, my grandfather, having when a boy received a serious injury to his right leg, which caused a permanent

\* Irish Lords' Journals.

lameness, was sent abroad, and made a tour to Lisbon and to places in the Mediterranean. Two small MS. notebooks, written in 1791-2, contain a journal which he wrote of this voyage. When he left England, it is said that he was hardly expected to return, and that in afterlife he came upon a letter from the tutor who accompanied him abroad to his father, to the effect that he would probably never see him again alive. He, however, made a complete recovery of his general health; but he never could ride upon a man's saddle, but rode (and in his younger days to hounds), upon a saddle like a lady's saddle turned the wrong way.

In 1794 Lord Belmore married his third wife, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, county Fermanagh. The settlement made on the occasion of this marriage, charged the Longford estate. A jointure of £1,000 a year, Irish, was settled on Lady Belmore, who outlived not only her husband, but her stepson also. She usually during her widowhood resided at Bath, and survived until 1841. There was no issue of this marriage.

In 1795 Lord Corry came of age, and he and his father passed a fine to Mr. David Babington, and suffered what was called a "common recovery" of the estates. This was the old way of disentailing landed property. The phraseology was curious, and I subjoin an extract from "the recovery" of the Tyrone portion of the estates:—

(Copy.)

"MICHAELMAS, 1795.

" ATTESTED COPY RECOVERY by the Right Honourable ARMAR, LORD BELMORE, of Lands in the county Tyrone.

" Pleas at the King's Courts, before Hugh, Lord Carleton, and his brethren Justices of the Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, of his Common Bench of his Kingdom of Ireland, of Michaelmas Term, in the Thirty-sixth year of his Reign. 1795, Farnham.

" County of Tyrone, to wit.

" Charles King, of the City of Dublin, Esq., personally demands against David Babington, of the said city, Esq., all that and those, the Mannors or reputed Mannors, and Lordships, Castles, Messuages, Advowson, or Right of Presentation, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the Manor of Finagh, otherwise Sixmilecross, and also one moiety of the Advowson and right of presentation of and to the Parish of Temmon-



magoirk, and also the Castle, two hundred messuages, two hundred cottages, two hundred gardens, twenty orchards, one hundred tofts, ten mills, ten pigeon houses, five thousand acres of arable land, five thousand acres of pasture, one thousand five hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of wood and underwood, two thousand acres of furze and heath, four thousand acres of bog and mountain, and two thousand acres of moor, with the appurtenances in Finagh, otherwise Sixmilecross, Aghneglea, Cully otherwise\* Corballytachen, otherwise Corballeyfacken, Cavenreagh, otherwise Cavanreagh, otherwise Cavenneagh, Cullisker, otherwise Tullisker, Cornecammon, otherwise Cornecammon, Brughy, Ballintram, otherwise Ballintraine, Benerane, otherwise Bencrane, otherwise Benorane, otherwise Bencrone, Bearagh, otherwise Beragh, Ballyhallaghan, otherwise Ballehallaghan, Drumlider (Drumlister), Callagh, otherwise Cullogh, being part of Drumlister, Dirrore, Dirroren Upper, Dirroren Lower, Duggery, Drumduffe, Derneraghroy, (Dervaghroy) Killcam, Laragh, Lisboy, Liskincon, Ramaken, Radergan, Clonemure, otherwise Clonemure, Roscarry, otherwise Roscary, otherwise Roscavy, Ranelly, otherwise Ravelly, Raw, Toneragee (Tanderagee), Tullyherim, otherwise Tullyherm, Tattykerim, otherwise Tattikiran, otherwise Tattukeran, otherwise Tattykeran, Tullyneal, otherwise Tullyneall, Drumskenney, Ushnagh, otherwise Elsuagh, and the town of Finagh, otherwise called Sixmilecross, &c., &c., and four tenements on the north side of said town of Sixmilecross, and one tenement on the south side of the said town, &c., &c., with all Courts Leet, Courts Baron, View of Frankpledge, &c., &c., and also all duties and customs of fairs and markets, services and franchises, belonging to or to be kept within the said manor and premises or any part thereof, and also all lands, tenements, and hereditaments reputed and taken to be part of said manor (except the lands of Upper Cloghfin, Lower Cloghfin, Ballykeel, Aghulgar (Athnagar), Eskermore, Racassan, and Killydron, being part or reputed part of the said manor, but are to remain subject to the jurisdiction thereof in the same manner as they are at present), and also the right of presentation of him the said Viscount Belmore to one moiety of the advowson of the parish of Termonmagork or right thereof that did belong to Robert Lowry, Esq., the elder, and also a yearly fee farm rent of three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, issuing out of the said lands of Ranelly, and a yearly fee farm rent of three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, issuing out of the said lands of Tullyherim, &c., &c. Also all those the towns and lands of Aherns, otherwise Agherns (Aghenis), Arvallees, otherwise Arvalees, Aghagallan, otherwise Aghagallon, otherwise Aghagullan, Ballyboy, Beaghs, Cranny, Cornemuckellogh, Cornebrack, otherwise Cornebrechan, otherwise Cornebrackan, Drumgrane, Edenderry, otherwise Eddenderry, Tuck Mill and Corn Mill, Edenafagra, otherwise Edenafogra, Talloghirn, Garvaghys, Killigivan, otherwise Killygivem, Killadroy, Killymonan, otherwise Killimonan, otherwise

\* The word Tully should have been inserted here.

Killymenan, and about eight acres in the townland of Laghinabb, otherwise Loughinabb, otherwise Loughinanabb, otherwise Loughmanabb, Lissnacoppan, otherwise Lissacoppan, Legacorry, Leattfearne, otherwise Latefearne, otherwise Leattyfearne, Lisneadin, otherwise Lisneaddin, otherwise Lisnendin, Mullagh, Racassin, Rakerrenbegg, otherwise Rakerrinbegg, Tully M'Colpan, Tattymulmony, otherwise Tattymulleany, otherwise Tattymullmory, otherwise Tattymullmeany, and Tullycleenagh, otherwise Tullycleenagh, also situate, lying, and being in the said county of Tyrone, and also all that and those the towns and lands of Aghadarra, Aghy, Brym, Campson, Upper Cravenagh, Lower Cravenagh, Corryharky, Curlaghorgan, Cavanamore, Corbally, otherwise Corwelly, Cornalla, Carraghamulkin, otherwise Corraghamulkin, Callow, Drumhirk, otherwise Drumkirk, Drumarets, Drumarett East, Drumarett West, Drissoge, otherwise Dressoge, Drumshell, Dromlish, Derrynaseer, Drumsera, Downaree, Drumny, Farlaghmore, Galbelly, Glengeen, otherwise Glengeens, Gortnagullen, Crenew, Knocknahorn, Lisduff, Legfreshy, Minegar, otherwise Minager, Multenatumoy, Minisroghan, otherwise Munisrighan, Oghill, Rahawny-Foster, Rahawny-Martin, Rossrey, Tatakell, otherwise Tatukell, and Tatecor, also situate, lying, and being in the county of Tyrone aforesaid, as his right and inheritance, and into which the said David hath not entry, until after the disseizen, which Hugh Blake thereof unjustly and without judgment made to the said Charles, within twenty years now last past, and whereupon he says, that he was seized of the said manor, castles, rents, royalties, and tenements, with the appurtenances, in his demesne, as of fee and right in the time of peace, in the time of the present lord the king, by the taking the profits thereof, to the value and so forth, and wherein, and so forth, and therefore he brings his suit, and so forth, and the said David, personally comes and defends his right, when and so forth, and thereupon calls to warranty, the Right Honorable Armar Lord Belmore, of the Kingdom Ireland, who is personally present here in court, and freely warrants the said manor, castles, rents, royalties, moiety, and tenements with the appurtenances, except as aforesaid, to him and so forth, and hereupon the said Charles demands against the said Armar Lord Belmore, tenant by his warranty, the said manor, &c., in form aforesaid, and so forth, and whereupon he says that he was seized of the said manor, &c., in his demesne, as of fee and right, and of the said moiety, as of fee and right, in the time of peace, &c., &c., by taking the profits, &c., &c., and therefore he brings his suit, and so forth; and the said Armar Lord Belmore, tenant by his warranty, defends his right, when and so forth; and thereupon further calls to warranty, Somerset Lowry Corry, his only son and heir-apparent, who is personally present here in court, and freely warrants the said manor, &c., &c., and so forth; and hereupon the said Charles demands against the said Somerset, tenant by his warranty, the said manor, &c., &c., and therefore he brings his suit; and the said Somerset, tenant by his warranty,

defends his right, when and so forth, and thereupon further calls to warranty Thomas Blake, who is likewise personally present here in court, and freely warrants the said manor, &c., &c.; and hereupon the said Charles, demands against the said Thomas, tenant by his warranty, the said manor, &c., and so forth, &c., &c., and therefore he brings his suit, and so forth; and the said Thomas, tenant by his warranty, defends his right, when and so forth, and says, that the said Hugh did not disseize the said Charles of the said manor, &c., as the said Charles by his writ and declaration, doth above suppose; and of this he puts himself upon the country, and so forth; and the said Charles prays leave to impare, and he hath it, and so forth, and afterwards the said Charles came again personally here into court, in this same term, and the said Thomas, though solely required, came not again, but departed in contempt of the court, and made default. Therefore it is considered that the said Charles, do recover against the said David, full seizin of the said manor, &c., &c., and that the said David have of the land of the said Armar Lord Belmore to the value, and so forth; and that the said Armar Lord Belmore, further have of the land of the said Somerset to the value, and so forth; and that the said Somerset further have of the land of the said Thomas to the value, and so forth; and the said Thomas in mercy and so forth. And hereupon the said Charles prays a writ of the lord the king, to be directed to the sheriff of the county of Tyrone aforesaid, to cause full seizin of the said manor, &c., &c., to be delivered to him, and it is granted to him returnable here, on the octave of St. Hilary, at which day came here the said Charles personally, and the sheriff, namely George Lenox Conyngham, esq., now returns that he, by virtue of the said writ to him directed on the 24th day of December last past, caused full seizin of the said manor, &c., &c., to be delivered to the said Charles, as by the said writ he was commanded.

Towards the end of 1797, or early in 1798, there was a general election. Lord Corry was elected for the county of Tyrone, and also for Ballyshannon, county Donegal, one of his father's boroughs. He succeeded Mr. Knox in Tyrone. He of course elected to sit for Tyrone, and was succeeded in the borough by Sir William Richardson, bart.

About the same time (20th November, 1797) Viscount Belmore was created Earl Belmore of the county of Fermagh. His patent had passed the Privy Seal on October 9th. On the 9th June, 1798, he was in the usual manner introduced into the House of Lords, between the Earl of Enniskillen, and the Earl of Erne.

I may here mention, that in all the coats of arms attached to his patents of peerage, a griffin's head is used for a crest, instead of the Lowry crest—a wreath of laurels, or the Corry crest—a cock. For many years this griffin's head was used by the family. On one occasion I was talking to Sir



Bernard Burke upon the subject, in his office in the Record Tower in Dublin Castle, when he examined a book containing a list of crests. We found that the griffin's head belonged to an English family named Cory, spelt with one "r." From this we concluded, that it had been originally inserted in the first patent by an act of carelessness in Ulster's office.

In 1799, the Government had determined to bring in a bill for the union of Great Britain and Ireland. To this policy Lord Belmore and Lord Corry were very strongly opposed. The address in answer to the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Cornwallis' speech was moved in the House of Lords, on the 22nd January. The last paragraph of the speech ran thus:—

“The unremitting industry with which our enemies persevere in their avowed design of endeavouring to effect a separation of this Kingdom from Great Britain must have engaged your particular attention, and His Majesty commands me to express his anxious hope, that this consideration, joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest, may dispose the Parliaments in both Kingdoms, to provide the most effectual means of maintaining and improving a connection essential to their common security, and of consolidating as far as possible, into one firm and lasting fabric, the strength, the power, and the resources of the British Empire.”

To the corresponding paragraph, in the address in reply to His Excellency's speech, three amendments were successively moved and negatived. A protest was then entered on the journals and signed by the following members of the minority, viz. :—

LEINSTER.	KILKENNY.
GRANARD.	BELMORE.
BELVEDERE.	POWERSCOURT.
ARRAN.	DE VESCI.
CHARLEMONT.	WILLIAM DOWN AND CONNOR.
BELLAMONT.	DUNSANY.
MOUNT CASHELL.	LISMORE.

On the 12th March, 1799, on the occasion of the third reading of a bill for the suppression of the Rebellion, a division took place in the House of Lords. The numbers were, Contents 19, Not contents 4. Proxies having been called, it was found that the Contents, with the proxies, were, 26, Not contents, with a proxy, 5. A long protest was then entered on the journals. Amongst the reasons which were assigned by the Dissentients were these, viz., because whilst they abhorred the Rebellion they could not be persuaded that those partial evils “can justify the passing of an Act, by which not only the forms, but the essence of



the Constitution is universally subverted, and the freedom of our Civil Government is changed to Military Despotism," and because it enables Government "to inflict death on the subjects of this Realm, without any rule by which criminality is to be inferred or punishment apportioned; and whilst it creates this authority hitherto unknown to the Laws of this Kingdom, by which the functions of Legislators, Judges, and Jurors are united in the same person, it does not even require the form of a military trial to ascertain the facts upon which the penalties of the Act are to attach."

To these, three further reasons were added. This protest was signed :—

LEINSTER.	STRANGFORD.
ARRAN.	LUDLOW (by proxy).
BELMORE.	CHARLEMONT.*

The Union Bill was lost in 1799 by a majority of one in the House of Commons,† but the Ministry of Mr. Pitt persevered in the following session.

On the 10th February a motion for an address to concur in a Bill for the Union was, on the motion of Lord Chancellor Clare, carried in the Upper House; the numbers being, Contents 53, Not contents 19. Proxies having been called, the Contents, with proxies, were 75, the Not contents, with proxies, 26. The other speakers in this debate were—For the Bill, Lords Glentworth, Donoughmore, and Kilwarden; against it, Lords Dillon, Powerscourt, Farnham, and Bellamont. The Lord Chancellor spoke for four hours.‡

A protest was entered which was signed :—

LEINSTER.	ENNISKILLEN.
DOWNSHIRE.	BELMORE (by proxy).
PERY (by proxy).	DILLON.
MEATH.	STRANGFORD.
GRANARD.	POWERSCOURT.
LUDLOW (by proxy).	DE VESCI (by proxy).
MOIRA (by proxy).	WILLIAM DOWN AND CONNOR.
ARRAN.	RICHARD WATERFORD AND
CHARLEMONT.	LISMORE.
KINGSTON.	LOUTH.
MOUNT CASHELL.	LISMORE.
FARNHAM.	SUNDERLIN.
MASSY (by proxy).	

A separate protest was also signed :—

“BLANEY. BELLAMONT.”

\* Assuming the rule to have been the same in the Irish, as in the British House of Lords, it may be noticed as an irregularity that more peers signed this protest, than took part in the division.

† The Division Lists in both Houses will be found in Appendix W.

‡ “The Constitution or Anti-Union Evening Post.” February 11th, 1800.

The Union Bill having passed the House of Commons, was received in the House of Lords on Monday, June 9th, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the following Wednesday. It was read a second time on that day without debate or division, but a discussion arose on the question of the committee being appointed for the next day, which however appears to have been confined to three opposition peers, the Earls of Farnham, Altamont, and Bellamont; the Lord Chancellor only rising to points of order. A division took place, when the numbers were:—

Contents,	. 45	Not contents,	. 11
Proxies,	. 31	Proxies,	. 6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	76		17

The next day the Bill was committed, gone through without amendment, and reported after some discussion in which Lords Farnham, Bellamont, and the Lord Chancellor again took part, and was ordered to be read a third time next day—Friday, June 13th. I can find in the “Constitution” newspaper no report of this day’s proceedings; but it appears from the Lords’ Journals, that a final division took place when the Contents were 41, or with proxies 73; Not contents 14, or with proxies 21. The majority was therefore 52. A protest against the Bill was entered on the journals by the Earl of Bellamont, and another was signed by the following peers:—

LEINSTER.	STRANGFORD.
ARRAN.	GRANARD.
MOUNT CASHELL.	LUDLOW (by proxy).
FARNHAM.	MOIRA (by proxy) for the 8th,
BELMORE (by proxy).	10th, and 11th reasons.
MASSEY (by proxy).	WILLIAM DOWN AND CONNOR.
RICHARD WATERFORD	RIVERSDALE (by proxy).
AND LISMORE.	MEATH.
POWERSCOURT.	LISMORE (by proxy).
DE VESCI.	SUNDERLIN, except for the 7th
CHARLEMONT.	reason.
KINGSTON (by proxy).	

A little later, on the 27th of June, a motion was made and negatived, to discharge the order for reading the third time, a bill to compensate “Bodies Corporate and Individuals in respect of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs which shall cease to send any members to Parliament after the Union, and to make compensation to those persons, whose offices may be thereby discontinued or diminished in value.” This compensation

was only to be granted in respect of boroughs, &c., entirely disfranchised. £15,000 was the sum to be paid in each case for the two seats.

Two protests were entered against this measure—one by the Earl of Bellamont who assigned no reason. For the other, various reasons were given. Amongst them were—because the principle upon which the Bill was founded, viz., that justice required, that compensation should be made to towns, &c., was an acknowledgment that representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament was inadequate for the purpose of securing the liberties of her people. Because the Bill was a cloak to compensate individuals. Because the charging £1,400,000 on Ireland—the amount fixed by the Bill—“is making her a purchaser of the Union, and paying that sum as a consideration for the merger of her Parliament into that of Great Britain.”

Probably Lord Farnham was the author of the reasons given for this protest, as it was signed—

FARNHAM.  
BELMORE (by proxy).  
MASSEY (by proxy).

This seems to have been the last act of Lord Belmore's parliamentary life. It appears from letters preserved amongst his Tyrone agent's vouchers, that he had seriously embarrassed his affairs. He seemed to have attempted to build the new house of Castlecoole out of his income, and it had cost a great deal more than he expected. In 1790, he had had an estimate made of the income derived from his various estates, from which it appears that his gross rental then exceeded £13,000 a year Irish (or £12,000 English) currency, whilst the charges on the estate were only a little over £25,000. In a similar memorandum made in 1812, ten years after his death, his debts were put down at £70,000, whilst family and other charges which came into force by that event, had swollen the amount to about £100,000, in addition to annuities. In his latter days he resided a good deal at Bath, where he was negotiating for the purchase of a house in the Crescent, at the time of his death. My grandfather completed the purchase of this house, as a jointure house for his stepmother; and it was sold after her death in 1841, by my father.

Lord Belmore, owing to the course he had pursued with regard to the Union, shut himself out from any immediate chance of being elected as a Representative Peer in the Imperial Parliament. For a length of time these peerages

were regarded as within the patronage of the Minister of the day. So much so, that during the short Administration of Lord Grenville, the Whig Earl of Charlemont—a strong opponent of the Union—was returned in 1806, for the seat vacated by the death of the Earl of Landaff, and which he retained until the end of 1863, a period of over fifty-seven years. This system continued until, in 1825, John Maxwell Barry, fifth Baron Farnham, stood against and defeated the Government candidate and so “opened the Peerage.” Of course the Conservatives having an overwhelming majority, always take care to elect a Conservative; but the interference of the leader of the party is confined to advising those of his friends who consult him as to whom to vote for, after the candidate to be selected for support has been determined on at a general meeting of Conservative peers, by the majority of those present and voting. The only exception to this rule that I remember, was in my own case, where a second vacancy occurred by the death of the second Earl of Bandon, within three weeks of the death of the late Viscount Hawarden, at a time of year when it was impracticable to hold a meeting, and when a second candidate had not been fixed on at a previous meeting.

On the 2nd February, 1802, Lord Belmore died suddenly at Bath. His daughter, Lady Louisa,\* who heard him fall, and was the first person to go to him, always believed that he was choked by a dose of James’ powder (which he greatly disliked), having been surreptitiously given to him. Judging, however, from the very large fee which was given, there appears to have been a *post mortem* examination; and I should be inclined to attribute his death to heart disease.

He was buried at Caledon. The vessel which conveyed his corpse was to have landed it at Rostrevor, but owing to stress of weather the captain put into Dublin instead. There appears, from the account for their entertainment, to have been a great gathering of his tenantry, &c., at his funeral. These accounts show the careless way in which money matters were conducted at the time. One man of business calmly states, that he arrived at the total of his expenditure, by putting sixty guineas into a bag before he left Dublin, and then counting what was left after his return. The balance he charged to my grandfather’s account.

Lord Belmore, besides commanding for himself or his son, when eligible to fill it, one seat for the county

\* Afterwards Lady Sandwich.



of Tyrone, had two pocket boroughs \* viz. :—Belturbet, county Cavan, and Ballyshannon, county Donegal, returning between them four members to Parliament. To this circumstance I attribute his rapid promotion in the peerage. His original elevation to it was possibly more or less owing to his being the Lord Lieutenants' son-in-law, in addition to being a very large landed proprietor.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

### SOMERSET, SECOND EARL BELMORE.

As Lord Corry moves the Address in 1798—Subsequently opposes the Union—Colonel of the Tyrone Militia—His Marriage in 1800—His family—Succeeds his father in 1802—His journey to Egypt and the Holy Land—Lord Corry elected M.P. for Fermanagh in 1823—The Hon. Henry Corry elected M.P. for in 1825—Lord Belmore appointed Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica in 1828—Lord Corry seconds the Address in 1829—Subsequently votes against Catholic Emancipation—Mr. Corry's marriage in 1830—His family—Lord Corry's marriage in 1834—Lord Belmore's sale of the Longford and part of the Fermanagh Estates in 1839—His Death in 1841.

My grandfather's earlier history has been given in former chapters. He was elected to the Parliament which first met on the 9th June, 1798, as junior member for Tyrone; his colleague being James Stewart, esq. He was also elected for his father's borough of Ballyshannon; his colleague being David Babington, esq. The following entry appears in the Commons Journals on the 9th January.

“The Honorable Somerset Lowry Corry being chosen a Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, and a Burgess for the Borough of Ballyshannon in the county of Donegal, made his election to serve for the county of Tyrone.

“And the House being satisfied by the declaration of the said Somerset Lowry Corry, commonly called Lord Viscount Corry, who was present at the election for the county of Tyrone, and also at the election for the Borough of Ballyshannon, that there was no contest at either of the said elections; ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for electing a burgess, to serve in the present parliament, for the Borough of Ballyshannon in the room of Lord Viscount Corry.”

Sir Wm. Richardson, who was chosen for Ballyshannon in his room, was sworn in on the 6th Feb., 1798.

Lord Corry must have made his *debut* as a speaker at

\* *Vide* Life of Lord Cornwallis, by Ross.

once, by moving the Address to the Crown, in answer to the Lord Lieutenant's speech. On Monday, the 15th January, 1798, it appears from the Commons' Journals as follows:—

“Ordered that a committee be appointed, to draw up an Address to His Majesty upon the said resolution.

And a committee was appointed of Lord Viscount Corry, Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, and others, or any three or more of them; and they are to meet on Wednesday next at two of the clock in the afternoon in the Speaker's chamber.”

On the 18th January, 1798:—

“Lord Viscount Corry reported from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Majesty, that they had drawn up an address accordingly, which he read in this place, and after delivered it in at the table, when the same was read and is as follows, &c., &c.”

The Union Bill having been rejected in 1799, a message from the Lord Lieutenant, recommending the Union, was sent down by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, to the House of Commons on the 5th February, 1800. Lengthened debates followed. Amongst those who opposed the measure were Mr. Grattan, Mr. Burrowes, Colonel Vereker, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Dobbs and Mr. Beresford.\*

In the debate on the King's Message, on Feb. 21st, Lord Corry spoke briefly. He said, he should not discuss the details of the measure. He looked upon the Parliament of Ireland as incompetent to entertain the proposition. He should look on in silence, and give his vote against every step that should be taken in the prosecution of the measure.

On the 25th Lord Corry joined with Mr. O'Donnell, Sir John Parnell, Mr. Ponsonby, Colonel Barry, and Mr. Osborne in opposing a provision, in a bill for enabling His Majesty to accept the voluntary services of the Militia in the Line, for dividing the Downshire Regiment into two battalions, on the ground that it would increase the patronage of the Crown, to be exerted on the measure of the Union. The clause was carried by 75 votes to 26.

On the 13th March Lord Corry seconded a motion made by Sir John Parnell, for an address to the Crown for a Dissolution of Parliament, before any final arrangement should be come to, on the subject of a Legislative Union. This motion was defeated by 150 votes to 104.

On Saint Patrick's day, says “The Constitution” newspaper, the Anti-Unionists of both Houses of Parliament dined together “at the Commercial Buildings. Never, perhaps, did

\* This was not the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford.

the sainted patron of our island, see assembled to pour a libation to his honour, so truly respectable a company, as met together on this occasion. The door of the building was surrounded long before dinner, by a numerous assemblage of persons, curious to behold the men, who had so honourably and boldly stood forward, to defend the interests and the honour of an Irish public."

On the 23rd April, an Anti-Union dinner took place at Cork, Lord Riversdale in the chair. An extract (published in the "Constitution") from a letter from Cork, says:

"A petition to our Most Gracious Sovereign was introduced, previous to the convivial indulgencies of the day." "Several gentlemen expressed themselves in neat and apposite speeches on the great occasion which called them together, but it was remarked with peculiar interest and approbation, the manly renunciation of former opinion respecting the Union, which many took occasion to make."

Amongst the toasts were the following:—

The King.

The Prince of Wales.

The Constitution of 1782, and may it endure for ever.

The Duke of York and the army. May they never desert a good cause or be employed in a bad one.

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.

Prosperity to Ireland.

The Duke of Leinster and the Minority of the House of Lords.

The Speaker and the glorious Minority of the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Downshire and the persecuted friends of the Constitution.

The memory of General Lord Charlemont and of those other immortal men the Volunteers of Ireland.

The memory of General Washington.

Sir John Parnell and the other honest Irishmen who prefer their country to the wages of corruption.

Mr. Grattan, the father of the Irish Constitution.

Lord Corry and the steady friends of the Constitution in the North.

Sir John Freke and the independence of the County of Cork.

and several other toasts.

The heads of the Bill appear to have been discussed in Committee of the whole House. Leave to bring in the Bill was granted on Wednesday, May 21st, by 160 votes to 100. Tellers for the ayes Colonel Martin and Dr. Browne—tellers for the noes Mr. Ball and Sir Lawrence Parsons.

The second reading appears to have been carried without debate or division on Monday, May 26th, but two divisions took place on the question of committing the Bill—one as to the committal itself, the other as to the day proposed, viz. next Friday. The numbers in the first were 118 ayes to 73 noes; in the second, on Mr. Grattan's amendment that the Bill be committed on the 1st August next, the numbers were 87 ayes to 104 noes.

On Thursday, the 5th June, the Bill having been gone through, the Chairman left the chair, and the Report was ordered to be made next day.

Lord Corry said he considered it a matter of great precipitation to call upon the House to agree to the Report so suddenly; but, as it was pressed, he gave notice he would on to-morrow bring forward a motion connected with the Bill.

On the next day, Friday, June 6th, Lord Corry rose shortly after the sitting of the House to make his promised motion. He said—that since ever the measure of a Legislative Union had been proposed in Parliament he had given the principle of that measure every opposition in his power. He did not mean now to repeat the arguments he had on various occasions urged against it, and he was the more disinclined to do so as the address, which it was his intention to move, would state those arguments in a way much more forcible than he could otherwise do; he, therefore, would detain the House no longer than by moving that an address to the following purport be presented to His Majesty.—("The Constitution," June 7th.)

The address was of great length, and occupies the space of more than five columns of the newspaper; in fact it does not all appear on the same day.

Lord Castlereagh\* said, he rose not at present to go into a discussion of the merits of the motion which the noble lord had made. If the noble lord intended by the motion merely to have the sentiments contained in the address on the journals of the House he had not the least objection to their being so recorded; he should, therefore, treat the noble Lord's motion in the most respectful way by meeting it fairly on its merits. He would not endeavour to prevent it from appearing on the Journals by moving the order of the day, nor would he attempt to state those sentiments which struck him as proper to be substituted in the address to the throne for those the noble lord had read; at present he would offer no further observations on the motion,

\* Lord Castlereagh married a younger sister of Lady H. Hobart, the first Lady Belmore.



hoping, however, that if anything should be said in the course of the debate which he might think called for observation the House would not consider him as precluded from offering it. Mr. Saurin followed in a very long speech in support of the motion.

After further debate a division was taken, when the numbers were 77 for the motion to 135 against—majority 58.

The order of the day that the Report be read, was carried by 155 to 87.

On the motion by Lord Castlereagh that the Bill be engrossed Mr. O'Donel concluded a speech by moving "that the Report instead of being engrossed should be burned." Mr. Dolway seconded the motion.

Mr. Tighe moved an amendment to the hon. gentleman's motion. "By the hands of the common hangman," "which was spiritedly seconded by Mr. Henry Osborne."

The Right Hon. Mr. Beresford said that if the hon. gentleman's motion were persevered with, he would in his turn move that his conduct be submitted to the consideration of the House.

"Mr. O'Donel having got up to reply, and much warmth ensued, the House was cleared."

On the 7th June, on the third reading of the Bill "Lord Corry, in an animated manner observed upon the nature of the Bill, and the circumstances attending its progress; he said he had given to that progress every opposition in his power, and he hoped it would not be considered that he deserted his duty, if he averted his eye when the last blow was given to the constitution of his country; he therefore announced that he would not remain in the House to hear the question put on the Bill; he would quit it, and for ever."

Mr. Dick,\* who next to Lord Charlemont, was the longest survivor of the Irish Parliament, also opposed the Bill.

Mr. Plunket having arraigned the means by which the Union was carried, was called to order by the Hon. Mr. Butler. Another scene ensued and the House was cleared. During this day's discussion many Anti-Unionist members seceded.

Mr. O'Donel's motion that the Bill be read a third time on the 2nd January, 1801, was negatived, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Corry's parliamentary career in Ireland was now over. He was M.P. for Tyrone, for one Session in the House of Commons in London, but soon after the beginning of the

\*Mr. Quintin Dick was elected for Dunleer, and sat for a part of this session. He once told me that he was under age when elected.

next his father died. "John Stewart, esq., of Athenree, county Tyrone," was returned in his place, on the 1st March 1802.

Lord Corry was, for some time in his younger days, Colonel of the Tyrone Militia. During part of his command the regiment was embodied. Later on in life he was Custos Rotulorum of that county, an office now conjoined to that of Lieutenant of the county.

On the 20th October, 1800, he married his cousin,\* Lady Juliana Butler,† second daughter of Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick. By her he had, besides a daughter, Sarah, who died an infant, two sons, viz., my father, and the late Right Hon. Henry Corry. Mr. Corry having graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, was returned on 27th June, 1825, as member for the county of Tyrone, in place of Sir John Stewart, bart., deceased. He joined Sir Robert Peel's first administration in December, 1834, as Comptroller of the Household, an office which entitled him to be sworn on the Privy Council. In Sir Robert's second Ministry, he was first, Junior Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards Secretary of that Board. He declined office when Lord Derby came in, in 1852, having been a follower of Sir Robert Peel on the question of free trade. But in 1858-9 he was again Secretary to the Admiralty, in Lord Derby's second Ministry. In 1866 he was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and on the 9th March 1867 he accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and so became a Cabinet Minister, on his sixty-third birthday—as he remarked to Lord Derby, "a very nice birthday present." He filled this office with great distinction, until the Government went out of office in December, 1868.

He married on the 18th March, 1830, Lady Harriet Ashley, second daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury. She died March 25th, 1868. He left two sons, Armar Henry, and Montagu William, now Lord Rowton, C.B., besides two daughters, viz., Gertrude, the late Mrs. Batson, and Miss Alice Corry, who is Lady in Waiting to H. R. and I. H. the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Lord Belmore after his father's death lived a good deal at Castlecoole, which he mainly furnished, his father having done very little in that way. The old house had been burnt

\* The Castlecoole, Clabby, Loughside, Toppid Mountain, &c., and Finagh estates, together with Beagh, Letfern, Legacorry, and Moylagh, the two Ennis-killen tenements, and the park near it, formerly in the possession of John Beard, were settled on this occasion, a settlement made by his father on the 23rd Nov., 1795, being revoked. The names of Kedagh, Drumrenagh, and Killynan, appear in this deed of settlement, which is dated Oct. 20th. 1800.

† Her elder sister Lady Anne, was mother of Lord Farnham.

in 1797, sharing the fate of two predecessors upon the same site. This time, however, the cause was accident or carelessness. The principal furniture and the pictures\* had, I believe, been removed, and the family had moved into the new house, although it was not quite completed, before the burning occurred.

In 1804 Lady Louisa Corry married Viscount Hinchingbrook, afterwards Earl of Sandwich. She had three children, viz., the present earl, the Countess Waleski, and the late Lady Ashburton.

Lord Belmore for a time kept hounds at Castlecoole. The kennels were between the rookery and Lough Coole. He also had a few horses in training, amongst them a horse named Buffer, of which there is a picture at Castlecoole. He was a little bright bay horse, and, I believe, was tolerably successful in winning plates. He had also a horse called Pilot.

In 1812 it appears that Lord Belmore had an estimate made of the then value of his property. It was at that time worth about £24,000 a year, or nearly double what it was when his father had had an estimate made in 1790, when it was put at between £13,000 and £14,000 Irish. But it was incumbered to about half its value, as against the very moderate incumbrance in 1790, and this notwithstanding that the compensation for the boroughs of Belturbet and Ballyshannon, disfranchised at the Union, amounted to £30,000 Irish. Lord Belmore never possessed, I believe, his father's house in Sackville-street, but he had, even before his father's death, a very good house of his own in Granby-row, now 34 Rutland-square, the Dublin residence of Lord O'Hagan. There are two pictures at Castlecoole, supposed to be by Sir Peter Lely, (although it has been doubted by some if they are genuine). One is a portrait of the first Duke of Richmond, as a boy. It was in the loan exhibition in South Kensington in 1862. The other is a portrait of the Duchess of Portsmouth. These pictures had been in the Sackville-street house.

Before he gave up hunting, Lord Belmore on the 20th July, 1809, took a lease of a place called Jerpoint in Kilkenny, from Mr. Edward Hunt, with a view of building a hunting box. For this, containing 76 acres 2 roods 15 perches, he was for thirteen years to pay two guineas an acre, and an annuity of £162 11s. 9½*d.* to Thomas Cody, who, I suppose, had the unexpired remainder of a lease against the lands, which he gave up. After the thirteen years, he was to pay Mr. Hunt £435 12s. 6*d.* for ever: being at the rate of

\* Amongst the prints at Castlecoole is a set of proof copies of Hogarth's. Lady Sandwich was my authority for this statement.



five guineas an acre. Lord Belmore began some stables; but gave up hunting before he had built a house. Jerpoint, however, was left on his hands, and it was not until the 19th May, 1853, that the grandson of the original lessee, granted a release to my trustees, and took the property back.

Lord Belmore during these years added considerably to the demesne at Castlecoole. Before his time it must have been a sufficiently bare place. He, however, took Lough Yoan into the demesne, and planted extensively and with great taste about it, mainly in Drumcrin and Derryvore. In 1813 the new Dublin road was made, and at this time Lord Belmore took back a toties quoties lease of Slee Hill, beyond the new road, and parts of S'lee, Killyhevlin, and Gortgonnell between the new and old roads, from his own tenant, Mr. Dane, giving him a similar lease of part of Derryvore, in part exchange. (This was all Bishop's lease). This he planted, and although pecuniarily he made a very bad bargain, still the plantations form a very essential feature of the demesne, backed as they are by Cuilcagh and the mountains near Florence Court.

About 1812 Lord Belmore bought the house at the top of Hamilton Place in London, which was the predecessor of No. 6. The price given was large, but it was sold about sixteen years later at a considerable profit.

About 1817 and the following years accompanied by Lady Belmore and his sons, Lord Belmore made a lengthened tour in the Mediterranean in a yacht, called the *Osprey*, a brig, which had been a prize during the war, and which was sold when he had done with it, to the King of Naples. They also went up the Nile at the time when Belzoni was exploring, and afterwards crossed the short desert (dressed in Eastern costume), to Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Lady Hester Stanhope was then in Syria. I have a few, not very interesting letters of hers addressed to my grandfather. I have also a MS. book of travels in the East, by Commander the Hon. C. L. Irby, and Commander Mangles, presented to Lord Belmore by the latter. Whilst in the East my grandfather made a considerable collection of antiquities, most of which, I believe, were subsequently purchased for the British Museum—some, I think, he presented to it.

During his absence from home the existing stables and farm offices at Castlecoole were built; those belonging to or near the old house, having up to that time been made use of. Mr. Richard Morrison was the architect. The stables are unnecessarily large, and until I made some alterations the buildings were never fully utilized. The farm buildings, though not compact, I have had to add to.



After his return to England, his sons went to Christ Church, Oxford; my father, however, left without taking his degree, at the end of 1822, in order to contest Fermanagh with Sir Henry Brooke, upon a vacancy caused by Sir Lowry Cole's acceptance of the Government of the Mauritius.

When the election began my father it is said was not of age, but the poll lasted so long that this defect was cured, before his opponent retired from the contest as hopeless. The election cost my grandfather, I have heard, about £8,000. The return was dated March 8th, 1823. On the 5th February, 1829, Lord Corry seconded the address in reply to the King's Speech. He said that he was willing to go into an investigation of the Catholic claims, to see whether something could not be done to satisfy the views and feelings of both parties. But he would not pledge himself to *any* measure that might be brought forward.

In the debate on the 6th March, on the motion for going into committee on the bill for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities, he briefly stated that he could not support the bill. He retired from Parliament at the dissolution of the 23rd April, 1831.

On the 1st May, 1819, Lord Belmore was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

On Nov. 19th, 1828, he was appointed Governor of Jamaica, in succession to the Duke of Manchester. He sailed with Lady Belmore in H.M.S. *Herald* (afterwards surveying ship in Australia) in January, 1829. He sold his London house for which (probably more or less furnished) he obtained, I have heard, £30,000; and also the advowson of Clogherny to Trinity College, for £14,000.

In 1832, not being able to agree on a matter of administrative policy with Lord Goderich, the Secretary of State, he was recalled. He has left at Castlecoole a copy of a long despatch justifying his own action. (No. 204, 30th April, 1832.) He was succeeded by the Earl of Mulgrave, afterwards Marquis of Normanby.

In May, 1834, my father was married. On this occasion, the Manor of Finagh,\* with Beagh, Letfern, and Legacorry, and the head rent of Moylagh, together with the Manor of Coole, were placed in settlement.

In 1839, Lord Belmore sold his Longford estate, which it may be remembered cost within 150 years, less than £1,000, together with the Clabby estate, and the lands so often recited in the barony of Magherastephana, to the Rev. J.

\* Except Killadroy, and the old "excepted lands."

G. Porter, of Belleisle, and Kilskeery (son of Bishop Porter,\* of Clogher), for I have heard £136,000, (but this I cannot verify), the united rentals being then about £4,000 a year. They are probably a good deal more now, but the estates are divided between members of Mr. Porter's family. About the same time Lord Belmore was enabled under the provisions of a modern Act of Parliament, to convert his bishop's leases, into fee farm grants, compounding (together with his under tenants who held *toties quoties* leases) for the fines. The rent reserved, which had been £380 Irish, plus agents' fees, when Mr. Armar bought out Sir Ralph Gore, in 1753, had by this time risen to about £1,275—British currency.

In the summer of 1839, Lord Belmore had a paralytic seizure whilst sitting at dinner at Castlecoole. He never made more than a partial recovery, and having spent some time in 1840, at Cowes, he died at Leamington, on April 18th, 1841. He was buried at Caledon. The late Lord Castlemaine succeeded him as a Representative Peer. Lord Belmore continued to improve Castlecoole to the last. Bonnybrooke Wood was planted about the time of his death. He made a grant of the site of Edenderry church, in the townland of Aghagallon, co. Tyrone, and diocese of Derry, on 1st July, 1839. This parish was formed out of parts of Drumragh and Cappagh.

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## CHAPTER XX.

### ARMAR, THIRD EARL OF BELMORE, 1841-5,

#### AND THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE ESTATES.

Lord Belmore's Improvements at Castlecoole—His Death—Encumbered Estates Court Sales—Sale of Corballintacken owing to a supposed mistake—Re-adjustment of Rentals on the Estates in my Possession—Death of Juliana, Countess of Belmore—and of Louisa, Countess of Sandwich—Death of the Rt. Hon. Henry Corry.

THE greater part of what I have to relate about my father, I have already said in the last chapter. He was in his fortieth year, when his father died, in April, 1841, and he did not survive to complete his forty-fourth year. The old dowager, Mary Anne Countess of Belmore, his grandfather's widow, died later in the same year, when the house at Bath reverted to him, and was sold.

\* John Porter, a native of England, having been chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to Earl Camden, was appointed Bishop of Killala and Achonry in 1795, and was Bishop of Clogher from 1798 to 1819. He materially increased the rental of the See estate.

He went to reside at Castlecoole, in October, 1841, and he continued to make it his principal residence; going to Cowes (as he had regularly done for several summers before he succeeded his father), in 1842 and 1843, for the summer. He was very fond of yachting, although he did not own a yacht. He was also a fisherman. In this day, his own lake in the demense (Lough Coole) was an excellent pike and perch lake; and occasionally he used to go a distance for salmon fishing. Although he did not hunt, he rode regularly; he had, for a good many years, a very handsome chesnut horse, called Fairstar.

In the demesne, he planted a wood, now known as Killenure plantation; and he made a walk (since converted into a drive), out of part of the old Dublin approach to the house, and the old public road of 1783, passing by Lough Yoan.

In 1844, he went to Germany for the gout. The following summer, soon after the birth of his youngest son, now Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Corry, late M.P. for Tyrone, he went to England for a short time. On the 10th September, he took my brother Captain A. L. Corry, R.N., and myself, to Mrs. Peile's school, at Hatfield; we saw him then for the last time. He died, after a short illness, of gout, on the 17th December, 1845, wanting a week to complete his forty-fourth year.

It had been arranged that he should have been the next Representative Peer. The late Lord Desart was elected on the 11th December, 1846, to the vacancy that my father would have filled, in the Marquis of Thomond's place.

The year after my father's death, came the failure of the potato crop; followed by the famine in 1847. The Encumbered Estates Act was passed in 1849, and my trustees found it necessary to take advantage of it. Between family charges, and the incumbrances mainly created by my grandfather, still remaining after his own extensive sales to Mr. Porter, what was known as the unsettled estates were incumbered up to their full value. The Fermanagh Church land estate (except Standingstone), and the fee-simple lands, which were not included in Manorcoole, such as Largy, Glasdrummond, Toppid Mountain, Tyraltan, Modena\* Drumderg, and Inisleague Island, were sold in 1851.† Standingstone (part of Gortgonnel) had been erroneously mapped as part of Castlecoole, by the Ordnance

\* The lands that had been acquired from Matthew Anketell, were Derrynane, Corhelly, Tullyoghnevin, Goreagh, and Drumdearge, Modena (Topp or) Topped Mountain, and Tertallen. The latter probably was the modern Tyraltan.

† See App. X.

surveyors. It was sold privately to my mother in 1853; of course at a large price. Some portions of the Church lands of Killenure, owing to errors in the Ordnance map, were not sold at all, whilst parts of Kedagh (now included in Castlecoole) and Carrowmacnea, were sold as part of Gortgonnel, and as Clocktate, respectively. Gortgonnel is a Church land, but Clocktate never was. The purchasers of course got an indefeasible title, as errors made by the Court cannot be remedied after the conveyance is once signed. But the mistakes were none the less a cause of trouble and expense, long afterwards in making future arrangements with members of the family in connexion with my father's will. To save my successors from similar difficulty, I think it desirable that they should have an authentic record of past dealings with the estates, such as this work aims at being. The sales in Tyrone took place in 1852 and 1853. The lists of lands then sold are long, and will be found in Appendix Y. The gross rental sold in Tyrone was I believe about £8,000 a year, and some of the lands being sold subject to considerable annuities, the whole on the average realized between nineteen and twenty years' purchase. The annuities by the time they had all fallen in, must have swollen the amount paid first and last by purchasers, to twenty-three years' purchase.

The number of years' purchase that the different lots of the Fermanagh estate sold for, varied considerably. A gross rental of £6,000 a year or thereabouts was sold, but from this nearly £1,300 a year had to be deducted for the head rent of the Bishop's lands.

The result was that when I came of age the estate was reduced in Fermanagh to the Manor of Coole,\* and the part of the demesne included in the See lease, before referred to.† But those Church lands which were actually in, or were close to the demesne, had been purchased by members of the family, so that I was enabled to repurchase them on fair terms. Three of the more distant Church townlands I also repurchased, and held for a time. They were Cavanacross, Mullinaskea and Feddans. In 1861, I was able to gain entire repossession of the demesne, by taking a fee-farm grant of part of Ballylucas from the late Mr. Collum, in exchange for a similar grant of his family's old farm (with re-adjusted boundaries), in Tullyharney.

In Tyrone I retained after the sales, the townlands of Beagh, Letfern, and Legacorry, and the head rent of Moy-

\* *Vide* appendix R.

† Excepting the small portions sold in error.



lagh, and the Manor of Finagh lands which had been in Robert Lowry the younger's marriage settlement, except Corballytacken. This and the ancient Achorrow of the map of 1609, I believe to have been intended to be represented in the Ordnance map of 1834, as Curr. In preparing the sale rental it does not seem to have occurred to any one that Corballytacken, in the old proportion of Finagh, was identical with the Curr of the Ordnance map of 1834, in the old proportion of Ballintacken.

Curr was consequently sold in two lots for about £8,000. Lord Lifford purchased one of them. Killadroy, which was also sold, was omitted from Robert Lowry's settlement of 1726, notwithstanding its being in Finagh.

I still possess in Monaghan the head rent of what in 1739 was known as Colonel Murray's Park, now called Swan Park. I am told that a bank in the town of Monaghan now stands upon it.

After I came of age in 1856, I re-adjusted the rental of the Tyrone estate, as far as unleased lands were concerned. The Master of the Rolls\* had on a petition from the "Beragh Club," after the famine, made certain reductions, which made the rental uneven as between tenant and tenant. These as regards leases were set aside. Of unleased lands new lettings were made.

On both estates, between 1856 and 1862, a good deal of squaring and consolidation of farms, and arterial drainage was effected. Comparatively few alterations have been made in Tyrone since. When leases have fallen in on both properties, the rents have generally been re-adjusted.

In my marriage settlement of 21st August, 1861, I omitted Beagh, Letfern, and Legacorry, from the entail on the one hand; on the other hand I was able to include the Fermanagh Church lands, the leases having been converted into perpetuities. Many of my tenants in the villages of Beragh and Sixmilecross, in Tyrone, have exercised their right of late years, of converting their leases, renewable for ever, into fee-farm grants, commuting future fines into small additions to the rents.

In Appendix Z, I give a list with approximate dates of different buildings, roads, and other improvements on the estates.

I have purposely only given a mere outline of estate history in the present century. In the following chapter I shall endeavour briefly to sum up a few of the principal points, of what has gone before, and make a few general observations on

\* The Right Hon. W. Cusack Smith.

them. It remains only to say here, that my grandmother, Juliana, Countess of Belmore, died on the 22nd July, 1861, aged 77; Louisa, Countess of Sandwich, my great aunt (who married July 9th, 1804), died on the 19th April, 1862, the following year, aged 81. She had, in her old age, a vivid recollection of incidents that occurred in her youth. She remembered the scene in the Irish House of Commons, to which she accompanied her aunt, Lady Castlereagh, on the night of the report of the Union Bill. She recollected going to the then locally fashionable spa, at Swanlingbarr, with her father; and she also remembered the Rebellion of 1798, when she used to go to look for rebels in the dark, and "never saw any one worse than herself," as she expressed it. The gardener, notwithstanding, was tried for drilling rebels within a quarter of a mile of Castlecoole, on a hill still known as "Croker's Hill." It is a tradition, that the jury having disagreed, the prisoner and jury were, in the old fashion, taken in carts to the border of the county, when the judges left, and were there discharged.

My uncle, the Right Hon. Henry Corry, died on the 3rd March, 1873, wanting but three days to complete his seventieth year. He had represented Tyrone for upwards of forty-seven years and a half.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Rules of the Plantation—Rise in the value of land caused mainly by fall in the value of money—Social habits of the seventeenth century—Estate rules—Fee-farms and long leases—Waste lands.

THERE are some points contained in the foregoing narrative, which seem to call for a few general remarks—The first is as regards the PLANTATION OF ULSTER.

The general rules with regard to the PLANTATION, will be found in Harris's *Hibernica*—the work which contains Pynnar's Survey. Those only which relate to the Scotch and English settlers, and which will be found on pages 125–7, concern my two manors. These general rules were fifteen in number, and may be shortly stated as follows:—

1. His Majesty was pleased to grant estates in fee-farm to the undertakers, and to their heirs.

2. The quit rent to be paid for every proportion of 1,000 acres was £5 6s. 8*d.* English money, and so on rateably for every larger proportion; which would be at the rate of (about) 6s. 8*d.* for every three score acres. But no undertakers were to be required to pay rent for the first two years, except natives, who would be at no expense for transportation.

3. Proportions of 2,000 acres, were to be held by Knight's service *in capite*; of 1,500 acres by Knight's service as of Dublin Castle; and of 1,000 acres, in common soccage. There was to be no wardship on the first two descents of the land.

4. Undertakers with 2,000 acres, were to be bound to build a castle, with a strong court or bawne. Those with 1,500 acres, to build a stone or brick house with a bawne, and those with 1,000 acres, were to make a strong court or bawne. The undertakers were to draw their tenants, to build houses near their own, for mutual defence or strength. They were to have timber assigned to them without payment out of His Majesty's woods, for the next two years, after obtaining their patents; meanwhile there was to be a prohibition against destroying or falling the woods for any cause.

5. The undertakers, their heirs and assigns, were to have

ready at all times a convenient store of arms, wherewith they might furnish a competent number of men for defence, which might be viewed and mustered every half year, after the manner of England.

6. They were to take the oath of supremacy, either in the Chancery of England or Ireland, or before the Commissioners to be appointed for establishing the PLANTATION, and to conform in religion according to His Majesty's laws.

7. They were not to alien or demise their lands to meer Irish, or to such as would not take the oath of supremacy.

8. Each undertaker was within two years to plant a competent number of English or Scotch tenants upon his proportion, in such manner as the Commissioners should prescribe.

9. Each undertaker was to reside for the first five years, after obtaining his patent, upon his proportion, either by himself, or his deputy, unless licence of dispensation of residence was granted to him by the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

10. Undertakers were not to alien their proportions during the first five years, but in this manner, viz., one-third part in fee farm, another third for forty years or under ; reserving to themselves the other third part without alienation during the said five years. After five years, they might alien to all persons, except meer Irish, or such as would not take the oath.

11. Undertakers, might erect manors, and hold courts Baron twice a year, to create tenures to hold of themselves upon alienation of any part of their portions not exceeding a moiety thereof.

12. They were not to demise any part of their lands at will only, but were to make certain estates for years, for life, in taile, or in fee-simple.

13. No uncertain rent was to be reserved by the undertakers, but the same was to be expressly set down, without reference to the Custom of the Country ; and a proviso was to be inserted in the letters patent, against *Cuttings*, *Cosheries*, and other *Irish* exactions upon their tenants.

14. Power was to be given to the undertakers, to transport during the next seven years after the date of their letters patent, commodities out of the country, without paying any customs, duties or other impositions.

15. Power was also to be given to them during the like period, to import into Ireland, out of Great Britain, free of customs duties, Victuals, Utensils for their households, or Materials and Tools for building and husbandry, and



Cattle to stock and manure the lands aforesaid. This was not to extend to commodities by way of merchandize.

Such were the general rules, and it will be seen by referring to Captain Atkinson's patent (page 69), that most of them were incorporated into the patent.

But I can give no explanation as to why the rent charged for his proportion of 1,000 acres was £8 a year, in place of £5 6s. 8d. It is not an explanation that the 1,000 acres were exceeded, because in making the surveys in the escheated counties, it appears that only "profitable acres" were taken account of, and that woods and bogs were thrown in.

The Manor of Coole was to be held in common soccage. That of Finagh, which was according to Pynnar, one of 3,000 acres, should have been held by knight's service *in capite*. But it was re-granted to Sir Piers Crosbye in free and common soccage (App. F.) This manor it appears was twice forfeited for non compliance with the rules. It will be seen by reference to App. D, that the tenants could not "have their leases made good unto them," and that the lands were in great measure in 1619 inhabited by Irish.\* There was also no bawne nor castle nor freeholders.

In Manor Atkinson, on the other hand, a bawne was built, and it would appear by the rental attached to the conveyance to Arthur Champion, that leases had been given. What the defects in title therefore were, is not very apparent. Leases were I believe very commonly given on both estates down to a recent period. Even now about half of my Fermanagh rental is paid by leaseholders; and the disinclination of tenants to take out leases now, is to be accounted for, by the supposed superior position of yearly tenants under the present land law.

The rise in the value of money is also a matter requiring notice. It is nowadays claimed for the tenants, that the increased value of the soil over what it was a century ago is due to their labour. Now, as a matter of fact, it would be difficult to show any increased value due to tenants' labour even so recently as the end of the last century; and, even as regards landlords' improvements, it will have been observed in Mr. Armar's case that many of them have become obsolete; others, such as main drainage by means of straightening watercourses, although good as far as they went, were insufficient; whilst the old mills at Castlecoole must, at every wet season, have converted some of the best land for dairy purposes in Coneyburrow bottoms, into a temporary lake. I admit that during the present century

\* *Vide* also App. L.

some tenants, and of late years, since the famine of 1846, many tenants have made valuable improvements. But I cannot admit that the general rise in the *fair* letting value of land is due to anything else than the fall in the value of money as regards commodities. I have not a great deal of evidence amongst these papers to adduce as to the actual value of commodities and labour in former times; still I may point to the list of prices in 1719 on page 172; to Robert Grieves' receipt, dated 1726, on page 176; to an account with F. Doorass, in 1736, on page 195, and to the accounts in connexion with building the church, between 1736 and 1741, in Appendix T. How little even a landlord's land in Fermanagh produced in 1735 may be seen on page 195. Even at a period since the famine it was, I have been told, a not unfrequent custom in Tyrone for a tenant to take three crops of oats out of the land, and then let it "come to"—that is, run back into natural grass and weeds. Now, however, on many farms I believe grass seeds are sown, when land is laid down.

The form in which the rentals were kept during my grandfather and father's, and the early part of my own time, was such, that it is not easy to use them for purposes of comparing the values of particular townlands, (as they formed one very long account treating each particular estate as a unit). This system of course involves some trouble, in picking out the value of each townland. But I am inclined to doubt if rents on my Tyrone property at least have ever, as a rule, exceeded what they were at the end of the war in 1815; after which there was a very heavy reduction. Leases in Tyrone granted about that time are about up to the present letting value of the land.

But, although I cannot give details as to value of commodities, something may be learned from the jointures and portions provided for younger children. In the settlement of 1679, a jointure not exceeding one-third of the value of the land settled was provided for. This probably was based on the rule of "thirds," for a widow.

When James Corry was going to marry Miss Mervyn, £90 a year was the jointure named in the unexecuted settlement. The settlement of 1679, also provided £1,000 for younger children's portions.

In John Corry's settlement of 1701, in Robert Lowry's settlement of 1726, and in Galbraith Lowry's settlement of 1733, £200 a year jointure, and £2,000 for younger children's portions, were the sums named; whilst in the Misses Auchinlech's settlements, whose husbands were not great

landed proprietors, such jointures as £21, £30, £32, and £40 a year, were considered sufficient under certain contingencies. In 1693, James Corry in his petition for compensation for his losses during the wars, put his annual income at £1,000 a year. In the account stated between Leslie Corry and Margetson Armar in 1733, the highest year's rental slightly exceeded £1,400 a year. This was for the estates in Longford, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, and the Antrim lease. When Leslie Corry died in 1741, the Longford estate which had been purchased at the end of the preceding century for £935, was worth about £400 a year. When Sarah Corry had it in 1777, it was worth £917 a year. She was by this time a widow, and her husband had increased her jointure to £500 a year, by leaving her an annuity of £300 more, which she enjoyed in addition to her Longford property, and that in the barony of Magherastephana. Galbraith Lowry Corry had also increased his daughters' fortunes from the £2,000 settled on younger children in 1733, by giving the elder £10,000, and leaving the younger £4,000, and an annuity of £150 till her marriage, and after her mother's death it was to be increased by £200 a year in addition.

Mr. Armar in his will adhered to the old scale, giving power to settle a jointure of £200 a year, and portions for younger children, up to £2,000. His nephew Armar Lowry Corry, however, when he married Lady Henrietta Hobart, had become a great landed proprietor, and she had besides a considerable fortune (£20,000, British) of her own, which apparently was paid over to him. Consequently the settlement upon her was £2,000 a year, and £20,000 upon her daughters or younger children. Part of the real estate would have gone to an elder son had she had one. When he married for the third time, £1,000 a year was settled on Miss Caldwell. When my grandfather married in 1800, £1,000 a year also was the jointure settled; this, however, was more than doubled by his will. All these settlements in the last century were made in Irish currency, which was at the rate of 1s. Irish to 11*d.* British.

It may naturally occur to some persons to ask, what light does this narrative throw on the social habits of the different periods? In the seventeenth century, the undertakers held their lands and possessions at the peril of their lives. In the original patent of Coole, we find a condition (in accordance with the rules of the Plantation), that the Patentee was to draw his (English or Scotch), tenants to build close to his own house—accordingly we find two

freeholders mentioned in 1619. In 1689, there is mention of a town of Castlecoole which was burnt. This probably meant a few houses near the mills—perhaps the Thomas-town house may now be on the site of the town.

The habits of the people were not apparently very peaceable.

In 1688, Captain Corry raised 100 foot and 60 horse-men, for the defence of Castlecoole, which were ordered into the town, and the foot may perhaps have been incorporated into the regiment which became the 27th Inniskillings.

After the war, when the country began to be more settled, the deer park was made, and what was then no doubt considered a large house, built at Castlecoole. The owners of the property evidently began to make improvements, and to feel more secure in their possessions than formerly.

The period, when riotous living most prevailed amongst the gentry, was that between 1730 and 1800. But I find no trace of it at Castlecoole. Mr. Armar evidently lived quietly and prudently; and my great grandfather, the first Lord Belmore, although he laid the foundation of the incumbrances, which have reduced the property from one of the largest in Ireland, to one under 20,000 statute acres, did so mainly by his building operations. In his latter days he was considerably embarrassed; but his building expences, added to the mortgage of £8,000 left by Mr. Armar and his father, which I suppose to have been on account of the purchase of the Church lands, his cousin Lady Sarah Cole's fortune of £10,000, the sum of £31,000 he agreed to pay Mrs. Armar for the Church lands, and a few charges of his own, would far more than have accounted for the amount of incumbrance he left on the estate; not including family charges, and some under his will which came into effect at his death.

I conclude, therefore, that no great extravagance of living was indulged in at Aghenis or at Castlecoole during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The owners seem to have lived on friendly terms with their tenants, and it would appear from the grants made in the last century by the Vestry of Termonmaguirk (App. M.) for building a Presbyterian meeting-house, and repairing one, and erecting another Roman Catholic chapel, that the different religious denominations in Tyrone, at any rate, were on friendly terms.

It was not the custom in that part of the country to spend much money on improving tenants' farms. Old



vouchers show a few small allowances in Tyrone for improvements such as fencing or lime. The immediate tenants on that estate seem to have held generally by lease, and to have been bound to certain improvements, but not to good husbandry. If subletting was not actually allowed, it must have been largely winked at, as the number of farms now on the Tyrone estate greatly exceeds the number in the rentals of 1777 and the following years. These sub-tenancies have now become principal tenancies. The sale of a tenant's interest was also permitted in the general way. I cannot say what the exact conditions were before the famine—probably they depended on the agent's pleasure.\*

After I attained my majority there was supposed to be a limit as to price in Tyrone, and that tenant-right was not to exceed £8 a statute acre. But, after 1862, on the occasion of a change of agency, when Mr. Brush succeeded Mr. Dane, I abandoned the limit as being impossible to enforce in practice, whilst the passing of tenants' money through the agent's office rendered the landlord open to certain inconvenient liabilities.

Since that time I have merely retained a right to approve of the purchaser. This, of course, indirectly has, in some cases, slightly limited the amount of the purchase money, as the highest bidder has not always been approved of, preference usually being given to a neighbour. Sales by auction have not been sanctioned, except in one or two special cases. The actual number of sales moreover has not been considerable.

This system has worked so well, that there has never been a land claim under the Land Act of 1870, brought against me, on either estate.

What may be the results of the Bill now passing through Parliament, it would be idle to prophecy. In my own case, I do not anticipate that it will make much difference. The Act of 1870 would have created great difficulties in the way of consolidating and squaring farms; which in many cases was essential to arterial drainage and good husbandry. That had been largely done, on both the Castlecoole and Finagh estates, some years before 1870.

\* The successive Tyrone agents were—the Messrs. Galbraith, Perry, Spiller, Major Bloomfield (who only died last December 31st, aged 90), Mr. D. Auchinlech, Mr. Paul Dane, and Mr. Brush. In Fermanagh they were—Colonel Gordon, Mr. Richard Dane, Mr. Paul Dane, and Mr. J. J. Benison. Agents on both estates appear to have been first appointed by my great grandfather. For about eighteen years Mr. Paul Dane held both agencies jointly.

I may, however, be permitted to doubt, whether the new principles of land tenure, about to be introduced, will in the long run prove more conducive to agricultural progress, than those founded on the old rules of the PLANTATION OF ULSTER, which had been in operation for some 250 years. At the same time I look to the purchase clauses of the Bill (although they may not be uniformly successful), to lead to the correction in time of the difficulties which may arise under the other clauses. I have long advocated the practice of giving fee farm grants on fines, or long but terminable leases, being made more easy; and to a small extent I have tried the experiment, and have no reason to be dissatisfied with its success.

As regards the reclamation of waste lands or bogs, I am not sanguine. I know nothing personally of slob lands; but of that kind of waste which largely exists in Tyrone, I feel sure that profitable reclamation must be a slow process.

THE END.

## APPENDIX.

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### APPENDIX A.

Before the Plantation the barony of Omagh was divided, as represented in the map of 1609, into the following portions :—

1. Vergurk, *i.e.*, TermonMacGuirk.
2. Finagh (or Fivagh or the Fewes, see Joyce, vol. i., p. 441).
3. Ballintacken (probably, The town of the Field-fares).
4. Fentongh (see Joyce, vol. i., p. 41).
5. Slught Art (*i.e.*, the dependents of Art O'Neill).
6. Lough Muky (*i.e.*, the pig's lake).
7. Brade (*i.e.*, a narrow pass—a gorge).
8. Ovaral ?
9. Camoun (*i.e.*, crooked river).

At the Plantation it was divided into the following portions :—

1. Church lands of Termonmaguirk unaltered.
2. The great proportion of *Finagh* (alias the two Fewes) coincided with the old district of Finagh.
3. The small proportion of *Rarone*, containing part of Ballintacken and part of Camoun.
4. The small proportion of *Edergoole*, containing the remainder of Ballintacken and part of Lough Muky.
5. The great proportion of *Fintonagh*, containing Fentongh, the remainder of Lough Muky and part of Slught Art.
6. The great proportion of *rade*, containing Brade, part of Ovaral and part of Slught Art.
- 7, 8, and 9. The remainder of Slught Art was divided into the small proportion of *Garvetagh*, *Claraghmore*, and *Cornabracken*.
10. The remainder of Camoun, with the decayed castle of Omagh, was granted to John Leigh, esq., constable of the Fort of Omagh.—8th James I.

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### APPENDIX B.

12th March, 8th Jas. I.—Grant from the king to George Tuchet, Lord Audley, and Elizabeth his wife: Armagh co., in Orior barony, total 2,000A. ; rent £16 Engl. Tyrone co., in Omagh bar., Derri-eragh, Namoda, Eskermore, Radaragan, Barhagh, Cooleskera, Derribroghe, Vauchran, Anosina, Ardlochra, Derriowire, Derriowran, Clenure, Keilchome, Dromgane, Ballyculla, Aghnagarty, Ballihalligan, Ballykeile, Tolloneale, Ramacrame, Aurattagh,

Dromakelline, Bally-Intrim, Cloghom, Taghanaglea, Cavanredagh, Glan-inny, Teneregeigh, Drumlasker, Ballinchorig, Aghalane, all 1 balliboe each; Ballingellin,  $\frac{2}{3}$  bal.; Carrowgowlan  $\frac{2}{3}$  ball.; total, 2,000A.; rent, £10 13s. 4d. The advowson and patronage of Termonmaguoirk rectory and vicarage, being called the great proportion of *Fynagh*,—the small proportion of *Rarone*, viz., the lands of Dougarie, Totekeile, Nasircassa, each 1 bal.; Rarone  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bal.; Lisarrae, Achorrow, each 1 bal.; Killdorow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bal.; Rascany, Derrenchorowhy, Nahany, Tirwony, Ramocone, Lislea, Cornacamowne, Branar, each 1 bal.;  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the bal. of Racassan next Branar; total 1,000A., rent £5 6s. 8d. To hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to his heirs. The lands in Armagh co. are created the manor of Stawbridge, with 600A. in demesne; the lands in Tyrone co. are created the manor of Hely, with 900A. in demesne. Power to grant tenure, and to hold courts baron.—*Calendar of Patent Rolls*.

#### APPENDIX C.

17th Oct., 13th Jas. I. (1615).—King's letter for a commission to be issued to inquire what denomination of land in Omagh barony, in Tyrone county, of those allotted to Lord Audley, Sir Mervyn Tutchett, Sir F. Tutchett, Sir J. Davis, and Edward Blunt, esq., are misnamed or omitted in the letters patent by which the same are granted to them, and to grant them all such denominations as shall be found to lie within their several proportions, and in the mean time they are to be continued in possession of the lands they at present hold; p. 293.

6th Sept., 14th Jas. I. (1616).—Grant to George Tutchet, Lord Audeley, of Heleigh Castle, in Stafford county, and his heirs male, of the title and dignity of Baron of Audelay, of Orier in Armagh county, and Earl of Castlehaven, in Cork county, with an annual fee of £20 sterling, to him, and his heirs male, in consideration of his military services in the Netherlands, France, and Ireland, and more particularly at the siege of Kinsale, where he was severely wounded; p. 304.—*Calendar of Patent Rolls*.

#### APPENDIX D.

In the Survey of Ulster, "made at several times, and in several places, between the 1st day of December, 1618, and the 28th day of March, 1619, by me, Nicholas Pynnar, Esq., and others, by virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland to me and others directed, dated 28th day of November, 1618," it is stated with regard to the Manor of Finagh as follows:—

"The Precinct of the Omy, appointed to English Undertakers."

"cxxxii.—3,000 acres.

"This is the Countess her jointure.

"The Earl of Castlehaven hath 3,000 acres, called Faugh and Rarone."



“ Upon this there is no building at all, either of Bawne or Castle, neither Freeholders.

“ I find planted upon this land some few English families, but they have no estates ; for since the old Earl died the tenants (as they tell me) cannot have their leases made good unto them, unless they will give treble the rent which they paid ; and yet they must have but half the land which they enjoyed in the late Earl’s time.

“ Lessees for years—8 ; viz. :—

1 having 120 acres.

6 having 60 acres le piece.

1 having 30 acres.

Cottagers, three.

“ Each of these have a small piece of land to keep their cows.

“ All these tenants do dwell dispersedly upon their own land, and cannot dwell together in a village, because they are bound everyone to dwell upon his own land, which, if they do not, the lease is void. These eleven tenants can make no more men, and all the rest of the land is inhabited with Irish.”

The Earl had also 2,000 acres more, called Brede, and another 2,000 acres, called Fentonagh. Upon these there was nothing built. He had also—

“ cxxxv.—2,000 acres.

“ The Earle hath more 2,000 acres, called Edergoole and Carneurachan. Upon this there was a large house begun, but now it is pulled down, and made but half so great ; being three stories high, and finished. The Agent for the Earl shewed me the rent roll of all the tenants that are on these three proportions ; but their estates are so weak and uncertain that they are all leaving the land. These were in number sixty-four ; and each of these hold sixty acres, which they term a townland. The rest of the land is let to 20 Irish gentlemen, as appeareth by the rent roll, which is contrary to the Articles of Plantation ; and these Irish gentlemen have under them, as I was informed by the tenants and gentlemen in the country, about three thousand souls of all sorts.”

This proportion includes the townlands of Beagh, Letfern, Legacorry, and Moylagh, which are in the manor of Tuchett.

#### APPENDIX E.

17th July, 17th Jas. I. (1619).—King’s letter, directing surrender and regrant upon fine to Sir Piers Crosby (cupbearer), and Lady Eliz., Countess Dowager of Castlehaven, his wife, of the several portions of land, containing 3,000A., with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone, which had been granted by previous letters patent, and also certain lands in Queen’s county, to their joint heirs, and in default to the right heir of Sir Piers ; p. 454.—*Calendar of Patent Rolls.*

## APPENDIX F.

Inquisition held at Dungannon, 1st May, 1631.

Sir Peirce Crosby, knt., houldeth the great proportion of the twoe Fewes and Ballytaken, within the barony of Omagh and county of Tyrone, contayning 3,000 acres, graunted to him by letters patent from our Lord the King that now is, in free and common soccage; and hath, since the date of said letters patents, and contrary to the conditions therein mentioned, demised the several balliboes of lands, hereunder mentioned, unto the meer Irish, viz. :—Donnell and Neil O'Donnelly houldeth the balliboe called Roscam, and doeth pleugh, pasture, and grease on the same. Teag O'Donnelly houldeth Berhagh, being 1 balliboe, from Francis Lowcas, gent., whoe houldeth the same from the said Sir Peirce. Patricke M'Cawell houldeth Aghnegarry, being 1 balliboe. Edmund Groome O'Donnelly houldeth the balliboe called Clough-fynn, excepting only the fourth parte thereof, and doth pasture same. Philemy O'Donnelly houldeth the balliboe called Cavanreagh. Neel Roe O'Donnelly Tonregae, being 1 balliboe. John M'Nemy houldeth Eskermore, being 1 balliboe. Cormack O'Roerty houldeth Tatekerron, and Neill O'Teag houldeth Lysboy, in manner as aforesaid. Edmund Magher houldeth Ballinagh, being 1 balliboe. All the said balliboes are within the said proportion of the Fewes and Ballytaken, and are become forfeited to the use of our said Lord the King.—*Inquisitionum, &c., Repertorium*, vol. ii. (*Ultonia*).

## APPENDIX G.

1st Sep., 6th Chas. I. (1630).—A grant unto Sir P. Crosby, knt., his heirs and assigns for ever, as an undertaker of the province of Ulster, of the several proportions, viz: the great proportion of Ffinagh, in the barony or precincte of Omey, in county Tirone, containing two thousand acres, and of the small proportion of Rarone, in the barony and county aforesaid, containing 1,000 acres, rendering for the great proportion of Ffinagh yerelie, the sum of £21 6s. 8d., sterling, and for the small proportion £10 13s. 4d. Grant of a court baron, demesne, and of a weekly market to be held at Balliculla, and two fairs yerelie to be held there alsoe—one on the Monday in Whitsun week, to continue for that day and next after, the other on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, if it fall not on Saturday or Sunday, to continue as before.—*Patent Rolls. Rolls Office.*

## APPENDIX H.

4th April, 13th Car. I.—A grant upon the Commission of Defective Titles to Sir P. Crosby.—*Patent Rolls. Rolls Office.*

## APPENDIX I.

County Tyrone. Parte of Termonmagarke parish, Omagh barony.

C. S. [Civil Survey.] Sir William Usher,\* knt., Protestant.—Rannally, Tolleherme, Lissragh, and Killadroy, Corballytacken, and Derryfevorry, Annagh, Roscamey (all these were in Rarone or Ballytacken), Barragh, Radorgan, Loghlemley, Eskermore, Crolskeagh, Redargan, Glennewine, Ashvough, Killcame, Ballehallaghan, Ballykill, Aghenegree, Dirroran, Bonnecreane, Dirrearra, Cowlagh, Cowagh, Aghnalee, Cloughfinn, Cavanreagh, Tennorgee, Drumlester, Ballytreane, Ramakan, Dromgosh, Brackagh (all in Fynagh).

Mullaghmore, Sheskanore, Loghferne, Beagh, Legocarry, Molliagh, Tullerush (in Edergoule).

Parte of Cappy parish, Omagh barony.

Cornacamon, Lisscoppa, Ramakan.

Parte of Dromragh parish, Omagh barony.

Dougra.

(Book of Survey and Distribution. Public Record Office.)

## APPENDIX J.

Inquisition held at Koragh, (Sixmilecross), 5 Jan. an 15.

Car. I. (1639).

found that the Earl and Countess of Castlehaven were seized of, and demised as follows :—

Deriereagh	} 1 May 1614	Tirlagh moder odonnelly (born at Ballytacken)
Namoylie		
Eskermore		
Lissra		
Derrewortneye	} 1 May, 1616	Edm' Grome odonnelley (born at Ballytacken)
Cavanreagh		
Cloghfin		
Ballyhalaghan		
Ballekeille	} 1 May, 1615	Bryan o donnelly (born at Ballytacken)
Kilcam		
Aghynachary		
Ballytreyne		
Aghnegley	} (for 1 year)	
Dromlaster		

\* Sir William Ussher was granted a patent of the office of Clerk of the Council, 26th March, 1593: he surrendered it 27th August, 1603, and got a new patent, 31st August, jointly for himself and his son, Arthur. Sir William got another patent, 4th August, 1630, jointly with Sir Paul Davys. Sir William Ussher's will is dated 28th December, 1657; and William Davys, eldest son of Sir Paul Davys, got a joint patent with his father, 1st February, 1660, Sir William Ussher being then dead.

Arthur Ussher, left a son, Sir William, of Castle of Grange, Wicklow, who was returned M.P. for Dublin County, April 8th 1661.

Dringoyne	} 1 May, 1615 (for 1 year)	Neale Grome o donnelly (born at Ballytacken)
Toleneyle		
Rathmane	} 1 May, 1614 (for 2 years)	Neale o donnelly (born at Derryowry in said co.)
Barragh		
Anosmagh		
Raddaraghan		
Clanure	} 1 May, 1616 (for 1 year)	Neal M <sup>c</sup> Gillpatrick o donnelley (born at Ballytacken)
Ballyculla		
Rasscowye	} 1 May, 1614 (for 3 years)	Hugh m <sup>c</sup> Tirlagh oge o donnelley (born at Lislin bar. Omeý)
Killadroypratt		
Coolsker	} 1 May, 1614 (1 year)	Bryan m <sup>c</sup> Can (born at Derryoyre aforesaid)
Derryoyre		
Derrybroghes	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Teige m <sup>c</sup> Caell (born at Killanele bar. Dung.)
Branar		
	} 1 May, 1616 (for 1 year)	Patric' m <sup>c</sup> Cawell (born in town of Wexford)
Ardlogher		
	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Art' m <sup>c</sup> Can (born at Tirmonomonganesaid co.)
Derryowran		
	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Edm' m <sup>c</sup> donnell boy o donnelly (born at Garvaghie, said co.)
Brackagh		
	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Donellboy o donnelley (born at Garvaghie, said co.)
Dromonokilly		
	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Neale Grome odonnelly (born at sd town of Ballytacken)
Doogerry		
	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Tirlagh oge m <sup>c</sup> Cawell (born at Clane in said co.)
Naheny		
Tiremany	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Hug' Boy o Neale and Neale Garave m <sup>c</sup> Cowell (born at Ballentacken)
Rahmackawe		
Carnakamone		
Sayrocleassa	} 1 May, 1614 (for 1 year)	Bryan m <sup>c</sup> Gillsennane (born at Saoyreclossa in said co.)
Glaninnye		
Tannerageigh	} 1 May, 1615 (for 1 year)	Bryan' m <sup>c</sup> Phelem o donnelly (born at Rascowaye)

pcell' ter' vocat' Laraghlinsey and Derryseyer nunc sunt ptes et pcell' vil' de Derrireagh, et jacent in baron' de Omeý; pcell' ter' vocat' Brandrum nunc est pars et pcell' vil' de Barragh, et jacet in dict' Baron'; pcell' ter' vocat' Knockeytomes nunc est pars et pcell' de Coolsker, et jacet in dict' Baron'; pcell' ter' vocat' Tasticerrane fuit ps de Balliboe de Derrybroghes—pcell' ter' vocat' Lougkine et [ ] jacent in baron' de Omagh nunc sunt ptes et pcell' vil' et balliboe de Banchoran; pcell' ter' vocat' Derrylea and Gowlane, jacent' in dict' baron', nunc sunt et semp. fuer' ptes et pcell' vil' de Derrygowne; et Claghfin et Aghanskeagh, jacent' in dict' baron' nunc sunt ptes et pcell' de Derrygowran.—*Inquisitionum, &c, Repertorium, vol. ii. (Ultonia).*



## APPENDIX K.

## LIST of ANCIENT DENOMINATIONS with their MODERN NAMES.

## GREAT PROPORTION OF FINAGH.

Names of Townlands as on Map of 1609, in the order in which they are given in original grant to Lord Audley.	Modern Names.	Meaning of Names.
Dericriagh, . . .	Laragh, . . .	Full name is Laragh Linchy, <i>i.e.</i> , the site of the ruined residence of Linchey.
Namoiia, . . .	Clogherny (lower), . . .	Stony.
Eskernore, . . .	Eskermore, . . .	Great Esker (gravel ridge).
Radaragan, . . .	Radergan or Redargan, . . .	Dergan's Rath, or Clearing, or Little Red Rath.
Barhagh, . . .	Beragh (part of), . . .	Abounding in birch trees?
Culeskare, . . .	Coolesker, . . .	Corner or Bend of Esker.
Derybroghes, . . .	Tattykeeran, . . .	Kieran's Tate or field, or field of quicken trees.
Banchran, . . .	Bancran, . . .	White tree.
Anosina, . . .	Usnagh (part of), . . .	Place of Fawns, Joyce, II., 7.
Ardlo (chra), . . .	Beragh and Usnagh (part of).	Ardlochra = Hill of rushes.
Deryowre, . . .	Deroar, . . .	Grey oak wood.
Deryowran, . . .	Deroran, . . .	Horan's oak wood.
Cleneure, . . .	Radergan (part of), . . .	Glenure = Glen of yew trees.
Keilchome, . . .	Kilcam, . . .	Crooked wood.
Dromgane, . . .	Drumduff, . . .	Black Ridge.
B. Culla, . . .	Cooly, . . .	Woodland? see Joyce, I., 440.
Aghnagarly, . . .	Aghnagar, . . .	Ford of the Cars.
B. Hallaghan, . . .	Ballyhallaghan, . . .	Hallaghan's Town.
B. Keil, . . .	Ballykeel, . . .	Narrow Town.
Tallonele, . . .	Six Mile Cross and Liskineon.	Tullyoneil = O'Neil's Hill.
Ramackane, . . .	Ramackan, . . .	M'Cann's Rath?
Aurackagh, . . .	Brackey, . . .	Speckled land.
B. Intrem, . . .	Ballintrain, . . .	Town of the Blackthorn?
Cloghoni, . . .	Cloghfin, . . .	White Stone.
Aghanaglea, . . .	Aghanaglea, . . .	Grazing field??
Cavanrenagh, . . .	Cavanreagh, . . .	Grey Hill.
Tenregeigh, . . .	Tandragee, . . .	Back to the Wind.
Dromlasker, . . .	Drumlester, . . .	Ridge of wooden vessels, Joyce, II., p. 186.
Glen Inny, . . .	Gleneeny [in Termon lands].	Ivy Glen.
Dromakelline, . . .	Drumnakilly [in Strabane].	
Ballinchorig, . . .	} All probably in barony of Strabane, Aghalane (parish of Cappagh) certainly is.	
Aghalane, . . .		
B. Negellin, . . .		
Caroughoulan, . . .		

## SMALL PROPORTION OF RARONE.

Names of Townlands as in Map of 1609, in the order in which they are given in original grants to Lord Audley.	Modern Names.	Meaning of Names.
Dougerie, . . .	Doogary, . . .	Black oak wood.
Tatekell, . . .	Tattykeel, . . .	Narrow Tate.
Nasirclasa, . . .	Ranelly, . . .	Rath of the Cliff, Joyce, I., 372.
Rarone, . . .	Rarone, . . .	Red Rath.
	Tullyheerin, . . .	Dry Hill.
Lisarae, . . .	Raw, . . .	Rath.
Ashorow, . . .	Curr, . . .	See Joyce I, p. 362.
Kilodrow, . . .	Killadroy, . . .	The Druids' Wood, Joyce, II., 98.
Raskawy, . . .	Roscavey, . . .	See Joyce, II., p. 321.
Deronshowwhy, . . .	Dervachroy, . . .	Red oak wood.
Nahany, . . .	Annagh, . . .	Marshy place.
Tirwony, . . .	Camowen and part of Donaghanie	{ Camowen = Crooked river. Donaghanie = Church of the horse.
Ramacona, . . .		
Cornacamoun, . . .		
Lislea, . . .	Lislea, . . .	Grey fort.
Branar, . . .	Part of Donaghanie, . . .	?
Racasran, . . .	Recarson, . . .	—

SMALL PROPORTION OF EDERGOOLE (granted to Edward Blount,  
Esq., part in parish of Clogherny).

Tollorosse, . . .	Tullyrush, . . .	?
Shaskanoure, . . .	Seskinore, . . .	Gray marsh.
Mullach, . . .	Moylagh, . . .	Bare hills.
Laghtfarney, . . .	Letfern, . . .	Sepulchre of Alder trees.
Legacorie, . . .	Legacurry, . . .	Hollow of the Morass?
Behagh, . . .	Beagh, . . .	Abounding in Birch trees.

The following were assigned at the Plantation as Glebes to the Rectory of Termonmaguirk :—

## RARONE.

Clogarnagh, . . . | Clogherney (Upper), | Stony.

## FINAGH.

Aghnaclogh, . . . | Altdrummond, . . . | Field of stones.  
Molachslinen, . . . | Mullaghslin, . . . | Hill of Flags (flat stones).

## APPENDIX L.

SUBSIDY ROLL, A.D. 1666. (*Public Record Office.*)

[14th & 15th Chas. II., c. 7 (1662).—Enacts eight subsidies to be paid in four years, each to amount to £15,000 English, the first on or before 24th June, 1665, the second 24th December, 1665, &c., to 24th December, 1668. Every person, corporation, &c., worth three pounds—for every pound, over their debts (excluding

money due, apparel, except jewels, gold, silver, stone, and pearl, and including debts due to them), to pay 2s. 8d.—aliens and strangers to pay double. Persons holding in fee-simple, &c., to the value of 20s. yearly, to pay 4s. for every pound—aliens, &c., to pay double].

A RETURN OF THE PARISH OF TERMONT M'GOORK FOR THE SECOND POLE MONEY.

Town Lands.	Men and Women's Names.	Qualification.
Ballykeill and Gortfinn.	James og odonnally and his wife,	farmer.
	William m'Rory and his wife, .	farmer.
	Brian Ballagh o Rafferty and his wife.	servants.
	Patrick o Rafferty and his wife, .	servants.
	Artt m'Kegny and his wife, .	servants.
	Cormick o Rafferty and his wife, .	servants.
	Shane m'Kegny and his wife, .	servants.
	Patrick og o Keevan and his wife,	servants.
	Ginkin o Boy and his wife, .	servants.
	Neill o Keeran and his wife, .	servants.
Aghagogan, .	Shan m'Gorke and his wife, .	farmer.
	daniell o Conlan and his wife, .	servants.
Aghanerny, .	Shan m'Gorke and his wife, .	servants.
	Patrick Ballagh m'Gorke and his wife.	farmer.
	Neill og m'Art m'Gorke and his wife.	servants.
	Henry m'Goorke and his wife, .	servants.
	Owen og m'Goork and his wife, .	servants.
Syllton, . .	Edmond m'Goork and his wife, .	servants.
	Thorlagh m'Goorke and his wife,	farmer.
	Thorlagh og m'Goorke and his wife,	servants.
	Pat. Boy m'Corm <sup>k</sup> and his wife, .	servants.
	Shan m'Goorke and his wife, .	servants.
Creggan, .	Artt Boy m'Conway and his wife,	farmer.
	Murtogh m'Tenny* and his wife, .	servants.
Mullan and Legneshamor.	donall m'A. Tenny* and his wife,	servants.
	Teigg Moder m'Goorke and his wife.	farmer.
	Pat Grom m'Goorke and his wife,	servants.
	Brian m'Conway and his wife, .	servants.
	Neill m'Goorke and his wife, .	servants.
	Phellomy m'Can and wife, . .	servants.
	James m'Goorke and wife, . .	servants.
Aughnegregan	Neill moder m'Gunshanan and wife.	farmer.

\* i.e., Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, from Mac an tinay, or, son of the Fox.

Town Lands.	Men and Women's Names	Qualification.
Carrickmore & Killine.	Pat m'Gunshanan and his wife, .	servants.
	Artt m'Crussoge and wife, .	servants.
	Artt m'Goorke and his wife, .	farmer.
	Teig m'Gildow, . . . . .	servant.
	Brian Boy m'Gildow and his wife,	servants.
	James m'Gunshanan and his wife,	servants.
	Collow m'Cranner and wife. .	servants.
	donell m'Gildow and his wife, .	servants.
	Artt Boy m'Goork and his wife, .	servants.
	James m'Rory and his wife, .	servants.
Moylaghslim,	Ffooras o Tanny and wife, .	farmer.
	Pat o Donnally and his wife, .	servants.
	Owen m'Gunshanan and his wife,	servants.
Cloghorney Sleve.	Phellomy dow m'Mally and his wife.	servants.
	Neall o Tanny and his wife, .	servants.
	Phellomy o Donnally and his wife,	servants.
	Thorlagh m'ellCrive and his wife,	farmer.
	Neill o Dunn and his wife, . .	servants.
	Neill m'Murphie and his wife, .	servants.
	Owen o Mellan and his wife, .	servants.
Donnochanie, two towns.	donell m'Tagartt and his wife, .	servants.
	Thorlagh o Sheel and his wife, .	farmer.
	Edmond o Sheel and his wife, .	servants.
	Willm o Sheel and his wife, .	servants.
	Owen o Connallan and his wife, .	servants.
Moylagh, .	Patrick og m'Nultie and wife, .	servants.
	James Dunlap and wife, . . .	farmer.
	Adam Blaith, . . . . .	servant.
	James Andrew, . . . . .	servant.
Beagh, . .	Jeanet Blaith, . . . . .	servant.
	Phellomy o donnally and wife, .	farmer.
	Hugh o donnally and his wife, .	labourer.
Leggacurry, .	Neel m'Ghee and his wife, . .	labourer.
	Shan o donnally and wife, . .	farmer.
	Owen o donnally and wife, . .	labourer.
Leggifarn, .	Neell o donnally and wife, . .	labourer.
	Wast.	
Eskarmore, .	Manus o Ffarskie and his wife, .	farmer.
	Teig m'Murertie and his wife, .	servants.
	Edmond o Ffarskie and his wife, .	servants.
	Neel m'Martrin and wife, . .	servants.
	Walter o Brenigan and wife, .	servants.
Ballyhalleghan.	donnall m'Keaven and wife, .	farmer.
	Toll o Gollaghar and wife, . .	labourer.
Ursnagh, .	donnaghie m'Geer and wife, . .	servants.
	Cormick o Lunshagan and wife, .	farmer.
Laraghlinchy,	Phellemy o donnell and his wife,	farmer.
	Art M'Quort and wife, . . . .	servants.



Town Lands.	Men and Women's Names.	Qualification.
	James og odonnally and wife,	servants.
Eskermore, .	Andrew Wood and his wife,	servants.
	Hugh m'Cartton and his wife,	servants.
Kill Camin, .	Manus m'Callin and his wife,	farmer.
	Shan m'Callin and his wife,	servants.
	Pat m'Callin and his wife, .	servants.
Aghnegar and Ballyquell.	Hugh o Sheill and wife, .	farmer.
	Brian o Laphie and his wife,	servants.
	Owen o Boy and his wife, .	servants.
	Pat o Boy and his wife, .	servants.
	Shan o Sheill and his wife, .	servants.
Cowly, . .	Georg Andersone, . . .	farmer.
Corragh and Aghneglee.	John Andersone and his wife,	farmer.
	William Andersone and his wife,	labourer.
	Patrick m'Cawell and his wife,	labourer.
Cloghfinn, .	Willm Boy o Mullan and his wife,	farmer.
	Artt o Quin and his wife, .	servants.
	Patrick o Mullan and his wife,	servants.
	Hugh o Connellan and his wife,	servants.
	Neale o Rafferty and his wife,	servants.
	Edmond o Rafferty and his wife,	servants.
	Phellomy Dow o how and his wife.	farmer.
	Teig Roe o Mullan and his wife, .	servants.
	Patrick m'Carttan and his wife, .	servants.
	Murtogh o donnally and his wife,	servants.
	Owen o Connellan and his wife, .	servants.
Mullaghmore,	Thorlagh o Mullaghan and wife,	farmer.
	Pat o Quillinan and his wife,	servants.
	Owen o Mullaghan and his wife,	servants.
	Shan o Quillinan and his wife,	servants.
	donald Mimniagh and wife,	servants.
Tollyrush, .	James Anderson and his wife,	servants.
	Alex <sup>r</sup> . Smith and his wife, .	farmer.
	John Smith and his wife, .	servants.
Tullyhiraine, .	Thomas Peery and his wife,	farmer.
	John Givan and his wife, .	farmer.
	Gilbert Littell and wife, .	servants.
	Phellomy Mimniagh and his wife,	servants.
Ranally, .	James Peery and his wife, .	farmer.
	William Givan and his wife,	servants.
	Neel o'Mullarchie and wife,	servants.
Anagh, .	Shan o donnally and his wife,	servants.
Derforchroy, .	donaghy o Carr and his wife,	farmer.
	Owen o Carr and his wife, .	servants.
	Patrick Moder o donnally and his wife.	servants.
	James Duff o donnally and his wife.	servants.

Town Lands.	Men and Women's Names.	Qualification.
Liss Raa, .	Lawghlan o Donnally and his wife,	farmer.
	Laughlan o Rafferty and his wife,	servants.
	Rowry m'ell Breed and his wife, .	servants.
Corballytakan, .	Lawghlan o Neall and his wife, .	servants.
	Patrick o Brelly and wife, . .	farmer.
	Lisagh o Dowell and wife, . . .	servants.
Killerdroy, .	Thorlagh og odonnally and wife, .	labourer.
	Art o Neill and wife, . . .	labourer.
Rascavie, .	Artt m'Girr and his wife, . . .	farmer.
	Shan m'Girr and his wife, . . .	servants.
	Parlan o Minan and his wife, . .	servants.
	daniell o duff and wife, . . .	servants.
	Artt m'Girr and wife, . . .	servants.
Glenure and Radargam.	Corm <sup>t</sup> o Sheill and his wife, . .	farmer.
	Edmond m'Gonshanan and his wife,	servants.
	Brian m'Kinny and wife, . . .	servants.
	William Rossa and wife, . . .	servants.
	Maha m'Roddan and wife, . . .	servants.
Caven Reagh & Tonleghee.	Cnoghar m'Kenna and wife, . .	servants.
	Patrick m'Cawell and his wife, .	farmer.
	Owen o donnally and his wife, . .	servants.
	Murtogh o Rafferty and his wife, .	servants.
	Owen o Rafferty and his wife, . .	servants.
Ballytronan, .	Pat m'Kagneny and his wife, . .	servants.
	Meall m'Qwort and wife, . . .	servants.
	Edmond og odonnally and his wife,	farmer.
	Artt o Mellan and his wife, . . .	servants.
	Given m'Qwartt and his wife, . .	servants.
Drum Lister, .	Murtagh o Curreran and his wife,	servants.
	Neill m'Quart Gill and his wife, .	farmer.
	Thorlagh o Dally and wife, . . .	servants.
	Edmond o donnally and wife, . .	servants.
	Phellomy o Dally and wife, . . .	servants.
Ramacon, .	Cnoghar o Teig and his wife, . .	servants.
	Manus o dorrian and his wife, . .	farmer.
	Pat m'Canne and his wife, . . .	servants.
	Murtagh o hoine and his wife, . .	servants.
	Donaghie o derrian and his wife,	servants.
Drumguff, .	Dermout o hoine and his wife, . .	servants.
	Edmond m'Gennan and his wife, .	servants.
	Edmond o donnally and his wife,	farmer.
	Thorlagh m'Conway and his wife,	servants.
	Tool m'Canna and his wife, . . .	farmer.
Bracakagh, .	Owen o donnaghie and wife, . . .	servants.
	Edmond m'Canan and his wife, . .	servants.
	Neill m'Qwartt and his wife, . .	servants.
	Phellemy o Donnelly and his wife,	servants.
	William o Gorman and his wife, .	farmer.
Tattykirran and Lisboy.	Manus m'Tinny and wife, . . .	servants.

Town Lands.	Men and Women's Names.	Qualification.
Coleskar and Derorane.	James o donnaghy and wife,	farmer.
	Patt o donnaghy and his wife,	servants.
	Phellomy o donnally and his wife,	servants.
	Patt og o Kernan and wife,	servants.
	Owen m' Murarty and wife, donnaghy Modor m' Gunshanan and wife.	servants.
Deror,	James Canna and wife,	farmer.
	James m' Manus and his wife,	servants.
Bannacharon,	Thorlagh m' Kenna and his wife,	farmer.
	donaghy m' Goork and his wife,	servants.
Erville and Racassone.	Artt m' Canna and his wife,	servants.
	Teig m' Gorgane and wife,	farmer.
	Edmond o Kelly and his wife,	servants.
Edenderry, Garvaghy, and Aughegllan.	donnall m' Gorgan and wife,	farmer.
	Thorlagh m' Gunshanan and wife,	servant.
	Manus m' Gorgan and his wife,	farmer.
	Brian o Murley and wife,	servants.
Cravaneagh,	Pat m' ill Lone and wife,	farmer.
	Manus o Lafferty and wife,	servants.
	Murtogh o Lunhy and wife,	servants.
	William Ghram and wife,	labourer.
Campson,	Thomas Hockwell and wife,	labourer.
	Pat. o Connally and wife,	labourer.
	James Clarke and wife,	farmer.
Corne Coymon, Ramacan,	John Wylly and wife,	servants.
	Henry Kenedy and wife,	farmer.
Aldromone,	Thomas davy and wife,	servants.
	Edmond o Tonny and wife,	farmer.
	Challe m' Kernan and wife,	labourer.
	Owen m' Kernan and wife,	labourer.
	Pat. m' Barran and wife, donnell o Kernan and wife, Thomas Dow o Conninghan and wife.	labourer. labourer. labourer.

(Endorsement.)

The whole summe contained in the win Booke, being the returne of the seconde Polemoney for the Parrish of Termon m' Gourke, amounts unto xxv<sup>h</sup> xi<sup>s</sup> oo<sup>d</sup>.

Wm. Richardsone.

Tho. Golborne.

Willm. Moore.

[In the original Roll, the "Summe in Lenth" is given at which each person was assessed, being "fower shillings" for each married, and "twoe shillings" for each unmarried "ffarmer;" "twoe shillings" for each married, and one shilling for each unmarried servant or labourer.]

## HEARTH MONEY.

14th & 15th Chas. II. c. 17 (1662).—Imposes a tax of 2s. each on every "hearth and other place used for firing and stoves within every (dwelling and other house and edifice that are or hereafter shall be erected within this Kingdom of Ireland other than such as are in this Act hereafter excepted), sec. 1. Persons living on alms exempted, sec. 13. And all houses certified by two justices to be not of greater value than 8s. upon the full improved rent, and that the persons occupying the same do not have use or occupy any lands or tenements of the value of 8s. per acre, or have any lands, tenements, goods, or chattels of the value of £4 in their own possession, or held in trust for them, sec. 14. [Restricted to widows by 17 & 18 Chas. II., c. 18, sec. 11 (1665)."]

17 & 18 Chas. II., c. 18 (1665).—Houses having no fixed hearth with chimneys chargeable with *two* hearths, sec. 14.

A return of all the Hearth, Fireplaces, and Stones within the County of Tiron, as the same was returned and taken at a private Sessions held at Newstewarton 28th March in the eighteenth year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Seacond by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, defend. of the faith, &c., befor Gerard Jevine, esq., Dr. Thomas Buttolph, and Bernard Buterfield, esq., his Maties Justices of the Peace in the county aforesaid for one year commencing at Michaelmas 1665 and determining at Michms. 1666.

## HEARTH MONEY ROLL.

1666 (Public Record Office).

Omagh Barrony.

Psh. Termonmagork.

Denominacons of Lands.	Mens Names.	Fire hearths.
Cloghfine, . . .	Brian m'Mah, . . .	One hearth.
	Phelemij o Donnellij, . . .	"
Coragh,* . . .	John Anderson, . . .	"
	William Anderson, . . .	"
Ballihallaghan, . . .	Donald M'Kesne, . . .	"
Ballkill and Aughi- nagarrij. }	Donold o Laphij, . . .	"
	Shan o Sheel, . . .	"
	Phelemij o Mulmonij, . . .	"
Killkame, . . .	Neill M'Kennij, . . .	"
	John Anderson, . . .	"
Ossnagh, . . .	Donakhij M'Girr, . . .	"
Glenur, . . .	Cormick o Sheell, . . .	"
	Patrick o Teige, . . .	"
Radergan, . . .	Brian M'Keanij, . . .	"
	Enid M'Martin, . . .	"
Claghernisclew, . . .	Torlogh o Cugan, . . .	"
	Mahon Macroddan, . . .	"

\* Coragh is now called Sixmilecross.



Denominations of Lands.	Mens Names.	Fire hearths.
Roscavij, . . .	Phelemij Momnagh, . . .	One hearth.
	Ouen M'Elgirr, . . .	"
Carbellitackan, . . .	Hugh M'Rorij, . . .	"
	Conor o Gorman, . . .	"
Lagacorrij, . . .	Shan o Donnallij, . . .	"
	John o Donnallij, . . .	"
Killadroy, . . .	Teege o Donnally, . . .	"
	Brian M'Illbreed, . . .	"
Laghfearne, . . .	Shan o Neill, . . .	"
Seskanor, . . .	Mamy o Horisk, . . .	"
	Hugh o Horiske, . . .	"
	Neill M'Martin, . . .	"
Mullaghmor, . . .	Hugh Warnoke, . . .	"
	Alexander Scott, . . .	"
	Donald Moinagh, . . .	"
Ranallij, . . .	James Perrij, . . .	"
Tulliross, . . .	Alexander Smith, . . .	"
	James Anderson, . . .	"
Tullihirme, . . .	Thomas Peerij, . . .	"
	John Creige, . . .	"
Mullagh, . . .	James Dunlappe, . . .	"
Lissara, . . .	Laughlin o Ravertij, . . .	"
	William Watson, . . .	"
Dirivercroy, . . .	Shan o Mullerive, . . .	"
	Patrick o Donallij, . . .	"
Donaghenee, . . .	Torlogh o Sheele, . . .	"
	Laughlan o Donallij, . . .	"
	Murtagh Maquort, . . .	"
	Teege o Sheell, . . .	"
Tatticoran, . . .	William M'Gorman, . . .	"
	Donaghij M'Elirr, . . .	"
Eskermor and } Cloghernij.	Andrew Woods, . . .	"
	Brian o Ferrinan, . . .	"
Laragh-linsij, . . .	Artt. M'Girr, . . .	"
	Shan o Selevin, . . .	"
Baragh, . . .	Phelemij o Donallij, . . .	"
	Hugh M'Gurigan, . . .	"
Coullij, . . .	Edward Homes, . . .	"
	Phelemij M'Girr, . . .	"
Altdrumond, . . .	Neel M'Ceemon, . . .	"
	Edmond o Taniij, . . .	"
	Call M'Kernan, . . .	"
	John M'Kernan, . . .	"
Bracagh, . . .	Neill o Donaghij, . . .	"
	Shan o Donallij, . . .	"
Drumdüff, . . .	Phelemij o Donallij, . . .	"
	Neill M'Quork, . . .	"
Ramackan, . . .	Dermond o Hoyne, . . .	"
	Edmond o Donallij, . . .	"

Denominations of Lands.	Mens Names.	Fire hearths.
	Artt M'Keagnij, . . .	One hearth.
Ballitren, . . .	Edmond o Donallij, . . .	"
	Teege o Dallij, . . .	"
Drumlester, . . .	Torlogh o Teeg, . . .	"
	Murtagh o Donallij, . . .	"
	Edmond o Donallij, . . .	"
Cavanreagh, . . .	Patrick o Donallij, . . .	"
	Murtagh o Ravertij, . . .	"
Aghigogan, . . .	Shan Magork, . . .	"
	Torlogh o Kenedij, . . .	"
	Shan M'Gork, . . .	"
	Patrick M'Gork, . . .	"
Agharkee and Tirwnij. . . .	John Magunshanan, . . .	"
	Neel M'Gork, . . .	"
	Patrick M'Cromresk, . . .	"
Camsan, . . .	David Atcheson, . . .	"
Crevnagh and Gal- bally. . . .	Artt. o Managhan, . . .	"
	William Grhame, . . .	"
Tetikeel, . . .	Teeg M'Gurigan, . . .	"
Racassan and Lis- coppa. . . .	Edmond M'Gurigan, . . .	"
Ramakan and Corr	Rorij oge Macolgan, . . .	"
Edenderrij, . . .	Brian o Neill, . . .	"
Lisslea, . . .	Neill Magunshanan, . . .	"
Aghiogallan. . . .	Ouen M'Conway, . . .	"
Logh M'Rorij, . . .	Phelemij M'Canna, . . .	"
Stlughan and Aghi- nanarigh. . . .	Brian oge Moynagh, . . .	"
	Henrij M'Rorij, . . .	"
	Edward M'Canna, . . .	"
Dunmisk and Enis- tive. . . .	Neill o Cunagh, . . .	"
	Patrick o Donaghij, . . .	"
Ballekill, Gortfin, and Tonreege. . . .	James o Donnallij, . . .	"
	William M'Rorij, . . .	"
	Torlogh M'Kegnij, . . .	"
	Brian o Ravertij, . . .	"
	Cormick o Ravertij, . . .	"
	Teege o Ravertij, . . .	"
	Patrick M'Keagnij, . . .	"
Sultin, . . . .	Torlogh M'Goirke, . . .	"
	Patrick m'Quort, . . .	"
Mullin, Lagnasa- mer, Carrickmore and Killin. . . .	Artt. m'Goirk, . . .	"
	Neile m'Goirk, . . .	"
	James m'Rorij, . . .	"
	Teege m'Gilduffe, . . .	"
	Edmond m'Closkij, . . .	"
	Cullow m'Crener, . . .	"
Aghinagrogan, . . .	Neill Magunshanan, . . .	"
	Forish o Tannij, . . .	"
Cregan, . . . .	Artt m'Conwajj, . . .	"

Denominacons.	Men's Names.	Fire Hearths.
Millaghstlinnij,	Henrij o Lughran,	One hearth.
	Owen Magūnshanan	"
Bancran, Diroran, and Colisker.	Brian m'Egirr,	"
	Artt m'Caná,	"
	James m'Caná,	"
	William m'Crámlin,	"
	James m'Manus,	"

(121 hearths.)

## Omagh Barrony.

## Termonmagorke Parish.

Denominacons of Lands.	Inhabitants' Names.	Fire Hearths.
Cloghfine,	Hugh o Connellan,	One hearth.
	Phelemy o Hugh,	"
Corrahahuahee,	John Anderson,	"
	William Anderson,	"
	John Drumond,	"
Bellihalleghan,	Donald Magoune,	"
Ballykeill,	Hugh o Sheill,	"
Aghnagur,	Shan o Sheill,	"
	Donnell o Lerfij,	"
Cullcane,	Neill m'Kennij,	"
Ursuagh,	Donachij m'Girr,	"
Glamer and Radargan	Cormicke o Sheill,	"
	Brian m'Kennij,	"
	Owen o Sheil,	"
Clogherna Sclea,	Torlogh o Cugan,	"
	Neill m'Murphij,	"
	Donaghij m'Cugan,	"
Roscarij,	Artt m'Girr,	"
	Donold o Dowij,	"
	Phelemij Muinagh,	"
Corbelletackan,	Conner o Gorman,	"
	Richard m'Kerrij,	"
	Hugh m'Rorij,	"
Lagacory,	Shan o Donnallij,	"
	Owen o Donnallij,	"
Killadrey,	Hugh o Donnallij,	"
	Artt o Neill,	"
Beagh,	Torlogh o Donnallij,	"
Laughtfearn,	Donachij o Tey,	"
Siskaner,	Manus o Feriskij,	"
	Tuge m'Murertij,	"
	Hugh o Foreskij,	"
Mullaghmor,	Torlagh o Mullaghan,	"
	Donald Mimmagh,	"
Tullirasij,	Alexander Smith,	"
	James Andersone,	"

Denominacions of Lands.	Inhabitants' Names.	Fire Hearths.
Ranallij, . . .	James Peery, . . .	One hearth.
Tullyheirine, . . .	Thomas Peery, . . .	"
	James Givan, . . .	"
Moylagh, . . .	James Delapp, . . .	"
Lisrue, . . .	Loughlan o Ravertij, . . .	"
	Neill o Donnallij, . . .	"
Derfercroy, . . .	James Duff o Donnallij, . . .	"
Annagh, . . .	Patrick m'Lerenan, . . .	"
Donnaghenij, . . .	Torlogh o Sheile, . . .	"
	Laughlan o Donnallij, . . .	"
	Torlogh Magūnshanan, . . .	"
	Murtagh Maqūort, . . .	"
Tatekirran, . . .	William o Gorman, . . .	"
	Donaghij m'Elirr, . . .	"
Bannaghran, . . .	Torlogh m'Cann, . . .	"
	James m'Girr, . . .	"
Deroran, . . .	Donaghij Magunshanan, . . .	"
Colesker, . . .	James o Donaghij, . . .	"
Cloghernebegg, . . .	Thomas Delapp, . . .	"
Eskmor, . . .	Phelemij o Donnallij, . . .	"
Laraghlunchij, . . .	Brian m'Gilhone, . . .	"
Baragh, . . .	Phelemij o Donnallij, . . .	"
	Hugh m'Gourgan, . . .	"
Cowlij, . . .	Edward Holmes, . . .	"
Altdrūmon, . . .	Neill m'Remon, . . .	"
	Edmond o Tannij, . . .	"
	Call m'Kernan, . . .	"
	Owen oDonnallij, . . .	"
Bracagh, . . .	Neill o Donaghij, . . .	"
	Edmond o Donnallij, . . .	"
	Teege m'Qūorte, . . .	"
Drūmgūff, . . .	Phelemij o Donnallij, . . .	"
	Neill m'Quorte, . . .	"
Ramackan, . . .	Artt o Hegnij, . . .	"
	Dermond o Hone, . . .	"
	Edmond o Donnallij, . . .	"
Bellitrean, . . .	Edmond o Donnallij, . . .	"
	Artt o Mellan, . . .	"
Drumleister, . . .	Torlogh o Teege, . . .	"
	Neill m'Gill, . . .	"
	Phelemij o Dallij, . . .	"
Cavanreagh, . . .	Patrick o Donnallij, . . .	"
	Peirce m'Grah, . . .	"
Cornacamise, . . .	Henrij Kenedij, . . .	"
Erfelij, . . .	Teige m'Goūrgan, . . .	"
Racasbren, . . .	Edmond m'Goūrgan, . . .	"
Liscaban, . . .	Donold Magourgan, . . .	"
	Widdow o Cassedij, . . .	"
Garvachij, . . .	James Granger, . . .	"



Denominacions of Lands.	Inhabitants' Names.	Fire Hearths.
Lisle, Edenderij, .	James Magunshanan, .	One hearth.
	Torlogh o Selevin, .	”
	Manus o Lafertij, .	”
Aghagallan, .	Edmond o Sheile, .	”
	Owen o Connallan, .	”
Crevenagh, .	William Grhame, .	”
	John Rutherford, .	”
Campson, .	David Acchesone, .	”
Aghagogan, .	Shan Magourke, .	”
	Torlogh Kennedy, .	”
	Edmond M'Crerij, .	”
Aghnarij, .	Brian m'Murertij, .	”
	Patrick m'Crumreske, .	”
Aghm'Rorij, .	Artt m'Cann, .	”
	Hugh o Kellij, .	”
Slugan, .	Toall m'Cann, .	”
	Brian Minenagh, .	”
Dunniske, .	Patrick o Donnallij, .	”
Evisitive, .	Patrick o Donnaghij, .	”
Ballikirke and	} James o Donnallij, .	”
Gortfine, .		
	Brian o Roartij, .	”
	Cormicke o Ravertij, .	”
	Teeg o Ravertij, .	”
Siltine, .	Torlogh Magourke, .	”
	Manus M'Goürke, .	”
	Torlogh mor Magourke, .	”
Aghenernij, .	Patrick Magoürke, .	”
	Aurias Magourke, .	”
Müllen and	} Neill Magourke, .	”
Legnasnamard, .		
	James Magourke, .	”
	Brian M'Gildüffe, .	”
Aghnegregan, .	Neill Magünshanan, .	”
	Ouen Magünshanan, .	”
Cregan, .	Artt m'Conroy, .	”
	Donold m'Finnij, .	”
Derer, .	James m'Cann, .	”
	Brian m'Girr, .	”
Müllaghslin, .	Teege Magunshanan, .	”
	Neall o Tannij, .	”
	Oüen Magünshanan, .	”
	Donachij Magunshanan, .	”

For County.

(128 hearths.)

Sum Total, £324 16s.

Signed,

Tho. Buttolph.

Ger. Frome.

Tho. Golborne.

(SUBSIDY ROLL, 1663.)  
Termonnt m'Guirk Pearish.

	£	s.	d.
Sir William Ussher for Rent, . . . . .	09	00	00
M'Gines for Rent, . . . . .	04	10	00
James Dulap for Stock, . . . . .	09	06	00
John Anderson do., . . . . .	05	14	00
William Gibens, alias			
Givan, do., . . . . .	04	08	00
Thomas Dulap do., . . . . .	01	10	00
Henry Kenady do., . . . . .	07	06	00
James Peery do., . . . . .	08	14	00
John Willson do., . . . . .	03	05	00
John Sempell do., . . . . .	06	15	00
Donel o Devlin do., . . . . .	06	07	00
James Heggan do., . . . . .	03	10	00
Patrick o Corle do., . . . . .	04	10	00
Manas m'Kingley do., . . . . .	05	10	00
James o Divin do., . . . . .	04	05	00
Alexander m'Caslin do., . . . . .	07	00	00
George Anderson, . . . . .	02	00	00

The severall sumes charged upon the inhabitants of Omagh barony amounteth unto the sume of Three Hundred and Twenty Pounds, and is payable by Humphry Enett, esq.

Signed,

Tho. Golborne.  
William Coore.  
James Hane. (?)

## TITHES.

## Barony of Omeigh.

Names of Parishes.	Present Tenants.	Rent Reserved.		
		£	s.	d.
Termonmaguirk, . . . . .	Humphry Galbraith, . . . . .	029	05	00
Dromragh, . . . . .	William Larkane, . . . . .	005	17	00
Drommore, . . . . .	Lt. Arth. Newburgh, . . . . .	002	18	06
Magherycron, . . . . .	Andrew Hamilton, . . . . .	001	00	06
Kilskeery, . . . . .	Qr.-Mr. John Britton, . . . . .	001	14	01
		<hr/>		
		040	15	10

## Barrony of Strabane.

Badony, . . . . .	Lieut. Arth. Newburgh, . . . . .	033	07	10
Cappy, . . . . .	Lieut. Alex. Caslan,* . . . . .	019	10	00
Ardstra, . . . . .	Lieut. Wm. Hamilton, . . . . .	049	14	06
Camos, . . . . .	Benjamin Ash, . . . . .	023	16	00
Urney, . . . . .	Capt. Oliver Ancktill, . . . . .	034	02	06
Leckpatricke, . . . . .	John Lesly, . . . . .	025	07	00
Donnoghkiddy, . . . . .	Qr.-Mr. John Britton, . . . . .	078	00	00

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263 17 10

\* Elsewhere M'Caslan. He leased the glebes of Cappy

*Gleabs.*

## Barrony of Omeigh.

Denomination of Gleab Land.	Name of Parish to which they belong.	Present Tenant.	Rent Reserved.		
			£	s.	d.
Aldraman, Mologhlany, Clogherny, & Templemoile, &c.,	Termonmaguirk, &c.,	Humphry Galbraith, &c.,	004	07	09

The foregoing Tithes and Gleabes are charged in the account of Samuel Hill, receiver, at Londonderry, ending the 20th of May, 1657.

*Church Lands.*

## Barrony of Omeigh.

Denomination of Lands.	Former Proprietor.	Present Tenant.	Parish to which said Lands doth belong.	Rent Reserved.		
				£	s.	d.
Aghanree and Tyroony, .	See of Derry,	Matthew Combe,	Termonmaghe,	001	19	00
Sheerdrum, .	See of Derry,	Wm. Hamilton, .	Cappy, . . .	000	17	06
Rascasan, two Sessiogs.	See of Derry,	Lt. Arthur Nuburgh, . . .	Cappy, . . .	000	10	00

## APPENDIX M.

The following notes respecting the Parish of TERMONMAGUIRK, are extracted from a series of papers by the Rev. R. V. Dixon, D.D., published in the "Parish Magazine" of 1860 and 1861. (Edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Derby):—

In the course of his introductory remarks, the writer says:—

"The district would appear never to have been a fertile one. Two hundred years ago, the greater part of its hills were probably overgrown with heather; whilst the hollows between them were filled with bog. At an earlier, but probably not very remote period, the whole country seems to have been covered with a forest, in which oaks and firs attained a considerable size, and which contained also extensive clumps of hazel and yew, and smaller trees. The holms of the rivers alone, probably, furnished good arable or pasture land. Such a district offered small attractions to settlers at a time when the whole population of the island was small, and the resources of the richest and most fertile portions of it were but imperfectly developed."

"Two localities in the district—one in the present parish of Clogherny—the other in Termonmaguirk, are connected with the

names of Patrick and Columbkille ; and it is highly probable that the Churches of Donaghanie and Termonmaguirk, owe their origin to those saints, or to some of their earliest disciples. The existence, too, of the extensive Church lands of Termonmaguirk, from which the parish derives its name, when coupled with the local traditions connected with Columbkille, renders it probable that a religious house of some extent existed here at an early period, to the support of whose inmates these lands were dedicated by the piety of some ancient chief."

The head of a religious house was called an Abbot, and also the Coarb, *i.e.*, the successor of the founder. In the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, the heads of these houses were often laymen. The office was frequently hereditary according to the custom of Tanistry, by which the inheritance of a chief did not necessarily pass to his son, but to some person selected by the family or clan during the chief's lifetime, and who was called the Tanist.

The church or churches attached to these places of worship served for the neighbourhood, but were not parish churches ; for the division of the country into dioceses and parishes, was only effected by authority of the Church of Rome in the 12th century. The lands assigned for the support of these establishments were called Termon lands. If no right of sanctuary existed, they were called Erenagh lands. The successor to the founder of a house of minor importance, was called, not a Coarb, but an Erenagh. There were female Coarbs and Erenaghs, such as Bridgid and others.

The lands were generally farmed under the superintendence of the Coarb or Erenagh, by a sept or clan, for the benefit of the house to which they belonged. The clan frequently gave their name to the Termon ; hence Termon Maguirk was so called because the sept of the Maguirks for some time before the plantation of Ulster, farmed the Termon lands. This was not, however, the original name of the Termon.

The present parish church stands at the entrance of the village of Carrickmore, and was erected at the beginning of the present century. "Higher up the hill, stand the remains of an older (Protestant) church, built after the settlement of Ulster, about the beginning of the 17th century, surrounded by a burial ground, now used exclusively, I believe, by Roman Catholics, and close by, is the Roman Catholic Chapel, a modern structure, situated nearly on the highest point of the hill, and forming a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles around."

"No trace whatever remains of any of the buildings connected with the original Termon, nor does any local tradition record their existence, or their site. Some singular burial places, evidently of great antiquity, and some sacred wells, to which we will afterwards refer more particularly, alone remain to attest the early existence of a religious settlement in this locality."

The earliest tradition which attributes the establishment of this Termon to Columbkille, is found in a life of the saint, written in Irish, by O'Donnell, a prince of Tirconnell, about A.D., 1520.



Only some fragments are extant of the Irish original, one of which, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, contains that portion which records the tradition. It is there called, Termon-Cuiminigh, and the similarity of this name to Termon-Comyn, which this Termon bore as late as the 17th century, renders it highly probable that it is identical with the modern Termonmaguirk. A circumstance connected with the tradition, converts this probability into a certainty.

“The account of the establishment of the Termon given by O’Donnell, is as follows:—

‘On a certain occasion, that Columbkille was in the place called at this day Termon-Cuiminigh, in Tyrone, he consecrated that place, and gave it a Termonn for ever after. And he struck three strokes of his crozier into the hill, and a well sprung in the place of each one of them. And he spoke through the spirit of prophecy, and said, that Donnell, the son of Aedh (Hugh), that is, the King of Erinn, and the race of Conall along with him, would come to the Termonn, and the hosts would commit great defilements there, and that himself would be at that time in Scotland, and that it would be a pity for the descendants of Conall to injure or harm this Termon, whilst himself was in perpetual exile from Erinn. And he said that he would obtain from God, that the King of Erinn should be filled with disease and debility, and that none of them should possess the strength of a woman . . . on that occasion, until the Coarb of the place should have received from the King his full demand for the injury done to the Termonn; and when he had received that, that he should sprinkle some of the water of the wells on the King and his host, and that they would be immediately healed, and that Tobair-na-g-Conallach (that is wells of the descendants of Conall) should be the name of these wells for ever after, in commemoration of this great miracle. All this prophecy was fulfilled in all things.’

Now there is a well in the immediate vicinity of Carrickmore, in a field near the corner of the road, leading to Lough Macrory, which bears to this day the name of Tobar-na-craobh-Conallach, or well of the branch (that is, race), of the descendants of Connall. And this fact is at once interesting as proving the fidelity with which the Irish names of localities are preserved (in Irish speaking districts), even without documentary aid, and important as establishing decisively the identity of our Termon with the Termon-Cuiminigh of O’Donnell.”

Ireland was divided into dioceses and parishes in the twelfth century, and the Parish of Termon Cuiminigh was constituted before the end of the 13th century—how long before is not known.

The first mention of it occurs in a valuation of the benefices of the diocese of Armagh, made between 1291 and 1306, for the purposes of a papal taxation, generally known by the name of Pope Nicholas’ taxation. The original record of this valuation is still extant, in one of the record offices in London. The parish is

entered by the name of Termeconyn, and its annual value is stated to be two marks, or £1 6s. 8*d.*; one-tenth part of which, or 2s. 8*d.*, was the amount of the tax assessed.

The parish had both a Rector and a Vicar; both appointed by the Archbishop of Armagh. The Rectory was originally a Prebend of Armagh, until the seventeenth century, when the Prebends, were reduced from sixteen, to the present number, four.

From the inquisition above quoted, we learn that the Rector received two third parts of the tithes, and the vicar one third part of all the parish, except the townland of Donaghaine—Donaghaine was about seven Irish miles South West of Carrickmore, and on it until a recent period, stood the remains of a Church called Donagh-a-nie, or the Church of the Horse, which, like all the other Donaghs in Ireland, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick. The church, with its adjacent churchyard (which was in 1860, and may still be), used as a place of interment, stood on the top of a low, round, drift hill, overlooking a bog, in which is a small lake, called Lough Patrick. The surrounding townland, belonged, in the seventeenth century, to the See of Clogher, and before that was the property of some religious house, probably the Abbey of Clogher.

“The following legendary account of the origin of the church is current in the neighbourhood.

“It happened one time, that Patrick was in Drumconnelly, (a townland in the parish of Drumragh,\* on the borders of Cloghermy), and he was travelling towards the place now called Donagh-a-nie, and he met a man with a horse who told him that it was not safe for him to go any further in that direction, on account of a Peist (pronounced Pastia), a gigantic eel, or water serpent, which frequented a lake about a mile off, and which destroyed all men and cattle which came within its suckage. And Patrick said to the man, ‘If you lend me your horse, I will enable him, by the power of the God I serve, to destroy the Peist’; and the man lent him his horse. And Patrick went on until he came to the top of the hill over the lough, and he ordered the horse to go down and destroy the Peist; and the horse made three leaps, and in the last he leaped into the lough; and he drove the Peist out of it. And the Peist fled along the watercourse out of the lough, until it came to an Esker; and then it fled along the top of the Esker—and its track may still be seen; and at the end of the Esker is a small round gravel hill, and the Peist went round and round this hill, trying to burrow into it and escape the horse, but the horse killed it then—And the horse went back to Patrick, full of wrath and fury, and he was so fierce and violent, that the Saint feared he would do some mischief, and he ordered him to go into the lough, and to stay there until the day of judgment. And the horse is there still; and there are men living who believe they have seen him. And Patrick built a church on the top of

\* Diocese of Derry.

the hill where he stood, to commemorate this event, and to remind the people of the power of God, who enabled his servant to work this great deliverance for them. And the church is called Donagh-a-nie, or the church of the horse."

To return to the tithes—The tithes of wool, corn, fish, and flax were paid in kind; for every milch cow, 4*d.* was paid, and for every herd of swine, one pork. The Archbishop of Armagh received a rent of 34*s.* and 10*d.* out of the Termon lands, with ten methers of butter, and fines for bloodshed.

It appears (from an inquisition held at Dungannon in 1609), that in addition to the parish church, there was a chapel of ease, called "Templemoyleenclogherny," that is, the *bare*, or *bald* church, of Clogherny, so called, either because it had no tower, or because it was, at the time, roofless. This church now forms the parish church of Clogherny,\* whose side walls are part of the original edifice. The general use of the appellation Templemoyle seems to show that the church was regarded as ancient in 1609. To this chapel was attached a sessiagh of glebe called Clogherny, which appears originally to have formed a part of the townland of Laragh. Or rather the two denominations seem to have formed the townland of Durachrigh, or Dericriagh, of the original Patent (in connexion with the Plantation of Ulster), and of the map of 1609.

The following is an abstract of all the entries relative to this parish which occur in the Primatial Registries, for which the writer of the articles from which I draw my information, is indebted to the learned antiquarian and Church historian, Dr. Reeves:—

"1367, June 9th. Intelligence was this day conveyed to the Primate (Archbp. Sweetman), at his manor of Termonfeckin,† of the death of Neal M'Camal, Rector of Termonayncomayn; and the Primate, fearing, it would seem, that the Chiefs of the Irish clans in the neighbourhood, would intrude some follower of their own into the benefice, if it lay long vacant, immediately collated Maurice O'Cassidy, canon of the Cathedral Church of Armagh, to the rectory."

[The reason assigned here for the Primate's haste in filling up the vacancy, joined to the fact, that seventy years afterwards we find a John M'Kathmayle or M'Camal holding the prebend, apparently without the entire approval of the Primate of his day, suggests the suspicion that the Irish Chiefs in the neighbourhood wished to make the rectory hereditary in some of their own families, as the old Coarbships and Erenaghies had been, and still were.]

"1412.—Memorandum, that Dermot M'Gork hath a deed of the lands of Achrych Duesk, Molynmor, and Molynbeg (Craigna-

\* It has a tower now.

† This is a few miles from Drogheda.

devesky, Mullinmore, and Mullinbeg), 'in our Lordship of Termon,' dated 12th day of January, 1412.

1428.—In an old schedule of the Primates, "Redditus," or "Revenues of the See," about this date, under the head of "Redditus de Tullaghogue," occurs the entry "De Termonconnyn—£0 17s. 5d." Exactly one-half of the sum returned in the inquisition of 1609.

1435.—July 19. Denis O'Lucheran collated to the Vicarage of Termonconnyn, vacant by the death of Dermot M'Gwyrk.

1441.—In a list of the beneficed clergy in the rural deanery of Tullaghoge, occur John M'Kathmayl (M'Camul or M'Cawell) rector of Argull (Errigle Keerogue),\* and prebendary of Termon.

John M'Girre, vicar of Termon.

1441, May 19.—A definitive sentence in "causâ beneficiale," pronounced against certain members of the Chapter of Armagh, and among them, "also against you, John M'Kathmayl, who claim to be canon of our cathedral church of Armagh, and prebendary of Termon, in the same, and also rector of Argull, in our collation and diocese."

1441, November 2.—A complaint for non-residence at Argull, preferred against John M'Kathmayl.

1442, December 1.—Memorandum of a proposed exchange of the churches and Erenaghies of Argull, Termon, and Cillesill (Errigle Keerogue, Termoncomyn, and Killeshill), in the diocese of Armagh, for the church and Erenaghy of Mucnaue (Mucknoe or Castleblaney), in the diocese of Clogher, agreed upon between Primate Swayne and Peter, Bishop of Clogher. The exchange, however, does not seem to have been made.

1445, November 21.—Excommunication, amongst others, of John M'Kathmayl, for not paying the archdeacon his proxies; and also of Percy M'Couralton, vicar of Termon.

1469.—Notice of the proceedings in the case of a charge (substance not stated), brought by Charles Magoirce (M'Guirk), clerk, against John Magirr, vicar of Termon.

1544, July 24.—Collation of William Sloddan to the rectory or prebend of the parish church of St. (the name lost), of Termonmagwyrke, vacant by the death of Bernard Negwynsynan."

After the collation occurs the following memorandum:—

"The aforesaid William hath promised with an oath, to serve in the cathedral and metropolitan church of Armagh, on account of the aforesaid prebend, or to reside in the aforesaid rectory or prebend, in presence of the Most Reverend (the Primate), the day and year aforesaid."

From a report, dated 1622, on the "State of the Dioceses in the Province of Ulster, certified under the hands of the Bishop of each Diocese," a copy of which is in Trinity College Library, it appears that the Incumbent of Termonmaguirk at that time, was "Roger Blythe, Master of Arts." He is stated to be "non-resident, but

\* This parish adjoins Termonmaguirk.



goeth every third Sunday himselfe, and keepeth a curate, Danyell Hickes, brought up in the college, and readeth Irish and English, to whom he giveth £10 per annum, the living itself was worth £60 a year.

There was a parsonage house, built upon the glebe, and a "church in building." The archbishop according to the report was the patron, and he nominated Mr. Blythe, so that probably Lord and Lady Castlehaven had not yet exercised their right of patronage. In a visitation book, preserved in the Prerogative Court in Dublin, and at least six years later in date, Sir P. Crosby was said to be the patron, and the living worth £80 a year. Mr. Blythe was still rector, but the curate was Mr. James Boyke."

"In the description of the parish, accompanying the map of it given in the famous Down Survey, executed by Sir W. Petty,\* in 1657, we find the following:—

"There are standing in the parish two churches (that is), one at Ballinecreg, and another at Clogherny Temple; and a noted house upon the road from Dungannon to the Omey† called Six Mile Crosse. The rivers of Camowen and Drumlester runne through the parish; likewise the rivers Owenne Coggneeght, and Druran, and the brooke Dromnakill water the borders thereof." The brooke, Drumnakill, is the stream which separates the townlands of Drumnakilly and Brackey, and runs into what was then called the *Drumlester*, but now the *Camowen* river (revised Ordnance Maps). The Druran (evidently a corruption of Deroran) was the portion of the Drumlester, from its junction with the "Drumnakill" to its junction with the Cooley, or Clogfin river. The *Owen ne Coggreeght* is the stream now called the Routing Burn, which separates on the south the parish of Clogherny from that of Clogher. It also forms the boundary, in part of its course, between the baronies of Omagh and Clogher, and the dioceses of Armagh and Clogher; hence its name, which signifies in Irish, "the boundary river."

In the barony map of this Survey, the first church referred to above is named the "Church in Aghmarney;" in the *parish* map it is shown as standing in the townland of "Ballinecreg, *alias* Aghmarney." This is evidently the church which, in 1622, was "in building," and, from its position in the maps, was clearly the church whose ruins are now standing near the Roman Catholic chapel above Carrickmore. These ruins, then, are those of a *Protestant* place of worship; and the evidence of this fact, furnished by the documents and maps I have referred to, is confirmed by the circumstance, that down to a very recent period, the rectors of Termonmaguirke were inducted into the living in the burial-ground surrounding those ruins.

We learn from the registry of Primate Boyle that the chancel of this church was destroyed in the wars of 1688."

The townland on which the old church of Termon, which was

\* An ancestor of the Marquess of Lansdowne.

† Omey is now spelt Omagh.

built in 1622, stood, was then called Ballinacreg (or more correctly Ballinacraig) or Aghmarny. The former name is preserved in Rockstown, which is still the name of the upper part of the hill of Carrickmore. In the old vestry books, frequent reference is made to these ruins, and the surrounding burial-ground ; and so late as 1819, we find an entry of the assessment of £20, "to assist in slating the chapel at Termon old church."

In 1733, shortly after the division of the parish by Lord Tyrone and Robert Lowry, an effort was made to have the site of Termon church transferred to Sixmilecross. "At a vestry, held on the 13th of January in that year, and attended by Mr. Howell, the rector, and several of the Protestant parishioners, a petition to the Primate was agreed upon, in which it was stated, 'that the parish church was in a very dilapidated state. That a new church might be built at less expense than the old one could be repaired. That its situation was very inconvenient to the Protestant parishioners. That Sixmilecross would be much more convenient to them, and that Mr. Lowry had offered land for a site in that town, and had further assured the parishioners, that the Reverend Archdeacon Charles D'Este, the late rector, would, at his own proper charge and expense, erect and build a convenient church in the said townland, and petitioners accordingly prayed the Primate to sanction the proposed change of site.' The prayer of the petition was not granted. But a church was built at Sixmilecross from private funds, without tower or chancel, and roofed with shingles, and from the frequency of repairs voted at vestries, it was apparently very badly built. It stood on the north side of the street of the town, near the present market-house. The old church at Carrickmore was allowed to fall into ruins. This change of site was probably effected by Mr. Lowry, who owned the whole parish, except the Termon lands. Lord Tyrone the patron, and the absentee lessees of the Termon lands, were probably indifferent.

The change of site however had never been sanctioned by the Primate, and when the Rev. Hugh Stewart became lessee of the Termon lands in 1770, and exerted himself in procuring the rebuilding of the parish church near the old site, the authorities approved of the project, and in 1786, the Board of First Fruits made a grant of £500, for the purpose. Not so, however, the majority of the Protestant parishioners. At a vestry held on April 16th, 1786, they resolved "That the church reported to be built by Mr. Stewart in Termon, is very inconvenient to the people of this parish in regard of situation ; and we also are determined not to attend the same, or repair it when built ; and we also empower the churchwardens to report the same to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Staples (the rector.)"

A subsequent vestry held in September 16th (whose acts were confirmed by another more numerous attended on the 27th October), agreed to petition the Lord Lieutenant (the Duke of Rutland) and the Privy Council, to the effect that the parish church had been in ruins from time immemorial, and was situate in a remote part of the parish. That Sixmilecross would be a

much more convenient site. That Lord Tyrone and the Primate (Lord Rokeby) had consented to the change, and that Lord Belmore had conveyed an acre of land to the churchwardens for the site. They accordingly prayed his Grace and their lordships, to make an order for the change of site.

The advocates of the old site replied, that it was not correct to say that the church had been in ruins from time immemorial, as it was not quite one hundred years since the chancel had been burnt, and only fifty since there had been a question of repairing it. That the site was central, not remote, whilst Sixmilecross was on the very edge of the parish; that Lord Tyrone and the Primate had given no consent, for they had never been consulted about the change of site; nor had Lord Belmore made any such conveyance of land for a site.

The result was that the present church in Carrickmore was commenced. It was completed in 1792, and opened for divine service in the next year, but was not consecrated till 1822. For several years after it was opened, divine service was celebrated in it and at Sixmilecross on alternate Sundays. In the year 1811, however, Sixmilecross church became so ruinous, that it was necessary to close it. The materials were sold by auction in three lots. Mr. S. Hall bought the flags for £2 12s. The rector, Mr. Beresford bought the roof for £6, and the walls, seats, &c., were bought by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Presbyterian minister for £9 10s. This was the church in which the late Primate used to officiate, when rector of Termon.

It is not known when either the house mentioned in 1609, as belonging to the vicar, or the "parsonage house built upon the gleabe," mentioned in "The State of the Church in 1622," stood. At the beginning of the century there was no glebe house. In 1807 the Rev. Dr. Henry Stewart, having obtained authority to build a glebe house in Altdrummond, commenced the work by the erection of office houses, in Streefe; but in 1810 his successor Mr. Beresford obtained permission from the Primate, to change the site to the more central one, on which Termon rectory was subsequently built. This house, being considered by the Representative Body to be too large for the parish under its present altered circumstances, now that the Church has been disestablished, has recently been sold to the Rev. S. Alexander, the late Rector.

Although the site of the parish church is central, it is by no means so as regards the distribution of the Protestant parishioners. About 1830, steps were taken by the inhabitants of Sixmilecross to procure another church there. Arrangements were made, whereby divine service was for the next five years celebrated in the Presbyterian meeting-house, placed by the congregation at the Rector's disposal, at an hour before the one usual for their own service on Sundays. In 1834, Lord Belmore made a grant of a site for a churchyard, close to the town; and a church was built with funds, obtained from the Board of First Fruits, and consecrated in September, 1836. A district was subsequently annexed to it, comprising fourteen townlands of Ternoumaguirk, five of

Clogherny, and five of Erriglekeerogue. This was constituted a distinct incumbency under the name of Cooley, by an order of the Privy Council in 1837. The Reverend Andrew Christie was the first incumbent; he was succeeded by the Reverend Mr. Bell. After the Church was disestablished, Mr. Bell "compounded" and resigned, and the parish went as it is called "upon the diocesan scheme" with an income of £250 a year. It was one of the very few parishes whose income was largely increased by "disestablishment," having previously not exceeded £110 a year. The Rev. W. R. Weir succeeded Mr. Bell in 1871; upon his death after but a short incumbency, he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert O'Loghlen, in 1877. The parsonage house was built about 1859.

In 1843, the Rev. Mr. Beresford procured the building (by subscriptions), of a third church in Drumnakilly, on a site granted by the late Alexander M'Causland, Esq. A residence was also built for the minister. Drumnakilly now forms a separate incumbency.

After the division of the parish in 1733, the ancient chapel-of-ease at Clogherny Temple became the parish church of Clogherny. The north and south walls of the aisles are the only parts of the original fabric now remaining. The tower was built by the late rector, the Rev. James Lowry, and the gallery by his father and predecessor, the Rev. John Lowry, at his own expense, for the use of the rector. During the progress of some extensive repairs in 1855, which cost £600, nearly entirely defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the removal of the plaster, revealed traces of numerous doors and windows, which had been opened in the walls and closed again. Some of the lintels being deeply charred showed that at some time in its history the church had been burnt; its whole interior had also been used as a place of interment. This was probably, after it had been burnt, and whilst it was roofless. When this was, is not known. But as has already been shown, it was in 1609, known as Templemoyle, the bare church.

The original churchyard was limited to the area enclosed by the sycamore trees still standing on it. It was enlarged to its present extent by the Rev. John Lowry.

On the other side of the parish is a chapel-of-ease, at Seskinore. Before this was built service was performed in a schoolhouse here, in the afternoon, whenever there was service in Clogherny Church.

The rectory house was built by the Rev. John Lowry in 1778, and enlarged by his son the Rev. James Lowry in 1830. He also gave it the name of Somerset. It is so large as to be quite useless to future incumbents with the diminished income of £250 a year, and has been purchased with its surrounding grounds, from the Representative Body, by the present rector.

There are three Presbyterian meeting-houses in the two parishes of Termon and Clogherny, situate in the townlands of Dervaghroy, Sixmilecross, and Seskinore. From a stone in the one at Dervaghroy, bearing the date 1720, it would seem that the



original house was of that date. Some people say that it stood on a field in Laragh, called Meeting-house Field.

[On the 24th July, 1776, \* Armar Lowry Corry (subsequently Earl Belmore), made a grant of two roods of land in Dervaghroy, as lately laid out by James Fenton, of Raw, to Thomas Gledstanes, of Ferdross, Esq., Samuel Perry, of Mullaghmore, and E. Hemphill, of Laragh, gentleman, at a yearly rent of 10s., in trust for the Dissenting congregation of the parish of Clogherny. The minister was, within three years, to enclose the same with a ditch five feet deep, and six feet wide, and plant the same with hawthorn quicks and forest trees, and build a gate and stone pillars. The hedge was to be neatly clipped, and the place always kept in a decent condition. If this were not done, the agreement was to be void, and Armar Lowry Corry and his heirs might re-enter.]

The church is said to have been built about 1770. The first minister was the Rev. Joseph Hemphill, nephew of a person of the same name, who, in conjunction with another Scotchman named Scott, took a lease of Laragh soon after the siege of Derry. Mr. Hemphill's stipend was £9 a year, with an allowance of oats for his horse.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, the next minister, was killed in a mysterious manner in 1780, in or near the village of Seskinore, as he was returning home from Fintona, in company with some volunteers, of which body he was an active member.

The Rev. James Kerr succeeded Mr. Scott. He was minister for over forty-two years. In his time, a slated roof replaced the thatched one, and a gallery was built. The next minister was the Rev. Archibald Armstrong, ordained about 1823. The roof was renewed during his incumbency, and an additional gallery built, increasing the accommodation to 350 sittings. The union between the Synod of Ulster and the Seceding Body, having been effected in 1840, the congregation was transferred from the Presbytery of Clogher to that of Omagh.

Mr. Armstrong, on his death, was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph M'Askie, who was ordained on the 10th September, 1850.

In 1859, the church was enlarged, and an additional gallery built in 1861. The church will accommodate 500 persons. In 1861, the congregation consisted of 280 families, residing in the parishes of Clogherny, Termonmaguirk, Errigle-keerogue, Clogher, and Drumragh.

[The Rev. Samuel Cochrane, the present minister, was appointed in 1865. A few years ago, a grant for 999 years of a site for a manse was made by the author, at a yearly rent of £3 3s.]

The Sixmilecross congregation was originally connected with the Secession, or Associated Synod of Ireland, and had for its first stated minister (before 1776), the Rev. James Dickson, afterwards minister of Sandholes. The congregation met for

\* This is taken from the counterpart of the lease, and not from Dr. Dixon's paper.

worship first in the house of Mr. Peebles, of Beragh Cornmill. Between 1786 and 1790, they built a meeting-house in Sixmilecross, towards which the vestry of the parish of Termonmaguirk voted £10, on the 5th June, 1786. This was a thatched house, with an earthen floor, and large turf sods for seats.

The Rev. Lewis Brown, who had on 8th January, 1788, been ordained in the Seceding congregation, in Moss-lane, Dublin, and had laboured in that city, became in 1791, or rather later, Mr. Dickson's successor at Sixmilecross. Whilst at the latter place, he also officiated in (1) Glendavagh, now Ballymagrane, parish of Carnteel; (2) Drumlegagh, now known as Second Ardstraw; (3) Glenhoy or Longridge, parish of Clogher; and (4) Aughtentain, parish of Clogher. After his removal to Sandholes, each of these preaching stations obtained separate ministers.

After an active ministry of about forty-five years, Mr. Brown became superannuated. The congregation could not, for some time, agree upon the choice of a minister, but at last the Rev. Wm. Stewart Hazlett was appointed assistant and successor to Mr. Brown. Having received a call from the congregation of Second Strabane, Mr. Hazlett was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas H. Junk, the present minister, who was ordained May 1st, 1845.

Mr. Hazlett died in the same year, at Strabane. Mr. Brown died in 1851, aged 91, having been for several years Father of the General Assembly.

The present meeting-house was built in 1846, at a cost of over £600. There is pew accommodation for about 350 persons. The congregation in 1861 consisted of 110 families.

[A new manse has been erected of late years, on a site near the meeting-house, for which a 999 years' lease has been granted by the author at a yearly rent of £1 10s.]

The meeting-house, at Seskinore, was built in 1827. When the congregation was first formed it consisted of fifty families. The Rev. R. Graham was the first minister. He was succeeded in 1852 by the Rev. Joseph Smith. During his ministry the church was nearly entirely rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate 300 persons. There are 150 families in connexion.

During the time of the penal laws, which were repealed between 1788 and 1829, the Roman Catholics were not allowed to erect any buildings for public worship. In the Roman Catholic Church, Termonmaguirk was divided into two parishes, viz. Termonmaguirk and Ballintacken,—or as it is now called, Beragh. The congregations met to worship at altars in the open air. One such altar was still in 1861 in use at Altamuskan, in the neighbouring parish of Erigle-keerogue. These stations still retain the names of Altar Field, or Mass Hill, or their Irish equivalents. There were two in the lower part of Clogherny-Slave, one at Carrickmore, another at Drumduff, and probably others. It was equally illegal to celebrate mass at these stations, as in a building, but it was usually not taken notice of by the authorities. When, however, a gentleman residing near Clogherny-Slave became,

some generations ago, a magistrate, it is said that the stations there, in consequence of their proximity to his residence, were discontinued.

The first chapel in Carrickmore was built about 1786, when a sum of £10 was voted by the Vestry of Termonmaguirk for the purpose. A large new chapel was built about 1846. The chapel at Loughmacrory was built in 1833, that at Creggan, a year or two after. These three chapels are in the Roman Catholic parish of Termonmaguirk.

The chapel at Beragh was commenced in the first year of the present century. It has been repaired and enlarged at several periods since. [Of late years some large schools have been built adjoining it, which are under the National Board. The burial-ground has also had an addition made to it, to be used if required, under the same grant as the site of the schools.] The chapel of 1839 was built in 1839, to replace the altar station, which until that time had stood in the same townland. As long ago as 1802, a sum of £10 was voted by the Vestry of Termonmaguirk, "towards building a Mass house, towards the Drumduff end of this parish, to be paid to the Right Honorable Attorney-General's (Sir John Stewart) hands to be applied for said purpose."

The chapel at Seskinore was originally a dwelling-house in the village, which was purchased by the congregation in 1839, and immediately afterwards enlarged and fitted up as a place of public worship. The last three chapels are in the Roman Catholic parish of Beragh.

The population of Termonmaguirk, was as follows:—

In 1780.—Housekeepers, R.C., 414; Presbyterian, 58, E.C.,\* 52.

In 1808.—Families, E.C., 110.

In 1810–1818 (exact date uncertain).—Families, R.C., 1,123; Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenters, 185; E.C., 145.

In 1832.—Individuals, E.C., 1,595 or 310 families.

In 1861.—Families (including all the Cooley district lying in other parishes), E.C., 346.

In the thirty years ending 1861, the population had been nearly stationary. In the preceding fifty, it had increased sixfold.

The total number of E.C. children baptized in the 30 years ending 1861, were—boys, 521; girls, 499; total, 1,020. The burials were only 57 men and 67 women; total, 124.

This great disproportion between baptisms and burials must have been caused by emigration; more men, moreover, emigrating than women.

The number of marriages in the parish church increased greatly after the appointment of the Rev. S. Alexander as Deputy Surrogate, and the consequent facility of obtaining licenses. Many Church Protestants used previously to be married in the Presbyterian meeting-house.

\* Established Church.

The following is a list of the Rectors and Curates of the two parishes of Termonmaguirk and Clogherny, and of the Incumbents of the district parishes of Cooley (now Sixmilecross) and Drumakilly:—

### First Period.

#### From Formation of Parish to Reformation.

#### PARISH OF TERMONMAGUIRK.

PAROCHIAL CLERGY.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Avoidance by Death or Resignation.	By whom Presented or Collated.	Authority.
<b>Rectors and Prebendaries.</b>				
NEALE M'CAMUL, . . . . .	—	1367 died	—	*Reg. Sweteman.
MAURICE O'CASSIDY, . . . . .	1367	—	—	Do.
JOHN M'CATHMAYLE, . . . . .	In or before 1440	After 1455	Archbishop of Armagh,	Reg. Swayne and Mey.
(or M'Carroll)			—	
BERND. NEGWTNSYMAN, . . . . .	—	1544 died	—	Reg. Dowdall.
WILLIAM SLODDAN, . . . . .	1544	—	Archbishop of Armagh,	Do.
<b>Vicars.</b>				
DERMOT M'GWYRKE, . . . . .	—	1435 died	—	Reg. Octavian.
DENIS O'LUCHRAN, . . . . .	1435	—	—	Do.
JOHN M'GHIRE, . . . . .	In or before 1440	—	Archbishop of Armagh,	Reg. Swayne.
ROBY M'CONULTON, . . . . .	In or before 1451	—	—	Reg. Mey.

\* *Reg. Sweteman, Reg. Octavian, &c.*, denote the Registries of Primate Sweteman, Octavian, &c., preserved in the Diocesan Registry Office, Armagh.



## Second Period.

*From the Reformation to the Division of the Parish.*

### PARISH OF TERMONMAGUIRK.

Rectors and Vicars.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.	Crown.	Patent Rolls.
DANIEL CLARKE, A.B.,	1614		Crown,	* Vistn. Bk. Prerog. Off.
ROGER BLYTHIE, A.M.,	1617	{ 1641, Hanged by } { the Rebels }	Archbishop of Armagh,	State of Church, T.C.D. Reg. Off.
B. BRAMMOND,	Before 1666	—	—	F. Fruits Off.
ELIAS DE VASSAL DE RIGNAE,	1667	1695 resnd.	—	Vistn. Book Reg. Off.
ADAM USSHER, A.M.,	Before 1679	1730 died	{ Sir Tristr. Beresford and } { Sir John Magill, }	Reg. Off.
RICHARD CRUMP, A.M.,	1695	1732 resnd.	{ Marcus Lord Visct. Tyrone and } { Robert Lowry, Esq., }	Reg. Off. and F. Fruits Off.
CHARLES D'ESTE, A.M.,	1731			
(Archdeacon of Armagh.)				
<b>Licensed Curates Assistant.</b>				
DANIEL HYCKES,	Before 1622		—	State of Church, T.C.D.
JAMES BOYKE,	Before 1628		—	Vistn. Bk. Prerog. Off.
JOHN FORBES,	Before 1679		—	Vistn. Bk. Reg. Off.
ARCHIBALD WILSON,	1697		—	Reg. Off.

\* *Vistn. Bk.* denotes a Visitation Book, or Record of a Visitation of the Diocese, preserved either in *Prerog. Off.*, that is, the Registry Office of the Prerogative Court, Dublin, or in *Leg. Off.*, that is, in the Diocesan Registry Office, Armagh.

## Third Period.

*From the Division of the Parish to Disestablishment (1871)*  
PARISH OF TERMONMAGUIRK.

PAROCHIAL CLERGY.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Avoidance by Death or Resignation.	By whom Presented or Collated.	Authority.
<b>Rectors and Vicars.</b>				
JAMES HOWELL, A.M., . . . . .	1732	1740 died	Marcus Lord Visct. Tyrone,	Reg. Off. and F. Fruits Off.
CUTTS HARMAN, A.M., . . . . .	1740	1767 resnd.	Do.	Do.
HONBLE. WM. BERESFORD, A.M., . . . . .	1767	1780 resnd.	Cath. Countess Dow. of Tyrone,	Do.
(Son of Marcus, Lord Visct. Tyrone, afterwards A. bp. of Tuam, & Baron Decies.)	1780	1791 resnd.	—	Do.
ALEXANDER STAPLES, . . . . .	1791	1800 died	George De La Poer, Marquis of Waterford.	Do.
HUGH STEWART, . . . . .	1801	1805 resnd.	Marquis of Waterford,	Do.
LORD JOHN GEORGE BERESFORD, . . . . .	1805	1809 resnd.	—	Do.
(Afterwards Primate.)	1809	1850 died	Marquis of Waterford,	Do.
HENRY STEWART, . . . . .	1809	In office 1871	Do.,	Reg. Off.
CHAS. COBBE BERESFORD, . . . . .	1851	—	—	Reg. Off.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER, A.M., . . . . .	1738	1821 died	—	Do.
<b>Licensed Curates Assistant.</b>				
GALBRAITH RICHARDSON, . . . . .	1783	1833 resnd.	—	Do.
ANKETELL AUCHINLECK, . . . . .	1821	1850 resnd.	—	Do.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, A.M., . . . . .	1833	—	—	Do.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER, . . . . .	1837	—	—	Do.
<b>DISTRICT OF COOLEY.</b>				
<b>Incumbents.</b>				
ANDREW CHRISTIE, A.M., . . . . .	1837	1867 died	Rev. C. C. Beresford,	Reg. Off.
EDWARD BELL, A.M., . . . . .	1867	In office 1871	Rev. S. Alexander,	Do.
<b>PERPETUAL CURACY OF DRUMNAKILLY</b>				
<b>Incumbents.</b>				
ROBT. GEORGE DICKSON, . . . . .	1844	1851 resnd.	Rev. C. C. Beresford,	Reg. Off.
EDWARD MOORE, A.B., . . . . .	1851	In office 1871	Rev. S. Alexander,	Do.

## PARISH OF CLOGHERNY.

Rectors and Vicars.	1732	1745 resnd.	Robert Lowry, Esq., Do., Armar Lowry Corry, Esq., Armar Lord Visct. Belmore, Provost and Senior Fellows, Trin. Coll., Dublin.	Reg. Off. and F. Fruits Off. Reg. Off. Do. Do. Do.
JAMES LOWRY, (Exchanged with Dr. Dobbs for Tullahog or Desertcreeight.)	1732	1745 resnd.	Robert Lowry, Esq.,	Reg. Off. and F. Fruits Off.
RICHARD DOBBS, D.D., (Previously Fellow, T.C.D.)	1745	1775 died	Do.,	Reg. Off.
JOHN LOWRY, (Son of first Rector.)	1775	1794 resnd.	Armar Lowry Corry, Esq.,	Do.
JAMES LOWRY, A.M., (Son of preceding Rector.)	1794	1852 died	Armar Lord Visct. Belmore,	Do.
ROBERT V. DIXON, A.M.,	1853	In office 1871	Provost and Senior Fellows, Trin. Coll., Dublin.	Do.
<b>Licensed Curates Assistant.</b>				
ALEXANDER COLHOUN,	—	—	—	—
ALEXANDER COLHOUN, (Son of preceding.)	—	About 1780 resnd.	—	Mrs. Barclay, Granddaughter of the last Mr. Colhoun.
GEORGE WRIGHT, (Afterwards Missionary to the German Immigrants at Halifax, N. Scotia.)	About 1780	About 1786 resnd.	—	—
DANIEL LUCAS,	About 1786	1815 resnd.	—	Reg. Off.
GEORGE BUCHANAN,	1815	1817 resnd.	—	Do.
MICHAEL BURKE,	1817	1822 died	—	Do.
THOMAS C. WADE,	1822	1824 resnd.	—	Do.
ARTHUR YOUNG,	1824	1870 died	—	Do.
RICHARD SMYTH,	1870	In office 1871	—	Do.

## Fourth Period.

From Disestablishment to the present time.

## PARISH OF TERMONMAGUIRK.

INCUMBENTS.	Date of Appointment.	Date of A voidance by Death or Resignation.	By whom Appointed.	Authority.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER, A.M., W. J. F. WHELAN, A.B., (The present Incumbent.)	In office 1871 1880	1880 resnd. —	Board of Nomination, —	Reg. Off. Do.
PARISH OF SIXMILECROSS.				
EDWARD HELL, A.M., WILLIAM WEIR, A.M., R. S. O'LOUGHLIN, A.B., (The present Incumbent.)	In office 1871 1871 1877	1871 resnd. 1877 died —	Board of Nomination, —	Reg. Off. Do. Do.
PARISH OF DRUMNAKILLY.				
EDWARD MOORE, A.M., S. H. SIMPSON, JAMES PORTER, (The present Incumbent.)	In office 1871 1874 1879	1874 died 1879 resnd. —	Board of Nomination, —	Reg. Off. Do. Do.
PARISH OF CLOGHERNY.				
ROBERT V. DIXON, D.D., (The present Incumbent.)	In office 1871	—	—	—



## APPENDIX N.

The Lord Primate of Ireland, himself the great-grandson of Lady Beresford's son Lord Viscount Tyrone, has enclosed in the following letter a correct version of the Beresford Ghost Story, which is subjoined.

May 25, 1881.  
60 Princes-gate.

MY DEAR LORD,

I send you from memory a sketch of the Beresford Ghost Story. It may be sufficient for your purpose, but if you would like a much more complete account I can get it for you. There were so many erroneous accounts of it some ten or twelve years ago that I borrowed all the manuscripts I knew of, and collated them with a copy I possess of Lady Betty Cobbe's original, copied in 1795, during Lady Betty's life, and made what I believe to be the most correct account extant.

If you would like to see it I will send Dr. Reeves my key to get it at Armagh, and send it here ; but the enclosed may be sufficient for your purpose.

Most truly yours,

M. G. ARMAGH.

Nichola Sophia Hamilton was granddaughter of Archibald Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashell, who made his escape to Sweden in 1641, and daughter of his son Hugh Hamilton, created Baron Glenawley on his return to his estates in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. Lord Glenawley had a son and two daughters. The eldest was married to Sir John Magill, of Gill Hall, and the younger to Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine. In early youth the younger, Nichola Sophia, had been brought up with John Le Poer Lord Decies, elder son of Richard Earl of Tyrone, who was sent to the Tower with Magillecuddy of the Reeks and Lord Clancarty for harbouring the King's enemies, and died there in 1691. Their instructor was a confirmed Deist, and induced both his pupils to adopt his principles ; and it appeared that they made a mutual promise that whoever died first should appear to the other and confirm or deny the truth of revealed religion. In the month of October, 1693, Lady Beresford and her husband were on a visit at Gill Hall with her brother-in-law, Sir John Magill. At this time they had been married for some years, had several daughters, but no son. During these visits Lady Beresford came down to breakfast late, in a very agitated state, with a black ribband tied round her wrist. When Sir Tristram spoke to her she implored him to ask no questions ; she could tell him nothing but that in the next year he would be father of a son, and that the post would bring him tidings of John Lord Tyrone's death. A letter with a black seal very shortly arrived saying Lord Tyrone had died in Dublin on the preceding Saturday. In 1694 an only son was born, and in 1701 Sir Tristram died.

In the mean time Lord Glenawley and his only son had died, and his estates were divided equally between his two daughters. They both outlived their husbands. Lady Magill married secondly Lord Dungannon, and thirdly the Hon. Mark Bertie, and only outlived her third marriage by a few months. Nichola Sophia lived in great seclusion for some years, and only visited at one house in Coleraine, that of a Mr. Jackson, who was a cousin of her late husband. He had married a Miss Gorges, a daughter of a gentleman of property in the co. Meath, whose brother, an officer in the army and subsequently a general, happened to pay his sister a visit. He became enamoured of the young widow, or her large fortune, and finally became her husband. He is represented to have been a man of profligate habits, and they lived apart for some time. She had a house in Dublin, and in 1713 she asked a party to dine with her to celebrate her forty-eighth birthday; among them was an old clergyman who had christened her. He was the first arrival, and she told him she was just forty-eight that day. "No," said he, "you are only forty-seven; you were born in 1666." She grew deadly pale. "Are you sure," she said. "Certain," he said. "You have then" she replied, "signed my death-warrant. I have only a few hours to live." She retired to her room, sent for her son Sir Marcus, for her daughter Lady Riverston, and, I believe, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin. She then told the story for the first time of Lord Tyrone appearing to her, telling her of his death; that she would have a son who would marry his brother's daughter, and that she would make a most unfortunate marriage, and die on her forty-seventh birthday. He touched her wrist to prove his appearance was real, and the flesh and sinews shrank, on which she always wore a black ribband. She was buried in Lord Cork's vault, under the Communion table in St. Patrick's Cathedral. General Gorges married soon after her death Dorothy Stopford Dowager Countess of Meath, whom Swift called "that owl Countess Doll."

Such is the story as it was recorded by her granddaughter Lady Betty Cobbe, who had it from Lady Riverston her aunt, and perhaps from her father, who was created Earl of Tyrone. There are several manuscripts existing, all supposed to be copies of Lady Betty's original; but abounding with mistakes in dates and names, probably from filling up blanks Lady Betty left, by guesswork.

#### APPENDIX O. LOWRY ENTRIES.

The following entries are taken from a small Bible, published in London, and "printed by John Field, one of His Highness's Printers, 1658." On a blank page near the end is written:—

This Book was given by Villame Sinclair to  
ANNA SINCLARE,  
In the year 1691,  
ROBER LOWRY.

The entries which follow are in the handwriting of Robert Lowry the elder, the husband of Anna Sinclair.

John Lowry was born the 22nd February, 1699, at 5 o'clock in the morning, being Thursday.

Mary Lowry was born on Tuesday, the 22nd of April, 1701, at twelve o'clock at night.

Robert Lowry was borne the third day of Feby., 1702,\* being Wednesday, at 12 o'clock at night.

Anna Lowry was borne ye 11th day of June, 1704, about 3 a clock in the morning, being Sunday.

Galbraith Lowry was borne the 11th day of July, about five a cloke in the morning, being Thursday, and in the yeare 1706.

Eliz Lowry was borne on Thursday the 29th July, 1708, about 12 a cloke on the said day.

James Lowry was borne on Friday, the sixth day July, 1711, about eight a clock at night.

Isabella Lowry was borne on the 19th day of March, 1712, about 4 a clocke in ye afternoon.

Then follows, in Galbraith Lowry's handwriting:—

My mother died of a decay, at Fintonagh, 9er 17th, 1723 ; buried at Callidon.

My father died at home, Aghenis, January 29th, 1729,† of a dropsie ; buried at Callidon.

I was married at Castle Cool : ye 26th of July, 1733.

Robert Lowry was born on Monday, ye 19th of August, 1734, in Caple Street, Dublin.

My son John was born at Aghenis, tuesday ye 23 : of September, 1735.

Sarah Lowry was born in Aghenis, Wednesday : 17 : of May, 1738.

Armar Lowry born att Aghenis : on Monday ye : 7th : of Aprill : 1740.

Anna : Lowry born at Aghenis : 24th : of June : 1742.

Sarah Corry Lowry born 8er, 1745.

Mary Lowry born July ye : 2nd : 1748.

At the other end of the book are found the following entries.

In Robert Lowry the elder's, writing:—

Eliz. Lowry dyed on Tuesday the 6th day of September, 1709, about nine a cloke in the morning.

In Galbraith Lowry's writing:—

Sarah Lowry dyed May ye : 7th : 1739 ; buried at Callidon.

Robert Lowry died in Dublin, buried at St. Mary's.

Sarah Corry Lowry dyed in March, 1746 ; buried in Callidon.

John Lowry dyed at Castle Coole, in 1752 ; buried at Derrevolan.

In Armar Lowry Corry's writing:—

My father dyed at Ahenis, December 28th, 1769.

Armar Lowry was married at Mount Juliet, October the 8th, 1771.

\* 1702-3.

† 1729-30.

## APPENDIX P.

No. I.—Rent-Roll from May, 1725, to November, 1729, inclusive.  
(Oldest Rent-Roll in Lord Belmore's possession. Robert  
Lowry then owner.)

	Yearly Rent.			(From Nov., 1726.)		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Aghaphad, . . . . .	10	12	6	15	0	0
2 Bawn Sessiah, . . . . .	6	0	0	6	0	0
3 Cavanakiran, Upper, . . . . .	16	14	6	27	10	0
4       "      Lower, . . . . .	4	12	3	7	0	0
5 Cavanacaw, and one Sessiah of Killea, . . . . .	20	10	0	28	0	0
	and 2 muttons.					
6 Corraneny, Upper, . . . . .	8	0	0	11	10	0
7       "      Lower, . . . . .	7	15	0	12	0	0
8 Corecure, . . . . .	15	15	0	23	0	0
9 Derryhaish, . . . . .	7	10	0	7	10	0
10 Gortnegarn, Upper, . . . . .	9	0	0	13	10	0
11       "      Lower, . . . . .	7	15	0	12	0	0
12 Gortnedara, and one Sessiah of Derrihaish, . . . . .	15	5	0	21	0	0
13 Gortscrehin, Upper, . . . . .	13	10	0	16	0	0
14       "      Lower, . . . . .	14	0	0	16	0	0
15 Lurgneddan, . . . . .	10	0	0	12	0	0
16 The eighth part of Lurgned- dan and Mill, . . . . .	10	0	0	10	0	0
17 Munidrido, . . . . .	14	10	0	20	0	0
18 Memore, Feagh, and Trustan,	22	0	0	32	0	0
19 Tondreege, . . . . .	10	15	0	10	15	0
20 Tornebarson, . . . . .	10	0	0	12	10	0
	£234 4 3			£313 5 0		

No. I.—*Continued.*—Names of Townlands in incomplete Rent-Roll (following preceding, no rentals or payments entered—merely the names).

1-5 Aghenis.	16, 17 Edenafogra.
6 Arvallee.	18 Fallaghern.
7 Aghagallan.	19 Galboly.
*8 Beagh.	20 Killimonan.
9 Campsy.	21 Killegivin.
10, 11 Cravanagh (upper and lower).	22 Killadroy.
12 Craney.	*23 Legacorry.
13 Cornabrackan.	*24 Letfern.
14 Edenderry.	25 Lisacoppán.
15 Edenderry and Mill.	26 Lisanedan.
	*27 Mulliogh.

\* These are the only ones now in Lord Belmore's possession. Mulliogh or Moylagh is only a small head rent.



## No. II.—First Part, Indexed.

Rent-Roll from May, 1732 to various dates down to May, 1742.

(Second Rent-Roll in Lord Belmore's possession. Galbraith Lowry, then owner, endorsed by him, as follows:—"Rent-book soon after my father's death, worthy my son's looking into how the lands then paid.")

	£	s.	d.	
1-5 Aghenis (5 subdenominations),	40	13	0	
6 Aghagallon, . . . . .	19	0	0	$\frac{5}{35}$ * £36, $\frac{5}{37}$ £32
7 Arvallee, . . . . .	30	0	0	
8, 9 Beagh (Maguire and Moor),	26	18	6	
10 Cornamucklogh (3 subd.), .	39	10	0	
11 Crany, . . . . .	16	10	0	
12, 13 Creafnagh (upper and lower),	30	0	0	
14 Campsey, . . . . .	33	0	0	
15 Cornebracken, . . . . .	6	6	10	$\frac{5}{39}$ £10.
16 Drummin, . . . . .	8	0	0	
17 Edinderry, . . . . .	28	0	0	
18 Edenderry and Mill, . . . . .	26	0	0	
19 Edinafogra (2 subd.), . . . . .	15	10	0†	
20 Fallaghern, . . . . .	10	10	0	
21, 22 Garvaghey (upper and lower),	16	0	0	
23 Gallbolly, . . . . .	10	0	0	$\frac{5}{41}$ £19.
24 Killadroy (Danl. Reed), . . . . .	21	2	0	
25 Killegivan, . . . . .	50	0	0	
26 Killemonan (2 subd.), . . . . .	23	10	0	
27, 28 Legacurry (2 subd.), Reed and Craford), . . . . .	43	0	0	
29 Lisacopin (Love, afterwards Harvey), . . . . .	12	0	0	
30 Leightfern (Delop), . . . . .	36	0	0	
31 Lisaneddin, . . . . .	27	0	0	
32 Mullogh (Reed), . . . . .	8	0	0	
33 Racarson, . . . . .	20	10	0	
34 Rakeeran Beg, . . . . .	15	10	0	$\frac{11}{38}$ † £13 15s.
35, 36 Tullecleenagh (2 subd.), . . . . .	20	0	0	$\frac{11}{38}$ £24.
37 Tattmulmony, . . . . .	20	0	0	
38 Tatte Cor, . . . . .	33	10	0	

## No. II.—Second Part, not Indexed.

Rent-Roll in continuation of preceding, but not indexed or numbered.

[The first ten folios following No. 38 of first part contain the rent accounts of the first five of the following townlands, from May, 1733, to May, 1736, inclusive. As these occupy only a few

\*  $\frac{5}{35}$  means May, 1735

† On slip pinned to page, "he must goe to what Mill I please."

‡  $\frac{11}{38}$  means November, 1736.

lines, the remainder of the first page and the reverse of each folio is occupied with the accounts of the next following five, from March, 1736, to various dates, down to 1744 and 1746. The first four townlands are in Carnteel, the fifth is not known to me.\* Of the second five, the first three are in Killyman, the fourth is unknown, the fifth is in Clonfeacle.]

	Yearly Rent.		
	£	s.	d.
Belderagh (3 sub-denominations), . . .	39	13	0
Branny (2 do.), . . .	31	6	0
Rousky (3 do.), . . .	17	0	0
Plaister, . . . . .	9	0	0
Drumnim, . . . . .	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£104	19	0

	£ s. d.		
	£	s.	d.
Corr, (2 sub-denominations), . . .	37	0	0
Bovain, . . . . .	2	14	4
Drummard, . . . . .	12	13	9
Derreboy, . . . . .	6	10	0
Cadin (4 sub-denominations), . . .	77	6	3
	<hr/>		
	£136	4	4†

		Yearly Rent.		
		£	s.	d.
Shannera (3 sub-denominations),	Nov. 37, to May 42,	71	15	0
Corlaghdargan, . . . . .	Nov. 35, to May 39,	20	0	0
Minegar, . . . . .	Nov. 35, to May 42,	10	0	0
Corvally (Corbally), . . . . .	May 36, to May 39,	30	0	0
Glengen, . . . . .	Nov. 35, to Nov. 41,	[20	10	0]
		raised Nov. 39.	25	0
Rahamney (5 sub-denominations) (Rahony).	Nov. 35, and Mar. 37, to Nov. 41.	[47	5	0]
		raised 11/39.	68	0
Aghadara, . . . . .	Nov. 35, to Nov. 41,	25	0	0
Drumart, . . . . .	Nov. 35, to May 42,	[5	2	6]
		raised 5/41.	6	3
Drummarat, . . . . .	Nov. 35, to May 40,	8	10	0

[The first seven of above townlands are in Dromore. The two last are unknown. In the case of the first eight, the last gale, viz., the gale due November, 1741, was in almost every instance paid by Mr. Eccles. He also paid in the case of several of the townlands in the first part of this Roll.]

Drumespel. Nov. 36, to May 46.

\* The Rev. Dr. Dixon.

† I cannot trace how these ten townlands passed out of the family.

## APPENDIX Q.

No. I.—Fynagh and Rarone. James Galbraith to Armar Lowry  
Corry, Esq., May and November Rents, 1777.

(This appears to be a half-yearly account of rents payable, some  
in May and some in November.)

		£	s.	d.
1-2	Aney, . . . . .	35	17	11½
3	Armstrong's par. . . . .	1	18	0
4-10	Beragh, . . . . .	33	6	10½
11	Bencran, . . . . .	11	10	0
12-14	Ballentrain, . . . . .	53	14	0
15	Brackey, . . . . .	3	6	8
16	Ballyhallaghan, . . . . .	0	7	0
17-19	Corr, . . . . .	37	8	6
20-24	Cammon, . . . . .	52	7	3
25-26	Collesker, . . . . .	12	9	0
27	Cavanreagh, . . . . .	15	4	0
28	Customs, . . . . .	5	0	0
29	Cooly (Rev. James Lowry), . . . . .	14	0	0
30-31	Cullagh, . . . . .	14	9	0
32-35	Dervaghroy, . . . . .	51	1	0
36	Duggery, . . . . .	12	3	0
37-38	Dreenan, . . . . .	9	10	0
39-41	Derore, . . . . .	46	15	0
42-44	Deroran, . . . . .	42	6	0
45-51	Drumduff, . . . . .	57	2	6
52-53	Drumlester, . . . . .	31	13	1½
54	Gortecclare, . . . . .	8	5	0
55	Killcam, . . . . .	10	5	0
56-57	Laragh, . . . . .	13	9	0
58-59	Lisboy, . . . . .	36	5	0
60	Liskincon, . . . . .	7	8	0
61-62	Mallinacarrow, . . . . .	27	10	0½
63	Osnagh, . . . . .	20	19	0
64	Redargan, . . . . .	20	10	0
65	Roscavey, . . . . .	5	0	0
66	Raw, . . . . .	10	18	0
67	Do., . . . . .	10	18	0
68	Renally, . . . . .	1	16	8
69	Rosnacart . . . . .	2	15	0
70-81	Remackan, . . . . .	75	18	11½
82-91	Sixmilecross, . . . . .	38	14	3½
92	Tattekeeran (J. Lindsay), . . . . .	31	10	0
93	Tullyherm, . . . . .	1	16	8
94-95	Tenragee, . . . . .	21	10	0

[Among the credits appears, "By Jno. Tyrrell for last Sep.  
Rent Man' Fana per R., £22 7s. 2d."]

No. II.—Samuel Galbraith to Armar Lowry Corry, Esq., for  
May and November Rents, 1777.

		£	s.	d.
1-2	Arvalee, . . . . .	41	4	7½
3	Aghagallon (W. Young, &c.), . . . . .	18	0	0
4-14	Aughadarran, . . . . .	145	4	11
15-19	Beagh (S. Galbraith, pt.) . . . . .	53	16	5½
20	Cullow (S. Galbraith), . . . . .	15	0	0
21-23	Curloughdergon, . . . . .	55	14	9
24-30	Corvally, . . . . .	76	0	0
31	Carrickamulkin . . . . .	5	15	0
32-34	Cornamuckla, . . . . .	36	11	10½
35-38	Cranny, . . . . .	31	1	5
39	Cornabrackon, . . . . .	7	14	4½
40	Campsey, . . . . .	16	10	0
41-43	Crevannagh, . . . . .	53	4	0
44	Dressog, &c., . . . . .	18	6	0
45	Dernascur Mill, . . . . .	5	0	0
46	Drumsheal, . . . . .	20	0	0
47	Drumlisk, . . . . .	5	8	0
48	Dunnaree, . . . . .	10	0	0
49-50	Drumscraw, . . . . .	13	15	0
51	Drummuny, . . . . .	9	16	6
52-53	Drumeret, . . . . .	27	0	0
54	Divirny (A. Harvey), . . . . .	20	16	0
55-48	Esker, . . . . .	40	8	0
59-60	Edenafogra, . . . . .	22	12	0
61-62	Eddenderry, . . . . .	50	10	0
63	Fallaghern, . . . . .	11	4	6
64	Grinnon, . . . . .	17	0	6
65-68	Glangeen, . . . . .	32	0	0
69-72	Garvaghey, . . . . .	42	0	7½
73	Galbolly, . . . . .	14	1	6
74	D° the Parck, . . . . .	30	10	0½
75-76	Killymoonan, . . . . .	13	16	8
77-82	Killadroy (Irvin, &c., Reed, &c., Crumley, Meenan, Cavenagh, Anderson), . . . . .	54	19	6
83	Legfrashey, . . . . .	6	16	6
84-86	Lisanedon, . . . . .	41	4	6
87	Lightfern (Dunlap), . . . . .	19	5	0
88	Lissacoppal (Buchanan), . . . . .	32	14	1
89-93	Legacurry, . . . . .	35	1	3
94	Moylough (Danl. Dunlap), . . . . .	4	0	0
95	Meenagar, . . . . .	5	4	6
96-103	Rahaving, . . . . .	73	6	8
104	Rakeeranbeg, . . . . .	15	5	0
105-106	Racarson, . . . . .	24	16	0



No. II.—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
107-109	Tullycleenagh, . . . . .	22	15	0
110	Tattymulmoney, . . . . .	10	0	0
111	Tattykeel, . . . . .	4	15	0
112-113	Tattycorr, . . . . .	42	10	0
Among the credits appear—				
To	John Tyrrell for Sept. rent, 1777, of manor Haistons,*	2	1	10
To	do. do. of Sir Audly Mer-			
	vyn's land, . . . . .	5	2	4
Also	by my sallery ending for Nov. rents, 1777,	20	0	0
Also	to seven gallons of Wisco, Co. and Par cess for			
	Woods' farm, . . . . .	1	13	11½

\* Should be Hastings.

## APPENDIX R.

(Compiled by the Dean of Armagh.)

Denominations and Subdenominations of the Manor of Castlecoole, arranged in the order in which they appear in all Patents and other Law instruments.

Plantation Patent, 20 Jan., 1611.	Pat. Car. I., Car. II., and Deeds.	Observations.	Modern Names.
Ballidrombrochus, being 2 tates.	Ballydrombrochus,	Bairle r̄n̄um b̄ruḡair, 'town of the farmhouse ridge.' In this quarter or half-quarter there was no subdenomination of the same name, and so the generic name has perished.	—
Kissallagh,*	Kissallagh,*	Or: Kilsallagh. Corll r̄atleach, 'wood of sal- lows.'	Kilsallagh, O.S. 27.
Glassmullagh,	Glassmullagh,	S̄lor m̄ullach, 'green flat hill,'	Glassmullagh, O.S. 27.
Moyettethomas,	Moyettethomas,	Maḡ Tomair, 'Thomas's plain,'	Thomastown, O.S. 27, 22.
Lessedrombroske,	Lessedrombroske,	L̄or r̄n̄um b̄roḡar̄, 'Fort of Drumbrusk,'	(?) Bonnybrooke.
(Knocknevermogg,	(Knocknevermogg,	Cnoc na r̄eair̄n̄oḡ, 'hill of the alders,'	—
Keadagh,	Keadagh,	Céroeach, Céideach, 'a hill,'	In Castlecoole demesne.
Rossinoland,	Rossinoland,	Rof̄ in̄uḡm̄n, 'point or wood of the mill.' But Derryvullen is formed from 'Maolan,' a proper name.	Rossyvullan, O.S. 22.
Leeill,	Leeill,	L̄ac̄ corll (? L̄aeḡḡḡ), 'grey wood,'	(?) Leehill, O.S. 27.
Gortmullocke,	Gortmullocke,	S̄op̄c̄.	—
Keadagh, being 2 tates.	Keadagh,	Céroeach, 'a hill.' This is the subdenomination which gives name to the generic denomination.	In Castlecoole demesne.



Denominations and Subdenominations of the Manor of Castlecoole, arranged in the order in which they appear in all Patents and other Law instruments—*continued*.

Plantation Patent, 20 Jan., 1611.	Pat. Car. I., Car. II., and Deeds.	Observations.	Modern Names.
Killiwolly, being 1 tate.	(Killywilly, . Knockneynowle. Killinehaugh. Aghonvarte. Derrene, . Colasho. Mullenygorhye. Aughonyclough. Tonangue. Vataugh.         )	Keil Ivally in map of 1609, . . . . . ——— ——— ——— 'Oorpin, ' little oakwood.' ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Kilyvilly, O.S. 22. ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———
Garwiry, being 2 tates.	(Garroirric, . . . . . Gortgrease. Boltibreane, Barragh. Carmadyluske. Tullyneagh. Murbery. Augherane. Cornegoreglough.         )	Garrawry in map of 1609. Γαρϋ, 'rough,' 'roughland.' ——— bante brenn, 'stinking towns.' ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Garvary, O.S. 22. ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— Agharainy, O.S. 27, No. B. ———



Dreenene, . . .	Όραιοῖσιν, 'little blackthorn'; or, ὄραιοῖσιν, 'abounding in blackthorn.'	—
{ Cragh.	—	—
{ Ballyreagh, . . .	Ḃaile ríabach, 'grey town,' . . .	Ballyreagh, O.S. 16, 17, 22, 23.
Kennery.	—	—
Cashell, . . .	Cairiol, 'stone fort.'	—
Laughill, . . .	Leamchorúl, 'elm wood,' . . .	—
Kedaugh, . . .	Cérvach, 'hill.'	Lechill, O.S. 27.
Cooleokelly, . . .	Cuít ua Céadlaig, 'O'Kelly's corner.'	—
Altnadeaghsrrough	—	—
Creagh.	—	—
Nelaughtaugh.	—	—
Laughanaskeaghan.	—	—
Coraghokeelaugh.	—	—
Tallaghnewhaugh.	—	—
Tonaugh, . . .	Tainach, 'green field.'	—
Gornaugh, . . .	Sopm-acharò, 'blue field.'	—
Cargenomrocke, . . .	Carpnic na mbroc, 'rock of the badger.'	—
Tonaghwee, . . .	Tainnach buíróe, 'yellow field.'	—
Coragh.	—	—
Wellhussie.	—	—
Cornenewre.	—	—
{ Mullenmore, . . .	Mullenn móir, 'big mill.'	—

Ballyreagh, being 2  
tates.

nominations and Subdenominations of the Manor of Castlecoole, arranged in the order in which they appear in all Patents and other Law instruments—*continued*.

Plantation Patent, 20 Jan., 1611.	Pat. Car. I., Car. II., and Deeds.	Observations.	Modern Names.
	Lasson, . . .	Leran, or Leran, 'little fort.' Carrowlassan in map of 1609.	Lissan, O.S. 22.
	Lesson, . . .	Leran, 'little fort.' Same as parish of Lissan, in co. Tyrone.	—
	Greaghmassagh, . . .	Spéach.	—
	Cavanaglogh, . . .	Cábon a gclóche, 'hollow of the stones.'	—
	Derryleeke, . . .	'Doine lecce.	—
	Knoekneeme, . . .	—	—
	Derree, . . .	'Doine, 'wood.'	—
	Knoekskerin, . . .	Cnoc cieran, 'Cearan's hill.'	—
	Boylagh, . . .	'The barony of Boylagh, in county Donegal, is Boeigellach, from the O'Boyles),	—
Lasson, being 2 tates.	Camwooder, . . .	—	—
	Mullaghmeane, . . .	Mullach meáom, 'middle hill.'	—
	Magwire, . . .	Máeg Uróin, <i>i.e.</i> , 'Maguire.' This probably belongs to the preceding name.	—
	Tonaghmeloye, . . .	—	—
	Greaghmoonesagh, . . .	—	—
	Augharynagh,* . . .	Acháó páirín, 'ferny field,' . . .	Agharainy, O.S. 27.
	Agharynagh, . . .	Acháó páirín, 'ferny field,' . . .	Agharainy, O.S. 27.
	Drumreue, . . .	Druim páiríne, 'ferny ridge,' . . .	Drumrainy.

Cullcarke,	Cúl ceapuc, 'Hen's corner.'	—
Clossappill,	Cloap, 'trench'; or cluap, 'ear,' and capadl, 'a horse.'	—
Laught Eavill,	Leac Óceibú, 'Flag stone of Eevill.'	—

\* Had the Manor been surveyed properly and mapped before the Patent of 1639 was made out, which is the first deed in which the subdenominations appear, it would have been seen that Agharainy could not have formed part of the quarterland of Lissan, being separated from it by the whole quarterland of Killywilly. In a rental of 1641, which will be found on pages 92 and 93, it is itself called a quarterland. It includes Drumrainy, which name has been for a considerable time obsolete, and I presume the three succeeding subdenominations, which are now entirely lost. In the Map of 1609 all the lower part of the estate is mapped as Augharainy, and my conjecture is, that really it was the name of the ballybetagh which contained Tullyharue, Killynan, Ballydrombrocas, Kedagh, and itself; and that the draftsman, not knowing this nor finding it fit in anywhere, added it on to Lissan at the end of his list.

B.

## APPENDIX S.

A LIST of the DENOMINATIONS in the MANOR or reputed MANOR of INSELOGHGEASE, in the COUNTY of FERMANAGH, taken from a copy of the PATENT in favour of Captain Corry, 1694.

Denominations.	Containing by estimation.	Denominations.	Containing by estimation.
Tullyweele, .	60 acres.	Killecullon (re-	
Creive, . . .	120 "	peated.* .	60 acres.
Tullyatcher, .	60 "	Leunessurry, .	30 "
Leame and Edun-		Cullins, . . .	60 "
bane. . . . .	120 "	Tateneweyre, .	30 "
Killycramph, .	60 "	Drumachan, .	60 "
Clarenagh, . .	30 "	Argroghan, . .	30 "
Carrenagiltragh	120 "	Coolecranagh, .	60 "
Doone, . . . .	120 "	Tateneclash, .	30 "
Beagh, . . . .	30 "	Lislalyvcrane, .	30 "
Edinmores, . .	120 "		
Tilleneclogg, .	30 "		1,890
Timpoe, . . . .	60 "		
Emroe, . . . .	120 "	All in the Barony	
Glentilton, . .	30 "	of Tirkennedy.	
Letterbayly, . .	60 "	Also in the	
Tonyglascon, .	60 "	Barony of	
Glangath, . . .	60 "	Glenawley —	
Glangreiffin, .	120 "	Beagh, . . . .	15
Brogher, . . .	60 "		1,905
Killecullon, . .	60 "		

## APPENDIX T.

The following memoranda concerning the parish of Derryvullen have been supplied by the Dean of Armagh.

In the Ancient Ecclesiastical Taxation of the Diocese of Clogher, *circ.* 1302, we find this parish in the Deanery of *Logherny*.

"Ecclesia de Deyridmelan—iiij. marc.—decima iiij. sol." that is, 3 marks the annual valuation, and the tenth of that, four shillings.

Observe the form of the name, in which the initial *D* is attracted from the Latin *de*, leaving Eyridmelan or Yridmelan as the real name.

In the same manner, this record, in the name Deridbrogosa (now Derrybrusk) borrows the *D* from the preceding preposition, so that *Eridbrogosa* is the real name.

\* If Killecullon was repeated by mistake the acreage granted would be 1,845 acres.



Now this is quite correct in both cases, because the old form of Derryvullan is *Ḑḡreach-Maolain*, and of Derrybrusk, *Ḑḡreach-brosḡa*, "The point or promontory of Maolan," and "the point or promontory of Brosga."

The name Aireach Maolain is found twice in the Annals of the Four Masters; and Aireach Brosga six times. And Doctor O'Donovan, in commenting on the former name, at the year 1441, writes: "It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is Anglicised *Derry* in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes *Errew*."—Four Masters, Vol., iv, p. 923.

The form *Eyridmelan* in the Taxation, fairly represented the Irish *Ḑḡḡḡ-maelain*.

At the year 1420, the Annals of Ulster record the death of Matha O'Banain the erenach of Darie Mhaolain (Derryvullan), on the 8th of September.

At the year 1441, the Four Masters record the death of "Murtough son of Cathal More MacManus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Maolain, a select ecclesiastic." And the Annals of Ulster give the 18th of February, as the day on which he died.

Again, at 1447, they record the death of Owen son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and high Erenach of Aireach-Maelain."

At 1484, the Annals of Ulster mention *Aire-Maelain, eaglais Tigernaigh*, "Aire-maelain, the church of Tigernach.

The patron saint of the church was St. Tigernach, whose day in the Calendar is the 4th of April. His principal church was Clones, and the ancient chapel of Kiltierney in the parish of Magheraculmoney (Ord. Surv. s. 6), derived its name of Cill-Tighernaigh from him. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 177), writes of him.—"St Tigernach fixed his see in the church of Cluain; and from thence the Irish Annals call him Bishop of Cluanois, commonly Clunes. This church of Clunes is one of the four principal churches of the diocese of Clogher, in which, as also in the Church of Derimoailain, the memory of Tigernach is held in great veneration." A full account of this Saint is to be found in Shirley's History of the County of Monaghan, pp. 545-549.

The original parish of Derryvullen was of great extent and consisted of detached portions. It included Derryvullen proper, where the old mother church stood, giving name to the townland of same name in the barony of Tirkennedy (Ord. Surv. s. 27). This portion comprehended 8,524 acres. A still larger portion lay in the barony of Lurg to the north, to which, on account of the Plantation Glebe, which was in it, the stated residence of the Rectors, was attracted. This portion comprehended 12,471 acres. The present parish of Magheracross was formerly a chapelry and portion of Derryvullen. It contains 9,933 acres in the barony of Tirkennedy, 170 in Lurg, and the two townlands of Roscor and

Sheridan ; 343 acres insulated by Kilskeery in the county of Tyrone. So that Magheracross was altogether 10,446 acres. Added to these was a tract in the present county of Tyrone and parish of Kilskeery, called Ballyvarrall, containing 16 denominations, as also the territory of the Braad, partly in Dromore, but principally in Kilskeery, the sum total being over 36,000 acres.

Such a parish, having several chapelries under it, was in old times known by the name of a *Plebana*, as is fully explained in Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pp. 208, 209. And we find the term so applied to it in the ancient Registers of Armagh. Thus, July 20th 1428, Primate Swayne grants to the Abbot of the B. M. of Lisgavail (Lisgoole), Dionysius M'Gillachosgly, and Æneas O'Carbry, Canon of Clogher, a letter of protection in favour of Maurice MacManus, Rector or *Plebanus* of the parish of Daremaelan, against Arthur Bishop of Clogher (Reg. Swayne, fol. 46a); and again, in like terms, at Aug. 28, 1435. (Ib. fol. 139a).

In the Ecclesiastical Inquisition of 1609, the following particulars of this parish were found :

“The parish of Dirrimoyllan, lately annexed to the half barony of Tircannada, containing in toto 8 ballibetaghcs, and 1 quarter and half of the new measure of the said county, viz., the half barony of Coolm'kernan, containing three ballibetaghcs and three quarters; and one ballibetagh and three quarters in Farrenariaght, within the half barony of Cuyle; and one other ballibetagh of Ballyvarrall, adjoining to Farrenariaght: the half ballibetagh of Ballihanulty, the four quarter and half of Derrimoillan, one quarter of Caricke, the half quarter of Enishmore.

“And that over and besides the said lands, there are five quarters called Brade in the countie of Tyrone, heretofore parcell of the said parish. And that in the said parishe is both a parson and viccar collative; and the whole tithes of the said parish (except the tithes of Farrenariaght and Ballivarrall) are paid in kinde, and the parish church thereof repaired in such manner as the tithes are paid and the church repaired in the said parish of Maghericoolemanny; and that the said parson and viccar pay yearly proxies to the said bishop of Clogher, viz., the parson 8s. and the vicar 4s.

“And the said jurors also say upon their oaths that there is in the said parish of Derrimoyllan, one chapple called Magherincrosse in Farrenarioght, with two small tates of land, the duoghasa whereof paying thereout yearly unto the said Bishop of Clogher 3s. 4d., per annum; and that there is a vicar endowed with cure of souls; and that the one fourth part of the tithes of Ballivarroll and Farrenarioght aforesaid are paid to the said viccar, another fourth part to the said bishop of Clogher, and thother two fourth parts to the parson of Derrimoyllan aforesaid; and that the Bishop's proxies out of the said chapple is 2 shillings per annum.

“And the said jurors do, upon there oathes further say and present that the half barony of Coolem'kernan is part of the

parish of Derrymoylan in the half barony of Tircannada ; and that the five tates of land of old measure ensuing, viz., the tate of Bonanebber, the tate of Tullagh and Tohill, the tate of Killencloghan, the tate of Dromacklawna, the half tate of Ardiriry, and the half tate of Ardmeville, lying in the said half barony of Coolm'kernan, are parcell of the possessions of the late dissolved priory of Collidea.

In the King's Books (1617), Derryvullan is thus rated, " R. et V. de Dirrefaylan,—13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

It was one of the four livings in the county of Fermanagh, reserved from episcopal patronage by James I., and granted to Trinity College, by his Patent of 29th August, 1610. (Report of Dublin. Univ. Commiss., 1878, p. 80 *b.*) A larger number of advowsons in this county had originally been contemplated, for, at the end of the "Project for the Division and Plantation of Ulster," it was stated by the Commission, "We think it convenient, if it so please his Majesty, that there be six advowsons in every county given to the College, three of the best, and three of the second value." (Prefixed to Pynnar's Survey in Harris's *Hibernica.*)

1631. Among grants of Glebes in the diocese of Clogher:—To James [Heygate] bishop of Kilfenora, rector of Derrywoylyn, in the county of Fermanagh, the lands of Derrileagh, Tircannada, Dromyeag and Dromgeemry, Tullicleigh, and Edringe, in the barony of Lurge and Coolem'Kernan. (Cal. Pat. Car. I., p. 592.)

1634. *Regal Visitation.*—"Collegium—Rector and Vicar de Derryvoylan,—Idem Episcopus. Jacobus Heygate, Artium Magister, admissus fuit per Ludovicum Ducem Lenox esse Capellanum suum domesticum, 22°. Februarii A°. D<sup>i</sup>. 1605. Jacobus Rex Anglæ &c., per Literas suas patentés gerentes datum 3°. Julii A°. regni sui Angliæ, &c. 7°. et Scotiæ 42°, dedit et concessit dicto Jacobo Archidiaconatum Cloghorenssem necnon Vicariam de Calbegs in diocesi Rapotensi, ad suam dispositionem pleno jure spectantem.

Idem Jacobus habuit stallam in choro et vocem in capitulo 19° Julii 1609.

Idem Jacobus collatus fuit per Georgium Midensem et Cloghorenssem Episcopum ad rectoriam et vicariam de Tredaunagh, et rectoriam et vicariam de Derryvoylan, 1 Octob. 1612.

Idem Jacobus inductus fuit in rectoriam et vicariam de Derryvoylan, 10° Aug. 1613.

Et in rectoriam et vicariam de Tredawnagh 21° April. 1613. Idem Episcopus Cloghorensis univit in perpetuum rectoriam et vicariam de Clunes et rectoriam et vicariam de Clantibred Archidiaconatui de Clogher (provisio quod cura animarum &c.) 10 Martii 1613.

Idem Jacobus inductus fuit in vicariam de Clunes 5° Martii 1613. Serenissimus in Christo Princeps Carolus, per literas

patentes gerentes datum 18<sup>o</sup> Maii anno Regni sui sexto, dedit et concessit in perpetuo commende titulo Archidiaconatum sive Archidiaconatus dignitatem Cloghorensis, rectoriam et vicariam de Derryvoylan, et rectoriam et vicariam de Tredaunagh, prefato Jacobo, habendum et terrendum eidem Jacobo quamdiu Episcopus Feneborensis foret."

This Master James Heygate, M.A., held the following preferences :—

- 1609. Archdeacon of Clogher.
- 1609. Vicar Killybegs.
- 1612. R. and V. of Tedavnet.
- 1612. R. and V. of Derryvullan.
- 1613. R. and V., Clones, } Corps of Archdeaconry.
- 1613. R. and V. of Clones, }
- 1630. May 18. Bishop of Kilfenora.

Charles I. by patent allowed him licence to hold in commendam all these except the Vicarage of Killybegs.

*In Triennial Visitation*, 1661.—Rector and Vicar de Derryvoylan vacat. Sequestratur in manus Andreae Lindesay 6<sup>o</sup> Maii 1661. Clericatus vacat.

Johannes Montgomery, } Guardiani comparnerunt et exhibuerunt presentacionem.  
Edvardus Bampton, }

*Triennial Visitation*, 1664.—R. V. Ec. Paroch de Derryvoyland. Idem Johannes Leslie. Reverendissimus monuit providere curatos in tres menses, sub pena suspensionis.

(John Leslie held this in conjunction with other benefices as appears by what follows.)

Vicaria Ecclesie Parochialis de Killany.

Johannes Lesly, Clerk, M.A., appeared and exhibited his letters of Deacon's order, granted by John Bishop of Clogher, 7th August, 1661.

Also letters of Priest's orders, by the same Bishop, dated 30th October, 1661.

Also he exhibited his collation, institution, and induction to the Vicarage of Killany, granted by John Bishop of Clogher, dated 1st September, 1662.

He also exhibited his collation, institution, and induction to the Rectory of Derryvoylan, granted by John Lord Bishop of Clogher, dated 12 May, 1662. Inducted 14th May, 1662.

The same also exhibited the union of Derryvoylan and Derrybrosk, granted by the Lord Bishop of Clogher, dated September 11, 1662.

In 1670, John Lesly was Rector and V. Nabel Armstrong and Michael Lindsey Churchwardens.



*Triennial Visitation*, 1679. (Primate Boyle).—Rectoria Integra de Derrivolan :—

Valet 60 lib. per ann. Ecclesia bene se habet.	Johannes Leshly, s.t.d., Rector ibidem, comparuit et exhibuit per Johannem Knox procuratorem suum. Johannes Moffatt, clericus parochialis, non comparuit. Andræas Adams Guardianus comparuit et juramento oneratus fuit.
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Rectoria Integra de Derribroske :—

Valet 2 lib. per ann. Ecclesia ruinosa.	Idem Johannes Leshley Rector ibidem. Johannes Montgomerie, Guardianus, comparuit et exhibuit.
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Rectoria Integra de Killany. [This is in Farney.]

Valet 20 lib. par ann. Ecclesia ruinosa.	Idem Johannes Leshly. Johannes Smith, Curatus ibidem, non comparuit. Johannes Aungier, Clericus parochialis ibidem, comparuit et exhibuit.
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*Triennial Visitation*, 1754.—Derryvoylan :—

Rector and Vicar, Rev. Thomas M'Donnell, D.D.

Curate, Rev. Alexander Leslie.

Clerk and Schoolmaster, William Anderson.

Churchwardens, { Henry Henderson.  
                          { Charles Watkins.

Writing to me on September 30, last year (1880), the Dean says—

“Again there is the green (church) land [on the Plantation map of 1609, II. 8], with a church marked *Nafehie*, which is neither more nor less than Fyagh with the article ‘na’ prefixed—the Fehie—which is the site of the old church of Derrybrusk. But I have failed as yet to appropriate, in same map, the two green patches, with their churches, marked *Car:narnana* and *Eclamre*. One of them is, I am sure, Derryvullen, and the other is, I know not what.”

My own firm impression is that *Car:narnana* is the site of Derryvullen church, and *Eclamre*, of the Abbey of Gola, of which I shall speak a little further on.

The following table of Incumbents of the parish of Derryvullen, whilst the advowson belonged to Trinity College, Dublin, was originally prepared by the Dean of Armagh. It is copied, amplified, and corrected from the Appendix to

the Report of the Dublin University Commission, 1877-8 (of which I was chairman), for which it was made:—

DIOCESE OF CLOGHER.  
14. Derryvullen Rectory, 1610.

NAME.	Date of Election to Fellowship.	Date of Co-optation (to Board).	Date of Acceptance of Benefice.	Observations.
John Heygate, . . . . .	-	-	1612	Bishop of Kilfenora, 1630.
William Dickenson, . . . . .	-	-	1638	
Thomas Marshall, . . . . .	-	-	1639	
Robert All (during Commonwealth).	-	-	-	Deprived, 1661.
John Leslie, . . . . .	-	-	1662	Instituted on presentation of Trinity College, Dublin.
William Grattan,* . . . . .	1697	-	1701	Do. do. (Rector of Cappagh, 1703).
John Kearney, . . . . .	1712	-	1719	Do. do.
Hon. Charles Caulfeild, . . . . .	-	-	1724	Son of William Viscount Charlemont.
Patrick Delany, † . . . . .	1709	1719	1729	Dean of Down, 1744.
Thos. M'Donnell, . . . . .	1737	-	1744	
William Meade, . . . . .	-	-	1763	
Richard Godley, . . . . .	-	-	1767	
John Stack, . . . . .	1784	-	1791	
Hugh Nevin, . . . . .	-	-	-	
George Miller, . . . . .	1789	-	1804	Master of Armagh School.
William Thomas Lett, . . . . .	1847	-	1849	
John Young Rutledge, . . . . .	1850	-	1857	Rector of Armagh, 1865; Chancellor of Armagh.
Richard Verschoyle, . . . . .	-	-	1865	

Annuity awarded to Incumbent (under Irish Church Act),	£	889	5	11
Compensation (to Trinity College) for loss of advowson,	.	8,194	8	11

In 1874 the parish was divided by the authority of the Diocesan Synod of Clogher into two, viz., Derryvullen South (where the site of the mother church is situate), and Derryvullen North, or Irvinestown.

The Rev. Richard Verschoyle retains the title of Rector and Vicar of Derryvullen with the Northern parish. The following is the list of Incumbents of Derryvullen, South:—

Christopher Hanbury, 1874, . . . Presented by the Lord Primate on a lapsed nomination. Incumbent of Swanlingbarr, 1880.

Laurence William Rutledge, 1880, Son of the Rev. J. Y. Rutledge, D.D., above.

\* This mark denotes that the Incumbent held another living simultaneously.

† Husband of the well-known Mrs. Delany.

The site of the old Abbey of Gola is to the S.E. of the parish. It is shown on the Plantation Map of 1609, when there seems to have been at any rate the walls of an ecclesiastical edifice still standing. The site is also marked on the Ordnance Map as being in the townland of Gola, parish of Derrybrusk, near the new road from the Enniskillen and Dublin road to Inismore Island and Belleisle.

The Dean of Armagh says—

“Gola was a Dominical cell founded by a Maguire. It is not noticed in the Ecclesiastical Inquisition of 1609; but De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 331–333, has a chapter on it under the name *Gaula*. There is also a very curious article concerning it in the new edition of Archdall’s *Monasticum Hibernicum*, among the religious houses of Fermanagh, under the title *Gola*.”

The walls of Derrybrusk old church are standing. The townland of Derrybrusk has been included in the parish of Derryvullen since 1857. The church was very small. It has a small east window with a Norman arch. It has been roofless for a very long time, but the Easter Vestry Meetings used to be held in the ruins. The parish of Derrybrusk was for many years without a church until the late Rev. J. G. Porter, of Bellisle and Kilskeery, converted a school-house in Derryharney into one, which was consecrated by the present Primate. Divine Service was formerly held monthly in the Ballyreagh school-house, in a part of the parish distant from the old church.

The following account is supposed to be that of rebuilding Derryvullen church. It is extracted from one of Mr. Armar’s rental and account books—

#### THE CHURCH.

1736.		£	s.	d.
	Paid M’Donagh for timber, . . . . .	36	12	0
	Paid for pulling down ye old church, . . . . .	3	0	0
	Paid for 42 poles bought at Mr. Hamilton’s wood at 2s. 4d. per pole, . . . . .	4	18	0
	Paid for drawing my timber by whisky,* &c., . . . . .	2	15	0
	Paid for quarrying and drawing stone and raising limestone and turff, . . . . .	15	10	0
April ye 20th, 1737.				
	Paid ye labourers, . . . . .	4	3	0

\* In those days, and for long afterwards, it was the custom for tenants to find for the landlord for so many days in the year, as part of their rent, “duty” wheeled carts and “duty” horses. Whisky was given to them probably after the day’s work. Mr. Armar was at this time living at Castlecoole (it is believed) with his brother-in-law, Mr. Corry.

	£	s.	d.
May ye 26th.			
Paid do., . . . . .	3	13	6
June ye 18th.			
Paid do., . . . . .	5	15	0
Paid ye stone cutter, who died, . . . . .	0	5	5
Paid Bradin for breaking limestone, . . . . .	0	4	0
Paid for sawing boards at Castle Coole, . . . . .	1	17	0
Paid for carriage of do. and of put Locks, &c., . . . . .	2	0	0
Paid for crooked timber, . . . . .	5	10	0
Paid for timber for door and window cases, . . . . .	4	10	0
July ye 8th.			
Paid ye labourers, . . . . .	7	17	8
" ye 15th.			
Paid Little on account of turff, . . . . .	0	14	6
Paid ye labourers, . . . . .	2	12	3
August ye 6th.			
Paid for rafters, . . . . .	7	10	0
Paid Hugh for bringing them home, . . . . .	0	11	6
" ye 12th.			
Paid ye labourers, . . . . .	9	12	1
Paid for tiles, . . . . .	0	2	8
Paid for nails, . . . . .	0	2	11
Paid Graham, ye stone cutter, in full, . . . . .	6	0	0
Paid ye sawyer, . . . . .	1	5	0
Paid for carriage of 328 boards, . . . . .	5	16	2
Paid for carriage of iron, 200 and $\frac{1}{4}$ , . . . . .	0	5	0
Paid Little for drawing turff, . . . . .	1	17	0
Dec. ye 20th.			
Paid ye smith for work, . . . . .	5	11	0
Paid for 7,800 laths at 11s. 6d., and 2,000 at 15s., . . . . .	6	0	0
June, 1738.			
Paid Widow Armstrong her bill for whiskey, &c., . . . . .	6	0	7
Paid Art. Byrney for cheese, . . . . .	0	8	0
Paid ye smith, . . . . .	0	10	8
Paid M'Cafery and Little for turff to burn lime for plaistering, . . . . .	0	13	10
Paid Mr. Corry for boards in ye year 1737, . . . . .	21	5	0
Paid ye sawyers, . . . . .	1	2	0
Paid for nails, . . . . .	10	4	5
Dec. ye 20th, 1738.			
Paid Mr. Moutray for 66 poles, . . . . .	6	8	0
Paid Johnston ye smith, . . . . .	0	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Paid Lamb for ye carriage of boards, . . . . .	6	4	6
Paid for 36 square and $\frac{1}{2}$ of slating at 13 shillgs. pr. square, . . . . .	23	14	6
Paid ye labourers, . . . . .	5	13	4



	£	s.	d.
1739, March ye 29th.			
Paid Mr. Corry for boards,	19	2	0
Paid for nails,	0	10	10
Paid for glaising,	9	0	0
Oct., 1741.			
Paid Swindal for pointing ye roofe,	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
	263	6	0

(Account continued).

The expense of ye church.

Brought over,	263	6	0
Paid Edwd. Keirnan in full for his work,	67	0	0
Paid for paint,	0	14	0
Paid Edwd. Price for flagging, &c.,	16	1	8
Paid Downing ye Smith,	5	0	0
Paid Whitehouse in full of his work,	24	10	0
Paid ye masons,	16	0	0

There is nothing beyond the reference to Castle Coole and Mr. Corry, to indicate that this account is for Derryvullen Church. But it is evident that that old church had been at some time widened, from the fact of the Corry vault under it, being partly a well turned plastered arch, and partly a badly turned unplastered one.

About (as is supposed) 1832 the Corry vault was broken open, and the operation was probably repeated later. Some of the coffins were desecrated, and a quantity of lead stolen. One story is that the breaking open of the coffins was done with the idea that jewels would be found in them; another that some one wanted to prove Mr. Armar's death; another that the lead was stolen to make bullets for the "Macken fight" between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics. When I was in New South Wales, I was one day accompanying H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, at a place on the Hunter River, when I heard a man in the crowd call out, "Hurrah for Castlecoole!" On inquiry it appeared that this man had been engaged in the Macken fight.

Some time before I came of age, Mr. P. Dane, the agent of the estate, was informed by an anonymous letter that the vault had been broken open. It was supposed then, that it had been entered from the outside, and a door was put on to it. Some time after I came of age in 1856 or 1857, I had the doorway built up and the entrance filled up. So it remained until 1878 when part of the arch at the other end of the vault fell in. It was then found, that in the first instance at any rate, the vault had been broken

into, through the floor of the church. This was admittedly done with the privity of the sextoness, now long since dead; Her daughter who died lately, subsequently (in her old age) told me and another person, as much about it as she thought fit. This woman was very unwilling that any one should go near the vault, and threw stones at my labourers who were sent to repair it. One of the persons who broke into the vault is traditionally said to have afterwards gone to America, where he was shot at his own door.

It was found that after the vault had been rifled, pieces of branches were placed across the hole in the crown of the arch, and the stones and pavement replaced over them. This was not observed when the doorway was built up, the hole being at the dark end of the vault, and in course of time the wood decayed, and the stones fell in, breaking two coffins made of oak, which appeared to have been the longest there, and not to have been previously disturbed.

From the number of the coffins, I judge that John Corry the elder was not buried in this vault, although I gather from his son's will that he was buried in the churchyard. I carefully examined the vault, and came to the conclusion that the following persons only had been buried in it, viz. :—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Colonel James Corry, . . .   | } in oak coffins, undisturbed  |
| 2. Colonel John Corry, . . .  |  |
| 3. Colonel Leslie Corry, . . .  | } Coffins desecrated. Both in  |
| 4. Mrs. Sarah Corry, his mother, }  |  |
| 5. [E. L. C.] The son of Edmond<br>and Martha Leslie Corry, died<br>11 March, 1743. | } Lead coffin empty, but a<br>piece of lead with an inscription<br>and date as in the text<br>(p. 190) found, and a piece<br>of wood with initials E. L. C.                    |
| 6. Colonel Margetson Armar, . . .   |  |
| 7. Mrs. Armar (Mary Corry), . . .   | { Lead coffin, containing only<br>sawdust and dust—torn<br>open. A small female head,<br>with hair, in the vault, sup-<br>posed to be hers, placed in<br>her husband's coffin. |

I had wooden covers with sides made, and placed over the coffins containing Leslie Corry and his mother and

Colonel Armar, and possibly the coffin which had contained Mrs. Armar's remains, as it was not safe to move some of the coffins further; the roof of the vault was properly repaired, and the doorway again built and filled up.

The following is a list of the townlands in the present Church of Ireland Parish:—

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Carrowmaamea.                  | 22. Derryvore.       |
| 2. Kedagh (part of Castle-coole). | 23. Drumard.         |
| 3. Cloghtate.                     | 24. Tamlaght.        |
| 4. Ballylucas.                    | 25. Kilsallagh.      |
| 5. Cavancarragh (part of).        | 26. Cultiagh.        |
| 6. Curraghclare.                  | 27. Derrybeg.        |
| 7. Derryclawan.                   | 28. Cloonevoan.      |
| 8. Milltate.                      | 29. Mulrod.          |
| 9. Kilnamaddy.                    | 30. Bracky.          |
| 10. Bonnybrooke.                  | 31. Cloghcor.        |
| 11. Rossvullan.                   | 32. Derryvullan.     |
| 12. Derrymakeen.                  | 33. Killyvannan.     |
| 13. Thomastown.                   | 34. Farnaght.        |
| 14. Carran Little.                | 35. Drumcullion.     |
| 15. Drumcrin.                     | 36. Drumrainy.       |
| 16. Glasmullagh.                  | 37. Whinnigan Glebe. |
| 17. Killyreagh.                   | 38. Do.*             |
| 18. Drumcrow.                     | 39. Fyagh.           |
| 19. Tullyharney.                  | 40. Coolnashanton.   |
| 20. Killygrania.                  | 41. Ring.            |
| 21. Ballintarsin.                 | 42. Derrybrusk.      |
|                                   | 43. Tawnyreagh.      |

## APPENDIX U.

### ARDESS GLEBE.

Memo.—Respecting the Church Lands 1770, March 10th, Mr. Monck acquaints Mr. A. with the B. (Bishop's†) scheme, and adds, when things are ripe for this exchange, does not care how soon after yr renewal takes place, if you chuse it. In answer to this, Mr. A. is supposed to have taken it for granted, yt his Lordship desired it: of this charge he acquits himself to Mr. Monck in these words. “If in my letter to you I expressed myself, as if his Lordship had desired a renewal, I recant it, and ask your pardon. I meant to inform you yt I hoped his Lordship would treat me with his usual indulgence, which I gratefully feel, and which I hope I have not forfeited, and therefore entreated a renewal from next May.” It is thought that this proposal does not coincide with what the Bishop is informed of. That it was a surprise upon Mr. A. who was so far from being ready for renewing, yt he had not so much as dreamed of it.

The Bishop was pleased to renew with Mr. A. in 1761, 1764,

\* Here is Derrybrusk Glebe House.

† Bishop Garnett.

1766, 1768, and in this case he hoped to continue, which was ye cause of his interpreting his Lordship's note as deeming it ye usual course. Mr. A. thinking ye 200 G. (guineas) and 15 pds., from ye expiration of 10 years perhaps in perpetuity, was too great an addition to ye fine demanded, made a proposal to Mr. Monck to ye following effect. (See letter of May 26th.)

*Mr. Armar to Mr. Monck.*

April 3rd.

Since I had the favour of your letter, I have seen the agreement, and the tenants of the land of Ardesh, and I think it my duty to acquaint the Bishop of Clogher, with what has appeared me relative to the intended exchange.

If in my letter to you, I expressed myself as if his Lordship had desired a renewal, I recant and ask your pardon. I meant to inform you that I hoped his Lordship would treat me with his usual indulgence, which I gratefully feel, and which I hope I have not forfeited, and therefore entreated a renewal from next May. I have now more reason to pray for it, for it has been bruited in the neighbourhood, that his Lordship would not renew with me, till the exchange was effected, upon which the tenants have demanded double the sum that they would have taken some time ago, though their tenure has grown worse. They saw Mr. St. George comfortably settled, they despaired of the opportunity of imposing upon me; but since the pains and penalties have been blabb'd, they have taken their advantage and cruelly treat me, and have [an indistinct interlineation] all which I submit to his Lordship's consideration.

The enclosed state of my case will show you my sufferings, all which I submit to his Lordship's consideration, and entreat you to acquaint me with his determination, which I will deem an addition to many civilities and favours you have conferred upon, dear sir,

Your much obliged and obedient humble Servant.

“ May 26th.

“ DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to your desire I enclose the Bishop's letter directing you to let the *Renewal take place in the usual course*: But if his Lordship has found cause to alter his opinion, I submit to his will, and yet sure I am, that when my tenant hears, and he will hear, that my renewal will not take place, before he gets an exorbitant price for his interest, the intended exchange will be delayed: He has already rose from 200 pds. to guineas. It is probable that you have my letters upon this subject, and therefore I will not trouble you with repetitions: But as the Bishop seems so desirous to effect his scheme, and I am willing to comply with any reasonable demand he may please to make upon me, I have revolved it often, and this day I hit upon, what at present appears to me, to be rational and effectual. Strike out of my lease the farm of Ardeth, and insert in its place



the present Glebe, and I will covenant to pay to the Rector, the difference that may appear to be at present between them during (an indistinct abbreviation) years, or sooner determination which may be effected of my tenant's interest. This being done, I will take upon me to convince you, that notwithstanding the Inquisition to which I was not summoned, the See will lose £15 sterling in perpetuity, and that my executors will lose the same for eight years, besides the probability of a longer continuance; This I will give up at his Lordship's desire, and will candidly confess that he is a good Landlord, and I will have profit enough notwithstanding this deduction. It may be objected that this scheme may delay the Building: but I say not. Mr. St. George is comfortably settled, has had his hands deeply in mortar, and I believe would not chuse to dirty them soon again: surely some time will be allowed to prepare materials, in which my tenant may be prevailed upon to give up possession of the whole, but surely of as much as may be required for carrying out the building. If this, or something can't be devised pleasing to his Lordship, be so kind as to return my bill upon Mr. Mitchell, and his receipt for thirty pds.

The Bishop has my sincere and warm wishes for his comfort and long life, and I am with gratitude and regard, Sir, your obliged and obed. servant.

You have often played with me about renewals to be made by my executors. Does it not look something like it at this time?

DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to yr desire, I enclose yr acknowledgement of ye receipt of bills from me, amounting to £583 10s. 6d., and tho' I confess I have not got ye value for them yt I expected, it is my duty to exonerate you, from any further claim upon account of them.

I am sorry for the trouble you have had, but in my poor judgment, if my employer had directed me to let the renewal take place, in the usual course, I would have acted as you did, knowing the course that his lordship had distinguished. I think the objection to my scheme will not hold, for in my thinking the bishop can make as indefeasable a title to the rector in pursuing it, as he can by any other method, or at any other time. What difference does it make? Is [it] not one and the same; but enough.

The above draft is written on the blank leaf of a letter endorsed as follows:—

To MARGETSON ARMAR, Esq.,  
Castle Coole,  
Enniskillen.

BICKEE MONCK.

	£	s.	d.
Adv.,	81	15	0
Glebe,	71	0	0
	<hr/>		
	10	15	0

(Draft).—MR. ARMAR TO THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.

MY LORD,—Far be it from me to enter into disputation with your lordship. My character would deservedly suffer, if I should at any time attempt it, more especially at this time. To avoid giving you any trouble or thought upon the subject of your billet, I sent it to Mr. Monck, with due submission to your will, as judging you the proper expositor of it. I did not keep a copy of it; I was resolved never to think more of it, and I grieved that your lordship and others (?). But as a small acquittal of Mr. Monck and myself, I enclose a short detail of the transactions, and of the usual course in which you had trained me, and which was with me the foundation of my partial interpretation. Believe me, my lord, you have not a tenant, nor is there a man living who would not more readily comply with any request you honoured me with. I should deem it a command could my fortune afford it. One of your tenants, Mr. Kane, is benefitted by the exchange. He had notice of the inquisition and attended it; had that been my case, there is a probability that I should have fared as well; but it is strictly an inquisition to me condemned unheard.

The foregoing memoranda of correspondence are written by Mr. Armar, in a very shaky hand. A draft of a letter, which I thought was included in these, was written on the back, or on the spare leaf, of one from a friend of his, asking his sanction to the grant of a public house license at Tanhouse water, close by the present Derryvullen parsonage, for either the herdsman or the son or relation of the herdsman of the writer's. If one of the foregoing was the draft in question, the part of the letter about the public house must have been lost.

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#### APPENDIX V.

##### BERAGH FAIRS.

It appears, by an inquisition, taken by virtue of a writ of *ad quos damnum*, issued in pursuance of a warrant, given by John Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, on the petition of Armar Lowry Corry, of Castlecoole, in the county of Fermanagh, esq., for holding four fairs, on the 29th May, August, November, and March respectively (or on the 30th if one of those days fell on a Sunday), and a weekly market; that the same would be no hurt to the king or his subjects, who held fairs in the neighbourhood. He is therefore granted the right to hold the same, with a court of pie powder, with a right to take tolls, customs, duties, privileges, and immunities, without account to ("us") the king—paying a yearly quit rent of twenty shillings.

Dated August 12th, 1779.

## APPENDIX W.

(From an old Division List of the time.)

LIST of the MEMBERS of both HOUSES of the IRISH PARLIAMENT, who voted on the MOTION for an ADDRESS to HIS MAJESTY, acceding to the Discussion of a Plan for a LEGISLATIVE UNION with GREAT BRITAIN, on the ever memorable 23rd and 25th January, 1799.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

*Majority in favour of an Union.*

1. The Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor.
2. His Grace the Lord Primate.
3. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashell.
4. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.
5. The Most Noble Marquis of Waterford.
6. The Earl of Barrymore.
7. Earl of Bective.
8. Earl of Carrick.
9. Earl of Carysfort.
10. Earl of Cork.
11. Earl of Desert.
12. Earl of Ely.
13. Earl of Erne.
14. Earl of Glendore.
15. Earl of Londonderry.
16. Earl of Mayo.
17. Earl of Ormond.
18. Earl of Shannon.
19. Earl of Westmeath.
20. Lord Allen.
21. Lord Bandon.
22. Lord Bantry.
23. Lord Calledon.
24. Lord Carleton.
25. Lord Cloncurry.
26. Lord Donoughmore.
27. Lord Glentworth.
28. Lord Kilwarden.
29. Lord Longueville.
30. Lord Molesworth.
31. Lord Monck.
32. Lord Muskerry.
33. Lord Rossmore.
34. Lord Tyrawley.
35. Lord Wicklow.
36. Lord Yelverton.
37. Bishop of Clogher.

38. Bishop of Cloyne.
39. Bishop of Cork.
40. Bishop of Elphin.
41. Bishop of Kildare.
42. Bishop of Killala.
43. Bishop of Killaloe.
44. Bishop of Loughlin and Ferns.
45. Bishop of Raphoe.

*Minority against an Union.*

1. His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
2. Earl of Arran.
3. Earl of Belvidere.
4. Earl of Bellamont.
5. Earl of Belmore.
6. Earl of Charlemont.
7. Earl of Clanwilliam.
8. Earl of Enniskillen.
9. Earl of Granard.
10. Earl of Kilkenny.
11. Earl of Lismore.
12. Earl of Mount Cashell.
13. Earl of Mountmorris.
14. Lord Castlestewart.
15. Lord Devesci.
16. Lord Dunsaney.
17. Lord Kilconnell.
18. Lord Powerscourt.
19. Lord Strangford.
20. Lord Tullamore.
21. Bishop of Down.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Minority in favour of an Union.*

1. H. Alexander, *Londonderry*, Ordnance, Dublin Castle, and since appointed Chairman of Ways and Means.
2. R. Alexander, *Newtownards*.
3. R. Annesley, *Blessington*, Commissioner of Revenue.
4. R. Archdale, *Killybeggs*, Barrack Board.
5. W. Bailey, *Augher*, Captain Tyrone Regiment.
6. Rt. Hon. John Beresford, *County Waterford*, Privy Councillor both Kingdoms, First Commissioner of the Revenue, and Deputy Governor, County Waterford.
7. J. Beresford, *Coleraine*, Pursebearer to the Chancellor.
8. M. Beresford, *Swords*, Collector of Excise in Dublin, and Colonel 135th Foot.
9. J. Bingham, *Tuam*.
10. J. H. Blake, *County Galway*, Colonel. Militia.
11. W. Blakeney, *Athenry*, Pensioner.
12. Sir J. Blacquiere, *Newtownards*, Privy Councillor, Alnager of Ireland, and Commissioner of Paving Board.



13. Anthony Botet, *Tulsk*, Barrack Board, and Constable of Castlemaine.
14. J. Boyd, *Wexford*, Port Surveyor.
15. Lord Boyle, *County Cork*.
16. R. H. Den. Browne, *County Mayo*, a Privy Councillor, and Captain in the County Militia.
17. Stuart Bruce, *Lisburn*, Major in the Army, Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant.
18. G. Burdet, *Gowran*.
19. T. Burgh, *Clogher*, Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury.
20. Hon. Nat. Burton, *Clare County*, Colonel Clare Regiment Militia.
21. Hon. J. Butler, *Kilkenny*.
22. Lord Castlereagh, *Downshire*, Chief Secretary of State, Privy Councillor, Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Signet.
23. George Cavendish, *Cavan*, employment under his father.
24. Sir H. Cavendish, *Lismore*, Privy Councillor, and Receiver General.
25. B. Chinnery, *Bandon Bridge*, Lord Shannon's Borough.
26. Rt. Hon. T. Conolly, *County Londonderry*, a Privy Councillor, Colonel of Militia.
27. Edward Cooke, *Old Leighlin*, Under-Secretary in the Civil Department, Dublin Castle, and Keeper of the Phoenix Park.
28. C. H. Coote, *Queen's County*, a Commissioner of Revenue, a Captain of Yeoman Cavalry, but since appointed Commandant of the Queen's County Militia.
29. R. Cornwall, *Enniscorthy*.
30. Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, *Newry*, a Privy Councillor, a Commissioner of Revenue, Chairman of the Ways and Means, and Surveyor-General of Lands, but since appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Sir John Parnell dismissed.
31. Sir J. Cotter, *Castlemartyr*.
32. R. Cotter, *Charleville*.
33. W. A. Crosbie, *Trim*, Steward of the Household, Dublin Castle, Commissioner of Stamps, with a pension for his wife.
34. St. G. Daly, *Galway*, since appointed Prime Sergeant, vice the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, dismissed.
35. William Elliot, *St. Canice*, Secretary at War.
36. Charles Eustace, *Fethard*, Governor of Ross Castle, Major-General in the Army, and Captain 33rd Foot.
37. L. Charles Fitzgerald, *Ardfert*, Captain in the Navy, and Muster-master General.
38. R. U. Fitzgerald, *County Cork*, Colonel N. Cork Militia.
39. M. Fitzgerald, *County Kerry*, Lieut.-Colonel, Kerry Regiment.
40. Right Hon. W. Forward, *St. John's town*, a Privy Councillor.

41. Sir C. Fortescue, *Trim*, Ulster King at Arms.
42. J. Galbraith, *Augher*,—Lord Abercorn's borough.
43. H. D. Grady, *Limerick*, Chairman of the County Sessions.
44. Richard Hare, *Athy*.
45. William Hare, *Athy*.
46. B. Henniker, *Kildare*, Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of 9th Dragoons.
47. P. Holmes, *Donneraile*, Commissioner of Stamps.
48. Hon. F. Hutchinson, *Naas*.
49. Hon. General Hutchinson, *Cork City*.
50. Hu. Howard, *St. John's town*, Treasurer to the Post Office.
51. George Jackson, *County Mayo*, Colonel of Militia.
52. Denh. Jephson, *Mallow*, a Pensioner on the Civil List, £600 per annum during pleasure.
53. H. J. Jocelyn, *Dundalk*, Port Surveyor, Belfast.
54. R. Johnson, *Hillsborough*, Counsel to the Commissioners of Revenue.
55. William Jones, *Coleraine*, Colonel of Leitrim Militia, and Officer in Custom House.
56. Theo. Jones, *County Leitrim*, Privy Councillor, Collector of Customs in the port of Dublin.
57. Tho. Kavanagh, *City Kilkenny*.
58. John Keane, *Youghall*, Major of Militia.
59. James Kearny, *Thomastown*.
60. H. Kemmis, *Tralee*, son to the Crown Solicitor.
61. William Knott, *Taghmon*, a Commissioner of Appeals.
62. James Knox, *Taghmon*.
63. Right Hon. Sir H. Langrishe, *Knocktopher*, a Privy Councillor, and Commissioner of Revenue.
64. T. Lindsay, sen., *Castlebar*.
65. T. Lindsay, jun., *Castlebar*, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Receiver of Stamps.
66. Mont. Longfield, *City Cork*, Colonel of Militia.
67. John Longfield, *Ballinakill*, a Captain in the Army.
68. J. Longfield, *Mallow*, place in Cork Revenue.
69. F. M'Nemara, *Killybegs*, Comptroller of Dingle and Colonel late 121st Foot.
70. Ross Mahon, *Granard*.
71. Richard Martin, *Lanesborough*.
72. Right Hon. J. M. Mason, *St. Canice*, a Privy Councillor, and a Lord of the Treasury.
73. H. D. Massey, *County Clare*.
74. J. M'Cleland, *Randal's town*.
75. E. A. M'Naghten, *County Antrim*.
76. Right Hon. John Toler, *Gorey*, a Privy Councillor and Attorney-General.
77. L. Moore, *Ardfert*, Ranger of the Curragh.
78. S. Moore, *Kells*, Governor of the county Tipperary, Comptroller, and Accountant-General.

79. Right Hon. Lodge Morres, *Dingle*, Privy Councillor and Lord of the Treasury.
80. Sir R. Musgrave, *Lismore*.
81. T. Nesbit, *Cavan*, Colonel in the Army and a Pensioner.
82. Sir W. G. Newcomen, *County Longford*.
83. William Odell, *County Limerick*, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Militia.
84. C. M. Ormsby, *Duleek*, Recorder of Athlone.
85. Charles Osborne, *Carysfort*, Counsel to the Commissioners of Revenue.
86. Hon. T. Packenham, *Longford*, Captain in the Navy, Lieutenant-General in the Ordnance, and Colonel of Marines.
87. Sir Boyle Roche, *Old Leighlin*, Gentleman Usher and Master of Ceremonies, Dublin Castle.
88. R. Rutledge, *Duleek*.
89. Sir George Shee, *Knocktopher*, Surveyor General of Ordnance, Dublin Castle.
90. Hon. H. Skeffington, *Antrim*, Governor of Cork Garrison.
91. W. Smith, *County Donegal*, son of Baron Smith, Exchequer.
92. H. M. Sandford, *Roscommon*.
93. Ed. Stanley, *Lanesborough*, Sergeant at-law.
94. J. Staples, *County Antrim*, ditto. Examiner of Customs.
95. John Stewart, *Bangor*, Solicitor-general.
96. John Stratton, *Dundalk*.
97. P. Tottenham, *Clonmines*, Captain in the Wexford Militia.
98. J. Townsend, *Castlemartyr*, Commissioner of Barracks.
99. C. Tottenham, *New Ross*, Collector of that Port.
100. F. Trench, (*Woodlawn*), *Portarlington*.
101. Earl Tyrone, *County Londonderry*, a Colonel of Militia.
102. R. Uniacke, *Youghal*, Lieut.-Colonel in Waterford Militia.
103. J. O. Vandeleur, *Ennis*.
104. J. Verner, *Duncannon*.
105. J. Wemys, *City of Kilkenny*, Seneschal of Manors, and Colonel of Militia.
106. H. Westenra, *Monaghan*, a Placeman.
107. T. Whately, *Enniscorthy*.
108. B. Woodward, *Midleton*.
109. W. Yelverton, *Tuam*.

Total on second night, 106.

*Majority against an Union.*

Right Hon. John Foster, *Speaker*.—An avowed opponent of a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

1. Hon. A. Acheson,\* *Armagh*.
2. W. C.,\* *City of Waterford*.

\* Marked thus have £4,000 per annum, or upwards, in landed property, or are heirs apparent to it.

3. M. Archdall,\* *County Fermanagh*, Colonel on the Half-pay, and Governor of the County.
4. David Babbington, *Ballyshannon*.
5. J. Bagwell,\* *County Tipperary*, Commandant of the County Militia.
6. Wm. Bagwell,\* *Rathcormick*, Captain in same Regiment.
7. J. Ball, *County and Town of Drogheda*.
8. Jonah Barrington, *Clogher*, Judge of the Admiralty.
9. J. C. Beresford, *City Dublin*, Keeper of the Stores, Custom House.
10. A. Browne, *Trinity College*.
11. W. Burton,\* *County Carlow*, Governor of County.
12. R. Crowe, *Philipstown*.
13. Lord Corry,\* *County Tyrone* Colonel, Tyrone Regiment.
14. Lord Clements,\* *County Leitrim*, ditto, Donegal Regiment.
15. Lord Cole,\* *County Fermanagh*.
16. Hon. G. L. Cole, *Enniskillen*, Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.
17. George Crookshank, *Belfast*.
18. Hon. A. Creighton, *Lifford*, Registrar of Forfeitures.
19. Hon. J. Creighton, *Lifford*, a Major.
20. J. E. Cooper,\* *County Sligo*.
21. J. Cane, *Ratoath*.
22. Lord Caulfield,\* *County Armayh*.
23. Henry Coddington, *Dunleer*.
24. D. B. Daly,\* *King's County*.
25. R. Dawson,\* *County Monaghan*.
26. A. Dawson,\* *Banagher*.
27. F. Dobbs, *Charlemont*.
28. R. L. Edgworth, *St. Johnstown*.
29. John Egan, *Tallagh*, Chairman of Kilmainham.
30. George Evans, *Baltimore*.
31. Sir John Freke,\* *ditto*.
32. Frederick J. Falkiner, *County Dublin*.
33. Right Hon. J. Fitzgerald,\* *Kildare*, Prime Sergeant fifteen years, dismissed.
34. William C. Fortescue,\* *County Louth*.
35. Hon. T. Foster,\* *Dunleer*, Commissioner of Revenue, and Commandant of Louth Militia.
36. A. French,\* *County Roscommon*.
37. W. Gore, *Carrick*.
38. Ham. Gorges,\* *County Meath*.
39. Hans Hamilton,\* *County Dublin*.
40. William Handcock,\* *Athlone*, Colonel of a Fencible Regiment.
41. Ed. Hardman, *Drogheda*.
42. F. Hardy, *Mullingar*.
43. Sir J. Hoare, *Askeyton*.
44. A. Hamilton,\* *Belfast*, Cursitor in Chancery.

\* See note on page 369.



45. Hon. A. C. Hamilton, *Enniskillen*, Major Tyrone Militia, and Em. Barrack Board.
46. Sir F. Hopkins, *Kilbeggan*.
47. G. King, *James'town*.
48. Charles King, *Belturbet*.
49. John King, *James'town*.
50. Hon. Robert King, *Boyle*.
51. Lord Kingsborough,\* *County Roscommon*, a Privy Councillor, and Governor of the County.
52. Hon. G. Knox, *Trinity College*, a Commissioner of Revenue, since dismissed.
53. F. Knox, *Phillipstown*.
54. Right Hon. Henry King,\* *Boyle*, Governor of county Sligo, Lieut.-Colonel of Militia, and a Privy Councillor.
55. D. Latouche,\* jun., *Newcastle*, Colonel Carlow Regiment.
56. John Latouche,\* *County Kildare*.
57. John Latouche, jun., *Harristown*.
58. Robert Latouche,\* *do*.
59. Charles Leslie,\* *County Monaghan*.
60. Edward Lee, *Dungarvan*.
61. Sir T. Lighton,\* *Carlingford*.
62. Alex. Montgomery, *County Donegal*.
63. Sir J. Macartney, *Naas*.
64. J. Maxwell,\* *Newtown Limavady*, Colonel of Cavan Militia.
65. W. T. Monsell, *Dingle*, Lieut.-Colonel 2nd Fen. Lt. Dragoons, Lord Glenworth's.
66. Arthur Moore, *Tralee*.
67. Lord Matthew,\* *County Tipperary*.
68. John Metge, *Tallagh*.
69. Richard Neville,\* *Wexford*, Commissioner of Accounts.
70. Thomas Newenham, *Clonmell*.
71. Charles O'Hara, *County Sligo*, Governor of the county.
72. Hen. Osborne, *Carysfort*.
73. Sir Edward O'Brien,\* *Ennis*.
74. H. O'Donnell,\* *Donegal*, a Colonel in the Army.
75. J. M. O'Donnell, *Ratoath*.
76. Hon. W. O'Callaghan, *Bandon Bridge*.
77. Rt. Hon. G. Ogle, *City Dublin*, Privy Councillor, first Registrar of Deeds, and Governor of the county Wexford.
78. J. Preston,\* *Navan*.
79. John Preston, *do*.
80. Sir J. Parnell,\* *Queen's County*, late Chancellor of the Exchequer—dismissed.
81. Wm. Plunket, *Charlemont*.
82. Rt. Hon. Wm. B. Ponsonby,\* *County Kilkenny*.
83. W. Ponsonby, *Fethard*, a Major in the Army.
84. George Ponsonby, *Galway*.
85. Sir Laurence Parsons,\* *King's County*, and Governor of the county.

\* See note on page 369.

86. R. Power, *County Waterford*.  
 87. A. Ram, *county Wexford*,\* Lieut.-Colonel Wexford Militia.  
 88. J. Rochford, *County Westmeath*.  
 89. Gust. Rochford,\* *do*.  
 90. Sir W. Richardson, *Ballyshannon*.  
 91. Wm. Ruxton, *Ardee*.  
 92. F. Saunderson, *County Cavan*.  
 93. W. Smyth, *County Westmeath*.\*  
 94. J. Stewart, *County Tyrone*.\*  
 95. H. Stewart, *Longford*, Accountant General to the Post Office.  
 96. Sir R. St. George, *Athlone*.  
 97. Hon. B. Stratford, *Baltinglass*, Governor of the county Wicklow, and Captain of the Baltinglass Cavalry.  
 98. Hon. Barry St. Leger, *Donneraile*, Major of South Cork Militia.  
 99. Nat. Sneyd, *Carrick*.  
 100. Hon. W. J. Skeffington, *Antrim*, Keeper of the Tower.  
 101. Francis Savage, *County Down*, Captain in Down Militia.  
 102. T. Stannus, *Portarlington*.  
 103. W. Tighe, *Innistioge*.\*  
 104. Henry Tighe, *Innistioge*.  
 105. Hon. Richard Trench,\* *Galway*.  
 106. John Taylor, *Fethard*.  
 107. Hon. R. Taylor, *Kells*, Major-General.  
 108. Thomas Townsend, *Belturbet*.  
 109. Chas. Vereker,\* *City Limerick*, Colonel Limerick Regiment.  
 110. Owen Wynne,\* *Sligo*.  
 111. John Waller,\* *County Limerick*.  
 112. E. D. Wilson, *Carrickfergus*.

Total on second night, 111.

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#### APPENDIX X.

LIST of FERMANAGH LANDS not being CHURCH LANDS sold in 1851.

Largy.	Drumderg.
Mullyknock or Topped Mountain otherwise Glasdrumman.	Modena.
Tyraltou.	Inisleague Island.

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#### APPENDIX Y.

LIST of TYRONE LANDS sold in the INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT IN 1852 AND 1853.

1. Aghenis.	4. Aghadarra, <i>alias</i> Athee.
2. Alteshane.	5. Arvalee.
3. Aghadarra.	6. Aghagallon.

\* See note on page 369.

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. Aghy.                              | 44. Fartaghmore.                      |
| 8. Ballybuoy.                         | 45. Gortnagullen.                     |
| 9. Belox.                             | 46. Galbally.                         |
| 10. Back Eden and Back Eden<br>Mill.  | 47. Garvagh.                          |
| 11. Bradkeel.                         | 48. Glengen.                          |
| 12. Ballynahatty and Eder-<br>gold.   | 49. Grennan.                          |
| 13. Bryn.                             | 50. Garvagh.                          |
| 14. Cornabracken.                     | 51. Gortaclare.                       |
| 15. Carrickayne.                      | 52. Glenchiel and Menacrane.          |
| 16. Curr.                             | 53. Killygiven.                       |
| 17. Campsy.                           | 54. Killymoonan.                      |
| 18. Crevanagh.                        | 55. Knocknahorn.                      |
| 19. Cranny.                           | 56. Knockaraven.                      |
| 20. Cornamucklagh and Bighy.          | 57. Kiladroy.                         |
| 21. Corbally.                         | 58. Loughmacnab, about 8<br>acres of. |
| 22. Carnalea.                         | 59. Lisduff.                          |
| 23. Corlaghdergan.                    | 60. Legfreshy.                        |
| 24. Camderry and Goland.              | 61. Lisanedin.                        |
| 25. Corryharky.                       | 62. Lisacoppin.                       |
| 26. Cavanamore.                       | 63. Landahussy.                       |
| 27. Corraghamulkin.                   | 64. Maltenatumey.                     |
| 28. Callow.                           | 65. Minishroghen.                     |
| 29. Drumgrane.                        | 66. Mullaghmore.                      |
| 30. Drumhirk.                         | 67. Moneygar (Minegar).               |
| 31. Drumsera.                         | 68. Oghill.                           |
| 32. Downaree.                         | 69. Oughtdoorish.                     |
| 33. Druminey.                         | 70. Rakeeranbeg.                      |
| *34. Drumard, <i>alias</i> Drumarett. | 71. Rahawney.                         |
| 35. Devarney.                         | 72. Recarson.                         |
| 36. Drumshel.                         | 73. Rossrey.                          |
| 37. Drumlish.                         | 74. Tullynecolpin.                    |
| 38. Derrynaseer.                      | 75. Tullygiven.                       |
| 39. Dressoge.                         | 76. Tattysallagh.                     |
| 40. Edenfogary.                       | 77. Tattymulmona.                     |
| 41. Esker.                            | 78. Tattycor.                         |
| 42. Edenderry.                        | 79. Tullyclunagh.                     |
| 43. Fallaghern.                       | 80. Tattykeel.                        |

\* In the old lists were (1) Drumarett, (2) Drumarett E., (3) Drumarett W. All these have been sold, whether included under the head of Drumard or not.

## APPENDIX Z.

A LIST of various private and public WORKS, &c., at or near  
CASTLECOOLE DEMENSE, with approximate Dates.

	Approximate Dates.
The original house built between 1611-19; burnt 1641; burnt again 1689.	
The large deer park made before . . . . .	1709
The last mansion house plans, dated . . . . .	1709
The beech trees in Beech-walk planted probably from	1710-15
Various improvements as shown on the manor map of	1723
The old fish pond and the terrace partly round Coney-burrow wood made, and the beech trees there, and the Rookery Hill, planted prior to . . . . .	1752
The road round Loughcoole was in existence in Mr. Armar's time. From memoranda and plans, he appears to have made the road thence to the White Hill, and a "blow house" at Castlecoole. The bowling green, and the old garden adjoining, the walks of which can still be traced, must have been made in his time, as they are not shown on the map of 1723, but appear on that supposed to have been made in or about 1783. No exact dates can be assigned. Mr. Armar's also probably took the White Hill, the Curragh, and Clover Hills, and the Red Meadow into Castlecoole Demense, and planted the old screen, the trees of only a portion of which now remain. The oak plantation running down between Clover Hill and Kitty's Field, must be of a later date.	
The Dublin-road diverted from its original course, (passing the end of the Oak avenue, and so on to Casey's-cross), to the shores of Lough Yoan, from the point where the two old Enniskillen gate lodges stand, to the top of the hill in Glasmullagh	1783
There are two large demense maps at Castlecoole. One showing the demense as it was before, and more or less after the alterations, with some writing on it in pencil by the first Lord Belmore, indicates pretty well what was actually done. The other map is a fanciful one, never carried into effect . . . . .	1783
The levelling the ground for the present house of Castlecoole begun in May . . . . .	1788
The old house burnt . . . . .	1797
The new house finished . . . . .	1798
The canal and garden made by . . . . .	1798
Drumcrin wood planted, supposed about . . . . .	1805
The present mail coach road to Dublin made . . . . .	1813



	Approximate Dates.
Slee Hill, &c., planted . . . . .	1813-4
The stables and farmyard at Castlecoole built . . . . .	1818
The present Dublin approach made between . . . . .	1829-35
The walk at the top of the hill in front of the house made . . . . .	1839
Bonnybrooke Wood planted . . . . .	1840-1
The new walk by Lough Yoan made . . . . .	1841-2
Killenure plantation . . . . .	1843
Derryvullen present church built . . . . .	1852-4
The greater part of Castlecoole, painted and the sky- lights re-glazed . . . . .	1857
Various drainage works . . . . .	1857-62
The new Enniskillen approach . . . . .	1857-60
The new Enniskillen gate lodge built . . . . .	1860
The saw mill completed . . . . .	1859
The bog road made under the Board of Works . . . . .	1859
The bog cottages built about . . . . .	1859
Threshing machine erected in connection with the sawmill . . . . .	1860
Various alterations in the house and laundry, &c. . . . .	1860
The new public road to Tempo (partly begun in the famine time), made and completed . . . . .	1858-65
* * This road was opened for traffic at the Enniskillen end as far as the top of Garvary Hill in 1863.	
The Cavanacross-road, &c., on to Garvary Church made about these years.	
Garvary Church begun . . . . .	1865
"    "    consecrated . . . . .	1868
Garvary parsonage built . . . . .	1867
Hurst's farm in Bonnybrooke taken into the demense . . . . .	1873
Road in the horse parks made . . . . .	1873
Five double cottages built in and about the demense . . . . .	1873
Road round Coneyburrow wood made . . . . .	1874
Clover-Hill road made . . . . .	1875
Derryvullan parsonage built . . . . .	1875
Coneyburrow Meadow road made by degrees—com- pleted in . . . . .	1876
The Thomastown Hill cut . . . . .	1877
The Red Meadow-road made . . . . .	1878
The White Hill-road made leading to the last . . . . .	1879
Do. carried on towards the mill race . . . . .	1881
The entrance to the demense at Townsend's gate lodge improved . . . . .	1881

#### WORKS IN TYRONE.

Beragh police barracks built . . . . .	1857-8
Sixmilecross parsonage house built . . . . .	1859-60
Sixmilecross schools built . . . . .	1859-60

## THE MANOR OF FINAGH

AND

## THE ADVOWSON OF TERMONMAGUIRK.

The following is abbreviated from a Statement of Title submitted in 1828, on behalf of Trinity College, Dublin, for the opinion of the Rt. Hon. William Saurin, prior to the purchase by it of the Advowson of Clogherny, which, in all family deeds, had still retained its ancient name of the moiety of the Advowson of Termonmaguirke.

1611.—9th Jas. I.—By Grant of this date, King James I. granted by his Letters Patent, the Great Proportion of Fynagh and the Advowson of Termonmaguirke, to Sir George Tuckett, Lord Audley, and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, or for want of such heirs, to Lady Elizabeth and her heirs for ever.

1619.—Lord Audley afterwards became Earl of Castlehaven, and died previously to 1619; and his widow, Lady Elizabeth, remarried, in or about 1619, Sir Piers Crosbie, Kt.; who also died in or about 1648 without having had any issue by the said Lady Elizabeth. It appears that the lands and advowson so granted, afterwards became the property of Sir William Usher, Kt., by purchase or otherwise; and on the Crown rent roll, Sir Piers Crosbie appears as tenant of the same during the period in which he was the husband to the said Lady Elizabeth, and up to 1638, when Sir Wm. Usher appears as tenant, at the same rent as had been charged to Sir Piers Crosbie.

1662.—Upon search in the Auditor-General's Office, it appears that the Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Castlehaven, presented a petition to the Court of Claims, in the year 1662, stating the original grant, and the death of both her husbands, and praying to be restored to such rights as she and Sir Piers had in 1641, being innocent Protestants. A decree was made accordingly, restoring her to such rights as she had previously to 1641. The Grant of James I. gave several other lands and advowsons in counties other than Tyrone, which Lady Elizabeth was in possession of subsequently to this decree: for in 1666, she presented a petition relative to certain increased quit rents charged against certain lands in the county Armagh granted by that Patent, and a decree was made substituting the rents reserved under that Patent.

1672, 3rd February.—By a deed of this date, John Usher (son of Sir William) did grant, enfeoff and confirm to Hugh Lord Baron of Glenawley, for the sum of £3,400, the Manor of Fynagh, and the advowson of Termonmaguirk, county Tyrone.

In 1629, King Charles I. granted to Archibald Hamilton (Bishop of Killala, in the next year Archbishop of Cashel) the Manor of Moienier county Tyrone. About 1660, his son Hugh became

Lord Baron of Glenawley, and married Susanna, daughter of Sir William Balfour. He made his will, dated 19th February, 1676, and devised his estates to his only son William Hamilton, and his heirs; with remainder to his daughters, Arabella Susanna, and Nicola Sophia, and their heirs, to be equally divided between them.

1678.—Probate of this will was granted in 1678, so that Lord Glenawley must have died between 1676 and 1678.

On his death, his son, William Hamilton, succeeded, who died a minor and unmarried. The title thereupon became extinct, and his two sisters succeeded to the estates under the limitations of their father's will.

1695, 26 June.—Arabella Susanna married Sir John Magill, and Nicola Sophia married Sir Tristram Beresford; and in Easter term 1695, Arabella and Sir John Magill, and Nicola and Sir Tristram Beresford, levied a fine of the Manors of Moienier and Fynagh, and a deed of the date in the margin was executed between the parties, declaring the uses of the fine, and making a partition of the estates; by which it was agreed that Fynagh should be and was thereby granted to Arabella Susanna and her heirs for ever, and Moienier to Nicola Sophia. The advowsons were by the first deed excepted from the partition, and the parties were to present in turns.

[The lands of Upper and Lower Cloghfin, Ballykeele, Aghnagar and Eskermore, part of the Manor of Fynagh, were by these deeds granted to Nicola, to equalize her share, but were to remain subject to the Manor of Fynagh. The other advowson mentioned was probably that of Drumully, co. Fermanagh.]

1700, April 30.—By deed of this date made previous to the second marriage of Arabella Susannah with Lord Viscount Dunganon, it was recited *inter alia*, that she was seized in fee of the Manor of Fynagh, and of the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, and of the moiety of that of Drumully, co. Fermanagh. The intended marriage was recited, and she granted to Thomas Lord Baron of Howth, Blaney Townley, and Robert King, the Manor of Finagh and her right to the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, to hold to the said trustees and their heirs upon trust, to pay an annuity of £700 a year to her the said Arabella Susanna, and that she should have power to contract for the sale, or to dispose of the same as she should think proper by deed or will, and that the trustees should make and perfect all such conveyances as she should direct.

Nicola Lady Beresford had issue by Sir Tristram a son, Marcus, who became Viscount Tyrone, to whom at her death the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk passed; she not having exercised the right of disposal of it, as she did of the Manor of Moyener (or Ballygawley), which passed to the Gorges family, on the second marriage of Lady Beresford with General Richard Gorges. It remained in the Gorges family till 1811, when, under a decree of the Court of Chancery to discharge incumbrances, the Manor

of Moyener was sold to Sir John Stewart, bart., formerly Attorney-General for Ireland, for a large sum of money. The deed of partition of 1695 appears not to have been forthcoming on that occasion, but in its absence the title appeared so clear to Mr. Sergeant Ball, Dr. Radcliffe, and other eminent counsel, that Sir John completed the purchase.

1705, January 31.—By lease and release of this date, made between Viscount and Viscountess Dungannon, Lord Howth, Blaney Townley of Acclare, county Louth, esq., and Robert King, of the city of Dublin, gent., of the one part, and Robert Lowry, of Aghenis, in the county Tyrone, esq., of the other part, reciting that by deed of bargain and sale, and release, dated respectively the 29th and 30th April, 1700, between the said Lady Viscountess when she was a widow, and before her marriage with Viscount Dungannon, and by his consent, of the one part, and Lord Howth, Blaney Townley, and Robert King of the other part, she conveyed the Manor of Finagh *alias* Sixmilecross, and the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk (except certain lands stated part of the said Manor) to Lord Howth, Blaney Townley, and Robert King, and their heirs, subject to the several trusts therein, and amongst others that she the said Lady Dungannon should have full power to sell, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the said lands, and reciting that by deeds of bargain, and sale, and release, dated respectively the 21st and 22nd March, 1700, between Lord and Lady Dungannon, Thomas Lord Baron Howth, Blaney Townley, and Robert King, by direction of the said Lord Viscount and Lady Viscountess, and in consideration of the sum of £4,000 then to be paid to the said Lady Dungannon, and 10s. to the said Lord Howth, Blaney Townley, and Robert King, they the said Lord Howth, Blaney Townley, and Robert King granted and conveyed the manor and premises aforesaid with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) to Joseph Damer, of Dublin, gent., and his heirs, subject to redemption on repayment of the £4,000, with interest. And also reciting that by deed of bargain and sale, dated the 12th and 13th January, 1701, the said Lord and Lady Dungannon, together with the said trustees, in consideration of a further sum of £500, conveyed all the said before mentioned lands, with others in the county of Down, to the said Joseph Damer and his heirs, subject to redemption as before. And further reciting that the said Lady Dungannon was indebted to the said Joseph Damer in the further sum of £350, secured to him by two judgments obtained in the Court of Common Pleas, against Lord Dungannon and Nicola Sophia, Lady Beresford, each for £700 and costs, and that £650 was due to the said Joseph Damer for interest of the said several sums. And reciting that Lord and Lady Dungannon, wishing to pay off the said sums, agreed to sell the Manor of Fynagh (except the lands therein excepted), and the right of presentation to the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, to Robert Lowry and his heirs, freed from all provisoes of redemption aforesaid, in consideration of the further



sum of £115. He, Robert Lowry, was to pay all the money so due to Joseph Damer, and save harmless and indemnify Lord and Lady Dungannon of and from the same: and the said deeds of mortgage before mentioned, wherein were included the mills and lands in the county Down, were to be delivered to the said Lord and Lady Dungannon to be cancelled, and the lands, together with the moiety of the advowson of the parish of Drummully, all in the county of Fermanagh, were to be freed from the said mortgage money of £4,000 and £500, and also from the said judgments before mentioned. The said deed further witnessed that Lady Dungannon, in pursuance of the before recited power, did appoint Lord Howth, Blayney Townley, and Robert King to convey the Manor of Finagh and the lands and premises thereto belonging (except as before excepted) to Robert Lowry and his heirs, discharged from any condition and equity of redemption, for the consideration therein mentioned, in pursuance of the said trusts; and, by the direction of Lady, and consent of Lord Dungannon, the said trustees did grant to Robert Lowry (in his actual possession then being), and to his heirs, all the lands therein mentioned, and also the right of presentation to the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk. To hold to him and his heirs for ever. The usual lease for a year was at the same time executed.

This deed was indorsed (on the 5th February), by Lord and Lady Dungannon, that they had received full satisfaction from Mr. Lowry, who had procured sufficient discharges to them from Mr. Damer, and had delivered up the securities, and got satisfaction entered on the record of judgment of £700 and £700, and had paid them £115.

1705, Hilary.—A fine was accordingly, pursuant to the covenant in the foregoing in part recited deed, duly levied by Lord and Lady Dungannon, as of Hilary Term, 1705.

*(Copy sent in 1728 to Counsel).*

1724, September 10.—By settlement of this date made on the intermarriage of Robert Lowry, eldest [surviving] son and heir of Robert Lowry, of Aghenis, with Miss Katherine Dopping [daughter of the Dean of Clonmacnoise], the said Robert Lowry the elder, granted to Hugh Howard and Alexander M'Clintock, and to their heirs, the manor of Finagh (except the before excepted lands), and the presentation to the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, upon the usual trusts, viz., to the use of Robert Lowry, senior, for life without impeachment of waste, and after his death to the use of Robert Lowry, junior, for life without impeachment of waste, and after that estate to the trustees and their heirs for the life of Robert the younger, to preserve contingent remainders, but to permit Robert and his assigns to take the rents and profits. If Catherine survived Robert, her intended husband, she was in that case to receive an annuity in lieu of dower of £250, to be increased by £50 a year in case there should be no issue of the marriage. And also concerning the rest of the said lands and premises, from and after the death of Robert Lowry the elder, and

Robert Lowry the younger and of the survivor, to the use of Arthur Weldon and Daniel Eccles, &c., for the full term of 200 years in trust, for the sons of Robert Lowry and Catherine Dopping successively, with like remainders to Galbraith and James Lowry, the second and third [surviving] sons of Robert Lowry the elder.

Robert the younger, became seized of the lands so settled, and of the moiety of the advowson.

1732, 29th March.—By a deed between Marcus, Lord Viscount Tyrone, and Robert Lowry, esq., described as of Loughmacnab, co. Tyrone, made in pursuance of Articles of Agreement dated 2nd April, 1731, it was agreed between the said parties to divide the parish of Termonmaguirk; and to apply to the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, with the consent of the Privy Council, and with the approbation of the Lord Primate, and consent of the Rev. Charles d'Este, Archdeacon of Armagh, Incumbent of the said parish, to confirm such division. This deed was endorsed on the back by the remaindermen, Galbraith and James Lowry, to signify their consent and confirmation of the said division. Robert Lowry was to have the presentation to the moiety of the parish known as Clogherny, Lord Tyrone having that retaining the old name of Termonmaguirk.

1732, May 13th.—An Act of Council of this date, passed by the Lords Justices and Privy Council, divided the aforesaid parish into two equal parts. In the Act of Council the said endorsement is recited to be on the back of the said deed of 29th March, 1732, giving such consent and confirmation.

1764. Robert Lowry died without issue [by either Catherine Dopping or a subsequent wife, Miss Hamilton] in 1764, and thereupon the trusts of his marriage settlement became extinguished, and his next brother, Galbraith Lowry, became seized of an estate for life in possession, and his son Armar Lowry (the first Earl Belmore), of an estate in remainder in the manor of Finagh; and also entitled to a moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk.

1765, May 16th.—An indented deed of this date was made between Galbraith Lowry (then called Galbraith Lowry Corry) of the first part, Armar Lowry (by the name of Armar Lowry Corry), his son and heir apparent, of the second part, Redmond Kane of the third part, Charles King, gentleman, of the fourth part, and Thomas Gledstones of the fifth part, reciting the marriage settlement of Robert Lowry, the younger, of the 10th September, 1724, and that the said marriage took effect; and the death of Robert Lowry the elder, in 1729, and that Robert Lowry the younger had died without issue, and that the lands of Finagh became vested in Galbraith Lowry Corry, by virtue of the limitations of the said deed of release, and that Armar Lowry Corry was the only son of the said Galbraith, in whom the estate tail was then vested to the said estate of Finagh, otherwise the Sixmillecross Estate, and other recitals; and the said Galbraith and Armar by this deed made Redmond Kane tenant to the freehold of the said manor land and premises called the Sixmillecross or

Finagh Estate, and of the said moiety of the advowson, in order that a common recovery might be suffered.

The use of which recovery when suffered was declared to be and enure to the use of Thomas Gledstanes, &c., for the term of 500 years.

To the use of Galbraith for life without impeachment of waste ; remainder to Armar and the heirs male of his body ; remainder to Galbraith and his heirs and assigns for ever.

Power was reserved to encumber the said lands, and to raise such sums of money as they should think proper, and to charge them with a jointure for the wife or wives of Armar, and with portions for his younger children. Galbraith and Armar jointly, but not separately, during their joint lives, and Armar solely after Galbraith's death (if he should survive him), might change and revoke and make void all the uses in the said deed, and limit and appoint other uses.

1765, Trinity Term.—A common recovery was accordingly suffered of said lands and advowson.

1770, June 20th and 21st.—The said Armar Lowry Corry, after the death of his father, by deeds of lease and release of this date made between said Armar of the first part, the said Redmond Kane of the second part, and the said Charles King of the third part, pursuant to the covenants and powers of revocation contained in the said deeds 1761 and 1765, and to make the said Redmond Kane tenant to the freehold of the said moiety of the said advowson, and of all the said manor, &c., so comprised in the deeds of 1724 and 1765 (and of other lands in Tyrone, devised by the will of Robert Lowry the elder\*), and of lands comprised in the deed of 1761, revoked and made void the uses contained in the said deeds of 1761 and 1765, and for more effectually barring and destroying the said limitations and uses, and all estates tail, did grant and convey to the said Edmond Kane, the moiety of the advowson and the lands comprised in the deeds of 1724 and 1765, to hold the same until two or more good and perfect common recovery or recoveries for assurance of lands should be suffered, which when suffered, should be and enure to and for the only use of Armar Lowry Corry, his heirs and assigns for ever, and for no other use. [The deed of 1761 referred to, not quoted.]

1770, Trinity Term.—A common recovery was accordingly suffered of said lands in county Tyrone, comprised in said deeds.

1771, October 7th.—Armar Lowry Corry, previous to his marriage with his first wife, Lady Margaret Butler (Sarah his mother then living), by deed of this date, granted to Abraham Lord Erne and Margetson Armar, and their heirs, certain denominations of the Sixmilecross estate, with other lands, on the trusts therein mentioned "which it is not considered material here to go through, as not bearing on the present question, inas-

\* The lands referred to must have been those devised by Robert Lowry, senior, to Galbraith Lowry, by his will.



much as the said advowson is not mentioned. The copy of this deed is, however, sent."

The said marriage was duly solemnized, and there was issue thereof\* one son (the second Earl), and several other children (two), but all of whom died infants, and none of them more than a few days old at their respective deaths. This deed was registered 19th October, 1771.

Lady Margaret afterwards died, so the jointure intended for her ladyship, and the trust term of 1,000 years, there being no younger children of the marriage, merged.

1795, Michaelmas Term.—The Hon. Somerset Lowry Corry (afterwards the second Earl) having attained his majority, he and his father joined in levying fines and suffering recoveries of the Manors, &c., and of the moiety of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, whereof the first Earl was then seized, with remainder in tail to the second Earl.

1795, Nov. 23rd.—By deed of this date made between Armar Viscount Belmore, and his eldest son and heir apparent, the Hon. Somerset Lowry Corry, of the first part; Charles King and John M'Clintock, esqrs., of the second part, and Thomas Earl of Carrick, and Edward Earl of Kilkenny, of the third part, Lord Belmore and Mr. Corry resettled the manors, &c., in the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. By this settlement the said lands stood limited to Lord Belmore for life, with remainder to his son for life, with remainder to his issue in tail male, in strict settlement, with jointuring powers, and power of charging portions for younger children of Mr. Corry. Lord Belmore and Mr. Corry might during their lives annul or vary this deed.

1880, 20th October.—Previous to the marriage of Somerset Viscount Corry, with Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of Henry Thomas Earl of Carrick, a settlement was entered into between Lord Belmore and Lord Corry of the first part, the Earl of Carrick and Lady Juliana Butler of the second part, Robert Lowry and Blaney Townley Balfour of the third part, Viscount Cole and Viscount Ikerin of the fourth part, and Owen Wynne, esq., and the Rev. Henry Maxwell of the fifth part. In this the uses of the deed of 1795 were revoked.

Three thousand pounds a year was settled on Lord Corry, during his father's life, and a jointure of £1,000 a year settled on Lady Juliana, should she survive her husband. The estates were settled to the use of Lord Belmore for life, with remainder to Lord Corry for life; with remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders.

It is stated that there had not been found amongst Lord Belmore's papers any actual re-conveyance of the mortgage to Damer, but it was submitted that the advowson was not affected thereby. A deed of the 26th June, 1706, whereby Mr. Damer, together with Messrs. Bell and Martin who were, as executors of Andrew Smith, with Damer interested in the mortgage, as owners

\* *Sic* in orig. But one of the two other children was a son and the heir.



of £2,000 out of the £4,000, assigned their interest to one Mr. Keas, junior, of Aghenis (who may *perhaps* have been a connexion of Mr. Lowry's and a trustee for him); together with a deed dated 2nd February, 1705, by which Lord and Lady Dungannon and Mr. Damer assigned all arrears of rent since 1703 to Robert Lowry; and another deed of the 4th February between Damer, Thomas Bell, and James Martin, and Oliver M'Causland and Robert Lowry, appear not to have been produced with reference to this statement of title. A fine and recovery by Lord and Lady Belmore in which Lord Corry, the tenant in tail, would join, had been prepared. Mr. Henry Corry, the only younger child of the marriage who was entitled under the settlement of 1800 to a portion of £20,000 Irish, was ready to release all claim on the advowson, and to join in the conveyance.

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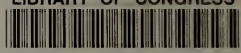








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