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THIS SPECIAL EDITION PRINTED IN THE U. S. A.  
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flatter themself  
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# The Conquest of Ireland

An Historical Account

OF THE

## PLANTATION IN ULSTER

AT THE

Commencement of the Seventeenth Century,

BY THE

REV. GEORGE HILL,

EDITOR OF *The Montgomery Manuscripts*, AND AUTHOR OF *An Historical Account  
of the Macdonnells of Antrim*

"If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their own soile,  
and forrainers in their own citie, they may so continue, and therein  
flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor  
taken these paines."—CAMDEN.

PUBLISHED BY THE

IRISH GENEALOGICAL FOUNDATION

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MICHAEL C. O'LAUGHLIN

ISBN: 0-940134-42-X (Book One)

0-940134-45-4 (Book Three)

ISBN: 0-940134-44-6 (Book Two)

0-940134-65-9 (Book Four)

ISBN: 0-940134-05-5 (Complete Four book collection)

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Box 7575, Kansas City, MO. 64116 U.S.A.



Pottaghan, Knockanis, Carriogah, Bunn, Corryloghane, Crahard, Cornewehan, Aghinbriscoe, Dromcarplin, Ballhectrym, Aghnegringe, Drumeneretoure, Clogh [ ], Killduffe, Aghwillgarrett, Aghneneden, Shancorrewe, Crolegly, Portruen, Agharoe, Latremete, Quevie, Mullaghnevavogo, Crelergan, Mullaghglasse, Shrewe, Pultameryn, [ ], Forlagh, Killehaghe, Killagan, Carrowcloghan, Shean, Killegrare, Lissdugan, Correnegarron, [ ], Cassen [ ] al' Grilly, Tolly, Shanteman, Cornany, Corivills, Aghdromcree, Nehany, Mullencogh, Byagh, [ ], Aghadromstonan, Aghadromadon, Carrowsnowe, Shankeill, Killnacrosse, Tomcorr, Tomcorotragh, Tomcoreitragh, Corlatten, Kena [ ], Dromaddy, Agharowseleland, Aghecuran, Pollonamanchagh, Dromesklinian, Derreconge, Dromenderry [ ], Rosgeara, Aghnemchog, Aghedrina, Muffe, Manublowes, Mawbane, Keiltallykalliry al' Belturbet, Aghamore, [ ], Dromary, Corkmalkeon, Derryfadda, Aghachappell, Leggettenan, Scrubagh, Connochin, Rouskey, Killcony, Derrevony, Clownewagh, Naghoragh, and free fishing in the lake or river of Loughouter, and in the waters of Lougherne *alias* Owenmore; in all, 2,760 acres. Held by knight's service, in *capite*; excepting the lands on the Belturbet estate, which were held forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (67) Car. I.

4. Grant to *Sir Nicholas Lusher* (97), *Knt.* The great proportion of *Lyskeagh*, containing the following lands, viz., Corrachean, one poll; Clonereny, one poll; Pollobrally, 3 polls; Corragreagh, one poll; Dromhellagh, 2 polls; Gortnaskilline, one poll; Keynewuore, one poll; Eadantyclary, 3 polls; Colltragh, one poll; Leater, one poll; Derryglan, one poll; Aghnagrellagh, one poll; Allnamucke-iduy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Neassehagh, one poll; Corrodinlishe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Loughnauran, one poll; Polloneal, one poll; Cromeline, one poll; Liskeagh, one poll; Crobanagh, 2 polls; Agharagh, 2 polls; Pollanreaske, one poll; Racorige, one poll; Aghnaclog, one poll; Pollobane, 2 polls; Oghill, 2 polls; Corlisaly, 2 polls; Corlorogha, 3 polls; Tollocue, one poll; and Driman, 2 polls; in all, 2,000 acres; total rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. The premises are created the manor of Liskeagh, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 27 April, 9th [1611]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (23) Car. I.

5. Grant to *Sir Hugh Wyrall* (98), *Knt.* The middle proportion of *Monaghan*, containing Cullagan, 2 polls; Camlier, one poll; Tomassan, one poll; Tyregormelly, one poll; Keile-Icaroba, 2 polls; Dromgart, one poll; Derrynony, one poll; Clonynagh, one poll; Nacorghagh, one poll; Monaghan, 2 polls; Derrichiel, Cinaghan, Tomchouro, Ardea, Keilenolin, Culvagally, and Anture, each one poll; Bellaghea, 2 polls; Clonomoligg, 4 polls; Clouna, 2 polls; Drombrochees, one poll; Fugh, one poll; Eadangollin, one poll;  $\frac{1}{2}$  the poll of Clonticonga; in all, 1,500 acres. The two polls of Granchinagh, containing 90 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises

(97). *Lusher*.—This undertaker came from Surrey. In August, 1611, there is confirmation of a grant made by the Lord High Admiral, July 13, 1611, to Sir Nicholas Lusher of Shooland, county of Surrey, Sir Hugh Wirrall of Enfield, county of Middlesex, and others, of the office of measuring coals, grain, and salt, to be shipped within the Lord Admiral's jurisdiction. (See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, Jac. I., 1611-18, p. 67). Sir Nicholas forfeited his Ulster lands for neglecting to take

the oath of supremacy, and for letting his property to persons who also neglected or refused to do so. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (23) Car. I.

(98). *Wirrall*.—We were not told when Wirrall appeared with his small company (see p. 247) whence he came, but we now find from the preceding note that he had been, before his arrival in Ulster, an inhabitant of Enfield, in Middlesex.

are created the manor of Monaghan, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage.

6. Grant to *John Tailor* (99), *Knt.* The great proportion of *Lyskeagh*, containing the following lands, viz., Corrachean, one poll; Clonereny, one poll; Pollobrally, 3 polls; Corragreagh, one poll; Dromhellagh, 2 polls; Gortnaskilline, one poll; Keynewuore, one poll; Eadantyclary, 3 polls; Colltragh, one poll; Leater, one poll; Derryglan, one poll; Aghnagrellagh, one poll; Allnamucke-iduy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Neassehagh, one poll; Corrodinlishe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Loughnauran, one poll; Polloneal, one poll; Cromeline, one poll; Liskeagh, one poll; Crobanagh, 2 polls; Agharagh, 2 polls; Pollanreaske, one poll; Racorige, one poll; Aghnaclog, one poll; Pollobane, 2 polls; Oghill, 2 polls; Corlisaly, 2 polls; Corlorogha, 3 polls; Tollocue, one poll; and Driman, 2 polls; in all, 2,000 acres; total rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. The premises are created the manor of Liskeagh, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 27 April, 9th [1611]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (23) Car. I.

## PRECINCTS OR BARONIES.

### I. The Precincts.

1. Grant to *Sir James Douglas* (100), *Knt.* The great proportion of *Lyskeagh*, containing the following lands, viz., Corrachean, one poll; Clonereny, one poll; Pollobrally, 3 polls; Corragreagh, one poll; Dromhellagh, 2 polls; Gortnaskilline, one poll; Keynewuore, one poll; Eadantyclary, 3 polls; Colltragh, one poll; Leater, one poll; Derryglan, one poll; Aghnagrellagh, one poll; Allnamucke-iduy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Neassehagh, one poll; Corrodinlishe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Loughnauran, one poll; Polloneal, one poll; Cromeline, one poll; Liskeagh, one poll; Crobanagh, 2 polls; Agharagh, 2 polls; Pollanreaske, one poll; Racorige, one poll; Aghnaclog, one poll; Pollobane, 2 polls; Oghill, 2 polls; Corlisaly, 2 polls; Corlorogha, 3 polls; Tollocue, one poll; and Driman, 2 polls; in all, 2,000 acres; total rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. The premises are created the manor of Liskeagh, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 27 April, 9th [1611]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (23) Car. I.

(99). *Taylor*.—See pp. 125, 228. Tailor was born in Cambridgeshire, and had an income, at the time of his death, of two hundred marks yearly. He was a pious man, and although he had some trouble for neglecting to take the oath of supremacy, which all 'Britons' were bound by the terms of their patents to observe.

(100). *Fewes*.—The two baronies of the Precincts of the Lower, are bounded on the north by the county of Cavan; on the east by the baronies of the Precincts of the Upper; on the south by the county of Louth; and on the west by the county of Monaghan. In the barony map of 1603, the compass points N.N.W., so that the boundaries of the Precincts of the Lower are identical with those above mentioned. The Precincts of the Lower comprise more than 77,000 acres, yet within this area there are a great number of church lands, and Sir Tirlagh McHugh is shown on the map as absorbed by five or six of these church lands. The Precincts of the Lower were supposed to have only 6,000 acres and were divided into 1000 polls.

(101). *Douglas*.—This Scottish knight was one of the King's special retainers, who had left Scotland in 1603, to seek his fortune with the King, in 1603, to 'seek his fortune' in the service of the King. He was a gentleman named Malcolm Douglas of Dumbartonshire, a descendant of Nicholas Douglas of Morton. This Sir James, who came to Ireland in 1603, had originally started in the service of Henry, Prince of Wales, and was appointed to be his master of horse. At the time of his appointment, Douglas was appointed



are created the manor of Monaghan, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Total rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 21 June, 8th [1610].

6. Grant to *John Tailor* (99), gent. The middle proportion of *Agheteeduffe*, containing Aghagramouse, one poll; Killnacriny,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Tonnagh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Dromolly, one poll; Dromsine, one poll; Dromhenis, one poll; Carigvore, one poll; Aghnicklanagha, one poll; Dromoragh, one poll; Gargarane, one poll; Kedine, one poll; Rahege, one poll; Drom-Illan, one poll; Keile-Ivanny, one poll; Brocklaghe, one poll; Dungen, one poll; Dromcarplin, one poll; Cullagh, 2 polls; Drombo, 2 polls; Lisiliarta, one poll; Corrotobber, one poll; Iartine, one poll; Lismakeragh, one poll; Crosse, one poll; Ragaskie, one poll; Knockefadda, one poll; Aghateeduffe, one poll; Owlie, one poll; Lissihanan, one poll; Dromgonhan, one poll; and the half of the poll of Lat-Itragh; containing in all, 1,500 acres; the two polls of Cullentraghe and Lisbanise, containing 90 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into a manor, to be called the manor of Agheteeduffe, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Total rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 8 June, 8th [1610].

## II.

## PRECINCTS OR BARONIES SET APART FOR SCOTTISH UNDERTAKERS ONLY.

## 1. The Precinct of the Fewes (100), county of Armagh.

1. Grant to *Sir James Dowglasse* (101) of Spott, knight, gentleman of the privy chamber, of a patent of naturalization and the great proportion of *Clancarney* (102), containing the following

(99). *Tailor*.—See pp. 125, 228. This undertaker was from Cambridgeshire, and had an income, as he represented, of two hundred marks yearly. He was a prosperous settler, although he had some trouble for neglecting to take the oath of supremacy, which all 'Britons' were required by the terms of their patents to observe.

(100). *Fewes*.—The two baronies of the Fewes, Upper and Lower, are bounded on the north by the baronies of Cavan; on the east by the baronies of Orier; on the south by the county of Louth; and on the west by the county of Monaghan. In the barony map of 1609, the compass points N.N.W., so that the boundaries are nearly identical with those above mentioned. The two baronies comprise more than 77,000 acres, yet with the exception of its church lands, and Sir Tirlagh McHenry's estate, it is shown on the map as absorbed by five undertakers, who were supposed to have only 6,000 acres amongst them!

(101). *Dowglasse*.—This Scottish knight was one of the King's special retainers, who had left his home, called Spott, in the county of Haddington, and went to England with the King, in 1603, to 'seek his fortune.' He was son of a gentleman named Malcolm Douglas, of Mains, in Dumfriesshire, a descendant of Nichol Douglas, of the family of Morton. This Sir James, who came to get lands in the Fewes, had originally started in life as a page of honour to Henry, Prince of Wales, and was soon promoted to be his master of horse. At the death of his youthful master, Dowglasse was appointed one of the

gentlemen of the bedchamber to James I., and from that time began to pick up other little things as opportunity afforded. Among the Domestic State Papers is a letter written in 1607, and addressed to Sir Alex. Tutt, another royal servant, asking him to "effect a matter concerning Sir James Douglas." The 'matter' appears to have been effected in the following year, and consisted in obtaining for Douglas the fines levied off certain Roman Catholic gentlemen for 'recusancy,' i.e., refusing to attend the services of the English church. The names of these recusants were John Middlemore of the Bream, Newland, county of Gloucester; George Throgmorton of Temple Grafton; and John Hunt of Rowington, county of Warwick. In the same year [1608] Dowglasse obtained a royal license "to dig for gold and silver in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight for the space of two years"—a favour which does not appear to have transferred much, if any quantity of these metals from the Hants soil into the digger's pockets. In 1609, a grant was made "to Sir James and Sir George Douglas of 2,000*l.*, part of the King's moiety of a grant made to John Elphinstone and John Gay;" and in the same year he had "the benefit [fine] of the recusancy of William Naylor of Reading, county of Berks." *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., 1603-10*, pp. 379, 415, 437, 462, 524, 527.

(102). *Clancarney*.—These lands lay along a considerable extent on the east side of the precinct, and princi-



lands, viz., Glastromen, Febokan, Edenacanany, Corcumogie, Cordromen, Bracklie, Drumkein, Dirrylattagooly Lurgrosse, Coranagh, Lisdromchor, one balliboe each; the two Creggans, 2 balliboes; Erfilagh, Dromchony, Carigaloglagh, Dromnehunchine, Cormanny, Loghballiekie, one balliboe each; four 5th parts of the balliboe of Lisnegat, next the balliboes of Bracklie and Cordromen; one 5th part of the balliboe of Ballindarragh, next to Glastromen; in all, 2,000 acres. The advowson, presentation, and patronage of Loughgillie vicarage in Orier, the balliboe of Killbracke, and  $\frac{1}{5}$  part of the balliboe of Lisnegat, containing 120 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Clancarney, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Total rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 23 July, 8th [1610].

2. Grant to *Henry Acheson* (103) of Edinburgh, gent., of a patent of naturalization and the small proportion of *Coolemalishe* (104), consisting of the following lands, viz., Dromlecke, 2 balliboes; Coolemalishe, 2 balliboes; Garricklehan, Cronahton, Dirrychora, Dirrylissmullere, and Bredrim, one balliboe each; four 5th parts of the balliboe of Ballynananny, next to Bredrim; and one 5th part of the balliboe of Ballindarragh, next to Coolemalishe; in all, 1,000 acres. Three 5th parts of the balliboe of Ballindarragh, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Coolemalishe, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 30 July, 8th [1610].

3. Grant to *Sir James Craig* (105), *Knight*. The small proportion of *Magheryentrim* (106), containing, Dromon, one balliboe; Ballinegroobannagh, one balliboe; Moynellan, one balliboe; Mallabane, one balliboe; Ballinecorra, one balliboe; Ballynenery, one balliboe; Magheryentrim,

pally in part of the present parish of Loughgilly. The lands were much intermixed with the church property of the district. The proportion was called Clancarney—the name of the ancient Irish territory in which it was comprised. There are three lakes shown on the map as lying on the borders between Clancarney and the barony of Orier, and a fourth in the southern section of the former. These lands were anciently given by the ancestors of Sir Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill for the support of the Scottish galloglass whom they retained permanently for the defence of the Fewes.

(103). *Acheson*.—Two brothers of this surname, Archibald and Henry, came from the county of Edinburgh, and settled in adjoining baronies of the county of Armagh. Henry Acheson, the younger brother, whose cautioner or security was Mr. James Cunynghame of Montgrenane, returned to his native shire in Scotland, where he soon afterwards died, bequeathing his proportion of Coolemalishe to his brother, who had purchased the adjoining lands from Sir James Dowglass.

(104). *Coolemalishe*.—This proportion adjoined that of Clancarney on the north, lying principally along the border of Oneilan. Neither woods nor bogs are shown in it on the map; but a large swamp lay near the centre, bordering at its northern extremity on the church lands of Mullabrack.

(105). *Craig*.—Craig came with the King's household to England in 1603, but from what district north of the Tweed we have not discovered. In the year now named, he had a grant of the clerkship of the Wardrobe, in reversion after Robert Tyas and Bevis Thelwall. In the meantime, until his turn for holding this office would come, he was given that of assistant to the clerk of the King's great Wardrobe. In the following year, there is a warrant to deliver to him sufficient stuff for his yearly livery. (See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., pp. 55, 127, 170). This servant was soon distinguished by other and much greater marks of the royal favour, including the dignity of knighthood, and grants of lands throughout various parts of Ireland, north and south. Craig was one of the earliest undertakers to take out his patent for the lands in the Fewes above named.

(106). *Magheryentrim*.—These lands lay at the extreme north of the barony of Fewes, and were separated from those of Coolemalishe last mentioned by the church lands of Mullabrack. In this proportion, as represented on the map, there stood a church with a tower at one end, and a conspicuous cross on the other. Sir James Craig sold his interest in the lands of Magheryentrim to an undertaker named John Hamilton, brother of Sir James Lord Clan-

one and  $\frac{1}{5}$  balliboe; Magheryentrim, one balliboe; called Cornecrewe next adjoining Ballynemann; in all, 1,000 acres. The premises are created the manor of Clancarney, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 June, 9th [1611]. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., pp. 55, 127, 170.

4. Grant to *William L.* containing the following lands, viz., Dromlecke, one balliboe; Killrud, one balliboe; Derrinagh, one balliboe; Drombebeg, lying next to the lands of Dromlecke, one balliboe; Rathornatt, lying next to the lands of Drombebeg, one balliboe; in all, 1,000 acres. Three 5th parts of the balliboe of Ballindarragh, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Coolemalishe, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 June, 9th [1611]. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., pp. 55, 127, 170.

5. Grant to *Claude Hamilton* containing Drombmore, one balliboe; TedaneKnappagh, one balliboe; Kilnagappull, one balliboe; in all, 1,000 acres. Three 5th parts of the balliboe of Ballindarragh, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Coolemalishe, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 June, 9th [1611]. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., pp. 55, 127, 170.

## II. The Fewes.

(107). *Lawder*.—This undertaker sold his proportion to John Hamilton. He was the eldest son of John Hamilton, who belonged to Belhaven, in Scotland, and security for his son, Alexander Lawder, was given by Sir James Lord Clan-

(108). *Kilruddan*.—Kilruddan lay on the border of the Fewes, adjoining Oneilan, and was a portion of the ancient Irish territory of the Fewes.

(109). *Claude Hamilton*.—This gentleman was a place called Creichnes, and his cautioner was Archibald Hamilton of Ballynemann. This Claude Hamilton was one of the undertakers to take out his patent.

(110). *Edeneveagh*.—These lands lay on the border of the Fewes, the northern section adjoining the barony of Oneilan, and were a portion of the ancient Irish territory of the Fewes. The extensive church



one and  $\frac{2}{5}$  balliboe; Magherydoughery, one balliboe; Balliletrie, one balliboe;  $\frac{2}{5}$  of a balliboe called Cornecrewe next adjoining to the balliboe called Magheryentrim; and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the balliboe called Ballynemanny; in all, 1,000 acres. For glebe land, 60 acres excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Magheryentrim, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 June, 9th [1611]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Armagh, (4) Car. I.

4. Grant to *William Lawder* (107), gent. The small proportion called *Kilruddan* (108), containing the following lands, viz., Dromargan, one balliboe; Garnagh, one balliboe; Dromneclough, one balliboe; Killruddan, one balliboe; Dromanish, one balliboe; Drewran, one balliboe; Derrinagh, one balliboe; Dromneecrosse, one balliboe; Lanylish, one and  $\frac{1}{5}$  balliboe;  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the balliboe called Rathornatt, lying next to the balliboe called Dirrimagh;  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the balliboe called Drombebeg, lying next to the balliboe called Lanylish; in all, 1,000 acres. For glebe land, 60 acres are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Kilruddan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 11 August, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Armagh, (4) Car. I.

5. Grant to *Claude Hamilton* (109), gent. The small proportion of *Edeneveagh* (110), containing Drombmore, one balliboe; Edeneveaghes, 2 balliboes; Dromcah, one balliboe; Cullein, one balliboe; Tedaneknappagh, one balliboe; Utlecky, one balliboe; O'Loneloom, one balliboe; Kilnagappull, one balliboe; and Loughtvickcollen, one balliboe; in all, 1,000 acres. For glebe land, 60 acres are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Edeneveagh, with 300 acres in demesne, with a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 19 August, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Armagh, (4) Car. I.

## II. The Precinct of Mountjoy (111), county of Tyrone.

(107). *Lawder*.—This undertaker soon also disposed of his proportion to John Hamilton. He was amongst the earliest to take out his patent as an undertaker. He belonged to Belhaven, in Scotland, and was cautioner or security for his son, Alexander Lawder, who owned certain lands in Ulster.

(108). *Kilruddan*.—Kilruddan lay on the north-western border of the Fewes, adjoining Oneilan, and included the northern portion of the ancient Irish territory of the clan Conoghy.

(109). *Claude Hamilton*.—This gentleman came from a place called Creichnes, and his cautioner or security for 400*l.* was Archibald Hamilton of Bairfute (see p. 142). This Claude Hamilton was one of the first undertakers to take out his patent.

(110). *Edeneveagh*.—These lands lay on the western border of the Fewes, the northern section of this proportion adjoining the barony of Oneilan, and its southern section that of Armagh. The extensive church lands in the Fewes

precinct or barony are shown on the map as occupying a central position; and the five undertakers' proportions are marked as distinctly from the estates of Sir Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill in the south. In the lands of Sir Tirlagh a small parcel of church land is represented on the map as occupying a central position. On this there was a church with a tower, but no cross.

(111). *Mountjoy*.—Although this precinct in Tyrone was named *Mountjoy* in several of the early plantation papers, to distinguish it from the other division of the great barony of Dungannon, the new name was dropped soon after 1620, and the old one resumed for the whole barony. The surveyors of 1609 did not call this precinct Mountjoy, but wrote it down on their map as "Parte of the Barony of Donganon." The compass points directly south-east in this map. The three present divisions of Dungannon, Upper, Middle, and Lower, are bounded on the north by the county of Londonderry; on the east, by Lough Neagh and the Blackwater, which separate them



1. Grant to *Andrew Stewart*, Lord Ochiltree (112). The large proportion of *Revellinowtra* (113), containing the lands of Liseolby, one balliboe; Ballynegoan, one balliboe; Carnan, one balliboe; Tykerry, one balliboe; Langlasse, one balliboe; Downcarron, one balliboe; Oghill, one balliboe; Drumhubbert, one balliboe; Gortinclogh, one balliboe; Gortnegenny, one balliboe; Ballyogittill, one balliboe; Dromard, one balliboe; Downformoyle, one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; Littercleere, one balliboe; Lissenought, one balliboe; Faegh, one balliboe; Trouble-reagh, one balliboe; Aghlary, one balliboe; Mullytyan, one balliboe; Gortokill, Dromoriss, Dromogallen, Tullaleige, Lisquitt ell, Ballybeg, Dedind, Tullymully, Grehavell, Dromreagh, Annahan, one balliboe each; and Gortygawna, 2 balliboes; in all, 2,000 acres. Rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* From this grant 120 acres of glebe lands are excepted. The premises are created the manor of Revelinowtra, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Also, the small proportion of *Revelineightra* (114), containing Magherytromag, one balliboe; Fayegh,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a balliboe; Gortekill, one balliboe; Ballyblinagh, one balliboe; Ballyovenney, one balliboe; Ballymagwyre, one balliboe; Ballyonnarrigan, one balliboe; Aghivegh, one balliboe; Mullaglasse, Tawnamore, Kilmeonagh, [ ], Killwillychan, Tawnamully, one balliboe each; and Mulmaogh, 2 balliboes; in all, 1,000 acres. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Also, the following lands, viz., Coagh, Furble, Dromconfesse, Collsollagh, Ellyagh, Mullaghterrory, Binck, 2 sessioghies; Tennyleman, one balliboe; Gallvally, Ballytrowan, Dromcarr, Lenyterreny, 2 sessioghies; Dromore, Cullytummy, one balliboe; in all, 500 acres. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (46) Car. I.

from the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh; on the south, by the upper part of the Blackwater, which separates them from the county of Monaghan; and on the west, by the baronies of Clogher, Omagh, and Strabane. On the map of 1609, however, the whole region appears to be literally *inverted*, and the boundaries of course take their places opposite to those in which they appear on a correctly drawn map. This precinct named Mountjoy, comprises the northern or lower part of Dungannon, and contains seven proportions, which absorb about 30,000 acres, although the undertakers were not supposed to have more than 10,500 acres of arable land distributed amongst them! The precinct contained a large portion of church lands.

(112). *Ochiltree*.—This was the fourth Lord Ochiltree, whose grandfather, called the 'good lord,' was a zealous promoter of religious reform, and whose aunt Margaret married John Knox, of reformation celebrity. These Scottish Stewarts descend, through the Lords Avondale, from Murdock, Duke of Albany. They exchanged—some time before 1534, with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart—their barony of Avondale for that of Ochiltree. This undertaker of lands in Ulster had become embarrassed, and was obliged to sell his barony of Ochiltree, with extensive family possessions in Galloway. The title of Lord Ochiltree passed with the barony of Ochiltree to the purchaser, who was this Lord Ochiltree's cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killeth. Although, therefore, he is

called Lord Ochiltree in this grant, he was only plain Andrew Stewart, for the reason already stated; but by way of encouragement for himself and his son, because of the loss of their title, and to reconcile them to their two proportions of Revelinowtra and Revelineightra, the King created the young gentleman Lord Castle-Stuart, in 1615.

(113). *Revellinowtra*.—These lands lay in the north-eastern part of the precinct, bordering on Lough Neagh, and occupying the whole of the old Irish territory after which Andrew Stewart's lands were named. In the centre of Revelinowtra there is shown on the map a small lake, and near it a bog, from which a stream flows eastward into Lough Neagh.

(114). *Revelineightra*.—This small proportion adjoined the preceding one, and comprised nearly all the old Irish territory after which it was named. It lay in the extreme northern part of the precinct, but was separated from Lough Neagh by some church lands, and from the barony of Loughinsholin by the balliboes of Kilsallagh, Dromfadda, and Cogh, now Coagh. This proportion was undertaken by Andrew Stewart's son, afterwards Lord Castle-Stuart. In Scotland, the son was known as James Stewart of Grange, and in the first instance only 500 acres of Revelineightra were undertaken in his name. Father and son were amongst the earliest patentees in Tyrone. Andrew Stewart had his uncle Robert Stewart as his cautioner (see p. 140).

2. Grant to *Robert Stewart* containing the following lands, each; Parlagh, 2 balliboes; 1 containing one balliboe each; and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a balliboe in Derrin Aghcansallagh is excepted from with 300 acres in demesne, and the castle of Dublin, in common

3. Grant to *Sir Robert He* containing the following lands, balliboe; Dromcoricke, one a Dromucke, [ ], C Droman,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a balliboe; Boveag balliboe; Tirelenie, Tre [ in all, 1,500 acres. The ballib acres, are excepted from this or Icarragan, with 450 acres in as of the castle of Dublin, in com

4. Grant to *George Cra*

(115). *Hilton*.—This undertaker, w as an indweller in Edinburgh, was family of Stewart settled at Killym town. He purchased the lands contain from a servitor named Cooke (prob before getting a grant of them from the up his abode at first in the ballibo Ballymeannagh. A younger brother Stewart came at the same time, and s near the same neighbourhood. He wa of an influential and respectable family. cautioner was William Stewart, of Dund

(116). *Ballyokevan*.—This proportion Irish territories of Ballyokevan and Ball lands in the district of the present Cool map there are woods plentifully represen lakes. A church is placed in the localit now stands.

(117). *Hepburne*.—Sir Robert Hepbur of the Alderstown family of this surname first as cautioner for a kinsman, na Hepburne of Bangla, but he soon possession of the above-named lands h this undertaker was lieutenant of the K was sent in this capacity to the Isles to n respective owners the castles of Duny Stewart in Mull; and in order to prev the islands, the inhabitants of Cantire, were ordered, by proclamation, to



2. Grant to *Robert Stewart* of Hilton (115), gent. The small proportion of *Ballyokevan* (116), containing the following lands, viz., Creevagh, Mullatermarget, Danadoragh, and Cullin, one balliboe each; Parlagh, 2 balliboes; Dromaye, Moynogher, Anaghgenney, Gortglasse, and Ballymeanagh, containing one balliboe each; Lisbane, 2 balliboes; Carnibeg and Cangowe, one balliboe each; and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a balliboe in Derrie, next adjoining to Parlagh; in all, 1,000 acres. The balliboe of Aghcansallagh is excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Ballyokevan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610].

3. Grant to *Sir Robert Hepburne* (117), Knight. The middle proportion of *O'Carragan* (118), containing the following lands, viz., Ballinekelly, one balliboe; Corr, one balliboe; Dirrihurke, one balliboe; Dromcoricke, one and  $\frac{1}{6}$  balliboe; Dromky, Taghlughnan, Coias, Leigh, Lourtan, Dromucke, [ ], Cavan, Dromesper, Dromcroe, and Cahanan, one balliboe each; in Droman,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a balliboe; Boveaghan, Cortrean, and Dirrigallie, one balliboe each; Clontewy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a balliboe; Tirelenie, Tre [ ] Cawnett, Kangowe, Clonmore, and Lisroy, one balliboe each; in all, 1,500 acres. The balliboe of Drommagh, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the balliboe of Dromard, containing 90 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of O'Carragan or Icarragan, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 12 July, 8th [1610].

4. Grant to *George Crayford* (119), laird of Lochnoreis. The small proportion of

(115). *Hilton*.—This undertaker, who was described as an indweller in Edinburgh, was ancestor of the family of Stewart settled at Killymoon, near Cookstown. He purchased the lands contained in his proportion from a servitor named Cooke (probably Sir Francis), before getting a grant of them from the Crown; and took up his abode at first in the balliboe or townland of Ballymeanagh. A younger brother of this Robert Stewart came at the same time, and settled at Gortegal, near the same neighbourhood. He was also the founder of an influential and respectable family. Robert Stewart's cautioner was William Stewart, of Dunduff.

(116). *Ballyokevan*.—This proportion included the two Irish territories of Ballyokevan and Ballyoquin, or all the lands in the district of the present Cookstown. On the map there are woods plentifully represented, and also two lakes. A church is placed in the locality where the town now stands.

(117). *Hepburne*.—Sir Robert Hepburne was a member of the Alderstown family of this surname. He appeared first as cautioner for a kinsman, named Alexander Hepburne of Bangla, but he soon afterwards got possession of the above-named lands himself. In 1605 this undertaker was lieutenant of the King's guard, and was sent in this capacity to the Isles to receive from their respective owners the castles of Dunyveg in Isla, and Clowart in Mull; and in order to prevent the escape of the islanders, the inhabitants of Cantire, and the western men were ordered, by proclamation, to deliver all their

boats to this officer. See Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands*, p. 307.

(118). *O'Carragan*.—These lands retained the name of the Irish territory in which they were comprised. It lay in the south-eastern corner of the precinct of Mountjoy, adjoining the county of Armagh, having the then unappropriated territory of *Clanaghrie* on the north, and church lands on its eastern and western boundaries. The lands are represented on the map as wooded, but without bog.

(119). *Crayford*.—This undertaker, afterwards Sir Geo. Crawford, belonged to a very old family in the parish of Cumnock, Ayrshire, supposed to have been a branch of the Crawfords of Loudon.\* Lefnoreis castle stood on the banks of the Lugar, not far from Cumnock, and is described in old family charters as a square tower called the Ward; but it has long since disappeared. George Crawford was the tenth in descent from his ancestor who held Lefnoreis, or, more correctly, Lochnorris, in 1440. The chiefs of the family, in their generations, figured prominently in the raids, spulzies, abductions, &c., of the district in which they lived; but at the time of this undertaker, the family estates had become so encumbered that he was compelled to sell first one part, and then another, until all had disappeared from the family. Lochnorris eventually passed into the possession of the Crichtons and Stuarts, earls of Dumfries, who superseded the old square tower of the Crawfords by a fine residence known as Dumfries House. See Paterson's *Families of Ayrshire*, vol. i., pp. 355, 357.



*Tullelegan* (120), consisting of the following lands, viz., Tullamore, Rose, Lurge, Rousky, Dergrun, Dromfeaghan, Nadoone, Nekaddy, Tullalegan, Killegarnan, and Gortnegawna, one balliboe each; Killnegar, 2 balliboes; Kilcredan and Fenwoigh, one balliboe each; Ballicroay, one balliboe; and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a balliboe in Nekally, near adjoining to Fenwoigh; in all, 1,000 acres. The balliboe of Derrinagh, containing 60 acres, is excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Tullelegan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610].

5. Grant to *Bernard Lindsey* (121), of 1,000 acres called *Creighballe* (122). 6. Grant to *Robert Lindsey* (123), of 1,000 acres called *Tulloghoge* (124). 7. Grant to *Robert Stewart* (125) of Rotton, of 1,000 acres called ———. These grants are not recorded in the printed Patent Rolls of the reign of James I., nor in the printed Inquisitions of Ulster.

### III. The Precinct of Strabane (126), in the county of Tyrone.

1. Grant to *James Hamilton* (127), Earl of Abercorn. The small proportion of 1,000 acres

(120). *Tullelegan*.—These lands are represented on the map as being free from wood and bog. They lay at some distance westward of Robert Stewart's proportion of Ballyokevan, from which it was separated by the church lands of Dromarde and Keelog.

(121). *Lindsey*.—Lindsey came from Lough-hill, co. Haddington, and had been also a servant in the King's household. Among the State Papers is a warrant, dated 1603-4, "to deliver to Bernard Lindsay, Groom of the Bedchamber, stuff for his winter apparel." Another warrant for a similar purpose is dated the 17th of the following September. In 1608, Lindsay's name is returned with those of several "Scotsmen," who had obtained grants of various sorts from the King. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., 1603-10, pp. 69, 150, 189, 433.

(122). *Creighballe*.—This proportion lay on the southern border of the precinct of Mountjoy, some parts of it being included in the other section of the great region known as Dungannon. On the extreme border of the map of this precinct it is stated that the "5 townes marked O belong to a small proportion in the other map of this barony."

(123). *Robert Lindsey*.—Brother to Bernard above-mentioned, both being the sons of Thomas Lindesay, of Kingswork, Leith, who had held the office of Searcher-General of Leith, which he resigned, in 1594, in favour of his son Bernard. In 1580, he held the office of Snowdon Herald, which he continued to hold until 1594. The King is described as providing for this person's whole family, sons and daughters, from lands and tithes that had belonged to the abbey of North Berwick and the friars of Linlithgow. Robert, his son, settled in Ulster, and founded a family in Tyrone. See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

(124). *Tulloghoge*.—This proportion adjoined in part the barony of Loughinsholin, comprising the old Irish territory of *Ballhagan*, written thus on the map, and without the distinguishing O in the name. The surveyors do not even represent on their map of this district the

celebrated position on which the O'Neill princes were inaugurated. On a map of Tyrone, made at the close of the war, the hill in Ballyohagan is described thus:—"Tullogh-Oge.—On this hill were 4 stones in the maner of a Chorre, wherein the Oneales this manie yeares have bin made. The same are now taken away by his Lordship" [Mountjoy].

(125). *Robert Stewart*.—Uncle to Andrew Stewart, formerly Lord Ochiltree (see p. 286). *Rotton*, here mentioned as the name of his place in Scotland, is a contraction for *Robertoun*. He was one of the first to take out his patent; and had as cautioner his nephew, Andrew Stewart. He had his proportion assigned to him on the border between the precincts of Mountjoy and Dungannon, and partly in both. On the extreme verge of this map of Mountjoy, the map-maker has written opposite this Robert Stewart's lands—"The rest of this small proportion is in the other map of this barony" [Dungannon].

(126). *Strabane*.—The whole barony is bounded on the north by the county of Londonderry; on the south, by the barony of Omagh; on the east, by the county of Londonderry and the barony of Dungannon; and on the west, by the county of Donegal. On the survey of 1609, this barony of Strabane is represented in two parts, on two distinct maps. In one of these maps the compass points N.E.; but on the other due south. The boundaries, as may be supposed, differ altogether from those above stated. The area of the whole barony is 240,490 acres, all of which, with the exception of some church lands, is represented on the two maps of 1609, as being absorbed in eight proportions, the undertakers of which were at that time supposed to hold amongst them all only 13,500 acres of arable land!

(127). *Hamilton*.—The first Earl of Abercorn, son of Lord Claude Hamilton, fourth son of the second Earl of Arran. Lord Claude Hamilton had been created Viscount Paisley in 1587, and he died in 1621.

called *Strabane*, and the large part of this grant are not specially recorded in the *Inquisitions of Ulster*; but the length in the latter, *Temp. Gul.*

2. Grant to *Sir Claude Hamilton* (128), consisting of the following lands: Derriconly, one balliboe; [Rouskie, one balliboe; [balliboe; Ribetony, one balliboe; one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; and  $\frac{2}{3}$  parts of a balliboe proportion of *Teadane*, or *Eden* balliboe; Balliconaghe, one balliboe; Loughess, one balliboe; Shragh Teadane, Darboghane, Tiraneam balliboe each; and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a balliboe this grant were excepted the balliboe. Total rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone.

3. Grant to *James Clapen* of *Lisapp* (132), including the following: Castlemoyle, Straghcalter, Doonagh, Doonteig, Tallamuck, Loughkilcarne, Bareagh, Gortnecre

(128). *Strabane and Dunmalong*.—These were separated from each other by a small stream, belonging to Sir George Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.

(129). *Claude Hamilton*.—The Earl of Arran, being known in Scotland as of L.

(130). *Killeney*.—This proportion adjoining to Sir Claude Hamilton's brothers, the Earl of Arran and Sir George Hamilton. These were amongst the first undertakers to get out the

(131). *Claphame*.—Another Scotch servant who had followed his royal master southward, to add to the crowd of his townsmen. Claphame had determined, like many of his countrymen, to return northward again, for an *Indenture* of 1604 is copy of a grant of denization to himself and his heirs. The King had granted to the latter "of the moiety of the purchases of lands at undervalues." In



called *Strabane*, and the large proportion of 2,000 acres known as *Dunnalonge* (128). [The terms of this grant are not specially recorded in the printed Patent Rolls of James I., nor in the printed *Inquisitions of Ulster*; but the reader may see the denominations on this estate recited at length in the latter, *Temp. Gul. and Mar.*].

2. Grant to *Sir Claude Hamilton* (129), *Knight*. The small proportion of *Killeney* (130), consisting of the following lands, viz., Maneskenan, one balliboe; Aghnecree, one balliboe; Derriconly, one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; Drome, one balliboe; Killeny, one balliboe; Rouskie, one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; Dromeene, one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; Ribetony, one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; Coolecurry, one balliboe; Conkill, one balliboe; [ ], one balliboe; in Bulyalla,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a balliboe; in Lysnecreny,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a balliboe; and  $\frac{2}{3}$  parts of a balliboe in Altinishnechchagh; in all, 1,000. Also the small proportion of *Teadane*, or *Eden*, containing the following mentioned lands, viz., Speran, one balliboe; Balliconaghe, one balliboe; Meneocrane, one balliboe; Shragnegalbolly, one balliboe; Loughess, one balliboe; Shragnebehy, one balliboe; Derrickalla, Dotterbrat, Agheteoslane, Teadane, Darboghane, Tiraneamaddyn, Garvaghe, Gortnecashell, Glanlark, and Coughlan, one balliboe each; and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a balliboe in Lysnecreny next to Derrykalla; in all, 1,000 acres. From this grant were excepted the balliboes of Creaghanben and Clógherneagh, each containing 60 acres. Total rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (9) Car. I.

3. Grant to *James Clapen* or *Claphame* (131), gent. The two small proportions of *Newton* and *Lislapp* (132), including the following lands, viz., Cloghogall, Creighduffe, Galla, Newtowne, Castlemoyle, Straghcalter, Doontebrianroe, Corlea, Shancaslan, [ ], Burnumner-Owen, Racreagh, Doonteig, Tallamuck, Leaglan, Tullagh, [ ], Killenure, Cashell, Clontecanonty, Colkillkarne, Bareagh, Gortnecreagh, Lytterbannagher, Baltyrry, Leightenesboy, Cavangarvan,

(128). *Strabane and Dunnalonge*.—These two proportions were separated from each other by that of Cloghogall, belonging to Sir George Hamilton, a brother of the Earl of Abercorn.

(129). *Claude Hamilton*.—The Earl of Abercorn's next brother, being known in Scotland as of Lerleprevicke.

(130). *Killeney*.—This proportion adjoined those belonging to Sir Claude Hamilton's brothers, the Earl of Abercorn and Sir George Hamilton. These Hamiltons were amongst the first undertakers to get out their patents.

(131). *Claphame*.—Another Scotch servant of the King, who had followed his royal master southward across the Tweed, to add to the crowd of his tormentors. James Claphame had determined, like many of his countrymen, not to return northward again, for among the State Papers of 1604 is copy of a grant of denization in England to himself and his heirs. The King had evidently owed this Scotch servant money, for, in December, 1607, there was grant to the latter "of the moiety of so much money as is, or may be, due to the King, from the Statute for purchases of lands at undervalues." In August, 1610,

when this favoured servant was coming to Ulster for a slice of the escheated lands, he carried with him the original of the following note from the King to Chichester and the council in Dublin:—"The bearer, James Clapham, goes to Ireland as an undertaker. Inasmuch as he is an old servant, whom the King desires to favour, his Majesty has bestowed on him the castle of Newton, in Tyrone, and commands him to be kindly used and furthered in his settling. Grafton, 20 August, in the 8th year of our reign" [1610]. Thus the castle and much of the lands that had belonged for many centuries to the chiefs of the Slut Airt Oneills, passed into the hands of a servant, to pay, no doubt, for accumulated arrears of wages.

(132). *Newton and Lislapp*.—These two proportions adjoined, although Newton lay in one map and Lislapp in the other, of the precinct. These were both historical districts. In the former, the old castle of Newton—the residence of Sir Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his ancestors—appears prominently on the map; in the latter [Lislapp] the two great piles of Castlemoyle and Shancasla are attractively drawn, and suggest many stirring events in the history of that great family of the O'Neills.



Lysneshannah, Lysnerey, Lyslapp, Gortcrannagh, Tibberrekeragh, and Gregaghey, one town-land each; in all, 2,000. Glebe lands, containing 120 acres, excepted from this grant. The premises erected into the manor of Newtowne, with 600 acres of demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 May, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (5) Car. I.

4. Grant to *Sir Thomas Boyd* (133), *Knight*. The middle proportion of *Sheane* (134), containing the undermentioned lands, viz., Feoffyn, one balliboe; Fallart,  $\frac{1}{2}$  balliboe; Ballinlear, one balliboe; Glanlasse,  $\frac{1}{2}$  balliboe; Wrighan, one balliboe; Tullocosker, one balliboe; Gortgewiffe, one balliboe; Corlostie, one balliboe; Gri [ ], one balliboe; Kiellegarrie, one balliboe; Gortloanger, one balliboe; Sheane, one balliboe; Killmer, one balliboe; Mullane-doogarye, one balliboe; Cloutman, one balliboe;  $\frac{1}{2}$  a balliboe of Coolene; Dromanhanagh, one balliboe; Lisdoonloaghan, one balliboe; Creaghnetonagh, one balliboe; Aliscragh, one balliboe; Cloughadoda, one balliboe; Carricknebohill, one balliboe; Tawnagh-Ibogan, one balliboe; Dounkankill, one balliboe; Mackgerme, one balliboe; Gortnegroagh, one balliboe; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  balliboe in Listeenmore; in all, 2,000 acres. Glebe lands containing 90 acres are excepted from this grant. The premises were created the manor of Sheane, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (5) Jac. I.

5. Grant to *Sir George Hamilton* (135), *Knight*. The middle proportion of *Largie*, alias

(133). *Boyd*.—This undertaker was brother-in-law to the Earl of Abercorn, the latter having married Sir Thomas Boyd's sister, Marion. This Sir Thomas was son of the 15th representative chief of the Boyds of Kilmarnock. He was known as Sir Thomas Boyd of Bedlay, Bollinschawn, or Bonshawe; and he married Grissell Conynghame, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame, only son by the second marriage of Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn. Sir Thomas Boyd's father, who was styled the fifth Lord Boyd, had made himself conspicuous in the feuds and fights of his own district, from the results of which he was afflicted with some malady in his head, which rendered him, perhaps, better known in his generation than even his exploits as a clan warrior. On various occasions he was obliged to travel in pursuit of health, requiring always the King's license to do so. Thus, in 1597, he had a pass from James VI. to go away for three years wherever he believed he could most likely obtain the precious boon which he seems to have so eagerly sought. This royal pass commences thus:—"We, understanding that our cousing, Thomas Master of Boyd, is vexed with ane grievous dolour in his heid, and other diseses in his body, as he cannot find sufficient ease and remeid within our realme, bot is in mind to seik the same in forein countries, quhair [where] the samyn [same] maist convenientlie may be had, thairfore, be the tenor, givis and grantis licence to him to depart and pass forth of our realme, to the partes of France, Flanderis, Wall [well] of the Spa, and other partes quhair he pleisis, there to remaine, &c., &c." (See Paterson's *Families of Ayrshire*, vol. ii., p. 177). Sir Thomas Boyd was amongst the first undertakers in Ulster to take out his patent.

(134). *Sheane*.—This proportion lay on the border of the county Donegal, from which it was separated by the river Finn. On the map it is represented as then containing considerable quantities of wood and bog.

(135). *Sir George Hamilton*.—A brother of James the First, Earl of Abercorn, and son of Lord Claude Hamilton already mentioned. The father [Lord Paisley] adhered to the interests of Mary Queen of Scots, throughout all the discords that prevailed during her unfortunate reign. After the battle of Langside, in 1568, this nobleman was outlawed by the regent Murray, and his estates forfeited. During the regency of the Earl of Mar his lands were given to Lord Semphill, and during the regency of Morton he continued to be a sharer in the misfortunes and oppressions that fell so heavily on the whole Hamilton race. When the young King, however, undertook the management of Scottish affairs, he restored to them all their honours and estates. In addition to the family property, he granted to this Lord Claude and his heirs, in 1585, the lordship and barony of Paisley, with all the monastery lands there, raising him to the peerage by the title of Lord Paisley, in 1587. He married a daughter of Lord Seton, and by her had one daughter, and at least four sons. His daughter became the Marchioness of Douglas. This Sir George Hamilton, who became an undertaker in the barony of Strabane was his [Lord Paisley's] third son. (See Crawford's *History of Renfrew*, continued by Robertson, p. 319). He was known in Scotland as Sir George Hamilton, of Greenlawe, and was amongst the first undertakers to take out his patent.

*Cloghogenall* (136), and the sma in the printed Rolls of James I. notice of lands included in Sir doth so lye betwixte the ballib The two balliboes called Cavan called Gortcrome on the north the east and south syde. The names of Dirreowen, Ruskye, the two sessiogh of Caste and C lands are meared and bounded, on the north-east, the river of the north syde. All the sayd p are parte of the mydle pporcon balliboes and 2 sessiogh are no be sett to the Irishe, and the se freeholders or leaseholders of th 2 pporcons or eyther of them.

fittest and most convenient plac the sayd market may be uppon neighbouring marketts. One fa of Ballyclogher, upon the 25th Cloghognall, the 21st Oct., y *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (6)

6. Grant to *Sir John Dromond*, including the lands undermen Botherreagh, one balliboe; Namu Cusse, one balliboe; Dirinoo

(136). *Cloghogenall*.—These lands l of Abercorn's two proportions of St large; they are represented on the from wood and bog.

(137). *Derricwoone*.—This proport ally distant from Sir George Ham mentioned in the preceding note, and of the barony of Omev or Omagh. T woone stretched along the bank o and are represented on the map as cugged. Near the centre of the pro with a lake-dwelling thereon, neither on the map.

(138). *Sir John Dromond*.—Dru Monmouth. He was one of a great Per whom whom were devoted adherent Stuart. By the time James I. got the last throne, this Sir John Drummond go southward also, and share in whate



*Cloghogenall* (136), and the small proportion of *Derrie-woone* (137). These grants are not recorded in the printed Rolls of James I.; but in the *Inquisitions of Ulster* there occurs the following curious notice of lands included in Sir George Hamilton's property:—"Balliola being one balliboe of land, doth so lye betwixte the balliboe called Killenan, on the southe syde, and Fallasloye on the north. The two balliboies called Cavan-Ychoal and Foyfyn, lying together, are bounded by the balliboe called Gortcrome on the north and weste syde, and the balliboies called Barran and Tircarnen on the east and south syde. The 7 balliboies of land and two sessioghys commonly called by the names of Dirreowen, Ruskye, Dromlegagh, Towmamgrada, Latterbye, and Ennagh-Renan, with the two sessioghys of Caste and Clonte, being two parts of the balliboe of Cloghognall, as all the sayd lands are meared and bounded, with the quarter of Kilmartyn on the southe-east syde, Tirnerdart on the north-east, the river of Ferragh on the south-west, the 2 balliboies of Rosse and Clogher on the north syde. All the sayd parcellis of lande, conteyning 10 balliboies and 2 sessioghys aforesaid, are parte of the mydle pporcon of Cloghognall, and the small pporcon of Dirreowne. The 10 balliboies and 2 sessioghys are not above the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Cloghognall and Dirreowne, and are most fitt to be sett to the Irishe, and the setting of same to the Irishe is not disadvantageous to the British freeholders or leaseholders of the same pporcons. There are no concealed lands within the sayd 2 pporcons or eyther of them. Clogher als Balleclogher, within the pporcon of Dirrwoen, is the fittest and most convenient place within the said pporcons to keepe one weekly markett at; and the sayd market may be uppon thursdaye, weekly, without prejudice or hindrance to any of the neighbouring marketts. One faire may be most conveniently houlden yerely, at the said Clogher at Ballyclogher, upon the 25th Aprill; and one other faire at Ballymagorry in the pporcon of Cloghognall, the 21st Oct., yerely, without damage to any of the neighbouring faires." See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (10) Car. I.

6. Grant to *Sir John Dromond* (138), *Knight*. The small proportion of *Ballymagoieth* (139), including the lands undermentioned, viz., Crany, one balliboe; Mullaghmore, one balliboe; Bohereagh, one balliboe; Namullen, one balliboe; Tirequin, one balliboe; Meaghan, one balliboe; Crosse, one balliboe; Dirinoon, one balliboe; Gortenegarne, Ballymagoieth, Ballyshraghcroy,

(136). *Cloghogenall*.—These lands lay between the Earl of Abercorn's two proportions of Strabane and Dunnalange; they are represented on the map as being free from wood and bog.

(137). *Derrie-woone*.—This proportion was considerably distant from Sir George Hamilton's larger one mentioned in the preceding note, and lay on the border of the barony of Omev or Omagh. The lands of Derrie-woone stretched along the bank of the river Derg, and are represented on the map as mountainous and rugged. Near the centre of the proportion is a lake, with a lake-dwelling thereon, neither of which are named on the map.

(138). *Sir John Dromond*.—Drummond came from Menneith. He was one of a great Perth connexion, all of whom were devoted adherents of the House of Stuart. By the time James I. got the length of the English throne, this Sir John Drummond was quite ready to go southward also, and share in whatever pickings might

fall to his lot. The first was a grant, in Feb., 1603-4, of the keeping of the Park at Shenston, county of Stafford, void by the death of an old Countess of Warwick. The next was a grant in January, 1607-8, of the moiety of 5,000*l.* old debts due to the Crown, to be recovered by him [Sir John]. In July, 1609, another grant of a similar description; and, in the same year, a gift to Drummond of 1,000*l.*, being part of the King's moiety of a former grant to him of 5,000*l.* of debts due to the Crown. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., 1603-10, pp. 78, 399, 527, 573.

(139). *Ballymagoieth*.—This proportion lay in the vicinity of Omagh, being only separated therefrom by the little river which formed the boundary line at that point between the two baronies of Omagh and Strabane. The lines do not seem to have fallen in this instance to Sir John Drummond in pleasant places, for the map represents the whole district of Ballymagoieth as a region of woods, mountains, and bogs.



Carnonen, Lissnerasse, Lysardoyagh, Tatenegallagh, and Tatenure, one balliboe each;  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the balliboe of Raleagh, next adjoining the balliboe of Nargnoth; and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the balliboe of Tubberagh-Erehill, adjoining the balliboe of Lisardoyagh; in all, 1,000. From this grant 60 acres for glebe land is excepted. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. The premises are created the manor of Ballymagoieth, with 3,000 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (3) Car. I.

7. Grant to *James Haig* (140), gent. The middle proportion of *Tirenemuriertagh* (141), consisting of the lands undermentioned, viz., Glanmackaffer, Shrareagh, Gortin, Downebimrower, Liskable, Relan, Drott Cloughfineitra, Cloughfinowtra, Dromenekelly, Racolpe, Corrige, Corboyllan, Feigharry, Ballygilla, Killin, Tagheleghan, Tirecurry, Allagh, Tirenemuriertagh, Quillan, and Lislapp, one balliboe each; Eskerdowy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a balliboe; Dromlea, one balliboe; and Raleagh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a balliboe; in all, 1,500 acres. From this grant is excepted 90 acres for glebe land. Rent, 8*l.* English. The premises are created the manor of Tirenemuriertagh, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (4) Car. I.

8. Grant to *George Hamilton* (142), gent. The small proportion of *Teadane* (143), containing the following lands, viz., Speran, one balliboe; Balliconaghe, one balliboe; Meneocrane, one balliboe; Shragneallbolly, one balliboe; Loughess, one balliboe; Shraghnebehy, one balliboe; Derrickalla, one balliboe; Dotterbrat, one balliboe; Agheteoslane, one balliboe; Teadane, one balliboe; Darboghane, one balliboe; Tiraneamaddyn, one balliboe; Garvaghe, one balliboe; Gortnecashell, one balliboe; Glanlark, one balliboe; Coughlan, one balliboe; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  balliboe of Lisnecreeny, next to the balliboe of Derrykalla. From this grant is excepted the balliboe of Cloghernagh, containing 60 acres. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone, (9) Car. I.

(140). *James Haig*.—Haig had tastes which led him in another direction than among the wilds of Monterlony, and although he obtained a 'scope' of the escheated lands there is no evidence that he ever came even to look at his proportion. Among the State Papers, Domestic Series, of 1606, there is a letter from Salisbury to this Mr. Haig, in which the writer states that he "does not consider his [Haig's] writing to him an intrusion, and accepts his offer of corresponding with some foreign minister." Probably, that encouragement, from so influential a quarter, turned Haig's attention into another field for the exercise of his powers. At all events, his lands appear soon afterwards to have passed into the joint possession of Sir George Hamilton and Sir William Stewart.

(141). *Tirenemuriertagh*.—These lands comprised the comparatively wild and rugged district now known as Monterlony, and bordered throughout most of its extent on the barony of Omey or Omagh. In a paper headed *Patents already enrolled in Ireland*, and preserved among the public records of the time, this proportion is represented as originally belonging to Sir Claude Hamilton of Lerleprevicke, in Scotland. See note 129, *supra*.

(142). *George Hamilton*.—This undertaker was a kinsman, probably, of the other planters of this surname in the same barony, and was known as of Bynning in Scotland. He, in common with the Hamiltons generally, was descended from Sir Gilbert de Hamildown, the original founder of that numerous race. This Hamilton of Bynning belonged to the family seated at Fingalton, in Renfrew, and was the thirteenth in descent from Sir Gilbert above mentioned, being a son of Sir John Hamilton of Fingalton, by his wife Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Otterburn of Ridhall. George Hamilton had served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, and on his return he appears to have been attracted to Ulster for a time; but he soon disposed of his proportion to Sir Claude Hamilton, although he took possession, and had made some preparations for building.

(143). *Teadane*.—These lands were soon afterwards known as *Eden*. They lay on the boundaries of Coleraine and Loughinsholin baronies, and were intersected by the tail or termination of the great range known as the *Speris* mountains. The river Derg flowed through this proportion from end to end.

### III. The Pre

1. Grant to the *Duke of* (146), containing the lands of Reteyn, one quarter; Credou caskyn adjoining Maymore; i Dromore, one quarter; Cooleg Littergull, one quarter; Bally 1,000 acres. And also the quarter; Cashell, one quarter quarter; Tawnagh, one quarter in all, 1,000 acres. Total r excepted  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the quarter of Altacaskyn, containing 60 acre and Cashell, with 900 acres in Dublin, in common socage.

2. Grant to *Sir Walter* Corragh, containing the lands quarter; Carrickbodoohy,  $\frac{2}{3}$  q lagh, one quarter; in all, 1,000

(144). *Portlough*.—This precinct f the barony of Raphoe, the precinct o noticed, forming the other. As sta terminal maps relating to the count Donegal have not yet been discovered

(145). *Lennox*.—The Duke of Len great branch of the Stewart family names of Darnley and earls and duke land; and also, the earls of March, of Richmond, and the Earl of Litt This undertaker of lands in Donegal the second Duke of Lennox, who was during his life—which ended in 1624 high offices. He had been 'great admiral and ambassador of James Henry IV. of France. He was one named the King to London in 1603, constituted master of the royal household of the bedchamber. In 1607, he minister to the Parliament, being after Newcastle and Duke of Richmond. Alth he left no male heir, so that whilst h became extinct at his death, the fami upon his brother, who was known as *of Balguy*,—a title which had been family by John Stuart, son of the th as styled in right of his wife, the da man named De la Verrey, lord Duke of Lennox took out his patent an undertakers in this precinct.

(146). *Magvelin*.—This residence w



## III. The Precinct of Portlough (144), in the county of Donegal.

1. Grant to the *Duke of Lennox* (145). The small proportion of *Magavelean* or *Magevelin* (146), containing the lands undermentioned, viz., Maymun, one quarter; Moymore, one quarter; Reteyn, one quarter; Credough, one quarter; Magavelen, one quarter; and  $\frac{2}{8}$  of the quarter of Altacaskyn adjoining Maymore; in all, 1,000 acres. Also the small proportion of *Lyttergull*, containing Dromore, one quarter; Cooleghemore, one quarter; Tullyrapp, one quarter; Foyglasse, one quarter; Littergull, one quarter; Ballyblanan, one quarter; and  $\frac{2}{8}$  quarter of Carrickneshinagh; in all, 1,000 acres. And also the small proportion of *Cashell*, including the lands of Kinikilly, one quarter; Cashell, one quarter; Glashogan, one quarter; Moynasse, one quarter; Cloghfin, one quarter; Tawnagh, one quarter; and  $\frac{2}{8}$  quarter of Altacaskyn, adjoining the quarter of Cloghfin; in all, 1,000 acres. Total rent for the three proportions, 16*l.* English. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the quarter of Carrickneshannagh, containing 120 acres, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the quarter of Altacaskyn, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Magevelin, Lettergull, and Cashell, with 900 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 23 July, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Donegal, (4) Car. I.

2. Grant to *Sir Walter Stewart, Knight*, laird of Minto (147). The small proportion of *Corckagh*, containing the lands of Gortmore, one quarter; Tallibogilly,  $\frac{2}{3}$  quarter; Labanedishe, one quarter; Carrickbodoohy,  $\frac{2}{3}$  quarter next Labanedishe; Rousky and Lisclamedy, 2 quarters; Corckagh, one quarter; in all, 1,000 acres. The third part of the quarter of Carrickbodoohy, containing

(144). *Portlough*.—This precinct formed one section of the barony of Raphoe, the precinct of the Liffer already noticed, forming the other. As stated previously, the baronial maps relating to the counties of Coleraine and Donegal have not yet been discovered.

(145). *Lennox*.—The Duke of Lennox belonged to that great branch of the Stewart family which supplied the barons of Darnley and earls and dukes of Lennox in Scotland; and also, the earls of March, the earls and dukes of Richmond, and the Earl of Litchfield in England. This undertaker of lands in Donegal was Ludovic Stuart, the second Duke of Lennox, who was born in 1574; and during his life—which ended in 1624—had filled several high offices. He had been ‘great chamberlain,’ high admiral and ambassador of James VI. of Scotland to Henry IV. of France. He was one of those who accompanied the King to London in 1603, and was thereupon constituted master of the royal household, and first gentleman of the bedchamber. In 1607, he was appointed commissioner to the Parliament, being afterwards created Earl of Newcastle and Duke of Richmond. Although thrice married, he left no male heir, so that whilst his English honours became extinct at his death, the family estates devolved upon his brother, who was known as Esme Stuart, Lord of Aubigny, a title which had been introduced into the family by John Stuart, son of the third Earl of Lennox, so styled in right of his wife, the daughter of a French gentleman named De la Verrey, lord of Aubigny. The Duke of Lennox took out his patent among the first of the undertakers in this precinct.

(146). *Magevelin*.—This residence was occupied in 1608

by Inneen-duv Macdonnell, mother of the Earl of Tyrconnell, who appears to have been then expelled from it by her son-in-law, Sir Niall Garve O'Donnell.

(147). *Minto*.—This undertaker's hold upon his native estates in the Scottish barony (now parish) of Minto, had become loose and uncertain at the time of his thus speculating on lands in Ulster. The Stewarts of Minto, and their kinsmen, the Turnbells, had disputed during many generations about the right to their family estates there; and probably Sir Walter Stewart wished to escape altogether from these broils. His native parish lies partly in a level tract along the river Teviot, the remainder consisting of high and undulating ground which is traversed from east to west by a ridge of hills, culminating in *Minto Craigs*, a wooded eminence, and Minto Hills, two smooth, green, rounded elevations, overlooking the valley of the Teviot—the Craigs being 721 feet, and the hills 877 above the sea-level. In 1390, John Turnbull of Myntow granted to his nephew, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth ‘the whole lordship and lands of Myntow, to be held in chief of the King and his heirs, in free barony. From the date of that arrangement, the feud between the two families of Stewart and Turnbull appears to have commenced—now the one prevailing, and anon the other. Thomas Stewart seems to have been dominant in Minto from 1479 to 1490; Robert Stewart in 1526; Matthew Stewart in 1581; and this Walter Stewart, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. From 1530 to 1616, the Turnbells also appear prominently in record, their representatives being William, John, Thomas, and Hector Turnbull. See *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i., pp. 321-323.



60 acres, is excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Corckagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 20 July, 8th [1610].

3. Grant to *Alexander McAula* (148) of Durlin, gent. The small proportion of *Ballyweagh*, or *Ballyneagh*, containing Mullanehelosk, one quarter; Boylelawny, one quarter; Ballyveagh, one quarter; Levallymore, one quarter; Ballivegly, 2 quarters; and  $\frac{2}{8}$  of the quarter of Roughan, next to Ballyvegly; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Loughswilly. Three out of eight parts of the quarter of Negracky, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Ballyreagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 16 July, 8th [1610].

4. Grant to *John Cuningham* (149), of Crafield or Crawfield. The small proportion of *Donboy*, containing the lands of Donboy, one quarter; Monegragan, one quarter; Ardry, one quarter; Moyle, one quarter; Moyfadda, one quarter; Plaister, one quarter; and five-sixteenth parts of the quarter of Roughan, next Monegragan quarter; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Loughswilly. A parcel of land called Levallybeg, otherwise Ballivinbeg, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Donboy, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 16 July, 8th [1610].

5. Grant to *William Stewart*, laird of Dunduff (150). The small proportion of *Cooleaghy*, containing Drombarnagh, one quarter; Killbarry, one quarter; Moynymore, one quarter; Dromallis,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a quarter; Menclout, one quarter; Dromoghell, one quarter; Moydoohy, one quarter; in all, 1,000 acres. Cooleaghy,  $\frac{1}{3}$  quarter, containing 60 acres, is excepted from this grant. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* The premises are created the manor of Cooleaghy, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610].

6. Grant to *James Cunyngham*, laird of Glangarnocke (151). The small proportion of

(148). *McAula*.—This undertaker probably came from Dumbartonshire. He sold his proportion to an Alexander Stewart. The earls and marquises of Londonderry descend from the latter, their pedigree explaining the family descent by the introduction of a laird of Minto as their ancestor. That pedigree, as given in Burke's Peerage, and as most probably supplied by some member of the family, states that they "claim a common ancestor with the Earls of Galloway; namely, Sir William Stewart of Garlies, from whose second son, Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, descended John Stewart of Ballylawn Castle, the first of the family settled in Ireland." But this John was not the first settler, for his father, Alexander, bought the patent from Alexander McAula.

(149). *John Cuningham*.—This was the last representative of the Glengarnock Cuninghams in Scotland, his father Sir James, and this son John, having both settled in Donegal. The family residence of Glengarnock was situated in the parish of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, but this John Cuningham's estate of Crawfield, or Crafield, lay in the

parish of Beith, also in the county of Ayr. After coming to Donegal, he held Crawfield until the year 1632, when it was sold to Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, in the parish of Dunlop, and Jean Maxwell, his spouse. The deed of sale was dated at Castle-Cuningham, which stood on the proportion of Donboy, in the barony of Raphoe. See Paterson's *Families of Ayrshire*, vol. ii., p. 120.

(150). *Dunduff*.—William Stewart came from the parish of Maybole, in Ayrshire. The family to which he belonged were sometimes called Dunduff and sometimes Stewart. Although styled a laird, he was perhaps not more than able to gather up as much means as enabled him to settle on his proportion in Donegal. The little estate of Dunduff was sold to a family of the Whitefords. See Paterson's *Families of Ayrshire*, vol. ii., p. 354.

(151). *Glangarnocke*.—This undertaker, whose circumstances had become desperate in his own land, was the eighteenth in descent from Sir Edward Cuningham of Kilmaurs and Mary, a daughter of the High Steward of Scotland, living at the close of the 13th century. Sir

*Dunstrousse*, containing Sess  
Gorteleny, each one quarter; a  
Also, the small proportion of  
Purtelogh, Leytrim, Moygl  
Curcamon; in all, 1,000 ac  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  of the said quarter of B  
proportions are created the m  
a court baron. Rent, 10*l.*  
common socage. 20 July. 8th

7. Grant to *Cuthbert Cu*  
Ballyhaskyn, Dromay, Rousk  
of Tullyanon, next to Dromay  
of eight parts of Tullyannon  
premises are created the man  
Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English.  
29 September, 8th [1610].

8. Grant to *James Cuni*  
containing Moiagh, one quar  
one quarter; Tryan-Carrickm  
to the quarters of Grackye an  
1,000 acres. A parcel conta  
The premises created the ma  
hold forever, as of the castle

9. Grant to *John Stewar*

James Cuningham was compelled  
Glengarnock to his creditors in 16  
supposing that he had got 12,000  
found it difficult enough to man  
actually obtained. The rental of  
Glengarnock, several years after i  
was—money rent, £2,480; 52 bo  
malt; 24 dozen and a half of cap  
from the tenants to plough, harrow  
and stack 25 acres of grain. O  
of farms. See Paterson's *Familie*  
pp. 120, 121.

(152). *Cuthbert Cuningham*.—  
garnock family, but whether a b  
James Cuningham, we have not d

(153). *James Cuningham*.—U  
Glengarnock; both of whom, as  
were brought into conflict with S  
subject of certain parcels of land  
although conveyed to the Cuni  
from the Crown. James Cuning



*Dacostrose*, containing Sessiogh-Hugh-Boy, Dacostrose, Attachery, Tubberslane, Tullagroone, Gorteleny, each one quarter; and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Bohehy quarter, next to Gorteleny quarter; in all, 1,000 acres. Also, the small proportion of *Portelogh*, containing the lands of Dromlogheran, Corcamon, Gortlost, Portelogh, Leytrim, Moyglasse, each one quarter; and  $\frac{2}{8}$  of the quarter of Tullyamcon, next Corcamon; in all, 1,000 acres. One third part of the quarter of Bohehy, containing 60 acres, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the said quarter of Bohehy, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. Both proportions are created the manor of Dacostrose and Portelogh, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 20 July, 8th [1610].

7. Grant to *Cuthbert Cuningham* (152). The small proportion of *Coolm'Itrien*, containing Ballyhaskyn, Dromay, Rousky, Dromoylan, Gortrie, one quarter each; two  $\frac{2}{8}$  parts of the quarter of Tullyanon, next to Dromay; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Loughswilly. Three out of eight parts of Tullyannon quarter, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Coolm'Itrien, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 19 September, 8th [1610].

8. Grant to *James Cuningham* (153), *Esq.* The small proportion of *Moiagh al' Ballyaghan*, containing Moiagh, one quarter; Dryan, one quarter; Magherybegg, one quarter; Magherymore, one quarter; Tryan-Carrickmore, one quarter; two parts of the quarter of Eredy, next adjoining to the quarters of Grackye and Tryan-Carrickmore; and  $\frac{5}{8}$  parts of the quarter of Grackye; in all, 1,000 acres. A parcel containing 60 acres, is excepted from this grant. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. The premises created the manor of Moiagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 19 July, 8th [1610].

9. Grant to *John Stewart* (154), *Esq.* The small proportion of *Lismolmoghan*.

James Cunningham was compelled to assign his lands of Glegarnock to his creditors in 1609, his Scottish friends supposing that he had got 12,000 acres in Ireland. He found it difficult enough to manage the 2,000 acres he actually obtained. The rental of Sir James's barony of Glegarnock, several years after its sale by his creditors, was—money rent, £2,480; 52 bolls of meal; 14 bolls of malt; 24 dozen and a half of capons, with work sufficient from the tenants to plough, harrow, weed, shear, draw in and stack 25 acres of grain. On this estate there were 17 farms. See Paterson's *Families of Ayrshire*, vol. ii., pp. 119, 121.

(152). *Cuthbert Cuningham*.—Also one of the Glegarnock family, but whether a brother or cousin of Sir James Cuningham, we have not discovered.

(153). *James Cuningham*.—Uncle of Sir James of Glegarnock; both of whom, as we shall afterwards find, were brought into conflict with Sir Ralph Bingley on the subject of certain parcels of land claimed by the latter, although conveyed to the Cuninghams by their patent from the Crown. James Cuningham was known as of

*Foumilne* in Scotland, and was amongst the first patentees for lands in this precinct of Portlough.

(154). *John Stewart*.—This undertaker's proportion is not recorded in the printed Patent Rolls of the reign of James I., nor is it even incidentally mentioned, so far as we can find, in the printed *Inquisitions of Ulster*. It was well known to Pynnar, however, some years afterwards, and he refers to it in his 'Survey' by the name of *Lismolmoghan*. It lay adjoining the lands of the Duke of Lennox, and its owner—John Stewart—became agent to the latter for the management of his property in that district of Donegal. Amongst so many Stewarts as were then afloat, it would be difficult to discover the particular family to which this gentleman belonged. It is more than probable, however, that he was some kinsman of the Duke of Lennox, for the connexions of that branch were very numerous—their name literally 'legion.' This John Stewart was afterwards knighted, and appears to have got a lease from Lennox of the three small proportions belonging to the latter. He got into trouble, as we shall see, at the commencement of the following reign.



## iv. The Precinct of Boyleagh (155), county of Donegal.

1. Grant to *Sir Robert Maclellan* (156), laird of Bomby. The great proportion called the *Rossis*, containing the undernamed lands, viz., Carrowschercas, Carrowneforrioghe, Moylagh, Toberkeyn, Donedee, Narlowehannegapell, Carrownecrutz, Eightermoye, Cashell, Carneboye, and Roskatt, one quarter each;  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the quarter called Magherientermoh; the island of Arran, 2 quarters; Eniskirragh,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a quarter; the island of Inish McIsdorne, one quarter; the island of Isinshally,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishfrye,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishrouge,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishineule,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishgolagh,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishwye,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishean,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a quarter; the island of Inishturen,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a quarter; and all the other islands within the sea (157), being parcel of the said townes, or of any of them; in all, 2,000 acres. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{22}{30}$  parts, and a  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the quarter of Loughfadda, containing 120 acres, for glebe land. The premises erected into the manor of the Rosses, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 19 September, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Donegal, (9) Jac. I., and (32) Car. I.

2. Grant to *George Murraye* (158), laird of Broughton. The middle proportion of *Boyleagh*-

(155). *Boyleagh*.—This precinct is comprised in the present barony of Boyleagh, which is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic; on the north-east by the Guidore river, which separates it from Kilmacrenan; on the east by Raphoe; and on the south by Bannagh. It includes the district of the Rosses, and twelve inhabited islands off the coast. Although it has an area of 158,480 acres, it was all occupied, excepting comparatively small parcels of church lands, by eight undertakers, who were supposed to have had only 10,000 acres of arable land distributed among them all!

(156). *Maclellan*.—The Maclellans were anciently sheriffs of Galloway and barons of Bombie, which they forfeited by raiding unwarrantably and without authority on the lands of Douglas in Galloway. They subsequently recovered the barony, and this Sir Robert, the undertaker, was the seventh baron of Bombie. He soon became well known in Ulster, not so much, however, because of his being an undertaker in the remote barony of Boyleagh, as from the circumstance of his becoming son-in-law of the first Viscount Ards, and obtaining valuable lands in the county of Down as his wife's dowry. Referring to this alliance, the writer of the *Montgomery Manuscripts* states (pp. 88, 89, new edition), that "Sir Hugh [Montgomery] married his eldest daughter to Sir Robert McClellan, baron of Kircourbry [Kircudbright], who, with her, had four great townlands near Lisnegarvey [Lisburn], whereof she was possessed in December, 1622. Sir Hugh and his Lady, also, had likewise given him a considerable sum of money as an augmentation to the marriage portion; but the said Sir Robert spent the money and sold the lands after her Ladyship's death, and he died not long after her, but without issue."

(157). *Within the sea*.—There is a very large number of islands belonging to the barony of Boyleagh, of which more than one hundred have been considered worthy of

survey.

(158). *Murraye*.—This undertaker (whose cautioner was Alexander Dunbar of Egirnes), came from the parish of Whithorn, in Wigtonshire. The Murrays of this branch are believed to have moved from Morayshire into Galloway so early as the twelfth century; but they only began to make themselves known in the district last named about the beginning of the fifteenth century—a period when the ancestors of several other leading families arrived and obtained settlements there. From that date, however, the Murrays were owners of the property known as Broughton, of which this George Murray was in possession at the commencement of the seventeenth century. He was in favour with James I., and became one of the gentlemen of the Bedchamber. His estate of Broughton, or Bruchtown, must have been then mortgaged so heavily as to render it valueless to the nominal owner. In October, 1603, there is a warrant to deliver to George and John Murray (brothers), grooms of the Bedchamber, stuff for winter apparel. In January, 1603-4, there is a warrant to deliver to them their yearly liveries. In the following March, another warrant to pay them annuities of 20*l.* each. And in May, 1605, warrant for a lease of 40 years to John Murray, of the lands called Plumpton Park, the Park Head, &c.; and for a lease in reversion of the same to George Murray, with an annuity of 100*l.* per annum, upon the reserved rents of the Debateable Lands. (See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., 1603-10, pp. 47, 64, 88, 219). Broughton appears to have been redeemed by another member of the family after George Murray had taken up his abode amid the wilds of Donegal. The lands belonging to the estate of Broughton lie in the parishes of Whithorn and Sorbie, and include among others, those known as Skeog, Gallows Outon, and Chapel Outon. See Paterson's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, pp. 476-9.

*yeightra*, including the under  
Cashellgailan, Irishton, Mace,  
each; ten parts of the quarter  
Fairhyn; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter called  
etc. of Ginbarrogh and Lough  
of the quarter of Loughfadda  
manor of Boyleaghyeightragh,  
To hold forever, as of the ca  
*Inquisitions of Ulster*, Donegal,

3. Grant to *William Stewart*  
which included the lands of C  
quarter; Ballycroye,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a  
Aighan, one quarter;  $\frac{20}{32}$  parts  
Arckill; Tullagh, one quarter;  
quarter; and  $\frac{5}{8}$  parts of the qua  
in all, 1,500 acres. From this  
containing 90 acres, as glebe lan  
with 450 acres in demesne, and  
castle of Dublin, in common soc

4. Grant to *Sir Patrick M*  
containing the lands of Tawny  
quarter; Cashellvogherye, one q  
vogherye; one parcel called Rank  
called Dromconnor, lying next t  
quarter called Dromore, lying ne  
grant are excepted  $\frac{15}{32}$  parts of th  
created the manor of Cargie, with  
ish. To hold forever, as of the ca

(159). *William Stewart*.—It is always  
a particular Stewart amidst such a crowd  
ing this surname, as present themselves  
*State Papers*. There were not fewer th  
Stewarts employed at this period in the I  
of these gentlemen, Col. Wm. Stewart, v  
Salisbury, in May, 1603, that "the K  
[Stewart's] disposition is excellent, but he re  
others; advises Cecil how to guide h  
world [England] to which he is come."  
[Stewart], Col. Stewart, of Eaglesay, writ  
complaining of the contemptuous conduct  
of Stone, in Staffordshire, "who refuse  
[Stewart's] commission for post horses  
service in Ireland." *State Papers*, I



*yeightra*, including the under-written lands, viz., Lackaghe, Crusquyn, Farhyn, Magherikill, Cashellgailan, Irishton, Mace, Shraghcashell, Gortnesilloe, Kancreny, and Litterille, one quarter each; ten parts of the quarter called Loughfadda, in 32 parts divided, lying next to the quarter of Fárhyn; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter called Shaunaghe; in all, 1,500 acres, with free fishing in the creeks, bays, &c., of Ginbarrogh and Loughbarry. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{22}{32}$  parts and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the half of the quarter of Loughfadda, containing 90 acres, for glebe. The premises created into the manor of Boylaghyeightragh, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 12 July, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Donegal, (9) Jac. I., and (32) Car. I.

3. Grant to *William Stewart* (159), *Esq.* The middle proportion called *Downeconnolly*, which included the lands of Cashell, one quarter; Dromnekill, one quarter; Dromhugh, one quarter; Ballycroye,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a quarter; Mullaghnocke, one quarter; Donconallye, one quarter; Aighan, one quarter;  $\frac{10}{32}$  parts of the quarter called Carnemore, lying next to the quarter called Ardkill; Tullagh, one quarter; Ardkill, one quarter; Ballybyn, one quarter; Knocknegan, one quarter; and  $\frac{5}{8}$  parts of the quarter called Tedollicke, lying next the quarter of Cashell aforesaid; in all, 1,500 acres. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{22}{32}$  parts of the quarter of Carnemore, containing 90 acres, as glebe lands. The premises are erected into the manor of Downeconnolly, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 23 July, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

4. Grant to *Sir Patrick MacKee* (160) of Laerg, *Knt.* The small proportion of *Cargie*, containing the lands of Tawnytallon, one quarter; Cargie, one quarter; Dromaccullyn, one quarter; Cashellvogherye, one quarter;  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the quarter of Teedolicke, next quarter of Cashellvogherye; one parcel called Rankall, one and  $\frac{1}{5}$  quarter; Dromroe, one quarter;  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the quarter called Dromconnor, lying next to the quarter of Drummacullyn aforesaid; and  $\frac{17}{32}$  parts of the quarter called Dromore, lying next to the quarter of Tawnytallon; in all, 1,000 acres. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{15}{32}$  parts of the quarter of Dromore, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Cargie, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 July, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

(159). *William Stewart*.—It is always difficult to identify a particular Stewart amidst such a crowd of servitors, bearing this surname, as present themselves to our view in the State Papers. There were not fewer than four William Stewarts employed at this period in the Irish service. One of these gentlemen, Col. Wm. Stewart, writes privately to Salisbury, in May, 1603, that "the King's [James the First's] disposition is excellent, but he relies too much on others; advises Cecil how to guide him in this new world [England] to which he is come." In September, 1609, Col. Stewart, of Eaglesay, writes to Salisbury, complaining of the contemptuous conduct of the constable of Stone, in Staffordshire, "who refused to honour his [Stewart's] commission for post horses for the King's service in Ireland." *State Papers*, Domestic Series,

1603-1610, pp. 10, 544.

(160). *MacKee of Laerg*.—Larg, in the parish of Minnigaff, was long known as the estate of the principal family of the Mackies or McKies; but although Sir Patrick is here styled as of Larg, the property had passed from his hands. Other localities were also occupied by branches of this once numerous and influential sept, among which may be mentioned Mertoun-McKie, now Mertoun Hall, in the parish of Penninghame; and Whitehills, in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. Many settlers of this surname appear to have come to Ulster from that district, and they are numerous represented throughout several of our northern counties at the present day. See Paterson's *Galloway Lands and their Owners*, pp. 318, 462.



5. Grant to *James McCulloch* (161), gent. The small proportion of *Mullaghveagh* or *Mullavagh*, containing Carnewefadda, one quarter; Killoweras, one quarter; Mullaghwagh, one quarter; Ballycannan, one quarter; Drombohelli, one quarter; Ardtraghe, one quarter; Dromnasillaghe, one quarter;  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of Shammaghe; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Cornecarde; in all, 1,000 acres. From this grant is excepted the  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of Cornerarde, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Mullaghveagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 20 July, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

6. Grant to *Alexander Dunbar* (162), gent. The small proportion of *Kilkerhan*, including the lands of Tawnaght, one quarter; Kilkassey, one quarter; Mackrose, one quarter; Kilkerhan, one quarter; Lagnasiltoige, one quarter; Fentragh, one quarter; Dramanoe, one quarter;  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the quarter called Maywhoho, lying next the quarter of Fentragh; and  $\frac{7}{32}$  parts of the quarter called Dirrylaghan; in all, 1,000 acres. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{15}{32}$  parts of the quarter of Derrylaghan, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Kilkerhan, with 300

(161). *McCulloch*.—This undertaker's residence in Scotland was *Drummorell*, and George Murray of Bruchton or Broughton was his cautioner. McCulloch was one of a family well known and highly influential at an early period in Wigtonshire. Their principal place of residence was Myrtoun or Mertoun, in the parish of Mochrum. It is stated that in the time of the Crusaders, a Scottish warrior carrying on his shield a boar [*culach*], was conspicuous for his daring in the Holy Land. On his return, the Scottish king, known as William the Lion, in acknowledgment of his prowess and valour, granted him extensive lands, among which was Myrtoun above-mentioned. The grantee took as his patronymic the word *Culach*, and his descendants have been since known as MacCullachs or McCullochs. The family originally belonged to Argyleshire, and moved southward, like other northern families, into Galloway, about the middle of the thirteenth century. A Duncan McCulloch is believed to have been the founder of the Priory of Ardchattan, in Lorne, about the year 1230. Fordun calls him Duncan *Mackowlo*, and Spottiswoode states that "ane Maccolloch, a man of great wealth, founded the priory of Ardchatte, in Lorne." The first of the family well known in Galloway was Thomas Mackulach, who not only signed Ragman's Roll, but warmly supported the cause of the English usurper, Edward I. of England. It is believed that Myrtoun belonged to the family in 1330. This James McCulloch, who became an undertaker in Ulster, was one of the family of William McCulloch, by his wife, Elizabeth Dunbar. This lady was probably daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, her mother being Elizabeth Muir of Rowallan. See Paterson's *Galloway Lands and their Owners*, pp. 235, 239.

(162). *Alexander Dunbar*.—A kinsman, either uncle or cousin-german of James McCulloch mentioned in the preceding note. The Dunbars are early noticed as a family of high rank in Galloway. They are supposed to have been of Saxon origin, and to have derived their sur-

name from the lands and castle so called in Haddingtonshire. The first of the family in Scotland is understood to have been a fugitive Earl of Northumberland, who sought protection in the court of Malcolm III., by whom he was well received, and who granted him the lands of Dunbar. After Northumberland, one of the seven Saxon kingdoms, had become a province, its earls were not hereditary, but only official, and were often changed. The son of this distinguished Northumbrian refugee was promoted to a Scottish earldom about the year 1129, and there succeeded nine earls between that date and the year 1368. Waldeve, the fourth earl, was the first designated Earl of Dunbar. His son, Patrick, who succeeded in 1184, married Ada, a natural daughter of William the Lion, by whom, besides his successor, he had a daughter, Ada, to whom he gave the lands of Hume. She married her cousin, William Dunbar, and from that marriage came the earls of Hume. Patrick, the sixth Earl of Dunbar, succeeded in 1231, and married Euphemia, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland. The seventh earl, also named Patrick, and styled Earl of Dunbar and March, married Christian, daughter of Robert the Bruce. Their son, Patrick, the eighth earl, succeeded in 1289, and claimed the Scottish throne as great grandson of Ada, daughter of William the Lion. He married a daughter of the house of Comyn Earls of Buchan; and his son, the ninth earl, married a daughter of the Earl of Moray. These powerful earls were rivals worthy of the Douglasses. The earldom of Dunbar and March was confiscated by James I. of Scotland in 1436. George Dunbar, brother of the tenth earl, was granted the lands of Mochrum, in Wigtonshire, by David II. in 1368, and from that date until very recently, the family held the property now named. (See Paterson's *Lands of Galloway and their Owners*, pp. 254-276). The undertaker of lands in Ulster, Alexander Dunbar, was a son of Sir John, who died in 1583. Alexander resided at a place named Egirnes (see *supra*), and his cautioner was George Murray of Bruchton or Broughton.

acres in demesne, and a court of Dublin, in common socage.

7. Grant to *Patrick Vans* containing the lands of Ball quarter; Dromrouske, one quarter; Carrowelohert, one quarter of Dromkenan; and  $\frac{7}{32}$  in all, 1,000 acres. From this The premises are created the baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. 11 August, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

8. Grant to *Alexander C Moynarga*, containing the land Carrowe valley, one quarter;  $\frac{1}{4}$  quarter; Tyermoylin, one quarter Moynargun, lying next to the next to the quarter of Moynarg the quarter of Moynargan, of Moynargan, with 300 acres in forever, as of the castle of Dubl

v. Precinct

(163). *Patrick Vans*.—This undertaker's residence was in the parish of Kirkinner, in Wigtonshire, where a small property known as Libragh, or L. 218). He was the second son of Sir Vans, of Barnbarroch, in the same parish. The lady Catherine Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis. The family of Vans (originally *De Vallibus*), is one of the families which appears in England after the Conquest. The family settled in Scotland during the reign of James I. and his successor Malcolm, who succeeded in 1153. They originally settled in Wigtonshire, East Lothian. The first of the family in Galloway was Alexander Vaux, appointed in 1426. His nephew, Robert Vaux, of Barnbarroch and other lands from an ancestor in 1451, and these lands were held by his descendants until the year 1809, when they came into the family of Vans Agnew. Vans "may be said to be the only one of the family who have preserved their documents from the date of their good preservation, having met with no accident, evident care having been taken in the preservation of a considerable number of very interesting documents." See Paterson's *Galloway Lands and their Owners*, pp. 359-384.

(164). *Cunningham*.—This undertaker's residence was in the parish of Sorbie, in Wigtonshire, where



acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 19 September, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

7. Grant to *Patrick Vans* (163) of Libragh, gent. The small proportion of *Boylaghoutra*, containing the lands of Ballyboyle, and 2 islands next to Ballyboyle, one quarter; Donan, one quarter; Dromrouske, one quarter; Dromboyart, one quarter; Aghelaky, one quarter; Lettermore, one quarter; Carrowelohert, one quarter;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the quarter called Dromconnor, lying next the quarter of Dromkenan; and  $\frac{17}{32}$  parts of Dromkenan, lying next the quarter of Donan aforesaid; in all, 1,000 acres. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{15}{32}$  parts of Dromkenay, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of *Boylaghoutra*, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 11 August, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

8. Grant to *Alexander Coningham* (164) of Powton, gent. The small proportion called *Moynarga*, containing the lands of Cloghboye, one quarter; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of Magherierogh; Carrowealley, one quarter;  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of Drumurryn; Kilkashill, one quarter; Maghermayle, one quarter; Tyermoylin, one quarter; Moygunma, one quarter;  $\frac{10}{32}$  parts of the quarter of Moynargun, lying next to the quarter of Moygunma; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the quarter of Cornecarde, lying next to the quarter of Moynargan; in all, 1,000 acres. From this grant are excepted  $\frac{15}{32}$  parts of the quarter of Moynargan, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Moynargan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610]. *Ibid.*

v. Precinct of Knockninny (165), county of Fermanagh.

(163). *Patrick Vans*.—This undertaker came from the parish of Kirkinner, in Wigtonshire, where he had owned a small property known as Libragh, or Lybrack (see pp. 217, 218). He was the second son of Sir Patrick Vans, or Vaus, of Barnbarroch, in the same parish, and his wife the lady Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis. The family of Vans, *Vaux*, or *Vaus*, (originally *De Vallibus*), is one of the first surnames that appears in England after the Conquest. Members of this family settled in Scotland during the reigns of David I. and his successor Malcolm, who succeeded to the throne in 1153. They originally settled in the barony of Dirleton, East Lothian. The first of the family in Galloway was Alexander Vaux, appointed bishop there in 1426. His nephew, Robert Vaux, obtained a grant of Barnbarroch and other lands from an Earl of Douglas, in 1451, and these lands were held by his representatives of this surname until the year 1809, when they passed by marriage into the family of Vans Agnew. This family of Vans "may be said to be the only one in Galloway retaining their documents from the date of settlement, in such good preservation, having met with no misfortunes, and evident care having been taken in the keeping of them. A considerable number of very interesting letters are in the collection." See Paterson's *Galloway Lands and their Owners*, pp. 359-384.

(164). *Coningham*.—This undertaker came from the parish of Sorbie, in Wigtonshire, but to what branch

of the then great and numerous race bearing this surname he belonged, we know not. The property known as *Poltoun*, or *Powton*, which he is mentioned in the above grant as then holding, was conveyed in a charter given by King Robert Bruce to the prior of Candida Casa, or Whithorn. In a charter granted by David II. to Gilbert Kennedy, the lands of Powtoun are coupled with those of Cruggleton or Carroltown, and are believed to have once formed part of that celebrated estate. The Coninghams, however, appear to have held lands in both at the commencement of the seventeenth century, for this Alex. Coningham is mentioned in Scottish records as owning Powtoun, whilst Agnes Coningham and William Coningham are stated to have sasines of the adjoining ten merk lands known as Cruggleton or Carroltown Cavens. (See Paterson's *Galloway Lands and their Owners*, pp. 411, 449). This undertaker also had Geo. Murray of Bruchton as his cautioner.

(165). *Knockninny*.—See p. 203. This barony is bounded on the north-west, by the barony of Glenawley; on the north-east, by Upper Lough Erne; and on the south-east and south-west, by the county of Cavan. Knockninny stretches from the head almost to the foot of Upper Lough Erne, including about one-third of that lake and its islands; and generally it may still be regarded as an expanse of lakes, swamps, meadows, low-lying fields, with patches of demesne lands, and a liberal supply of bogs. The north-west and south-east ends are bounded re-







Kenneneber and Golooe, with free fishing therein ; in all, 1,500 acres. Kilbecran,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tate, and Drombrochus, one tate, assigned for glebe land, are excepted from this grant. Rent, 8*l.* English. The premises are created the manor of Crum, with 450 acres in demesne ; power to create tenures, and hold a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (12) Car. I.

3. Grant to *Sir John Wishart* (170), *Knight*, laird Pettaro. The middle proportion called *Latryme*, or *Leitrim* (171), containing the lands of Killbricke, one tate ; Gort-camon, one tate ; Aghoieighigh, one tate ; Mullaghennygowan, one tate ; Edenehowrye,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate : Lurgaboy,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Enquillen,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Drombrochios,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Aghenehinchbegg,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Aghenehinchmore,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Dromrallagh, Kilrody, Leginacaffrey, Mulladuff, Aghirouskiebegg, and Aghirouskiemore,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate each ; Clonelty, one tate ; Latrym, one and  $\frac{1}{3}$  tate ; Kircorman,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Clonky,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate ; Lissnedorke,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tate ; Mullanelecke, one tate ; Cloncorricke, one tate ; Clonculliga, one tate ; Mullyoarran, one tate ; Dirriny, one tate ; Dromanurchiere, one tate ; the island of Derrycharris, in Lougherne, one tate ; the island of Coloee, one tate ; and the island of Keneneber, one tate ; in all, 1,500 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. From this grant 90 acres for glebe are excepted. The premises are created into the manor of Leitrim or Latrym, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 25 June, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (11) Car. I.

4. Grant to *Thomas Monepeny* (172), laird of Kinkell, or Kinalle. The small proportion of *Ahaglanc* (173), consisting of the lands Dromelly, Tenmore, Feugh, [            ], Corre, Derrinagore, Lorgombooy, Aghovolenaboc, Moulan, and Derredeney, one tate ; Aghadisart, Garvore, Dromgerrake-

(170). *Wishart*.—This undertaker, like nearly every other of his class, especially from Scotland, had left his native country when he could not conveniently remain ; but unlike most other Scotchmen in Ulster, this Fife-shire laird appears to have been involved in new difficulties even on this side the North Channel. In a *Memoir of James Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher*, there is the following reference to Wishart, several years after his coming to Fermanagh :—"In this mean time, there was one Sir John Wishart, sometime Lord Pittaro, in Scotland, who, having consumed his estate there, begged some escheated lands in the county of Fermanagh, and was possessed of 24 towns or tates of the Bishop of Clogher's lands, next adjacent to the temporall lands [as above granted by the Crown], for which he was to pay the bishop 36*lb.* per annum. The Bishop of Clogher sends to him many times for his rent ; but he did not only deferre to pay it, but returned the bishop's messenger with a disdainful and uncivil lettire. The bishop's servants coming to the knowledge of the contents of this lettire, desired the bishop to give them leave, and they would take and distresse for his rent ; soe by his direction, they went to his dwelling-place at Clantiverin, and brought away 16 poore beasts, cows and heyfars, prised at nine pounds six. Sir John took this in great snuffe, and by Balfour's advice tooke out

from the sheriff of the county a writt of replevin, to fetch back the goods upon security. There was no formality kept in takeing out the writ, nor in the execution thereof, and Sir John Wishart scorned to redeem his goods ; the bishop's bailiff, therefore, sold the cattle." See *The Spottiswoode Miscellany*, vol. i., pp. 110, 111). Wishart took out his patent among the earliest undertakers.

(171). *Leitrim*.—The name of this proportion is written Latrim on the map, which represents Wishart's lands granted by the Crown as full of bogs, woods, and lakes ; the church lands adjoining, as let to him by the Bishop of Clogher, are shown on the map as free from all encumbering causes now named, and represented as containing a church with a tower, in a townland or tate called Gortacurra.

(172). *Monepeny*.—This undertaker was also a Fife-shire laird, who came from the vicinity of St. Andrews, but the lands of Kinkell now know his race and name no more. Persons bearing his rather remarkable surname are found in several districts of Ulster, although he did not hold his lands in Fermanagh more than a few years. Monepeny promptly took out his patent in 1610.

(173). *Ahaglanc*.—These lands, like the others in the precinct of Knockninny, and particularly in the old territory of Coolenerer, were literally covered with woods, lakes, and bogs.



begg, Knicklagh, Coronene, Corg [ ] aghe, Derrenteine, Derarke and Greagheen, one tate ; Gatnedon, Leglaghnedernagh, and Corregreagh, one tate ; Corgelouse, Mullodnefren, Knoc, Partense, Enestallom, and Clance, one tate ; the lands called Aghalanamoore, Aghalanebegg, Kyleknawe, Killeclaghan, Correlane, Correlane, and Tonimore, one tate ; Kyleknockmore, Kyleknockbegg, Kyllemoore, [ ], and Gartarde, one tate ; Feugh, Kinrush, Drometa, and Dromhelster, one tate ; Molonecough, Derregreany, Corlatt, Fermoye, and Tonaghmore, one tate ; Gorgorgon, one quarter ; Corterry, Sroe, Knockellrestan, and Knocksmodge, one tate ; Klanteknose, Mullainshogga, Drumconna, Dromderrickmore, Erden, Clonebrack, and Golcomuckean, one tate ; Dorrivore, Corelin, Correvarran, Mullaghoise, Mullenehar, Teinan, Leighwollaghe, and Derrecorrian, one tate ; Cackeneis, Corrahoise, Towralte, Corrugade, Strongallattie, Mullaghsallagh, Knockegarran, and Aghamore, one tate ; the quarter called Derrykennan, containing the several denominations of Derrykennan, Gubbuckreere, Relagh, Cornowel, Cornakill, and the islands of Conny-Goiglam and Derrycree, one tate ; Dromborry, Drombampony, Knockrenan, Bingarrowd, Kyllmeane, Keynoutra, Feughnuhi, Fermoye, and Oclanamwihi, one tate ; Dromloughte, one tate ; in all, 1,000 acres. For glebe 60 acres excepted from this grant. The premises created the manor of Ahaglane, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 15 October, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (9) Car. I.

5. Grant to *James Trayle* (174), *Esq.* The small proportion of *Dresternan* (175), containing the lands of Callaghill, 4 tates ; Foyeglas, 4 tates ; Dresternan, 4 tates ; Carrowdorell, 2 tates ; Dromlaghes, one tate ; the island of Trassian, one tate ; and the island of Blanishe,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tate ; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. Sixty acres excepted from this grant for glebe land. The premises created the manor of Dresternan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (13) Car. I.

6. Grant to *George Smelhome* (176). The small proportion of *Dirriany* (177), containing the

(174). *James Trayle*.—We have not been able to ascertain the native place of this undertaker, but he probably came from Fifeshire. He held his lands in Fermanagh no longer than the term of five years required by law, as, in 1615, he disposed of his interest therein to Sir Stephen Butler. There are still several families of Trayles to be found in Ulster. Although Trayle soon sold his lands, he had promptly taken out his patent.

(175). *Dresternan*.—This proportion lay westward of Lord Burley's proportion named Legan, from which it was separated by a stream flowing from the mountains into Lough Erne, but which stream is nameless on the map. At an Inquisition held in Newtown of Knockninny, in January, 1629, it was found that "it is verie fitt and convenient, and will be for the good and furtherance of the plantacion and Englishe inhabitants thereabouts, to have a weeklie markett upon the tewesdaye, to bee kepte within the said proporcon [Dresternan], upon the parcell of land called Callaghill al' Market-hill, and 3 fayres yearlye to be kept the first upon St. Andrew's Day, the second upon St. Patrick's Day, and the thirde upon

St. Mary Magdelyne's daie ; and the said marketts and fayres will not bee anie hinderance or nocument unto anie the neyboringe townes, where any fayres or marketts are kept upon those daies or tymes, at any towne or place within 8 miles distante of the said towne of Callaghill." *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (13) Car. I.

(176). *Smelhome*.—The surname of Smelhome is often written in Scotland *Smailholme*. He is called *Smethorne* in an inquisition of 1629. He sold his interest in the lands so early as 1618. (See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (8) Car. I.) Smelhome was from Leith, and his cautioner was Robert Lindsay, also of the same place.

(177). *Dirriany*.—These lands occupied the northern extremity of Knockninny precinct, and are represented on the map as containing a large amount of bog and much wood. On their north-eastern border lay eight tates of church lands,—one of which, named Moyclogh, has a church marked with a tower on one end and a large cross on the other. On the north-western edge of this proportion stood Castleskeagh, an ancient and well-known residence of the Maguires.

lands of Dirriada, Dirily, C  
Dromchoose, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tate ; Dromlonan, one  
and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate ; Branish, one  
islands in Lougherne, parcel  
Tranish, and Blanish ; in  
English. The premises cre  
baron ; and power to create t  
excepted from this grant.  
12 July, 11th [1613].

#### VI. THE P

1. Grant to *Sir John*  
containing Defassagh, 4 tate  
Drommaghmore, 4 tates ; T  
Mackinish,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate ; the islan  
or belonging to the premises  
grant 120 acres, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  quart  
English. The premises erec  
court baron. To hold forever  
See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fer

#### 2. Grant to *Robert H*

(178). *Magheriboy*.—See p. 204.  
mensurate with the present barony o  
plies the north-western portion of the c  
It is bounded on the west, by the co  
the north, by the barony of Lurg ;  
baronies of Lurg and Tyrkenedy ; a  
the barony of Glenawley. On the ba  
points S.E. Magheraboy contain  
acres, exclusive of water ; of this are  
belonged to the church ; yet with th  
map represents the whole barony as b  
occupied by seven proportions, altho  
were supposed to have only got 9,000  
distributed among them all !

(179). *Sir John Home*.—This und  
Alexander Home of Manderston, ir  
brother of the well-known Sir George  
who accompanied the King into En  
was created Earl of Dunbar. This  
made his own fortune, but was the me  
of his brothers—among other meth  
for them proportions of the escheate  
Sir George Hume is described as havin  
deep wit, few words ; and in his Maje  
happier than fortunate. The most  
compassed without any noise, never  
was employed, without the work per



lands of Dirrada, Dirily, Gortgranagh, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate each; Encoragh,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tate; Rousky and Dromchoose, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate each; Dirriany,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tate; Drummurilbeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Tenester, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Dromlonan, one and  $\frac{1}{6}$  tate; Corressale,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Quillan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Garrowrousky, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Branish, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Dromcah, one tate; Cleenagh, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; all the islands in Lougherne, parcels of or belonging to the premises, except those of Dirrinish, Trasna, Tranish, and Blanish; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. The premises created the manor of Dirriany, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron; and power to create tenures. The parcel or tate of Drumurillmore, containing 60 acres, is excepted from this grant. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 12 July, 11th [1613].

vi. The Precinct of Magheriboy (178), county of Fermanagh.

1. Grant to *Sir John Home* (179), *Knight*. The large proportion of *Ardgorte* (180), containing Defassagh, 4 tates; Ardgart, 4 tates; Rosswyne, 6 tates; Gartnerough, 4 tates; Drommaghmore, 4 tates; Tullagh, 2 tates; Menerin, 2 tates; Cargimore, 6 tates; the island of Muckinish,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; the island of Coonny,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; and the other islands in Lougherne, parcel of or belonging to the premises; in all, 2,000 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. From this grant 120 acres, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of Menerin, were excepted for glebe land. Rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English. The premises erected into the manor of Ardgorte, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 July, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (46) Car. I.

2. Grant to *Robert Hamilton* (181). The middle proportion of *Dirrynefogher* (182),

(178). *Magheriboy*.—See p. 204. This precinct, commensurate with the present barony of Magheraboy, occupies the north-western portion of the county of Fermanagh. It is bounded on the west, by the county of Leitrim; on the north, by the barony of Lurg; on the east, by the baronies of Lurg and Tyrkenney; and on the south by the barony of Glenawley. On the baronial map the compass points S.E. Magheraboy contains upwards of 80,000 acres, exclusive of water; of this area, only small shreds belonged to the church; yet with these exceptions, the map represents the whole barony as being appropriated or occupied by seven proportions, although the undertakers were supposed to have only got 9,000 acres of arable land distributed among them all!

(179). *Sir John Home*.—This undertaker was a son of Alexander Home of Manderston, in Berwickshire, and brother of the well-known Sir George Home, or Hume, who accompanied the King into England, and in 1605 was created Earl of Dunbar. This gentleman not only made his own fortune, but was the means of advancing two of his brothers—among other methods, by obtaining for them proportions of the escheated lands in Ulster. Sir George Hume is described as having been “a person of deep wit, few words; and in his Majesty’s service no less successful than fortunate. The most difficile affairs he compassed without any noise, never returning, when he was employed, without the work performed that he was

sent to do.” (See Burke’s *Extinct Peerages*, p. 289). His brother, Sir John, the undertaker in Fermanagh, appears to have migrated to London also. So early as August, 1603, when the King had not been there many months, this Scotch borderer obtained a licence to export 1,000 dickers of red hides, tanned, within two years. He soon afterwards obtained a pension of 200*l.* per annum, which he surrendered in 1611, no doubt according to agreement, and after he had got a provision for himself by the grant of these lands in Fermanagh. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I., August 17, 1603; and May 16, 1611.

(180). *Ardgorte*.—This proportion is represented on the map as lying between the mountains and Lough Erne, and as very much occupied by woods, bogs, lakes, and streams.

(181). *Robert Hamilton*.—This undertaker was a kinsman of Sir James Hamilton, Lord Clannaboy, being a son of Gilbert Hamilton, and having Gavin Hamilton of Raplock as his cautioner. Lord Clannaboy’s father, Hans Hamilton, was an illegitimate son of Hamilton of Raplock.

(182). *Dirrynefogher*.—The lands of this proportion lay westward on the map, but really south of the preceding one. Dirrynefogher was a middle proportion, and as such, ought to have been drawn in violet, but it appears in the usual uncertain hue, intended to be carnation,



containing Rossmire,  $\frac{1}{3}$  tate; Knockbey,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a tate; Dromeherin,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a tate; Dirrynefogher,  $\frac{1}{3}$  tate; Listead, one tate; Leglan,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tate; Dromgormeny,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tate; Aghekeirin, one tate; Killduff,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate; Dromary, one tate; Aghasillus, one tate; Killroe, one tate; Dromcroghan,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a tate, Corr,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tate; Listomer,  $\frac{2}{3}$  tate; Carnbeg,  $\frac{2}{3}$  tate; Dromscobbe, one tate; Tullacreeny, 2 tates; Smurierta,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Tategillagh, one tate; Dromduller,  $\frac{2}{3}$  tate; Tullascanlan, one tate; Shankill, Tedan, Ranasough, Lughan, Cashell, and Dromcarban,  $\frac{2}{3}$  tate each; Tullagarin, 2 tates; Tullacalter, one tate; Tonamulmora,  $\frac{1}{3}$  tate; Crott,  $\frac{1}{3}$  tate; Dromeragh, one tate; Moynaghan, one tate; Maghernienekeragh,  $\frac{2}{3}$  tate; half the tate of Mullaghgillicolim; the islands of Fushie and Clenishe, and free fishing in Lougherne; in all, 1,500 acres; the tate of Kilbay and half the tate of Smuriertagh, containing 90 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Derrynefogher, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 8*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 Aug., 8th [1610].

3. Grant to *James Gibb* (183). The small proportion of *Dromra* (184), containing the lands of Dromskewly, 4 tates; Cavankeile, 4 tates; Dromra, 4 tates; Moyfadda,  $\frac{2}{3}$  tate; Dromdowne, 2 tates; the moiety of the half quarter of Urrishe, one tate; the island of Inchmac-Moile in Lougherne; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. The moiety of the Urragh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter, containing 60 acres, is excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Dromra, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610].

4. Grant to *Jerome Lindsey* (185), *Esq.* The small proportion of *Dromskeagh* (186), containing the lands of Dromskeagh, Cannerlagh, Dromeagh, Dromclane, and Lurgaviegh, each one tate; Callogh and Nerry, one tate; Urrisse, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Mullycreagh, 2 tates;

which characterises all the small proportions. This estate of Robert Hamilton, which also lay between the mountains and Lough Erne, is represented on the map as very wooded, but without much bog. Nearly in the centre is a small parcel of church land called *Monca*, in which there is a church marked, and beside it a small lake. On the western bounds, and immediately adjoining the mountains, there are two parcels of church lands called *Killchaman* and *Leytrim*, on the former of which a church also appears.

(183). *James Gibb*.—James Gibb was the son of John Gibb, a Scottish servant in the Royal household. Oct. 24, 1603, a warrant to deliver John Gibb, one of the grooms of the bedchamber, stuff for winter apparel. Jan. 4, 1604, warrant to deliver John Gibb his yearly livery. March 14, 1604, warrant to pay John Gibb an annuity of 20*l.* May 3, 1604, grant to John Gibb of 2000*l.* from fines paid for recusancy. December 17, 1604, grant to John Gibb, groom of the chamber, of 3000*l.* out of the penalties or forfeitures of recusants. The son, James Gibb, soon disposed of his interest in the Fermanagh lands, and remained in London. July 5, 1614, a grant to James Gibb of a pension of 200*l.* per annum, on surrender of a like pension by John Gibb, his father, groom of the bedchamber. And July 11, 1616, a

grant to Henry Gibb, of the bedchamber, for the benefit of his father, John Gibb, of lands called Brading, Isle of Wight, which have been much overflowed by the sea, and are to be enclosed at his expense. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, James I.

(184). *Dromra*.—This proportion lay close along the shore of Lough Erne, and adjoining those of Sir John Home and Robert Hamilton. It is marked on the map as having much wood and bog, with two islands lying opposite, but neither named on the map.

(185). *Jerome Lindsey*.—This undertaker was probably Bernard Lindsay already noticed. He did not long retain his lands in Fermanagh, having disposed of them in October, 1612, to Captain Cole.

(186). *Dromskeagh*.—These lands occupied the southern extremity of the precinct reaching to Enniskillen, which appears on the map as an island separated from the mainland by a not very narrow channel. Six tates of church lands intervene between this proportion and the lake, and at a little distance from the shore lies the island of Devenish, with its round tower, its abbey, and two other ecclesiastical buildings. Numerous black crosses are represented on the map as surmounting these structures, including the round tower.

Clonihawla, 2 tates; half of Lu  
2 tates; in all, 1,000 acres, with  
quarter, called the tate of Lu  
premises are created the manor  
Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English.

17 September, 10th [1612].

5. Grant to *William Fowler* (187). The premises are created the manor of Bo  
containing the lands of Bo  
Lavillamuragh, 3 tates; Aghri  
Tenegh, one tate; Quillyn, or  
gellycollyn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; the island  
all the islands in Lougherne, pa  
fishing in Lougherne. For gl  
The premises are created the ma  
To hold forever, as of the c  
*Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh.

6. Grant to *Alexander Home* (188). The premises are created the manor of  
lands of Dromcoose, 4 tates; Co  
of Inishgollowe, one tate; the is  
and the islands of Carr and Tra  
Lougherne. Sixty acres excepte  
erected into the manor of Drom  
forever, as of the castle of Dubl  
*Ulster*, Fermanagh, (46) Car. I.

(187). *William Fowler*.—A servant o  
build, but specially employed in the Que  
the 24th of October, 1608, the Earl of S  
in Salisbury, specially "recommending  
Queen's servant." On the 26th of October  
Fowler writes to the Earls of Salisbury  
ing that he had delivered to the Qu  
directed to Viscount Lisle, her Chamber  
that she will meet the King at London,  
that she hears his Majesty has a swelled fo  
a native of Scotland, but from what loca  
discovered.

(188). *Moyglass*.—This proportion l  
Dromskeagh, and separating the latter fro  
Hamilton, called Dirrynefogher, already  
glass is represented on the map as gene  
and literally abounding in woods, lakes, an  
and off from the shore of Lough Erne by  
other proportions on each side of it.

(189). *Alexander Home*.—A brother of  
Home, and of Sir John, already noticed  
large proportion called Ardgorie; but Ale  
appear to have migrated to London wi  
although he took out his patent, he dispo



Clonihawla, 2 tates; half of Lurgandarragh, one tate; Dirrilacka, 2 tates; and half of Doonconly, 2 tates; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. The other moiety of the said  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarter, called the tate of Lurgandarragh, containing 60 acres, is excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Dromskeagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 17 September, 10th [1612].

5. Grant to *William Fowler* (187), *Esq.* The middle proportion of *Moyglasse* (188), containing the lands of Bohorne, 4 tates; Moyglasse, 4 tates; Billygonaught, 4 tates; Lavillamuragh, 3 tates; Aghrim, 2 tates; Killderassan, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; Rousky, one tate; Tenegh, one tate; Quillyn, one tate; Dromreaske, one tate; Carrigreagh, one tate; Mullagh-gellycollyn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; the island of Inishfomer, in Lougherne, one tate; the island of Galleran, and all the islands in Lougherne, parcels of, or belonging to the premises; in all, 1,500 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. For glebe land, 90 acres excepted from this grant. Rent, 8*l.* English. The premises are created the manor of Moyglasse, with 450 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 6 May, 9th [1611]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (46) Car. I.

6. Grant to *Alexander Home* (189). The small proportion of *Dromcoose* (190), containing the lands of Dromcoose, 4 tates; Coagh, 3 tates; Rattonnagh, 4 tates; Lenaghan, 4 tates; the island of Inishgollowe, one tate; the island of Inishlougher,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tate; the island of Inishcomeade,  $\frac{1}{3}$  tate; and the islands of Carr and Trasna lying in Lougherne; in all, 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lougherne. Sixty acres excepted from this grant for glebe land. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The premises erected into the manor of Dromcoose, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 April, 9th [1611]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (46) Car. I.

(187). *William Fowler*.—A servant of the royal household, but specially employed in the Queen's service. On the 24th of October, 1608, the Earl of Shrewsbury writes to Salisbury, specially "recommending Mr. Fowler, the Queen's servant." On the 26th of October, 1609, this Wm. Fowler writes to the Earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, stating that he had delivered to the Queen their packet directed to Viscount Lisle, her Chamberlain; and adding that she will meet the King at London, or elsewhere, and that she hears his Majesty has a swelled foot. Fowler was a native of Scotland, but from what locality we have not discovered.

(188). *Moyglasse*.—This proportion lay northward of Dromskeagh, and separating the latter from that of Robert Hamilton, called Dirrynefogher, already noticed. Moyglasse is represented on the map as generally mountainous, and literally abounding in woods, lakes, and bogs. It was shut off from the shore of Lough Erne by lands belonging to other proportions on each side of it.

(189). *Alexander Home*.—A brother of Sir Geo. Home, or Hume, and of Sir John, already noticed as owner of the large proportion called Ardgorrie; but Alexander does not appear to have migrated to London with his brothers. Although he took out his patent, he disposed of his grant

to his brother Sir John, and probably remained in the family residence, which was called Manderston, in the parish of Dunse, Berwickshire. This residence has been preserved, and recently very much improved, but it is not now occupied by any family of the Homes. In the seventeenth century, the Homes or Humes were a numerous and influential race in Berwick and Lauderdale. Among their leading families were those of Wedderburn, Blacatur, Aytoun, Cowdenknowes, Polwart, and Manderston. The heads of these families were all known as lairds. To these Homes of Berwickshire belonged David Hume, the historian and philosopher, whose name is now a household word; John Home, the author of the highly popular dramatic work entitled *Douglas, a Tragedy*; David Hume, of Godscroft; Sir Patrick Hume, and his nobly distinguished daughter, Grizel Baillie.

(190). *Dromcoose*.—This proportion lay on the lough shore, the several islands mentioned in the above grant being separated from the mainland only by a narrow channel. These islands, however, are not named on the map, although there is a church marked on one of them. Two lakes are marked near the centre of this proportion. Wood and bog are also marked as being plentifully sprinkled throughout.



7. Grant to *John Dunbarr* (191), *Esq.* The small proportion called *Drumcro* (192), containing the following lands, viz., Dromcroe, Drombocking, Correclony, and Tounegowan, being 4 tates; Drommore, Dromdowne, Ganwen, Urbill, Dromarrowe, and Dristernan, 4 tates; Rahaltane, Clonlawn, Rostagawhe, and half of Tullenedall, 4 tates; three-fourths of Doagh quarter; including the lands of Doagh, Ratonogho, Dromnemine, Rossnurbegg, Dirgonilly, and Mullaghclanagie;  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the half quarter of Behagh, which includes the parcels of Letragan, Lecessioghore, and Gortagarne; in all, 1,000 acres. Also Tonnagh, 2 great tates, 120 acres; Killwhun, Revagh, Shrebagh, and Aghthovas, one tate each, 240 acres; Chosrogy, Tullaghstranaferne, Tullaghnasragh, Turgan, Monniscribagh, Dromnagawna, and Kiltagart,  $\frac{1}{6}$  tate each; rent, 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The premises are created the manor of Dunbar, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 10 January, 13th [1615].

#### VII. The Precinct of Tullochconco (193), county of Cavan.

1. Grant to *Sir Alexander Hamilton, Knt.*, of Endervicke, in Scotland. The small proportion called *Clonkine* (194), containing Nardra, one poll; Lahard, one poll; Granearrow, one pole; Quivie, one poll; Shancarrow, 2 polls; Dromchirivy, one poll; Carrow, one poll; Dromchollin, one pole; Dromgowne, one poll; Dremgohan, one pole; Keilagh, one pole; [ ], one poll; Drombess, one poll; Dromkeirin, one poll; [ ], the poll of Dromroe in 12 parts divided; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the poll of Dromhyllagh; in all, containing 1,000 acres. Also, the small proportion of *Carrotubber* (194), including the lands of Behe, one poll; Druse, one poll; Gortneterine, one poll; Sallaghwy, 4 polls; Dromchachy, one poll; Nalosty, one poll; Carrotubber, one poll; Aghevehan, 2 polls; Cor-Ihy, one poll; Clovue, 2 polls; Partanure, 2 polls; Muhrack, one poll; Alevin; 12 parts of the poll of Syhoran; and 7 parts of the two polls of Aghanocho; in all, 1,000 acres, with the advowson, donation, and right of patronage of and in

(191). *John Dunbarr*.—Grandson of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in Wigtonshire. He seems to have been heir to the latter, although at the time of Sir John's death there was little of the family estates left to inherit. Of the residue, however, there was the superiority of the two merk land of Egerness and Kerguill, and also of the five pound land of Pankhill, now Bonkill, in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. Even these fragments soon passed from the name of Dunbar, and now form part of the estates of the Earl of Galloway, lying on the northern and eastern shores of Garlieston bay. (See Paterson's *Galloway Lands and their Owners*, p. 461). John Dunbarr did not come to Ulster with the other undertakers from Wigtonshire, being detained, no doubt, in gleaning up the slender remains of his property. He came, however, in 1615, and his settlement in Fermanagh appears to have been prosperous. In consideration of the once distinguished position of his family, he was soon knighted. He also held the office of High Sheriff of Fermanagh.

(192). *Drumcro*.—This proportion adjoined that of Sir John Home on the north, and was bounded by Lough Erne on the east. It is represented on the map as literally

covered with wood, and as having a plentiful supply of bog.

(193). *Tullochconco*.—See p. 204. Now Tullyhunco, situated in the west of the county of Cavan, and bounded on the north, by the baronies of Tullaghagh and Lower Loughtee; on the east, by the baronies of Lower Loughtee, Upper Loughtee, and Clonmahon; on the south, by the county of Longford; and on the west, by the counties of Longford and Leitrim, and the barony of Tullaghagh. On the baronial map the compass points due west, the northern boundaries thus appearing on the east; the eastern boundaries on the south; the southern boundaries on the west; and the western boundaries on the north. The area of this precinct is about 39,000 acres, exclusive of water, which, with the exception of a few very small parcels of church lands, is represented on the map as occupied by the proportions of five undertakers, although the latter were supposed to have got only 6,000 acres of arable lands distributed amongst them all!

(194). *Clonkine* and *Carrotubber*.—These two proportions are represented on the map as lying between Lough Gauna and the head of Loughowtra. Both are shown also as containing much wood and bog.

the rectory or church of Killes English. The premises create demesne, and a court baron.

23 July, 8th [1610]. *Inquisition*

2. Grant to *Sir Claude H* small proportion of *Clonyn* (19) polls; Derryskerite, one pole; D poll called Derreged; Towlagh pole; Dromragh, one poll; Go Drombo, one poll; Dromoligh, from which is excepted glebe land Clonyn or Taghleagh, with 300 a To hold forever, as of the cast *Inquisitions of Ulster, Cavan*, (24

3. Grant to *Alexander Ad* containing the lands of Drumfart  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Laghtnafiny,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Co poll; Aghcarrow, one poll; T Portlanghill, 2 polls; Dromchori Crodrom, one poll;  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Bohori poll; and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of Dromro, next to Bohora, containing 60 acres, are ex of Dromheada, with 300 acres in hold forever, as of the castle of Du

4. Grant to *John Achmootie* ( lands of Tonlyey, Dromany, Slute 4 polls; Molaghdone, Aghnacrin, poll of Clarhagh, next Killdailen; Kilnegreighan, one poll each; ele

(195). *Clonyn*.—These lands bordered Liffey, from which they are represented being separated by a river called the Owen

(196). *Achmootie*.—This undertaker had the royal household, through whose influence, was admitted to the benefits arising plantation, but as to what place in Scotland belonged, we are unable to affirm.

(197). *Dromheada*.—The lands of Dromheada are the centre of the precinct, and are represented as containing two small lakes not named patches of bog, but no woods.

(198). *Achmootie*.—Brother of Alexander the above-mentioned. On the 24th of Octob



the rectory or church of Killeshandragh. From this grant 90 acres were excepted. Rent, 8*l.* English. The premises created the manor of Clonkine and Carrotubber, with 600 acres in demesne, and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 23 July, 8th [1610]. *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (24) Car. I.

2. Grant to *Sir Claude Hamilton, Knt.*, and son of the above-named Sir Alexander. The small proportion of *Clonyn* (195), otherwise *Taughyleagh*, containing the lands of Derryvyla, 2 polls; Derryskerke, one pole; Disert, one poll; Derrylakyn, 2 polls; Portlive, one poll;  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the poll called Derreged; Towlaght, one poll; Clonine al' Tagleagh, one poll; Dromardavan, one pole; Dromragh, one poll; Gortinagery, one poll; Dromcherill, one pole; Cloncosse, one poll; Drombo, one poll; Dromoligh, 2 polls; and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the poll of Dromcartagh; in all, 1,000 acres; from which is excepted glebe land amounting to 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Clonyn or Taghleagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 23 July, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (24) Car. I.

3. Grant to *Alexander Achmootie* (196). The small proportion of *Dromheada* (197), containing the lands of Drumfart,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Quinemore, 2 polls; Dromlyne, one poll; Gartnartin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  poll; Laghtnafiny,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Corromaghin, one poll; Downanow, one poll; Amaghtarcorne, one poll; Aghcarrow, one poll; Tollagh, one poll; Cromcrin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  poll; Shalghwy, one poll; Portlanghill, 2 polls; Dromchorie,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a poll; Carromconagh, 2 polls; Dromany, one poll; Crodrom, one poll;  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Bohora; Dromheada, one poll; Dromvoloskie, one poll; Ardra, one poll; and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of Dromro, next to Ardra; in all, 1,000 acres. The poll of Crinowe, and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Bohora, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Dromheada, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 24 June, 8th [1610].

4. Grant to *John Achmootie* (198). The small proportion of *Keylagh* (199), containing the lands of Tonyley, Dromany, Slutedwarid, Loughchenn, and Taghabane, one poll each; Croghin, 4 polls; Molaghdone, Aghnacriny, Markan, Keylagh, and Clonkeine, one poll each;  $\frac{3}{4}$  parts of the poll of Clarhagh, next Killdailen; Listernan, 2 polls; Killnacrosse, Tagheagh, Carrotouny, and Kilnegreighan, one poll each; eleven of the twelve parts of the poll of Dromcartagh next to

(195). *Clonyn*.—These lands bordered on the county Leitrim, from which they are represented on the map as being separated by a river called the Owen Duff.

(196). *Achmootie*.—This undertaker had a brother in the royal household, through whose influence he, no doubt, was admitted to the benefits arising from the Ulster plantation, but as to what place in Scotland he originally belonged, we are unable to affirm.

(197). *Dromheada*.—The lands of Dromheada lay in the centre of the precinct, and are represented on the map as containing two small lakes not named, several small patches of bog, but no woods.

(198). *Achmootie*.—Brother of Alexander Achmootie, above-mentioned. On the 24th of October, 1603, there

is a warrant to deliver to John Achmouty as a groom of the Bedchamber, stuff for winter apparel. January 4, 1603-4, a warrant to deliver him his yearly livery. March 16, 1603-4, a warrant to pay him an annuity of 20*l.* July 4, 1607, a grant of sums received by divers persons for the King's service in Ireland. And in March, 1608, a grant to Achmouty, as groom of the Bedchamber, of 2,000*l.*, as a gift, payable out of the forfeitures of recusants. See *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, 1603-10, pp. 47, 64, 88, 316, 415.

(199). *Keylagh*.—These lands, marked on the map as densely wooded, occupied a nearly central part of the precinct between the county of Leitrim on the west and the barony of Loughtee on the east.



Keylagh; two-twelfth parts of the poll of Dromynan next Clonkeine; in all, 1,000 acres. The poll of Boched, and one-fourth of the poll of Clarhagh, containing 60 acres, are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Keylagh, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 27 June, 8th [1610].

5. Grant to *John Browne* (200) of Gorgeemill, gent. The small proportion of *Carrodonan* (201), containing the lands of Tagheroskery, one poll; Grenchill, one poll; Dromche, one poll; Tointragh, one poll; Dromlearny, one poll; Gartollagh, one poll; Farrangarran, one poll; Dromallo, one poll; [ ], one poll; Lecke, one poll; Garwayne, one poll; Cashell, 2 polls; Corridonaghy, 2 polls; Carrodownan, one poll; Dromchroe, one poll; Drombarry,  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Aghocoran, 2 polls; Dromgoha, one poll; and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the poll of Syhorran; in all, 1,000 acres, excepting 60 acres from this grant for glebe land. The premises are created the manor of Carrodownan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 23 July, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (31) Car. I.

#### VIII. The Precinct of Clanchy (202), in the county of Cavan.

1. Grant to *Esme Stuart*, Lord Aubigny (203). The great proportion of *Kinneigh* (204), containing the lands of Corveagh, one poll; Colclare, one poll; Shannagh, 2 polls; Killinerran, one poll; Cornelyan, one poll; Corley and Dromskeagh, one poll each; Lecke, 2 polls; Derry, Shannan, and Corcoast, one poll each; Killnecross-duffe, 2 polls; Lattrusse, Lissnedarsagh, Skarkoge, Darkley, Cornecarrowe, Dromlyn, and Carvillykie, one poll each; Dromcullen, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Latgaghan, Annagh-Irin, Corraghoo, Dromhilla, Corlateglanan, Crosbeg, and Rathlahan, one poll each; Dromad, 2 polls; Agherabeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pole; Coranargan, Carravaddy, and Colloore, one poll each; Nowlagh, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll; Corlattecarroll, Kilmaghan, Kinegh, and Killalis, one poll

(200). *John Browne*.—This undertaker had also a grant of several Ferries in Ulster. He soon disposed of these lands in Cavan, as there is a King's letter of April 21, 1613, "to accept a surrender from John Browne of *Gorgiemill*, in Scotland, gent., of the manor of Carrowdonen, in Cavan co., and to make a grant of the same to Archibald Acheson of Edinburgh, forever, with the advowson of the church of the manor." John Browne's cautioner was Harrie Aikman of Broomhouse.

(201). *Carrodonan*.—This proportion lay along the southern extremity of the precinct, adjoining the county of Longford, and containing, as represented on the map, much wood and many patches of bog.

(202). *Clanchy*.—Now Clankee or Clonkee (see p. 204). This barony is situate in the extreme east of the county of Cavan, being bounded on the north, by the barony of Tullaghgarvie; on the east, by the county of Monaghan; on the south, by the county of Meath; and on the west, by the barony of Loughtee. In this barony map, the compass points N.W. The general appearance of the surface is varied by many lakes, and by a mountain range which runs through the greater part of the precinct, shutting

out the undertakers' lands from others that had not been appropriated when the surveyors passed, but had been set aside for corporate towns, free schools, and probably to endow forts. The precinct contains 64,377 acres, of which about two-thirds was occupied by four proportions supposed to represent only 5,000 acres!

(203). *Aubigny*.—Son of Esme Stewart, the first Duke of Lennox, and younger brother of Ludovic, the second duke. On the death of the latter, in Feb., 1623-4, he succeeded as third duke, but he only enjoyed this title a few months, as he died in July, 1624. His wife was Katherine, only daughter and heir of Sir Gervase Clifton, Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, by whom he left a large family. This lady afterwards married the second Earl of Abercorn, and was granted the right of retaining her rank and title of Duchess of Lennox. See Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, p. 513.

(204). *Kinneigh*.—This proportion lay in the centre of the precinct, and is represented on the map as free from woods and bogs. Two roofless churches are marked at Kilian and Knockbreca respectively.

each; and  $\frac{1}{6}$  part of the proportion of *Cashell*, containing Dromdiny, Mollan, Corlecke, Barnagno, Kilcleery, Kesskeam, Lurgaboy, one poll; Dromcon acres, with the advowson, donated al' Dromgown. From this grant the manors of Kinneigh and Cavan English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (17) Car. I.

2. Grant to *William Baillie*. The lands of Drombynis, 2 polls; Lattully, Glastromen, Correneiry, Dorreagh, Latsybulgiden, Ardmore, one poll; one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the poll of Knockeelosty; in all, 1,000 acres, excepted. The premises are created the manor of Drombynis, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610].

3. Grant to *John Raleston*, of the lands of Dirnecasse, one poll; Lattully, Glastromen, Correneiry, Dorreagh, Latsybulgiden, Ardmore, one poll; one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the poll of Knockeelosty; in all, 1,000 acres, excepted. The premises are created the manor of Drombynis, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610].

4. Grant to *William Down*. Found in the printed Rolls of James I.

#### PRECINCTS OR BARONIES

##### 1. The Precinct of

(205). *Tonneregie*.—This proportion lay along the border adjoining the county of Meath, and contained a parcel of church land, called *Moybolge*, a marked, and a round tower, at a little distance by a cross.

(206). *Kilcloghan*.—This proportion lay along the mountain range called on the



each; and  $\frac{1}{6}$  part of the poll called Knocknelostye; in all, 2,000 acres. Also the small proportion of *Cashell*, containing the lands of Corrigireogh, Anyferne, Coreloghagh, Dorklagh, Dromdiny, Mollan, Corlecke, Moyegh, Knappagh, Lisnede, Liscloghos, Dromineveale, Awyferne, Barnagno, Kilcleery, Kesskeame, and Cashell, each one poll;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the poll called Lisnegowne; Lurgaboy, one poll; Dromconra, one poll; and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the poll called Ralaghan; in all, 1,000 acres, with the advowson, donation, and right of patronage of the rectory or church of Dromdone al' Dromgown. From this grant was excepted 150 acres of glebe lands. The premises are created the manors of Kinneigh and Cashell, with 900 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 16*l.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 15 Aug., 8th [1640]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (19) Car. I.

2. Grant to *William Baillie, Esq.* The small proportion of *Tonneregie* (205), containing the lands of Drombynis, 2 polls; Lisballagh, Dirrymore, Dromlume, Pottle, Lissegarr, Corbollie, Lier, and Tirenemurklogh, each one poll; Toneregie, one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll;  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the poll of Rakenan; Aghenellan, Drombenan, Dromkeragh, Kilcolhie; Galbolly, Lissenalske, Litry, and Fasseraugh, one poll each; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  poll of Trougher; and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the poll of Dromegrany; in all, 1,000 acres, from which 60 acres for glebe are excepted. The premises are created the manor of Toneregie, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 6 August, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (17) Car. I.

3. Grant to *John Raleston, gent.* The small proportion of *Kilcloghan* (206), containing the lands of Dirnecasse, one poll; Clonra, one pole;  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the poll of Cran; Lismulran, Corgarie, Lattully, Glastromen, Correneiry, Drombyns, Kilcloghen, Kilveerewe, Tonhult, Dromdromen, Dorreagh, Latsybulgiden, Árdmoan, Tonyduff, Tullylurkan, and Sioran, one poll each; Leglan, one poll; one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the poll of Ralaghan;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the half poll of Cornewhoe; and  $\frac{5}{6}$  of the poll of Knockeelosty; in all, 1,000 acres, from which glebe land amounting to 60 acres is excepted. The premises are created the manor of Kilcloghan, with 300 acres of demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29 August, 8th [1610]. See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Cavan, (18) Car. I.

4. Grant to *William Downbarr*, of a small proportion of 1,000 acres. [This grant is not found in the printed Rolls of James I., nor in the *Inquisitions of Ulster*.]

### III.

#### PRECINCTS OR BARONIES SET APART FOR SERVITORS AND NATIVES ONLY.

##### 1. The Precinct of Orier (207), county of Armagh.

(205). *Tonneregie*.—This proportion lay chiefly along the border adjoining the county of Meath. On a small parcel of church land, called *Moybolge*, a ruined church is marked, and a round tower, at a little distance, surmounted by a cross.

(206). *Kilcloghan*.—This proportion lay principally along the mountain range called on the map *Slwecorrie*,

which separated the barony or precinct of Clanchy, or Clankee, from that of Tullagharvie.

(207). *Orier*.—See p. 201. This large precinct is now comprised in the two baronies of Upper and Lower Orier. The former occupies the south-eastern part of the county of Armagh, and the latter, or Lower Orier, the middle of the eastern side or division of the county. The