

CHAPTER LXXV.

1689 AND FIRST MILITIA OFFICERS.

Many of the local gentry, including several of those who had signed the address to King William and Queen Mary from the town of Enniskillen, had served in the Inniskillen or Inniskilling regiments during the war, and some of the lists will be found in the Regimental Records of the 27th Inniskillings at present being compiled, while Fermanagh names also will be found in the lists of officers in the Records of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

The regiment of horse which Colonel William Wolsely (afterwards Brigadier General) had commanded was disbanded in 1698, and at the same time Colonel Abraham Creighton's regiment of infantry was also disbanded. The following list of officers will show several local names :—

"BRIGADIER WM. WOLSELY'S REGT. OF HORSE,
BROKE IN IRELAND, 1698.
(Add. MSS. 9762.—B.M.)

Field-Officers—Lieut. Coll. Wm. Berry, Major Thom^s Price.
Captains—Richard Wolsely, Francis Polliot, John Auchmooty, Wm. Blashfort.

Lieutenants—Sam^l Forth,* James Johnson, John Green, John Deane, Robt. Johnson, Lanc^t Irwyn.
Cornetts—Thom. Featherston, Rich^d Berry, James Cathcart, Peter Sandys, Daniel Harford, Lanc^t Carlton.
Quarter-M^{rs}—Thos. Wingfield, James Humphrys, Henry Dixon, Francis Aldrige, Mich^l Waldron, Gerard Irwyn.
Adjutant—Herbert Price.

"COLL. ABRAH. CREIGHTON'S REGT. OF FOOTE,
BROKE IN IRELAND, 1698.

Field Officers—Abraham Creighton, Jn^o Caufield, Malch. Hamilton.

Captains—George Brooks, David Creighton, Abra. Green, Wm. Browning, Alex. Achison, Francis Johnston, Thom^s Johnston, jun^r; Mich. Colet, James Browning.

Lieutenants—John Orban, Richd. Arbuthnett, George Hewson, George Corry, Robert Montgomery, Guy Carlton, Francis Green, George Graham, Alex^r Fulton, George Johnston, Ralph Picken, James Devitt, Gabriell Shore, George Cashill.

Ensigns—Jn^o Creighton, Henry Cosby, Jn^o Armstrong, Edwd. Napper, Jn^o Johnston, Henry Hodgkinson, Tho^s Vincent†, Jn. Browning, Jas. Laynge, Mau. Buchanon, Jn^o Johnston, Wm. Hamilton.

Staff Officers—Luke Davis as Adjutant, Thos. Little, Quarter M^r.

"OFFICERS OF BRIG^R TIFFIN'S REGIMENT DISBANDED.

Captain Henry Cookeman, Captain John Woodward, Lt. Leonard Thickpenny, Lt. Thomas Keire, Ens^a Andrew Singleton, Ens^a Henry Gore.

We next come to the Militia regiments of the period (shortly after the Revolution)—horse and foot; and here note the continuance of County Fermanagh names, almost every one having local connexion. I have placed the troops and companies by separate

* Afterwards High Sheriff of Longford. See particulars of family in Volume II., and copy of this officer's commission.

† Became afterwards Sir Michael Cole.

‡ Presumably a relative of the rector of Trory of that name.

paragraphs to distinguish them. The names seem so obviously local that I do not refer to them individually, except in a few cases. It will be observed that names of the officers of each troop and company seem to bespeak locality. Thus, Winslow, Moreton, and Emery, would be from Derrylin; Noble and Foster from Lisnaskea; Francis Johnston and Chittick from Irvinestown; Guy Carleton and Trotter, from Magheraboy; while the numerous family of Hassards are everywhere.

The following is from *General and other Officers Correspondence*, 1661-1721, Public Record Office, 49-23-1.

Inniskillen, 13th October, 1702. Letter to Josbua Dawson, Secretary of State, returning the names of persons fit to serve as Officers of Militia for Co. Fermanagh.

Colonel James Corry, a troop of horse.
 Captain Xpher Irvine, " "
 Capt. Hugh Montgomery, of Derrygonnelly, a troop of horse.
 Jason Hassard, Esq., a foot company.
 Capt. John Irvine, " "
 Provost of Enniskillen " "

Recommend that the following half-pay officers are fit persons to exercise the Militia, and believe that Capt. Alex. Acheson, Capt. Wm. Browning, Lt. James Johnston, Lt. George Corry, and Lt. Robert Montgomery will perform same.

[Signed] HUGH MONTGOMERY, Vic. Com.
 JAMES CORRY
 HUGH MONTGOMERY
 JASON HASSARD.

Also recommend that commissions be issued to Captain Xpher Irvine, Capt. Davyd Creighton, Capt. John Corry, and Henry Caldwell, Esq.

[Endorsed Commissions dated 17th October, 1702.]

FERMANAGH MILITIA.

COLONEL JAMES CORRY'S HORSE,

Commissions dated 26th April, 1708.

James Corry, Esq., colonel and captain of horse; Robert Hassard, Esq., capt.-lieut.; James Corry, cornet; John Irvin, gr.-mr.

William Balfoure, Esq., lieut., col. and capt.; Thomas Nixon, lieut.; Arthur Foster, cornet; Charles Deschampe, gr.-mr. Hugh Montgomery, Esq., major and capt.; Robert Weir, lieut.; James Lindsey, cornet; George Stevenson, gr.-mr.

Malcolm Cathcart, capt.; Thomas Smith, lieut.; Francis Johnston, cornet; William Ellett, gr.-mr.

Joseph Eccles, capt.; Richard Nicholl, lieut.; Thomas Graham, cornet; Edward Maines, gr.-mr.

COLONEL JOHN CORRY'S REGIMENT OF FOOT,

Commissions dated 26th April, 1708.

John Corry, Esq., colonel and capt. of foot; Robert Crawford, Esq., capt.-lieut.; James Crawford, ensign.

John Creighton, Esq., lieut.-colonel and capt.; Brockhill Cottham, lieut.; John Moore, ensign.

David Rynd, Esq., major and captain; Henry Ball, lieut.; Thomas Slack, ensign.

Jasson Hassard, capt.; Richard Hassard, lieut.; John Hassard, ensign.

George Corry, capt.; Zacharias Ward, lieut.; Thomas Cooper, ensign.

John Winslow, capt.; Wm. Morton, lieut.; John Emery, ensign.

Francis Johnston, capt.; Francis Johnston, lieut.; John Armstrong, ensign.

David Leonard, capt.; John Foster, lieut.; John Evat, ensign.

William Crawford, capt.; David Gibson, lieut.; Robert Piken, ensign.

Gabriel Cathcart, capt.; Archibald Woods, lieut.; John Cathcart, ensign.

Grenadiers.

James Auchenleck, capt.; Thomas Wyatt, 1st lieut.; Nathaniel Corry, 2nd lieut.

SIR JAMES CALDWELL'S INDEPENDENT REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Commissions dated 26th April, 1708.

Sir James Caldwell, knt. and bart., col. and capt.; Robert Hamilton, Esq., capt.-lieut.; William Dixon, ensign.

Arthur Noble, Esq., lieut.-col. and capt.; Charles Deschamp, lieut.; Mark Noble, ensign.

Malcolm Cathcart, Esq., major and capt.; James Dundas, lieut.; William Hamilton, ensign.

George Graham, capt.; Robert Rennick, lieut.; James Johnston, ensign.

Francis Johnston, capt.; Henry Chittoge, lieut.; John Chittoge, ensign.

John Noble, capt.; Adam Noble, lieut.; Alexander Noble, ensign.

Henry Johnston, capt.; Adam Johnston, lieut.; Henry Johnston, junior, ensign.

John Dane, capt.; David Rankin, lieut.; James Ball, ensign.

John Evett, capt.; Andrew Donnellson, lieut.; Thomas Thompson, ensign.

James Johnston, captain of grenadiers; George Crawford, 1st lieut.; Alex. Longe, 2nd lieut.

Thomas Mercer, captain;

George Cashell, captain.

SIR GUSTAVUS HUME'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

(Commissions dated 26th April, 1708, except the Colonel's, which is dated 1st April).

Hugh Cathcart, capt.-lieut.; Edward Hamilton, cornet; Henry Evans, qr.-mr.

Henry Brooke, Esq., lieut.-col. and capt.; Roger Smith, lieut.; Robert Thompson, cornet; Andrew Thompson, qr.-mr.

Guy Carleton, Esq., major and capt.; John Moore, lieut.; John Trotter, cornet; Robert Frith, qr.-mr.

John Creighton, capt.; Peter Madison, lieut.; William Little, cornet; [] qr.-mr.

Edward Archdale, capt.; James Lindsay, lieut.; [] cornet; John MacMillan, qr.-mr.

John Rynd, capt.; Paul Dane, lieut.; William Roscrow, cornet; William Armstrong, qr.-mr.

COLL. CHRISTOPHER IRVIN'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

(Dated 26th April, 1708.)

William Humphreys, capt.-lieut. to the col.; Rowland Betty, cornet; Patrick McGregor, qr.-mr.

Mervyn Archdale, Esq., lieut.-col. and capt.; George Carleton, lieut. and adjutant; Robert Abercromby, cornet; James Campbell, qr.-mr.

Christopher Irvin, junior major and capt.; Thomas Humphreys, lieut.; Archibald Irvine, cornet; James Crawford, qr.-mr.

John Irvin, capt.; James Johnstone, lieut.; Henry Chittoge, cornet; John Irvine, qr.-mr.

Walter Johnston, capt.; William Johnston, lieut.; William Johnston, cornet; James Irvine, qr.-mr.

Christopher Carleton, capt.; Allen Laturnell, lieut.; Michael Bullock, cornet; John Cranston, qr.-mr.

COMNS. FOR COLONEL WILLIAM WISE- HEARTT'S REGIMENT OF HORSE.

In the County of Fermanagh, dated 26th April, 1708.

William Wiseheartt, Esq., coll. and capt.; James Graham, capt.-lieut.; John Ennis, cornet; William Johnston, qr.-mr.

Hugh Willoughby, junior, Esq., lieut.-coll. and capt.; Thomas Graham, lieut.; Hugh Hamilton, cornet; Henry Shannon, qr.-mr.

James Johnston, Esq., major and capt.; Richard Evett, lieut.; John Johnston, cornet; Francis Blackley, qr. mr.

Robert Montgomery, capt.; John Armstrong, lieut.; William Armstrong, cornet; John Montgomery, qr.-mr.

Gilbert Eccles, capt.; James Grant, lieut.; John Forster, cornet; James Presho, qr.-mr.

William Elliott, capt.; Thomas Cooper, lieut.; Thomas Beity, cornet; Mungo Ormiston, qr.-mr.

COLONEL JOHN CORRY'S REGIMENT OF FOOT, 17th Sept., 1715.

John Corry, Esq., coll. and capt.; vacat., Robert Crawford, Esq., capt.-lieut., 19th Jan., 1715-6; James Crawford, Esq.,

capt.-lieut., 6th Sept., 1716; Nathaniel Corry, ensign 19th Jan., 1715-6.

John Creighton of Killinick, Esq., lieutenant-coll. and capt.; John Moore, lieutenant.; Thomas Elliot, ensign—19th Jan., 1715-6.

David Rynd, Esq., major and capt.; Adam Noble, lieutenant., and Edward Noble, ensign—19th Jan., 1715-6.

George Corry, Esq., capt.; Zachariah Ward, lieutenant., and Mungo Ormiston, ensign—19th Jan., 1715-6.

Edward Leonard, Esq., capt.; John Forster, lieutenant., vacat. Andrew Forster, ensign—19th Jan., 1715-6; Andrew Donolson, ensign—6th Sept., 1716.

George Cashel, Esq., capt.; James Corry, lieutenant., and vacat. Francis Cashel, ensign—19th Jan., 19th Jan., 1715-6; John Hurst, ensign—6th Sept., 1716.

William Crawford, Esq., capt.; vacat. James Crawford, lieutenant.—19th Jan., 1715-6; Henry Crawford, lieutenant.—6th Sept., 1716; David Rankin, ensign—19th Jan., 1715-6.

Robert Hassard, Esq., capt.; Richard Hassard, lieutenant., John Willson, ensign—19th Jan., 1715-6.

Henry Caldwell, Esq., Capt. of an Independent Troop of Dragoons; James Johnston, Esq., lieutenant.; Francis Johnston, Esq., cornet; William Johnston, qr.-mr.

MILITIA COMMISSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

SIR GUSTAVUS HUME'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

(Dated the 17th Sept., 1715.)

Sir Gustavus Hume's Regiment of Dragoons.

Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart., coll. and capt.; Hugh Cathcart, Esq., capt.-lieut.; John Cranstone, cornet by comⁿ., dated 17th Jan., 1715-6; Henry Evans, qr.-mr.

Vacat. Henry Brooke, Esq., lieutenant-coll. and capt.; Henry Caldwell, Esq., lieutenant-coll. and capt.; James Johnston, lieutenant.; Francis Johnston, cornet; William Hamilton, qr.-mr., all those four com^{ns}. dated 17th Jan., 1715-6.

Guy Irvin, als. Carleton, Esq., masor and capt.; John Moore, lieutenant.; John Trotter, cornet; Robt. Frith, qr.-mr.

Jason Hassard, Esq., capt.; Thomas Nixon, lieutenant.; William Hassard, cornet; Robert Spear, qr.-mr.; these three com^{ns}., dated 17th January, 1715-6.

Edward Archdale, Esq., capt.; James Lindsay, lieutenant.; [] cornet; [] qr.-mr.

Vacat. Charles Hamilton, Esq., capt.; John Winslow, Esq., by comⁿ. dat. 30 Dec., 1721; vacat. John Winslow, lieutenant., by com. dat. 17 Jan., 1715-6; — Moreton, gent., lieutenant., by comⁿ. dated 30 Dec., 1721; — Moreton, cornet; Robert Weir, gent., adjutant to Sir Gustavus Hume's regiment of Dragoons, by comⁿ. dated 17 Jan., 1715-6.

COL. HUGH WILLOUGHBY, REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

17 September, 1715.

Hugh Willoughby, junior, Esq., col. and capt.; William Eccles, Esq., capt., lieutenant.; Hugh Hamilton, cornet; Lancelot Johnston, qr.-mr.

Vacat. John Creighton, Esq., lieutenant-col. and capt.; Samuel Madden, Esq., lieutenant-col. and capt. by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; Nicholas Ward, Esq., lieutenant-col. and capt., by comⁿ. dat. 24 May, 1723; vacat. Peter Maddison, lieutenant.; Zachariah Ward, lieutenant., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; vacat. Alexander Noble, cornet; Thomas Cooper, cornet, by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; vacat. John Langtree, qr.-mr.; John Langtree, qr.-mr., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716.

Vacat. Hugh Montgomery, Esq., major and capt.; Hugh Eccles, Esq., major and capt., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; Nicholas Montgomery, Esq., major and capt., by comⁿ. dated 24 May, 1723; Richard Nickols, lieutenant., 1 June, 1716; John Forster, cornet, 1 June, 1716.

Robert Montgomery, Esq., capt.; vacat. Richard Nichols, lieutenant.; James King, lieutenant., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; vacat. Charles Deschampe, cornet; Robert King, cornet, by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716.

Gilbert Eccles, Esq., capt.; James Hamilton, lieutenant.; Thomas Nichols, cornet; James Prescho, qr.-mr.

Nicholas Ward, Esq., capt.; Thomas Graham, lieutenant.; vacat. John Harris, cornet; George Hamersly, cornet, by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; vacat. Thomas Graham, qr.-mr.; John Teasy, qr.-mr., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716.

Peter Maddison, Esq., capt., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716; [] lieutenant.; Thomas Graham, cornet; John Colston, qr.-mr., by comⁿ. dated 1 June, 1716.

COLONEL MERVYN ARCHDALE'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

2 November, 1715.

Mervyn Archdale, Esq., col. and capt., Robert Abercromby, Esq., capt.-lieut.; Christopher Irvin, cornet; James Johnston, Christopher Irvin, Esq., lieut.-col. and capt.; Gerrard Irvin, of Drumealey, Lieut.; Thomas Mercer, cornet; David Gibson, qr.-mr.

Malcolm Cathcart, Esq., major and capt.; Henry Chittick, lieut.; Archibald Woods, cornet; Robert Cathcart, qr.-mr.

John Irvin, Esq., capt.; Rowland Betty, lieut.; Gerrard Irvin, of Trasna, cornet; William Barton, qr.-mr.

John Coghlan, Esq., capt.; Thomas Humphreys, lieut.; Francis Johnston, of Lawragh, cornet; John Johnston, qr.-mr.

Christopher Carleton, Esq., capt.; George Crawford, lieut.; Robert Cathcart, of Bardaragh, cornet; Alexr. Cathcart, qr.-mr.

Commissions for an Independent Troop of Dragoons to be raised in the Militia of Fermanagh, dated 5 March, 1715-6.

William Balfour, Esq., capt.

Thomas Nixon, lieut.

Charles Deschamps, cornet.

Independent Troop of Dragoons, Co. Fermanagh.

Henry Brooke, Esq., capt., 17 Jan., 1715-6.

Robert Crawford, lieut.

Arthur Forster, cornet.

Andrew Irvyn, qr.-mr.

Comms. dated
3 Sept. 1716

BOOK OF ENTRIES, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, DUBLIN. FERMANAGH MILITIA.

Militia Commissions for the County Fermanagh, all dated 13th February, 1727 8.

DRAGOONS.

[Note—Nicholas Loftus Hume, Esq., Col. and Capt. of above Regt., by Commission dated 11th April, 1740, in the room of Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart., deceased.]

Sir Gustavus Humes, Bart., Coll. and Capt.; Hugh

Cathcart, Capt.-Lieut.; John Cranston, Cornet; Henry Evans, Qr.-Mr.

— Lieut.-Coll., and Capt.; James Johnston, Lieut.; Francis Johnston, Cornet; William Hamilton, Qr.-Mr.

Guy Carleton, Esq., Major and Capt.; John Moore, Lieut.; John Trotter, Cornet; Robert Frith, Qr.-Mr.

Edward Archdale, Esq., Capt.; —, Lieut.; —, Cornet; John McMullon, Qr.-Mr.

—, Capt.; Thomas Nixon, Lieut.; William Hassard, Cornet; Robert Wilson, Qr.-Mr.

—, Capt.; —, Lieut.; John Morton, Cornet; John Dawson, Qr.-Mr.; Robert Weir,* Adjutant.

A REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Commissions all dated 13th February, 1727-8.

[Note—This had been Col. John Corry's Regt. He had died shortly before the above date, and apparently the command was not filled for thirteen years, till Leslie Corry was appointed in 1740, in the room of his father, John Corry, Esq., deceased.]

—, Coll. and Capt.; [vacat. Leslie Corry, Esq., Commission dated 11th April, 1740; Abraham Creighton, Esq., Coll. and Capt., Commission 10th May, 1742]; James Crawford, Esq., Capt.-Lieut.; Nathaniel Corry, Ensign.

John Creighton, Esq., Lieut.-Coll. and Capt.; [vacat. Christopher Irvyn, Esq., by Commission dated 11th April, 1740]; —, Lieut.; —, Ensign.

— Major and Capt.; [John Rynd, Esq., by Commission dated 11th April, 1740]; —, Lieut.; Edward Noble,† Ensign.

Edward Leonard, Esq., Capt.; John Foster, Lieut.; Andrew Donaldson, Ensign.

William Crawford, Esq., Capt.; Henry Crawford, Lieut.; David Rankin,‡ Ensign.

George Cashel, Esq., Captain; James Corry, Lieut.; Thomas Hirst, Ensign.

—, Capt.; Richard Hassard, Lieut.; Jason Wilson, Ensign; George Corry, Esq., Capt.; Zachariah Ward, Lieut.; Mungo Ormiston, Ensign.

* Of the Hall Craig family.

† Probably Edward Noble, of Tatendill, son of James Noble of Glassdrummond, Lisnaskea.

‡ The Rankins of Tullydevenish were an old family, whose last descendants were the two Misses Rankin, who left to reside in Dublin about 1870, and died there.

DRAGOONS, 13th February, 1727-8.

Hugh Willoughby, Esq., Coll. and Capt.; William Eccles, Esq., Capt.-Lieut.; Hugh Hamilton, Cornet; Launcelot Johnston, Qr.-Mr.

Nicholas Ward, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. and Capt.; Thomas Graham, senior, Lieut.; George Hamersley, Cornet; John Teasey, Qr.-Mr.

—, Major and Capt.; Richard Nickols, Lieut.; John Forster, Cornet; James Presho, Qr.-Mr.

Robert Montgomery, Esq., Capt.; James Lindsay, Lieut.; —, Cornet; William Armstrong, Qr.-Mr.

Peter Maddison, Esq., Capt.; James Hamilton, Lieut.; Thomas Graham, junior, Cornet; John Colston, Qr.-Mr.

A REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS, 13th Feb. 1727-8.

—, Coll. and Capt.; Robert Abercromby, Esq., Capt.-Lieut.; Christopher Irvin, Cornet; James Johnston, Qr.-Mr.

—, Lieut.-Col. and Capt.; —, Lieut.; Thomas Mercer, Cornet; —, Qr.-Mr.

Malcolm Cathcart, Esq., Major and Capt.; Henry Chittick, Lieut.; Arch. Woods, Cornet; —, Qr.-Mr.

—, Capt.; —, Lieut.; Gerard Irvine, Cornet; William Graham, Qr.-Mr.

John Cochran, Esq., Capt.; — Lieut.; Christopher Irvine, Cornet; —, Qr.-Mr.

—, Capt.; George Crawford, Lieut.; Robert Cathcart, Cornet; —, Qr.-Mr.

New Commissions for the above Regt. of Dragoons all dated 25th October, 1745, except the Colonels.

Nicholas Archdall, Esq., Coll. and Capt. [17th May, 1740]; Clare Sachaverell, Esq., Capt.-Lieut.; Thomas Nixon, Gent.; Cornet; James Fossett, Gent., Qr.-Mr.

Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., Lieut.-Coll. and Capt.; James Graham, Gent., Lieut.; Robert Betty, Gent., Cornet; James Elliott, Gent., Qr.-Mr.

Christopher Irvine, Esq., Major and Capt.; Gerard Irvine,

Gent., Lieut.; Patrick M'Gregor, Gent., Cornet; Gerrard Irvine, Gent., of Montlin.

Andrew Johnston, Esq., Capt.; Richard Johnston, Gent., Lieut.; Jason Hassard, Gent., Cornet; Hugh Montgomery, Gent., Qr.-Mr.

Thomas Humphrys, Esq., Capt.; John Johnston, Gent., Lieut.; Gerard M'Gregor, Gent., Cornet; John Betty, Gent., Qr.-Mr.

George Nixon, Esq., Capt.; John Crozier, Gent., Lieut.; Christopher M'Gregor, Gent., Cornet; William Nixon, Gent., Qr.-Mr.

Harry Balfour, Esq., Captain of an Independent Troop of Dragoons, 17th May, 1740.

John Cole, Esq., Captain of an Independent Company of Foot, 17th May, 1740.

Dublin Gazette. MILITIA OF IRELAND. DUBLIN

CASTLE, 3 MAY, 1756.

CO. OF FERMANAGH.

(Promotions) in a Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Honourable Nicholas Loftus, Esq.

Officers' Names.	Rank.	in whose Troop or Company.
Marm. Green, Gent.	Lieut.	Lt.-Col. Montgomery's.
Francis Johnston, Gent.	Lieut.	Major George Dunbar's.
Tho. Johnston, Gent.	Cornet	do.
Jason Hassard, jun., Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Jason Hassard's.
John Armstrong, Gent.	Qr.-Mr.	do.
Patrick Hamilton, Esq.	Captain	
James Dundas, Gent.	Cornet	Capt. Pat. Hamilton's.
Richard Robinson, Gent.	Qr.-Mr.	do.
Richard Hassard, Esq.	Captain	
James Dundas, sen., Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Richard Hassard's.
Rev. Richard Vincent	Chaplain	
Joshua Cooper, Gent.	Surgeon	
Gab. Montgomery, Gent.	Adjutant	

Dublin Gazette. DUBLIN CASTLE, 17 MAY, 1756.

CO. OF FERMANAGH.

Promotions in a Regiment of Dragoons under the

command of Mervyn Archdall Archdall, Esq., in the room of Nicholas Archdall Esq., resigned.

Officers' Names.	Rank.	In whose Troop.
John Barton, Esq.	Capt.-Lt.	Colonel's.
John Crozier, Gent.	Cornet	do.
Simon Armstrong, Gent.	Qr.-Mr.	do.
Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq.	Lt.-Col.	
Lancelot Irvine, Gent.	Cornet	Major's.
William Anderson, Gent.	Qr.-Mr.	do.
Alex. Nixon, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Geo. Nixon's.
John Humpbrys, Gent.	Cornet	do.
Hen. Montgomery, Gent.	Qr.-Mr.	do.
James Johnston, Esq.	Captain	
John Johnston, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Johnston's.
Walter Jones, Gent.	Cornet	do.

Dublin Gazette. MILITIA, CO. FERMANAGH. DUBLIN CASTLE, 26th JULY, 1756.

Promotions in a Regiment of Foot.

Officers' Names.	Rank.	In whose Company.
John Cole, Esq.,	Colonel	
Thomas Armstrong, Esq.,	Capt.-Lieut.	Colonel's
John Price, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Michael Cole, Esq.,	Lieut.-Colonel	
Jason Hassard, Gent.	Lieut.	Lt.-Col's.
Thomas Oliver, Gent.	Ensign	
William Green, Esq.,	Major	
Robert Hassard, Gent.	Lieut.	Major's.
Dan. Winslow, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Fenton Cole, Esq.	Captain	
James Johnston Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. F. Cole's.
John Cue, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Edward Smyth, Esq.	Captain	
George Speer, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. E. Smyth's.
James Sanderson, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.	Captain	
Edward Leonard, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. A. Johnston's.
Alex. Clarke, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Acheson Irwine, Esq.	Captain	
Arthur Johnston, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. A. Irwine's.
Will. Armstrong, Gent.	Ensign	do.

Gerrard Irwine, Esq.	Captain	
Andrew Hamilton, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. G. Irwine's.
William Beaty, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Thomas Vincent, Esq.	Captain	
Jas. Cooper, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. T. Vincent's.
Alex. Ross, Gent.	Ensign	do.
John Fossett, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Alex. Cole's.
Robert Fossett, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Rev. Henry Cole,	Chaplain	
William Scott, Gent.	Surgeon	

The foregoing is full of easily traceable names—Armstrong of Lisgoole, Price of Toneyloman, Belnaleck; Oliver, likely father of Mr. Chas. Oliver, the gentleman clockmaker of the East Bridge, Enniskillen; Winslow of Dresternan, &c.; Cue of Enniskillen; Smyth, of the family of the rector, whose name was perpetuated in the family down to Mr. Edward Smyth—*circa* 1870-'90; Spear, perhaps father or grandfather of a prominent gentleman early in the 19th century; Clarke of Enniskillen; Acheson Irvine of Derrygore; Vincent of Rector's family; &c. The Coles, Hassards, &c., require no mention.

Dublin Gazette. DUBLIN CASTLE, 23 AUG., 1756. Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleased to make the following Promotions in the MILITIA of this kingdom.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

In a Regiment of Foot, commanded by Sir James Caldwell, Bart., County of Milan in the Holy Roman Empire.

Officers' Names.	Rank.	In whose Company.
William Dickson, Esq.	Capt.-Lieut.	Colonel's.
John Bustard, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Philip Percival, Esq.	Lieut.-Colonel	
Robert Smith, Esq.	Major	

Robert Johnston, Gent.	Lieut.	Major's.
William Johnston, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Joseph Jackson, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Edwd. Madden's.
James Johnston, Bsq.	Capt. Gren.	
William Johnston, Gent.	First Lieut.	Capt. Jas. Johnston's.
Guy Acheson, Gent.	Sec. Lieut.	do.
John Johnston, Esq.	Captain	
Fran. Johnston, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. John Johnston's.
John Keys, Gent.	Ensign	do.
James Johnston, Esq.	Captain	
Alex. Johnston, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Jas. Johnston's.
Thos. Humphreys, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Fran. Forster, Esq.	Captain	
John Doogan, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. F. Forster's.
William Brennan, Gent.	Ensign	do.
John Tredennick, Esq.	Captain	
John Dixon, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. Tredennick's.
John M'Creigh, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Edward Faucett, Esq.	Capt.	
John Forster, Gent.	Lieut.	Capt. E. Faucett's.
Thomas Ovens, Gent.	Ensign	do.
Rev. Philip Skelton	Chaplain	
James Scanlan, Gent.	Surgeon	
Robert Johnston, Gent.	Adjutant	

Dublin Gazette. DUBLIN CASTLE. 24th SEPT., 1756.

MILITIA PROMOTIONS, CO. FERMANAGH,

In an Independent Troop of Dragoons, commanded by Wm. Townley, Balfour, Esq,

James Noble of Glassdrummon, Gent., First Lieut.
 John Johnston, of Enniskillen, Gent., Sec. Lieut.
 Robert Armstrong, of Farnacock, Gent., First cornet.
 James Noble, of Lisnaskea, Gent., Sec. cornet.

DUBLIN CASTLE. 28 JUNE, 1756. CO. OF FERMANAGH,
 In a Regiment of Foot commanded by Abraham Creighton, Esq.

John Creighton, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col.
 Christ. Carleton, Esq., Major.
 Edward Bond, Esq., Captain.

DUBLIN CASTLE. 23 DEC., 1756. Promotions in the same Regiment.

Abraham Creighton, Esq., Colonel.
 James Noble, Esq., Capt.-Lieut.
 Bartholomew Welsh, Gent., Ensign.
 John Creighton, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel.
 John Moore, Gent., Lieut.
 Stinson Noble, Gent., Ensign.
 Christopher Carleton, Esq., Major.
 John Weir, Gent., Lieut.
 William Elliott, Gent., Ensign.
 William Carleton, Esq., Captain.
 Robert Johnston, Gent., Lieut.
 James Fawcett, Gent., Ensign.
 Alexander Weir, Esq., Captain.
 Andrew Johnston, Gent., Lieut.
 George Cravey, Gent., Ensign.
 Charles Hamilton, Esq., Captain.
 Ludowick Hamilton, Gent., Lieut.
 Thomas Forster, Esq., Captain.
 Andrew Leonard, Gent., Lieut.
 Henry Forster, Gent., Ensign.
 Edward Bond, Esq., Captain.
 William Carleton, Gent., Lieut.
 Charles Davis, Gent., Ensign.
 Ralph Noble, Esq., Captain.
 William Rennick, Gent., Lieut.
 James Rennick, Gent., Ensign.
 Arthur Maxwell, Esq., Captain.

The oath of the Militia man of the period was
 (I copy it from the original document) as follows:—

FERMANAGH MILITIA.

I Bryan Maguire do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King GEORGE the Third, and that I will faithfully serve as a Soldier in the Militia within the Kingdom of Ireland for the Defence of the same, during the present War, and for two months after—So help me GOD.

Sworn before me this 20th day of May, 1797.

Irvine Johnson.

Bryan ^{his} x Maguire.
 mark

In these Militia regiments nearly all the greater county families appear by name—the Coles and Creightons, the Archdales, Corrys and Humes, and Irvines, &c. Here also we get Guy Carelton (whose name is preserved by Mr. Guy Carleton Richardson of Rossfad), various Hassards (of the Gardenhill and Skea branches), and a Montgomery, whose family is transferred this day from the old home at Derrygonnelly to Blessingbourne. Also Humphrys from Dromard, a Crawford (from Millwood), a Rynd (from Enniskillen now represented by the Dennys), a Ward (from Knockballymore), a Preshe (from near Clones), an Armstrong (from Lisgoole), a Cathcart (from Magheraboy), a Madden (from Manorwaterhouse), and some Fossets, perhaps from Lisbofin or Derrylin side, and Fenton Cole from Moneymargot or Silverhill.

I also notice some names such as Christopher Magregor, I expect from Lurg; Archd. Woods from Churchill, and various Nixons from Nixon Hall, names still in the county, though not so prominently as in the olden time. There was a Marmaduke Green from Dresternan side, a Richard Robinson, I suspect from Mullaghy, a Crozier from Coole, Arthur Noble from Glassdrummond; and an Adam Noble and an Alexander, successors of the great Major Arthur Noble of Derry fame—a name lost to memory but preserved in certain old documents which I have given to the light in the Second Volume. The old Christian names are still preserved among the junior branches of the family around Lisnaskea. The head of this house now is Capt. V. D'Oyly Noble, of the 27th Inniskillings, retired. There was also a Robert Frith, and his family is with us still.

And what shall I say of Captain John Dane and

Paul Dane of 1708, of Adam Johnston, whose successors are still with us; of David Rankin* of Tullydevenish; of Captain John Evatt, of Evattstown, or Maguiresbridge; of Rennick of Lisnaskea side, and Ball of Drumcoo, near Enniskillen; a Dundass from Rosscor; Chittick of Kesh or Irvinestown side; and an Irvine of Trasna, later of Greenhill; Andrew Johnston either of Magheraboy, or of Drumshemuck, and so on, till the old families of the county rise before one in their array as officers of the various regiments—of horse and foot militia—of the County of Fermanagh? It became a matter of honour for the different manors or estates to raise their corps or fighting men to protect the country, and they did so.

In days when men were wanted after the Revolution, authority was given to some nobleman or person of rank (like Sir John Hume, Sir James Caldwell, Bart., Col. Corry, &c.) to raise a regiment. Subsequently the Irish Militia first entered upon its career in 1715, and at that time none but Protestants between the ages of 16 and 60 could belong to it. A Commission of Array sat to determine who should join, and a man so called was obliged to serve or provide a substitute. A militia regiment then was not subject to military law, but various military

* The name of George Rankin occurs in the the Muster Roll of the Barony of Magheraboy (1630) as on Sir John Hume's estate; and his son, Nathaniel Rankin (circa 1650-1700) was the father of George of Moneymargot (modern Silverhill). George was the father of George, junior, of Tullydevenish, born in 1714, who had three sons (George, John and Nathaniel) and one daughter, married to Wm. Irwin of Derryinch. John was the father of James of Tullydevenish, George the attorney of Enniskillen, who lived at Ahy lodge (now Brookview), and two daughters—Elizabeth who died in 1857, and Dorinda who died in 1867. The foregoing George Rankin had two daughters who retired to Dublin—Eleanor, who died in 1875, and Mary who died in 1868. These ladies lived in the ancestral cottage at Tullydevenish, now inhabited by Mr. Christopher Wilson, lately of Lisbofin.

offences were punishable by fine or imprisonment; and its governance was vested in the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

It was not till 1793 that an Act was passed to provide the militia by ballot, and a county was liable to a fine of £5 for each man found short of the number. The Yeomanry was not instituted until 1745, or afterwards, and the last of them in the County Fermanagh was the Crom Yeomanry, who, though not recognised by the law, sat in Crom church so long as the late John, third Earl of Erne, lived, and he died in 1885.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

RECORDS OF OLD NAMES.

I select one report of this period to show how after the war several of the soldiers of the Inniskilling regiments settled down in the liquor trade, and obtained licences:—

David Gibson, serj. to Capt. Parsons in Sir George Hamilton's Regt.

Wm. Palfrey, do.

Wm. Roberts in Capt. Winn's troop in Col. Wynne's Regt.

Jn. Allen, serj. in Princess Anne's Regt. [Now 8th King's.]

Jn. Hamilton, serj. in White's Derry Regt.

Cornelius Donelan, Qr.-Mr. in late war.

Jn. Steele, serj. in White's Derry Regt.

Thos. Watson, do. all served in that regt., but know not what company.

Robt. Allkins, do.

Andrew Johnston, do.

Robt. Batton, do.

Thos. Mercer, do.

Adam Taylor, do.

Jn. Smith, served in Col. Creighton's regt.

Wm. Blunt, do. serj. to himself.

Ralph Picking, do. Lt. to Capt. Thos. Johnston.
 Jn. Read, do.
 Thos. Wilson, do.
 Roger Withnall, serj. in Creighton's regt. killed at Aughrim.
 Wm. Sunderland, corporal in said regt.
 Robt. Ross, do.
 Fras. Johnston, served in Woolseley's regt.
 Duncan Campbell, serj. to Capt. James Browning, in Creighton's regt.
 Richd. Brookes, in Capt. Cooper's cy. in said regiment.
 Jn. Wright, served in said regt.
 Wm. Kempton, do.
 Jn. Waley, do.
 Jeavaise Nott, do.
 Wm. Scales, in Capt. Acheson's cy. in Creighton's regt.
 Brien M'Manus, in Ld. George Hamilton's regt.
 Wm. Frizell, in Tiffin's regt.
 Jn. Ballard, in Capt. Aughtmoody's troop, in Woolseley's regt.
 Jn. Elliott, in Creighton's regt. and very poor.
 Carraway Gennelly, in White's Derry regt.
 Robt. Galbraith, Lt. Woolseley's regt.

Another list of this kind for Dec. 25, 1692, of those who were licensed a year later, brings in additional local names; such as Birney, Noble, and Irwin, Rankin, Crookes, Deane, Shore, and Picking:—

Pat Browne	Jane Galbraith	Jas. Johnston
Ralph Whittaker	David Gibson	Thos. Fisher
Wm. M'Gee	Thos. Shore	Elinor Crookes
Wm. Cottington	Kath. Wilkinson	Adam Birney
David M'Custion	Andrew Lowder	David Fitzgerald
Thos. Delap	Hugh Arbuthnot	Cornelius M'Garth
Kath. Deane	Robt. Tichburne	James Miller
Wm. Roberts	Wm. Thompson	Walter Armstrong
Robt. Picking	Jn. Johnston	Eliza Irwin
Wm. Palfrey	Kath. Buchanan	Jn. Noble
Alex. Arthur	Jn. Nixon	Jn. Lloyd
Geo. Rankin	Jas. M'Lasky	Ben Smith
Robt. Little	Jn. Clarke	Jas. Sandes
John Steele	Jn. Baird	Jas. Dundas

Elinor Narten	Jane Wyer	Grisel Sumerville
Wm. Foster	Thos. Mophet	George Elliott
Jn. Norris	Richard Surpliss	Thos. Pearson
Jn. Ferguson	Chas. Lunin	Jn. Crozier
Jn. Hamilton	Margaret Lindsay	Eliz Johnston
Archd. Smith	Fn. Lenox	Jas. Caimon
Wm. Baird	Jn. Thompson	

And a footnote says—Of above R. Picking, M. Lindsay, T. Fisher and Elinor Crookes are noted as poor. Chas. Lunin as gone away. J. M'Laskey killed a man, and his goods were seized by his landlord. All the others noted as good.

WILLS OF ENNISKILLEN RESIDENTS PROVED IN CLOGHER DIOCESE.

1666	Rev. Jn. Shadowey, rector of Enniskillen	1773	Jas. Thompson
1674	Wm. Webster	1775	David Robinson
1677	David Rynd	1793	Elizt. Rankin
1677	Jas. Warnock	1798	Chr. Robinson
1678	Sarah Watkinson	1799	Elinor Ward
1715	George Rankin	1804	Jn. Templeton
1717	Wm. Rea	1810	Margt. Wallis
1724	Wm. Roscrow	1821	Jn. Wood
1728	George Yeats	1823	Thos. Whitten
1734	Jas. Sanderson	1825	Jn. Whitten
1737	Elizt. Reid	1830	Jn. Serey
1739	Rebecca Sanderson	1837	Jn. Swift
1757	Jn. Reilly	1844	Isabella Robinson
1758	Wm. Smith	1847	Jane Rexter
1763	Joseph Varley	1852	David Robinson
1773	George Reid	1855	Rebecca Robinson
1773	Jn. Spear	Un-	
		dated.	Thos. Shore

WILLS OF SOME POSSIBLE RESIDENTS.

1751	Jas. Rankin.	1733	Pat M'Nuney, of Eniskeen.
1761	Ralph Walmsley.	1773	Anne Swanston alias Graham of Innishkilen.
1778	Nola Rankin of Londonderry.	1801	Wm. Swanston, of Innishkilen.
1784	Jn. Peebles.		

WILLS OF RESIDENTS OF ENNISKILLEN PROVED BEFORE 1810 IN IRISH PREROGATIVE COURT.

1635	Rev. Robert Whitlaw, clk.*	1780	Elizt. Hamilton <i>alias</i>
1640	Jn. Caldwell, mt.†		Rynd
1654	Sir Wm. Cole, kt.	1780	Elizt. Hamilton <i>alias</i>
1665	Thos. Dunbar, gt.		Rynd.
1665	Jn. Desmyniers, mt.	1786	Alice Carleton, esq.
1666	Henry Longford, gt.	1788	Jn. Deeryn, mt.
1693	Richard Moore, gt.	1789	Catherine Gallphin
1699	James Johnston, gt.	1791	Rev. Michl. Ennis, curate
1711	Sir Michl. Cole, kt.	1793	Henry Ford, P.P. of Eniskillen.†
1717	Robert Clarke, gt.		
1752	Archd. Cathcart, esq.	1796	Mary M'Cartney
1754	Jas. Crawford, esq.	1796	Nicholas Flanagan
1755	Anne Dunkin, spr.	1797	Arthur Johnston, esq.
1758	Michl. Cole, esq.	1798	Rev. Jn. Doyle, clk.
1763	Jn. Clegg		
1763	Thomas Vincent	1799	Wm. Acheson
1764	Edward Flagherty, gt.	1799	James Hall
1765	Mary Sargent <i>alias</i> Maguire	1803	David Craig, gt.
		1803	Sir Walter Hudson, kt.
1774	Mary Cooper, wdw.	1804	Rev. Caulfield Caulfield, clk.
1776	Rev. Saml. Lindsay, clk., rector of Eniskillen	1806	Anthony Denny, esq.
1779	Chr. Carleton, esq.	1807	Philip Maguire.

THE COMMISSION OF ARRAY.

Correspondence Carton 26, No. 2144.

To their Excellencies, the Lords Justices of Ireland at the
Castle of Dublin.

Inniskillen, 11 August, 1702.

May it please your Excellencies,

In obedience to your Excellencies' Commands and Her
Majesty's Commission of Array, we have summoned the
Inhabitants of this county who have appeared with their best
horses and arms and express great willingness to serve Her

* This name is preserved as a Christian name in the Dundas family of
Rossacor.

† Mt. is a contraction for merchant

† Interred at Devenish: gravestone still to be seen.

Majesty and to oppose all her enemies, both foreign and
domestic to the utmost of their powers.

As we shall likewise most readily observe such further
commands or instructions as your Excellencies shall think fit
from time to time to send us for Her Majesty's service. All
which is at present from your Excellencies' most obedient
humble servants. (signed)

Hugh Montgomerie, vic-com. (illegible).

Ja Corry, C. Irvin, Hugh Montgomery, Jason Hassard.

POPISH PARISH PRIESTS

registered for Co. Fermanagh at Enniskillen, 10 July,
1704.

No. 13 William O'Hoyne, of Corisessco, aged 56, Eniskeen
parish, ordained in November 1670, at Dublin by Oliver
Plunket, titular primate of Ireland.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF 1766.

Parliamentary Returns in Record Office, Dublin,
Bundle, Clogher diocese.

No. 720, Enniskillen parish return by Sam Lindsay.

442 Protestant families, 456 Papist families, total 898
families; two Popish priests, viz., Francis Maguire and Edward
M'Cue, who also serve Rossorry parish.

Note—Was the Francis Maguire of Enniskillen parish
the same as the Francis Maguire one of the two Popish
priests of Derryvullan parish in 1766?

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

In Record Office, Dublin, Cavan District, Enniskillen
Survey, Enniskillen Walk.

Nos. of Hearths and Houses in Eniskeen parish,
Co. Fermanagh:—

In 1732, houses 429, hearths 574.

In 1733, houses 441, hearths 599.

In 1734, houses 440, hearths 496.

1675 Jn. Frith

1678 Isaac De la Hulliere

1781 Hugh Gallogly

1781 Letturnel Hudson

1679	Jn. Dean	1782	Margaret Peebles
1682	Allen Farquar	1785	Thos. Oliver*
1692	Wm. Frith	1786	Margery Darling
1695	Edw. Dunbar	1789	Ewd. Crooke
1708	Jn. Hall	1790	Jn. Linton
1715	George Rankin	1793	Elizt. Rankin
1720	Allen Cathcart	1796	Mary Crook
1722	Robt. Finlay	1796	Denis Maguire
1728	Chr. Dane	1800	Elizt. Linton alias Paine
1733	Marjory Hanna	1805	Catherine Maguire
1733	Cath. Dane	1807	Elizt. Crozier
1736	Elizt. Finlay	1807	Jason Frith
1737	Miles Atkinson	1810	Anne M'Cabe
1739	Alex. Norris	1813	Richd. Fiddes
1739	Susan Atkinson	1815	Jane M'Grath
1745	Helen Hume	1815	Connor Lynch
1745	Wm. Hair	1816	Jean Hudson
1745	Wm. Hair	1818	Alex. Armstrong
1746	George Gallogly	1821	Sarah Fiddes
1747	Jn. Hair	1823	Henry Hughes
1747	Jn. Hair	1826	Margaret Forsythe
1750	Jas. Hall	1828	Jn. Gregg
1752	Rev. Ralph Higginbotham	1829	Robt. Curtis
1753	Cormick Lunin	1833	Anne M'Callin
1753	Chas. Gardner	1833	Jn. Liddy
1755	Pat Gallogly	1834	Sarah M'Donnell
1761	Jn. Hinds	1835	Jn. Irvine
1762	Nicholas Flanagan	1835	Edw. Fitzpatrick
1763	Thos. Flanagan	1837	Jas. Kidney
1767	Wm. Chittick	1837	George Moffit
1767	Philip Mulligan	1841	Wm. Crozier
1768	Denis M'Rory	1842	Hugh Callaghan
1769	Wm. Peebles	1844	J. N. Parker
1700	Alex. Fulton	1846	Joseph Carson
1771	Joshua Cooper	1849	George Nelson
1775	Jn. Hall	1849	George Faulkner
1775	Jn. Irwin	1850	Mary Jackson
1777	Andrew Lowther	1851	Philip Leonard
1777	Alice Johnston	1851	Edw. Owens
1778	Jas. Hall	1853	Jn. M'Farland†
	Cranston	1855	Elizt. Kidney

* Father of Chas. Oliver, watch and clock maker.

† Grandfather of Mr. Lough, Drummullagh, Killeshandra.

FREEHOLDERS, 1768.

In an Alphabetical List of all Registered Freeholders in Co. Fermanagh, 22 March, 1768, with dates of their Registration and the places of abode, we find a number of the old Enniskillen names such as Bell, Busby, Cue, Chittick, Crookes, Clarke, Edmunson, Forsyth, Gallogly, Hall, Hudson, Piper, Quinton, Johnston, Robinson, Whittaker, Wilson, &c. :—

Robt. Adams of Enniskillen, 8 Feb., 1749-50.
 Jn. Atwell of same, 15 January, 1761.
 Jas. Anderson of same, same date.
 Archibald Armstrong of Enniskillen, 8 Oct., 1767.
 Wm. Ball of Enniskillen, 31 January, 1753.
 Jn. Busby of Enniskillen, 8 February, 1749.
 George Barker of same, on 8 February, 1749.
 George Bill [? Bull] of same, 4 Oct., 1750.
 Wm. Browning of Drummooghan, 18 July, 1751.
 Alex. Busby of Enniskillen, 4 Oct., 1750.
 David Bell of same, 7 Oct., 1756.
 Jn. Cue of Enniskillen, 8 Oct., 1747.
 Wm. Campbell of Enniskillen, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Thos. Cue of same, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Wm. Chittick of same, on same date.
 Wm. Crook of same, on same date.
 Wm. Corry of same, on same date.
 Wm. Crookes of same, 18 July, 1751.
 Alex. Clark of same, 24 July, 1751.
 George Clarke of same, on same date.
 Jn. Cue of same, on same date.
 Wm. Cue of same, 31 January, 1753.
 Jas. Craig of same, 15 January, 1751.
 Jas. Crozier of same, on same date.
 Thos. Emerson of Enniskillen, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Thos. Emerson of same, 24 July, 1751.
 Wm. Edmeeston of same, 10 Oct., 1751.
 Jn. Forsyth of Enniskillen, 16 July, 1747.
 Charles Garner of same, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Charles Gardner of Enniskillen, 1 Nov., 1751.
 Hu. Gallogly of same, 4 Oct., 1759.
 Thos. Gallogly of same, 15 January, 1761.
 Jas. Hall of same, 8 Feb., 1749.

Jas. Hall, junior, of same, on same date.
 Leturnel Hudson of same, on same date.
 Archibald Johnston of same, 15 January, 1751.
 Wm. Hudson of same, 15 January, 1761.
 Jn. Hinds of same, on same date.
 Saml. Moore of same, 18 July, 1751.
 Phil. Mulligan of same, 15 January, 1761.
 Jn. Magee of same, 9 Oct., 1766.
 Daniel Nicholson of same, 24 July, 1751.
 Thos. Oliver of same, 24 July, 1751.
 Robt. Piper* of same, 8 Feb., 1719.
 Wm. Peebles of same, on same date.
 John Pilkington of same, on same date.
 Wm. Pilkington of same, 18 July, 1751.
 Thos. Quinton of same, 15 January, 1761.
 David Robinson of Enniskillen, 8 Feb. 1748.
 Wm. Roberts of same, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Alex. Reid† of same, 18 July, 1751.
 Christ. Robison of same, 16 January, 1766.
 James Saunderson of same, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Richd. Saunderson of same. 10 Oct., 1751.
 Wm. Spear of same, 10 Oct., 1754.
 James Thompson of same, 15 January, 1761.
 George Wilson of same, 8 Feb., 1749.
 Thos. Whittaker of same, on same date.
 George Wilson, senior, of same, 24 July, 1751.
 George Wilson, junior, of same, on same date.
 Christ. West of same, 15 January, 1761.
 David Whitton of same, on same date.

INDEX TO CLOGER ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

RESIDENTS OF ENNISKILLEN.

1661 George Finlass	1726 Jn. Johnston
1661 George Nicholls	1729 Jn. Caddan
1663 David Rose	1729 Mary Farris
1665 Robt. Beveradge	1731 Jn. Hanna
1666 Jn. Dermond	1732 Henry Rosgrove
1669 Adam Kier	1735 Thos. Mercer
1670 Thos. Hermiston	1738 Thos. Cooper

* Gave his name to Piper's Island.

† Of the White Hart Inn.

1679 Jn. Cheslin	1716 James French
1679 Jn. Charlesworth	1716 Jn. French
1681 Thos. Hall	1716 James Renick
1681 Robert Clarke	1716 Jas. Renick, see French
1681 Hugh Donelson	1716-7 Jn. Hume
1681 Hugh Donelson	1717 Wm. Ball
1682 Allen Fargher	1717 James Crawford
1682 Allen Fargher	1717 Robt. Shore
1682 Farrell M'Ateere	1720 James Mortimer
1685 Fergus Graham	1720-1 George Moore
1686 Wm. Cochlan	1722-3 Moses Harbert
1691 James Delap	1723-4 Jn. Hall
1691 Robt. Kelsoe*	1725 James Hetherington
1692 Jean Donelson	1725 James Hetherington
1695 Jn. Creighton	1740 Wm. Hezlett†
1701 Sarah Hechkelfield	1757 Joseph M'Nabb
1705 Anne Hamill	1757 Wm. Smyth
1708 Jn. Hall	1757 Daniel Nicholson
1709 Pat Brown	1758 Wm. Smyth
1710-1 Jn. Brown	1759 Thos. Amerson
1710-1 Jas. Brown	1765 Pat Maguire
1710 Jn. Cooper	1768 Wm. Humphreys
1710 Thos. Gladstanes	1768 James Johnston
1710 James Crook	1769 David Bell
1710 Wm. Crook	1769 Wm. Peebles
1710 Pockridge Dancy	1771 Joshua Cooper
1710 Thos. Gledstanes	1772 Henry Balfour
1710 George Kerr	1773 Jn. Price
1710 Andrew Kerr	1773 Jn. Speer
1710-1 — Darling	1775 James Irvin
1710-1 — Fortune	1775 Mary Cooper
1710-1 Nicholas Herald	1783 Peter M'Manus
1710-1 Simon Johnston	1783 Jane Irwine
1711 James Arnot	1783 George Rankin
1711 Jn. Bell	1784 Jn. Watson
1711 Jas. Graham	1786 Redmond M'Gragh
1711 Jn. Graham	1788 Margaret Cole
1711 Robert Graham	1789 Bernard Connolly
1711 Thos. Little	1790 Jn. Lenton
1711 Thos. Little	1790 Alex. Reed
1711 Cuconaght Maguire	1795 Pat Maguire
1714 Robt. Shore	1796 Wm. Harret

* The Presbyterian minister.

† The tanner, opposite the Courthouse.

1798	Christopher Robinson	1825	Margaret Campbell
1799	Thos. Quinton	1825	Margt. Watson,
1801	James Touchburn	1828	Henry Lambert
1801	David Hanna	1836	Robt. Thompson
1807	Jn. Watson	1841	Wm. Crozier
1810	Thos. Flanigan	1842	Chr. Watson
1813	Prudence Clarke	1844	Jn. Parker
1817	Pat M'Kenna	1846	James O'Neil
1818	James Johnston qr.-mr., 3rd Dragoons	1847	Edward Murray
1818	Pat M'Kenna	1852	Arthur Thompson
1821	Jn. Frith	1854	Jn. Henry Frith
1821	Jn. Sharp		<i>Alias</i> Fortune
1821	Jn. Wood.		<i>Alias</i> Darling
			<i>Alias</i> Watson

RESIDENTS IN ENISKEEN PARISHES,
COUNTIES FERMANAGH OR MONAGHAN.

1663	Rose, Lady Eniskillen	1714	Manus Dowlly
1670	Thos. Hermiston	1710	Hugh Maguire
1674	Michael Wilkin	1776	Bryan Monaghan
1674	Walter Finlass	1722	Ross M'Mahon, Roman priest of Eniskeen parish (Co. Monaghan)
1676	Daniel Campbell		
1676	Wm. Caruthers	1770	Wm. Maxwell of Eniskillen
1684	Wm. Peebles		

CHAPTER LXXVII.

THE FREEMEN AND COMMONALTY.

Just as the first great landmark in the history of Eniskillen was the founding of the town, followed by the founding of Enniskillen Free School, the second was that of the Revolution, dealt with in the last volume. After the anxiety and the strain and the sufferings of it, there must have come a reaction. People who had fled to Enniskillen for safety from neighbouring counties, likely returned to their former homes, when assured of security under the new King; and employment opened up, and the congestion of numbers within an island only partially built upon was relieved. The town was very proud of its successes in war, and transmitted that pride to succeeding generations as an example for all time. It considered that it was entitled to some compensation from the State which it had served, and for which it had suffered heavy losses; but the British Treasury was slow to open its purse strings, and Enniskillen sought and besought in vain.

If we look into the town we find that the Bur-

gage acres* had been allotted in the townland of Toneystick, between the East bridge and the mill and the townland of Drumclay (or Dromcleagh,) which townland, strange to say, although assigned to the town, does not appear ever to have been the property of the town. The burgage tenements or acres were assigned from the bridge round the west side of the Battery (by the present Convent) to which the Bower Lane led, and round by what we now call Fort Lodge†. It was one of these burgage acres that Sir Henry Caldwell gave for the site of a Roman Catholic chapel during the 18th century. Those burgage acres were held at the time of which I write by the descendants of the first settlers, or by purchasers from them or their descendants. There were other burgage acres on the crown of the opposite hill towards Drumclay, and between the two allotments of burgess acres lay the Commons.

THE COMMONS.

The Commons bore two designations—the Near Commons and the Far Commons; the Near Commons comprised what we now call the Fair green district, including the Gallows green; and the Far Commons, the land beyond the Pound, whose locality is still traceable by the name of the Pound Brae,‡ up

* Lord Belmore has made mention of a lease in free houlde of a messuage cumptinent in Enniskellyn; and a lease to Patrick Stanlye of two burgesse acres near Eniskellyn, dat period Matj., 1627, for 61 years.

† Built by Mr. Robert Keys, solicitor, sometime in the thirties or forties of the 19th century, and improved by Mr. Samuel Beatty Humphreys. The Bower Lane led to the Bower, a cottage hidden among rose bushes in a field forming part of the Roman Catholic cemetery, and last occupied by a family of the name of Rowe. The house will be observed in the left-hand corner of one of the views of old Enniskillen.

‡ Some thatched mud-wall cabins remained on this roadway adjacent to the Pound as lately as 1848.

which the ancient road ran on its way from Forthill Road and by Fort Lodge up to Albert Terrace. The Derry railway cut through the old Pound, in which stray cattle had been impounded as well as others seized for rent, and the Pound was then transferred to the south side of the mill stream adjoining the present town boundary bridge, until all need for it had passed away during the end of the nineteenth century.

The Freeman of the commonalty had the right of grazing their cattle on the Commons, which were open. The commonalty were defined by the charter to Captain Wm. Cole to be "all the inhabitants of the town, and so many and such men as the Provost and Free Burgesses for the time being shall have admitted to the freedom of the borough." This last phrase appears difficult of comprehension now-a-days, when many of those privileges have passed away. The Freeman were chosen by the Provost and Free Burgesses (who were elected for life, subject to good conduct), and no claim to family connection, right of birth, or marriage, or any other title overrode the power of the Provost and Burgesses to elect the Freeman. Sometimes the Freeman numbered fifteen, or others 20 and more, exclusive of the Provost and Free Burgesses, and these men enjoyed the privilege of grazing their cattle on the Commons. A charge of admission to the order of Freeman was made, however, on the 30th August, 1707, a fee which was subsequently remitted; but the Patron of the corporation had to pay £3 stamp duty on the admission of each Freeman. In addition to the right of free grazing, Freeman enjoyed an exemption from all market tolls, and that from their class the Burgesses should be drawn.

THE FREEMEN.

The freedom of the tolls of the town was conferred as an honour upon distinguished persons, and the following record of the year 1805 shows the manner in which it was done:—

At a meeting of the Provost and Burgesses of the Corporation of Enniskillen on Thursday the 15th of August, 1805,

It was resolved

That the following address be presented to his Excellency Philip, Earl Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

That while all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland are impressed with a grateful sense of the blessings they enjoy under His Excellency, Lord Hardwicke's, temperate and conciliating government, the Provost and Burgesses of this Corporation feel themselves called upon by the Honour of His Excellency's presence in this county, to avow their participation in the general sentiments of affectionate respect to his Excellency's person, and gratitude for his firm and beneficent government.

Resolved

That it is the earnest wish of the Provost and Burgesses to be permitted in testimony of his Excellency's many public and private virtues, to enrol the name of Lord Hardwicke among the Freemen of a Corporation distinguished through the most trying periods in the History of Ireland for a zealous ardour in defence of the principles of the constitution and an attached loyalty to the person of their Sovereign.

In a duplicate copy the words were altered to

That the following resolution be laid before His Excellency, Philip, Earl Hardwicke, &c.

To that Resolution His Excellency replied:

My Provost and Gentlemen,

I feel very sensibly this flattering mark of your attention and esteem, and request you to accept my warmest acknowledgments for your obliging Address. The bravery and

loyalty displayed by your ancestors in the most trying periods of the History of Ireland, must always be remembered with gratitude and pride by those who are attached to the principles of our excellent Constitution, and to the person and family of our most gracious Sovereign; and would afford the best grounds for expecting the same exertions from their descendants, if recent and actual proofs did not exist that they are animated by the same zeal and spirit, and actuated by the same principles. I shall therefore consider it is an honour to be enrolled amongst the Freemen of your ancient and loyal Corporation.

HARDWICKE.

What a pity that we have no record left of the honorary Freemen of the Corporation, or the causes which led to the conferring of the honour, or of the continuous record of the Freemen themselves! But I am able to give a list of the Corporation of 1833 and of the Freemen of the town living at that time:

1. The Earl of Enniskillen.
2. Lord Cole, the patron's son.
3. Arthur Henry Cole, the patron's brother.
4. Richard Magennis, the patron's nephew.
5. William Gabett, connected by marriage with the patron.
6. Hamilton Irvine, a friend of the patron, major in the 10th regiment of which the patron is colonel.
7. William Corry, adjutant of the patron's regiment.
8. Baptist Gamble Frith, M.D., assistant surgeon of the 10th regiment.
9. Adam Nixon, a friend of the patron, and clerk of the peace for the county, of which the patron is custos rotulorum.
10. Joseph Maguire, land agent of the patron.
11. Rev. James Fox, a friend of the patron.
12. Rev. James Rogers, the like.
13. Rev. Abraham Hamilton, the like.
14. Richard Deane, the like.

William Crook.

James Bunton.

John Durney.

Rev. Joseph Denham.
Gorges Irvine.
Rev. Romney Robinson.
Lord Belmore.
Dean Burroughs.
George Hazard.
General Sir Lowry Cole.
Jason Hazard.
William Irvine.
Arthur Thompson.

A BYE-LAW.

The Freemen took part sometimes in the making of Bye-Laws, which were provided for by the Charter, and Freemen assisted at the making of an important Bye-Law about the year 1710, which had a far-reaching effect on the town. The recurring visits of travelling vagabonds to the Commons, and the use of the open spaces by undesirable strangers to the disadvantage of the town, led to the enclosure of the Far Commons, as will be seen by the following Bye-Law. The names of the Provost and the chief men of the town will be observed:—

By the Provost, Burgesses, and Freemen assembled this 26th day of June, 1710. An Act for setting the Farr Commons, for the good and benefit of the said Corporation.

Whereas it is found by experience that the said commons have been hitherto of no advantage to the corporation, but rather an encouragement to vagabonds to come hither for the sake of grazing their cattle, which has occasioned several inconveniences to the inhabitants of the said corporation: And whereas the yearly rents of the said commons may be very useful to keep in repair the streets and roads of the corporation, and answer several other necessary uses within the same; to prevent which inconveniences, and to answer the uses aforesaid, Be it enacted, by and with the consent of the provost, burgesses, and freemen, that the said Farr Commons be set by inch of candle to the highest bidder by the acre, for the term of 31 years, commencing from May next. And

that the yearly rent thereof shall be received and disposed of by two of the burgesses and two of the freemen, to be elected yearly by the provost, burgesses, and freemen, who are to account yearly upon oath for what they shall receive and expend. And the said two burgesses and freemen so to be yearly elected, shall dispose of the said rents from time to time, according to the directions they shall receive from the provost, burgesses, and freemen, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN COLE, Provost.

John Cathcart,	James Moore,	Daniel Rynd,
Thomas Major,	James Foster,	Robert Clarke,
James Johnston,	George Rankin,	John Rynd,
Edmond Crooks,	John Caden,	Paul Dane,
Hamly Belfour,	John Rankin,	William Ball,
Allen Cathcart,	Andrew Mitchell,	William Roscrow.
Robert Finlay,	William Browning	

BY INCH OF CANDLE.

It will be observed that the letting was to take place by "inch of candle." This ancient method of letting or auctioning was generally carried out by means of a burning candle or a sandglass. In the former case a candle was cut into short lengths and lighted, the highest bid received before the flame went out taking the article, or often instead of waiting for the flame to die out a pin was inserted in the wax or tallow, and the successful bid determined by its falling out. When the sandglass was used bidding started when the glass was turned, and terminated as the last grain fell, the glass being turned a stated number of times. In order to keep the price as low as possible, bidding would be slow at first, but as the candle guttered it would grow fast and furious, and those who attended many sales of this nature became very expert, and could tell almost to a second when the flame would die away.

As Freemen enjoyed the privilege of selling goods free of toll or customs, it was thought it would be more advantageous to make purchases custom free; and accordingly in 1719 it was proposed to substitute the one for the other, and when the matter was considered at the Corporation it was referred for decision to the Quarter Sessions, but how it was determined does not appear. The "parks" in the Commons were confined to Freemen by an Order of 1st November, 1762, who were the only persons entitled to bid at the auction held for that purpose. They guarded jealously the rights of the Freemen in those days, who were free of fare and market tolls, and of the tolls placed by the Corporation on stallholders or exhibitors of ware on the Diamond or in the market place. Practically the Provost and Burgesses were the governing body of the town.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

CORPORATION PROPERTY.

It has been already remarked that the town never possessed the townland of Drumclay assigned to it by charter, and the cause has never been disclosed. In the same manner there is no tradition or trace of writing to show how the townland of Kilnaloo* in the barony of Magheraboy, about two-and-a-half miles from Enniskillen, came into the possession of the Corporation. I conjecture, therefore, that Captain William Cole had obtained possession of the townland of Kilnaloo (or Killynalow), and recognizing the great value of the townland of Drumclay to Enniskillen effected an exchange whereby the town lost the one and obtained the other.

We find then, the Provost or Sovereign as the chief municipal officer, with a salary of £100 a year; and the following officers of the Corporation also belonged to the official staff:—A Recorder or Town

* This townland of 75 Irish acres was sold to the occupying tenants by the Town Council under the Land Act.

Clerk, with a salary of £20 a year and fees in the Corporation Court; two Town Sergeants, with salaries of £15 a year each; a Clerk of the Market, which at one time belonged to the town; a Sergeant at Mace and Billet Master, for billeting the soldiers in the town when required, with a salary of £22 a year; a Weighmaster, with a salary of £10 a year; and an Agent for the town property, paid by a commission of one shilling in the £. At this period Fermanagh had a large linen trade. Looms were kept busy in the homes of the peasantry to increase their income; there was a brisk linen market, and the Provost settled disputes here as well as in the markets and fairs. The Corporation built and provided a Linen Hall* for the sale of webs on the east side of what we now call Paget Square or the Pig Market, but it never was used, and it was demolished to make way for Lord Enniskillen's houses built there about 1870.

While the Provost-ship was occasionally held by some local gentlemen in rotation, there were other occasions when the work was performed by deputy for the sum of £16 a year; and the deputy, probably, also got the Provost's fees of 10s for affixing the Corporation seal to any document not relating to the Corporation, and the fees for the proceedings in the Borough Court, of which he was the Judge.

The Town Sergeants of those days served the Borough Court processes and executed them, and when goods were seized on attachment they were deposited in the Town Hall, the Keeper of which was responsible for their safe custody. The last Townhall

Keeper who attended to prisoners in the Marshalsea, which formed part of the Townhall, and was responsible for the attached property, was George Connor, who died about 1858.

The Corporation Mace of the town of Enniskillen is a splendid specimen of Irish silver plate, as the plate marks prove the Irish manufacture. The maker's initials are D.S., the year letter S, and the harp has a crown. It is three feet high, and bears the initials of Queen Anne (A.R.) at either side of the arms of England, viz., on a shield of six quarters—1st and 5th, England; 2nd, Scotland; 3rd, France; 4th, Ireland; 6th, Nassau. The Arms of Enniskillen appear on a knob at the base, evidently a sketch of the ancient castle of Enniskillen. The year-letter, a black letter S on a shield, defines the year of the mace as 1710-11.

The Silver Seal of the old Corporation has been already shown in volume I.

The last Recorders were Messrs. Moses Frith, Howkes Moore, Arthur Thompson, Thos. Whitten, and Robt. Clegg, son of Mr. John Clegg. After the Corporation had been abolished, Mr. Robert Clegg became the Town Clerk, and he was succeeded by his son, Mr. James Clegg. Mr. John Cleland followed, to be succeeded in turn by his son, Mr. William Cleland in 1888; and he by Mr. Arthur W. G. Ritchie, M.A.; and with the great increase in duty and the keeping of accounts the emoluments of the office have grown from the £20 of Corporation days to the £30 of Mr. Clegg's day, the £60 and £90 of Mr. Cleland's day, and the £200 of to-day; and the income of the Corporation property of £500 or £600 of long ago has increased to £2,000 to-day.

We are already aware that the Corporation had

* This Linen Hall, which the author saw in his youth, cost the old Corporation £403 4s 4d, but it was built at a time when the trade was declining, and was never used for the purpose of a Linen Hall.

come to the resolution of enclosing the Commons as far back as 1710* but not all of them were enclosed. Lots were let for gardens or townparks, in some instances for rents as high as £12 an acre, and building lots were let. The cow-green, on the side of Camomile Hill, was not enclosed, and yet at one time it brought in a rental of £10 yearly. The site of the fair green was changed by the Earl of Enniskillen to Coleshill early in the 19th century, but when the railways were opened public inconvenience was felt by the distance to the railway station, and Lord Enniskillen obtained a lease from the Town Commissioners of the open Commons lying between the Gaol and the Railway Station. His lordship then enclosed it, had its surface of uneven bog levelled its drainage attended to, its surface stoned, and the fair was transferred back to very near its former site, which during the intervening years had been in part transformed into Pleasure Grounds and partly into building ground, so that the ancient roadway became wiped out, and houses were built in the modern Forthill street upon the ancient highway of traffic ; and where the Orchard, long connected with the name of Mr. Gorges Irvine and his son, the Rev. Gorges Irvine of 8, East Bridge-street, for a long time flourished with its Clegmelons and Sheep Snouts and Wine Apples of the olden time, Orchard Terrace

* The Betham-Philipps MSS. at Cheltenham gives the members of Enniskillen Corporation in 1719 as follows :—John Cole,* Esqr. ; Gustavus Hume, Bert. ; David Rynd, Esqr. ; Jason Hassard, Esqr. ; Michael Cole, Esqr. (son of Sir Michael Cole) ; Robert Hassard, High Sheriff ; John Rynd, Esqr. ; Richard Hassard, gent. ; William Rossgrow, gent. ; Thomas Rossgrow, gent. ; Andrew Mitchell, clerk—[rector of Enniskillen 1696 till 1743] ;—James Cleark, gent. As the number specified was 15 there were three vacancies on the list.

* Eldest son of Sir Michael Cole ; Michael Cole was the second son, and Fenton Cole, he third son.

appeared ; and Hogan's well was no longer used when the Ballydoolagh water supply came in large water mains to Enniskillen.

The Corporation had possession of other property beside its townlands of Toneystick and Kilnaloo. It owned the Shambles on the western side of the present Eden street, at the foot of the street, and from the entrails from the Shambles seen floating on the canal constructed from the lake to the junction of New or Galbraith Row arose the name of Pudding Lane. The Corporation also acquired a small plot of ground at the Pig Market (Paget Square), by what means the writer cannot ascertain ; and it also had what was called The Provost's Garden. The exact *locus in quo* has been lost. A lease had been given of the garden by Lord Enniskillen in the year 1740, which expired in 1801, and it passed away from the Corporation either by neglect or by usurpation. The rent of it was stated to be from £3 to £4 a year. I might suspect that this garden was what we now know as Eden, at one time occupied by a member of the Hudson family, whose premises it adjoined, and subsequently by some of the Nixons, but finally the premises fell into the hands of the Collum family.

The Shambles were not originally provided either by the Corporation or by Lord Enniskillen. A Mr. Kinghan built some houses on the plot of ground ; a member of the Corporation, anxious for the sanitation of the town, obtained a lease of the premises and built the Shambles. Lord Enniskillen purchased this gentleman's right in the place for £750, and handed the Shambles over to the town about 1823, on the understanding that the Corporation would re-

their collector, and they produced only £224 3s 10d; next year they were £165, and in 1833 only £148. A scale of the tolls levied may be quoted here

	d		d
All cattle sold or exchanged.		Standing for hatters, fair days	4
Year old or yearling	2	Ditto, market days	2
Ditto, two year old	3	Stalls for flannels, fair days	4
Ditto, three year old	4	Ditto, market days	2
Horses	4	Wool, per sack	2
Sheep, each	1	Earthenware, on fair days	4
Swine, each	1	Ditto, on market days	2
Carcass of beef	2	Lemons, per load	2
Hides	1	Brogues or pumps, on fair days	4
Cakes of fat	1	Ditto, on market days	2
Sack of meal	2	Stalls for shoemakers, on fair	
Ditto, barley	2	days	4
Ditto, wheat	2	Ditto, on market days	2
Ditto, oats	2	Stalls for stockings	2
Butter, per cask	2	Woodenware, turned, on fair	
Garden stuffs or vegetables	2	days	4
Fruit of all kinds, per load	2	Ditto, on market days	2
Plants, per load	2	Fish of all kinds, per load	2
Cabbage, per load	2	Bark, per sack	2
Stalls or standings, fair days	2	Standings for nailers, fair days	4
Salt, per sack	2	Ditto, on market days	2

By Order of the Provost.

Mr. Alexander Hudson, a member of a family which had a long and prominent connexion with Enniskillen, had acted as Weighmaster from the year 1798 until on the passing of the Act of 52 George III., cap. 134, in the year 1813, he was formally appointed as Weighmaster. As a number of private cranes had been provided by publicans, and stored butter to attract custom, an Act of Parliament put an end to the practice by fixing the fee for a private crane at 2s 6d. Still there was discontent at the tolls charged, which amounted in all to 10d. for the portage, storage, weighing, &c., of a cask of butter; and the

profits became smaller, so that Mr. Hudson was promised (and finally received) some compensation from the Government. The Corporation, however, on 14th September, 1830, appointed one of their own members, Captain Wm. Gabbett* to be Weighmaster in trust for the Corporation, to weigh butter as well as other articles, against which Mr. Hudson protested in Lord Enniskillen; and eventually an agreement was arrived at, under whose terms the Corporation agreed to charge only 2d. for the weighing of each cask of butter—to include weighing and “custom;” that Mr. Hudson should provide an Inspector and scales, and that he and the Corporation should bear equal shares in other expenses.

By this time the markets had been removed from its old position under and behind the Market-house to the new markets in Boston,† for the building of which a sum of £600 had been borrowed by the Corporation upon three Corporation bonds of £200 each. When Captain Gabbett erected a crane, he attracted the weighing staff from Mr. Hudson. A struggle ensued; the crane was transferred to the New Market Place, and back again to the old station, the Corporation apparently helping Captain Gabbett to evade the payment due by dealers on the customs of butter by cheap weighing. A penny per

* Captain Wm. Gabbett lived in Enniskillen during the end of the 18th century, and was married to Mary, daughter of Mr. Arthur Cole, son of Rev. Henry Cole and Mary, sister of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., circa 1770. Captain Gabbett's connexion with the house of Cole may account for his having been Provost of Enniskillen on several occasions as well as churchwarden of the parish frequently. It was during one of his periods of office that he took the stones that faced the east fort or battery on the top of the Forthill and used them to stone the then new roadway now called Moore Street and Forthill Street, about 1820, which some people at the time thought an act of desecration.

† A name given to the locality between the Main Street (which we now call High Street), Water Lane and Schoolhouse Lane.

tub was charged, whereas only one halfpenny was legal, if the weight were under a hundredweight; a penny was charged for each sack of corn, and for inspecting a hide from 1d. to 1½d., and 1d. for a draught of potatoes, this latter charge being illegal, no matter what the quantity.

We thus have the Markets and the Shambles in the hands of the Corporation; and in order that the names of local officials, particulars of Corporation accounts, salaries, &c., should be known, the accounts of a few years are quoted; and also that it may be seen what part the Corporation played in local affairs. The first accounts I possess are those from 1733-35, and 1749-50, but later accounts may prove more serviceable here.

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, as per Vouchers to 29th September, 1824.

		£	s.	d.
Sep. 1823.	Paid Mr. Whittaker for a stamp for power of attorney as agent	6	0	0
6 Oct.	Paid Mr. Liddel Baxter, for cutting down and repairing Water Lane	17	1	3
24 Nov.	Paid Richard Dane, Esq., interest due County Hospital	18	0	0
27 May 1824.	Paid Mr. Thomas Kernaghan Captain Gabbett's bill, for timber and slates for the new shambles	100	0	0
10 July	Paid the Rev. Thomas Johnston salary as Provost of Enniskillen for the year ending 29th September, 1823	100	0	0
20 Aug.	Paid Joseph Maguire, Esq., for rent due the Earl of Enniskillen	25	10	9
	Paid different men, as per bills, for drawing and breaking stones, &c. &c. for the commons, as per Captain Gabbett's orders	18	4	3
	Paid Mr. Moses Frith on account of salary as Recorder	7	0	0
	Agent's fees on £295 collected and paid	14	15	0
		£306	11	0

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, as per Vouchers, to 29th September, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Major Irvine's salary, as provost, to 29th September, 1825	100	0	0			
To Moses Frith, recorder, to 29th September, 1825	20	0	0			
To William Edmonson,* marshal keeper, to 29th Sept., 1825	17	0	0			
To James Ball, town sergeant, to 29th September, 1825	15	12	0			
To William Johnston, to 29th September, 1825	15	12	0			
To Mr. Moore, recorder, to 29th September, 1825	10	0	0			
To Mr. M'Entire, for keeping town-clock in repair, to 29th September, 1825	6	0	0			
To Clothing† for town sergeants	11	15	9			
				195	19	9
To Mr. Whitaker, for money due to Col. Stewart for building town-hall				147	6	3
To Mr. Dane, interest of £300 due to County Hospital				18	0	0
To Major Armstrong's order to cutting down Preaching-lane				6	0	0
To Mr. Hazlit Hamilton, for stones for East-bridge	9	17	0			
To Mr. Lambert	15	0	0			
To Mr. John Maguire for Mason's work	14	15	4			
To Mr. John Walsh Smith's work	13	8	4			
				53	0	8
To Mr. Curtis, for lead pipes for town-hall	8	12	10			
To Mr. Curtis, for water-closet	30	10	9			
To Mr. Curtis, for Carpenter's and Mason's Work, town-hall	8	17	11			
To Mr. Martin, for plastering	14	3	9			
To Mr. Philip M'Elgun, for a chair	2	0	0			
				64	5	1
To Captain Jones, for Mendicity Society				5	0	0
To Mr. Lambert, on account of work done at new market, Boston				50	0	0
To Mr. John Parker, for making a ditch in field				1	9	2
To Mr. Gregstein, for stationery				3	2	7
Paid for a decree obtained against town serjeant Ball				1	1	8
To Turf for town-hall				4	3	4
To agent's fees for receiving rent and keeping accounts				30	6	9
				£579	15	3

Mr. Curtis was the local plumber in those days, and his name is to be seen on some of his work in the Courthouse. This year of 1825 was apparently the year of forming Wesley-street, and perhaps of widening the East Bridge.

* Great grandfather of Mr. Thomas Nelson, East Bridge Street.

† The uniform consisted of a thick frock coat, with scarlet collar, a scarlet waistcoat, and tall felt hat with cockade; and knee breeches with white stockings, to be supplanted in later years by trousers.

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, as per Vouchers for the year ended 29th September, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid the Rev. Thomas Johnston salary, as provost, to 29th September, 1826	100 0 0	
Paid Mr. Moore, recorder, to 29th September, 1826	20 0 0	
Paid William Edmonson, as marshal keeper, to 29th September 1826	17 0 0	
Paid James Ball, town serjeant, to 29th September, 1826	15 12 0	
Paid William Johnston, town serjeant, to 9th Sept., 1826	15 12 0	
Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping the clock in repair, 9th September, 1826	9 0 0	
Paid Mr. Kernaghan for clothing for town sergeants	10 4 2	
Paid Mr. Lambert for building the walls, gravelling, &c. ac. for the new market at Boston, in addition to £50 paid before	196 14 11	
Paid Mr. Baxter, for weights and measures	3 19 1	
Paid Joseph Maguire, Esq., for rent due to Earl Enniskillen by Corporation	19 0 8	
Paid for stamp for William Irvine, Esq. on admission to be a freeman	4 18 9½	
Paid Mrs. Brown for an almanack for town-hall	0 13 0	
Paid Richard Dane, Esq. for interest of £300 due to the County Hospital	18 0 0	
Paid Mr. Baxter, bedding for the marshals	3 7 0	
Paid Mr. Ball for lime for repairs	0 11 8	
Paid Mr. Sodden, for glassing in town-hall	0 15 6	
Paid for turf and coals for town-hall	4 5 0	
Paid for sweeping brushes	0 5 0	
Paid Mr. Walsh, for Smith's work	0 26 6½	
Paid James Treacey for making road from Barrack-street to Hall's-lane	12 15 3½	
Paid James Tracey for making road from Schoolhouse-lane to Water-lane	20 1 3½	
Paid Mr. Gregstein, for stationery	8 1 10	
Paid Mr. Duffy, for stationery	7 5 11	
Paid James Treacey's bill, for paving	0 11 4½	
Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys	0 2 0	
Paid agent's fees on £572 9s 7d. collected and paid	28 10 0	
	£518 3 0½	

Return of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ended 29th September, 1827.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid Hamilton Irvine, Esq., provost, salary to 29th September, 1827	100 0 0	
Paid Mr. Moore, recorder, salary to 29th September, 1827	20 0 0	
Paid Mr. Edmonson, marshalsea keeper, salary to 29th September, 1827	22 0 0	

Paid Mr. William Johnston, town-serjeant, salary to 29th September, 1827	15 12 0
Paid Mr. James Ball, town-serjeant, salary to 29th Sept., 1827	15 12 0
Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping town-clock in repair	6 0 0
Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for the town-serjeants	6 17 3
Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Colonel Stewart, for building town-hall, (remains due £450 17s 5½d)	186 1 0
Paid Mr. Lambert, for repairs and alterations to town-hall	100 0 0
Paid Mr. Clarke, for ironmongery for town hall	177 13 0
Paid carriage of ditto from Dublin	37 2 9½
Paid Mr. John Maguire, for steps leading to water, West bridge	3 16 0
Paid Mr. Robert Curtis, for three candle branches for town-hall	40 0 0
Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Mendicity Society	4 0 0
Paid Mr. Dane, for interest due county hospital	5 0 0
Paid for turf and coals, for town-hall	16 12 3
Paid Mr. Bull, expenses of a process	4 17 10
Paid Captain Galbraith, for making a sewer at shambles	0 2 2
Agent's fees on £566 7s. 6d. collected and paid	20 0 0
	28 6 0

£623 11 4

Return all of Money Expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ended 29th September, 1828.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To the Rev. Thomas Johnston, salary as provost, for the year ending 29th September, 1828	100 0 0	
To Mr. Moore, recorder, salary for the year ending 29th September, 1828	20 0 0	
To William Edmonson, serjeant-at-mace, salary for the year ending 29th September, 1828	22 0 0	
To William Johnston, town-serjeant, salary for the year ending 29th September, 1828	15 12 0	
To James Ball, town-serjeant, salary for the year ending 29th September, 1828	15 12 0	
To Mr. M'Entire, for keeping the town-clock in repair	6 0 0	
To Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing for town-serjeants	8 1 5½	
Bill of expenses, for building three houses and linen-hall at Shambles	187 5 5½	
To Gregstein's bill of stationery	403 14 10	
Paid Mr. Dane, interest due county hospital	4 9 1	
Paid John Walsh, repairs of smith's work	16 12 3½	
Paid Bernard Leonard, for making a sewer	0 16 7	
Paid Robert Clegg, for Cornolles for town-hall	2 0 0	
Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys town-hall	0 9 2	
Paid postage at sundries	0 5 0	
Paid for turf and coals, for town-hall	0 10 6	
Paid Robert Frith, for surveying for corporation	3 12 0	
Allowed Mr. David Robinson, for 100s on customs for removing market	10 2 6	
Paid Mr. John Maguire, for making a slip to the lake adjoining to the ordnance barracks, Castle-lane	14 0 0	
Paid Mr. William Frith, for repairs and alterations to town-hall	59 10 6	
Agent's fees on £720 10s. collected and paid	16 11 1	
	36 0 6	

£755 19 6

Return of all Money expended by Robert Thompson, for the Corporation of Enniskillen, for the year ending 29th September, 1829.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Hamilton Irvine, Esq., salary as provost to 29th September, 1829	100	0	0			
Paid Mr. Moore, recorder, to 29th September, 1829	20	0	0			
Paid Mrs. Edmonson, as housekeeper, to 29th Sept., 1829	22	0	0			
Paid William Johnston, town-serjeant, to 29th Sept., 1829	15	12	0			
Paid James Ball, to 29th September, 1829	15	12	0			
Paid Mr. M'Entire, for keeping town clock in repair	6	0	0			
Paid Mr. Kernaghan, for clothing of town-serjeants and bellman	13	13	9			
				192	17	9
Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Colonel Stewart, for building town-hall (due £121 6s. 11d.)	350	0	0			
Paid Mr. William Frith, for chimney pieces for town-hall	5	6	8			
Paid Richard Dane, Esq., interest due county hospital	16	12	3			
Paid Mr. Gregstein, for stationery	9	18	10			
Paid Mr. Duffey	0	5	0			
Paid Robert Curtis, for lamps for town-hall	3	6	0			
Paid James Bradford, for painting windows	3	14	0			
Paid Mr. Richard Ball, for repairing School-house lane	9	0	0			
Paid Captain Colclough, for repairing Hall's-lane	2	0	0			
Paid Mr. Whitaker, for Mendicity Society	10	0	0			
Paid B. M'Donald, repairing slating town hall, &c.	1	9	9			
Paid Berd Magroarty, for repairing glass, town-hall, &c.	1	6	6			
Paid Mr. Edmonson, for padlocks	0	7	6			
Paid George Crawford, carriage of the branch, from Dublin	0	4	6			
Paid Berd. Leonard, for building a chimney shamble tenement	1	10	0			
Paid John Bell, for crimson window curtains for town hall	35	0	0			
Paid William Frith, for buckets for weighing potatoes	2	7	4			
Paid Denis Maguire, for a marking iron for corporation	0	12	8			
Paid Charles Gibbon, for weights and measures	20	0	11			
Paid William Frith, for repairs to town-hall	19	11	5½			
Paid Robert Nelson, for painting	15	0	0			
Paid William Hall, gratuity	2	0	0			
Paid making sewer in pig market	9	17	3			
Paid Robert Nelson, for hat pins for town-hall	0	16	1½			
Paid Denis Lamb, for sweeping chimneys	0	5	10			
Paid turf and coals for town-hall	4	7	6			
Agent's fees on £689 13s. 2d., collected and paid	34	9	6			
				£762	7	4

The "Diamond" was the central market, as in other Ulster towns such as Derry, Coleraine, Clones, &c. As it became insufficient for the requirements of the public, representations were made to Lord Enniskillen on the subject, with the result that his lordship promised to pay compensation to some of the lessees of property here, and to enlarge the Diamond for the

public, handing all over to the Corporation. The main street had afforded imperfect accommodation for "standings," on which wares were exposed for sale on fair and market days, and through the years the owners of standings clung to their accustomed positions in the main street, without paying fee or rent, in competition with the traders; and it was not till the application of the 'Towns' Improvement Act of 1870 that the Town Commissioners caused these "obstructions" to the public right of way to be removed, and the Diamond became more used by the humble vendors. Indeed some recently appointed local magistrates, if they had the power, would still permit "obstructions" to interfere with the public traffic, but our fathers fortunately got the law decided in the High Court of Appeal in Collins's case, that anything is an obstruction which is calculated to be an obstruction, even though it should not impede any wayfarer, and our streets have on the whole been kept free of the obstructions which occupy the sidepaths or highways in other towns.

As to the character of the housing I cannot obtain an authoritative statement of an earlier period than 1831. One earlier particular return (being for the allotment of a Minister's money under 16th and 17th, Charles II., cap. 7) was said to be under the real value. The number of houses rated at £5 in that year were said to number 352; at £10, 200; at £15, 175; at £20, 120; and at £30, only 50; and a Population Abstract of the year 1831 gives other particulars as below. The barony of Magheraboy, it must be remembered, extends westward from Margaret's Gutter or the Hollow, and half of the island is

described as Kilmallow on two old maps. Rossorry parish extends from Margaret's Gutter westward.

	Barony of Magheraboy.		Barony of Tyrkenney	Total.
	Town and Parish of Enniskillen.	Parish of Rossory.	Parish of Enniskillen.	
Males	1,042	338	1,279	
Females	1,493	430	1,454	
Total	2,535	768	2,733	6,046
Houses inhabited	293	143	398	
" uninhabited	22	15	29	
" building	4	2	5	
Total	319	160	432	911

It appears from this document that Enniskillen had grown well outside the West Bridge. When the refugees from the west at time of the landing of the French at Killala in 1798 reached Enniskillen, they were not permitted to enter the town. The Guard-house kept them back: and the poor people erected cabins in what was, in consequence, known as Beggar Street. When rebuilt by Lord Enniskillen, it became known as John Street at the west end, and Henry Street at the east end; and the name of Cederic street, attached to part of it, is now locally unknown.

A Linen Hall, was built in Paget Square in 1828, as the accounts quoted show, at a time when the linen trade was on the decline. A flight of steps led to a spacious hall about 40 feet long. What was then considered a large sum, £103 4s. 4d., was spent upon its construction, but it ceased to be used

for the purpose of a linen hall and during the latter's boyhood was used as a private school. It was finally demolished when Lord Enniskillen re-placed the east side of Paget Square with artisans' dwellings during the end of the 19th century.

Majesties for relief or reward for their sufferings or services—

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

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

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

The certificate itself was dated the 15th June, so that little time was lost, and the Lord Lieutenant lost no time, either, in forwarding the petition, which among other things mentioned the loss of "her Majesty's barrack with all utensils thereto belonging, with £73 16s 7½d sterling of her revenue lodged with one Stoite a gager." And the certificate was signed by four worthy men :

Jo. Corry.
Da. Rynd.
Ja. Hassard.
Allan Cathcart.

Representatives of these families are with us to-day in the persons of the Earl of Belmore, Mr. J. Porterfield Rynd,* barrister-at-law; the various families of Hassard; and Mr. Cathcart of Gillyholm, who claims descent from Malcolm Cathcart.

The Lord Lieutenant referred the matter for report to the Archbishop of Armagh, who promptly replied on the 22nd June, that he had considered it, "and do believe the petitioners to be objects of charity." He therefore recommended the Duke of Ormonde to allow them the benefit of a full collection, from house to house throughout the Kingdom, and

* Mr. J. Porterfield Rynd, barrister-at-law, of the Co. Meath family, was alive when these words were written.

all cathedrals and parish churches; and to "order churchwardens, both in Dublin and elsewhere, to go to the respective houses of the inhabitants of each parish to receive their charity, and take the most effectual means and methods to induce them to it with convenient speed."

The Lord Lieutenant promptly complied with the terms of the report of Archbishop Marsh by issuing a Brief on the 23rd June, recommending the petitioners "in a very particular manner to the deans and their several cathedrals, and ministers of the several parishes throughout the whole Kingdom, to allow them the benefit of a full collection, both in cathedrals and churches, and from house to house; and the churchwardens were to go to the houses of the inhabitants of each parish to receive their charity, and to take the most effectual means to induce them to do so." All which they were to do the next Sunday and week-days following, and the order was to continue in force for a year from the date thereof.

Mr. James Corry and the Lord Bishop of Clogher were appointed trustees, as it were, of the fund, and they appointed Mr. Francis Harrison, of the city of Dublin, a banker, to receive such sums from time to time, for which he was to give notes payable to any person or persons as the said Provost, Burgesses, and other sufferers should appoint, as also the several churchwardens or other persons concerned in the collection of the money, and to give lists attested by their hands unto James Corry, of the sums they had received, and the persons from whom, as vouchers for a true account of the same,

Sir Charles King gives in his notes to *Upper* *Erne* two letters on the subject worthy of

Crown of England on the accession of King William and Mary, and their love of the Reformed Religion and wonderful valour for their defense, which God crowned with a marvellous success. For they, though but a handful of men, together with the City of Londonderry, bore ye shock of all ye powers and forces of the Kingdom of Ireland, then under King James II., assisted by a considerable body of ye forces of ye French and God helping them, withstood ye storm. On this account a brief was granted them throughout England by our Gracious Queen Ann, and also because they had never received any reward for their great services they did the Three Nations and asked none, as ye brief specifies, but now must sink under their losses and poverty without it.

All of which seems to be a great deal of bother about such a small subscription.

The plight in which his people were placed by the fire induced the then Presbyterian minister of Enniskillen, the Rev. John M'Gaughy, to apply to the Presbytery of Monaghan, in which the Congregation of Enniskillen was then placed, for help; and the Presbytery advanced him £10, and directed that every member of the Synod was to send 10s, out of which the Presbytery was to be repaid.

Among some old red-taped documents discovered by Lord Cole in the back of a drawer at Florencecourt lay one of not much account to others, but of interest to the Author, in that it was stated to be

Accounts of the losses of the Inhabitants of Inniskillen delt^d to me by the provost. July 1705. Inniskillen.

and, as is seen, was signed by Sir Michael Cole as he then spelt the name, though the family had not yet obtained the earldom. This document shows that the fire must have been very destructive in injuring or completely destroying no fewer than 119 houses! This list shows us the names of what I

assume to be the great majority of the householders. It shows us the contractions of the period, such as for John, and Will. for William. It reveals to us that there was a John Gunning in Enniskillen before Mr. John Gunning, chemist and druggist, of Marlborough-street (son of Mr. James Gunning, cabinet-maker) who passed away within our own memory.

Accounts of the losses of the Inhabitants of Inniskillen, delivered to me by the Provost, July, 1705.

INNISKILLEN.

	£ s d		£ s d
Boa	27 10	Jon. Donilson	1
Clark	1020	Kathrin Dane	68 11
Archdall	80	Paul Dane	425
Archer Arthur	39	Mrs. Allon	13
Finlay	70	Mrs. Hall	2
Lawtiter	200	Jon. Board	200
Black Brown	30	David M'Cullion	160
James Johnston	60	Jon. Hall	350
Horbary	9 4	Ritchard Sorphlitt	60
Agard Bussott	18	Edward Mordyman	1
Finlay	424	Jane Darlin	4 10
Sanderson	10	Georgie Rankin	173
Hudson	4 10	John Lenox	85
Parker	1 10	Honroy belfore	10
Howdin	2 10	Thomas Cooper	7 10
Hudson	18	Capt. Rynd	45
Johnston	1	John Rynd	175
Crook	7	Thoady Cowan	4 10
Howlt	5	Thos. Gregg	10
Ball	250	Varbaroy Moor	1
Johnston, glover	20	Lift. ball	2
Johnston, butcher	2	Mrs. Sarah Smith	3
Rosagrow	300	Elizabeth Johnston	1
Wright	25	Mrs. Weer	3
Kadan	172	Joane Clarke	1
M'Caffrey	3	Anu orum	15
Loman	6	Jon. Parker	6
Mordyo	1	Tho. M'Gee	1 10
Clarke	10	Mrs. Francis Johnston	10
Piper	5	Ritchard Caregh	1 10
Livoston	1	Christophar Cox	10
Brown	4 13	Mr. Brown	3
Michael Cole	154 10	Will Galagher	5
Matton	30	Archibald boordmand	1 4
Bashford	5	Robert Armstrong	12
Molloy	10	margarott Kin	16
Golloyard	4	Ann Armstrong	3
Barott	1 10	Will. Rood	2
Rog	5	Widow Hart	6 10
Gordon	1 10	Katherin Sowans	1 2

	£ s d		£ s d
James O'Honan	3	Jon. Gonninge	1 5
James King	130	Hewy M'forphled's mayd	12
James ffoster	2 10	Will Nixon	5
Mrs. Jane Moffitt	20	Elizabeth Millar	16
Mr. Nixon	90	Coll. Correy	220
Mr. Hassard	20	paddy bone	1
Donogeyin Cra	4 11	silvester Murtagh	5
Will Hollon	5 10	bottoy Hoey	1
Will Cole	10	Charles Wilson	28
Widow Looch	1	will Board	5
Mordyye Hallon	1 4	Abraham wilkison	90
Capt. Cathcart	10	michael wilkison	6
James Honan	10	Mrs. Johnston	200
Archibald Woods	60	Lift. John moor	250
Jon. How	2 10	Matthew Campbell	5
Samwell Gregordy	4	Robert Shore	300
Will Codrington	180	Tho. marsde	150
Mr. Allan Cathcart	600	Mr. Hoyt	20 9
Robert Richardson	400	Mrs Galbreth	120
Edward Darling	14		

Compared to this awful fire of 1705, all others were trifling, and yet some of them were bad enough. A severe loss to the County of Fermanagh was the destruction by fire of the county records at Enniskillen in 1780. I cannot trace any account of the fire, how it occurred, or otherwise, except the fact of the loss of the county documents by fire.

The fire on James Fitzgerald's premises about 1835 was said by some people of the period to have been the greatest that they had seen at a time when fires were of much more frequent occurrence than they are to-day. Mr. Fitzgerald had extensive timber, oil, and coal premises in the house forming the portion next the Post Office of the present Royal Hotel in East Bridge Street ; and the combustible nature of the materials in the yard led to a great conflagration of lurid flame. A man named Tunny was rewarded with £5 for rolling casks of gunpowder into the lake to save explosions.

But it was not so extensive and destructive as the great fire of 1849. This fire burst out on the

premises of Jack Canning, a blacking-maker, who lived next door in High Street above Mr. W. Arthur's (Mr. Law's) in a thatched two-storey house of the time, and it spread so that soon two or three houses became involved ; and the wind which prevailed at the time carried the flames across the street to Dr. Ball's [he was an apothecary.] Quite soon, in addition to these, other houses of Crooke's and William Hall's were alight. Mr. Hall's house was saved and remains to-day the only thatched house in Enniskillen ; but other houses were destroyed—those of "Dr." Ball (previously "Dr. Henderson's"), John Maguire, pawnbroker ; Messrs. Phair, J. Halfpenny, Fitzimon, Fox, Kennedy, Kittson, John Canning, and a sister house which was waste between the others. For six or seven years the remains of the burnt houses remained to tell the tale of the destruction on both sides of the street ; and I can remember as a child looking from the sidepath down to Cross Street, there being nothing between. Some of these houses formed part of the old Rynd property, and now rebuilt from Mr. Law's of to-day to Mr. M'Donagh's on the north side ; and from the shop once occupied by Mr. Allen, by Mr. Eccles, and by Mr. Moses Whiteside were rebuilt by Mr. John Collum up to Mr. Thomas Browe's ; and in one of the photographs in these volumes showing the Keep of the Castle of Enniskillen is to be seen the gap in the street caused by the want of these houses when the photograph was taken.

The great fire on the premises of Messrs. Whitley Brothers took place in 1864. These houses were formed out of the old barracks at the Diamond, and here an immense provision business was carried

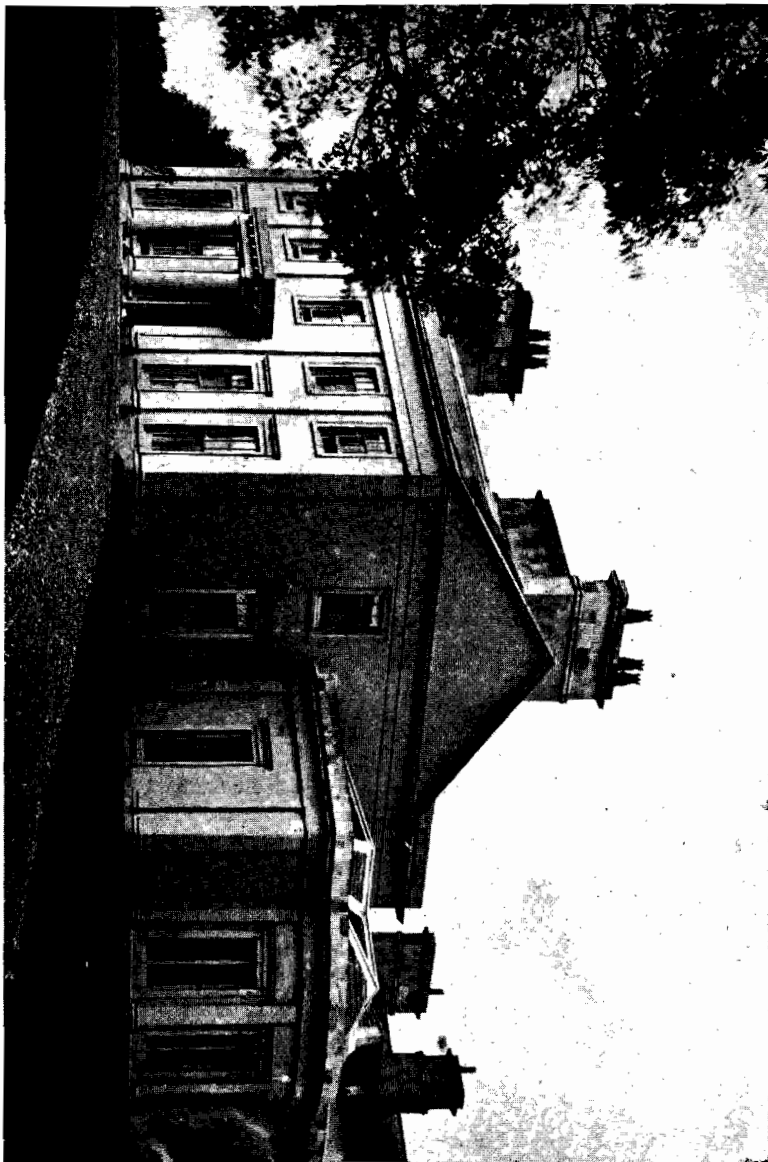
on. On some days, in later years, the takings of this establishment was £1,000.* The fire lasted for days, and one of its results was the death of Mr. Joseph Whitley, the youngest of the three brothers. The premises were rebuilt, and re-conducted as before: and when Mr. Thomas R. Whitley died in the course of years, and Mr. John Whitley retired from business, the premises were purchased by Mr. W. Rutherford Cooney, proprietor of a large drapery and outfitting establishment on the opposite side of the street, successor of his father-in-law, Mr. W. Carson, and of Mr. Ingoldsby; and here Mr. Cooney carried on a furniture business until he in turn re-sold the premises to Messrs. Cooper & Co., when they reverted to their original purpose in the provision business.

The fire at Mr. Thomas Gordon's premises in Church Street occurred in 1887. "Irvine's, of the Church Wall," as the people put it, had been the house occupied by Mr. John Irvine, Clerk of the Union, as a ladies' *lingerie* shop, the first house below the graveyard; and alongside it was a narrow house in which Mr. Thomas Gordon opened business in 1856, after serving his apprenticeship with his estimable brother, Mr. Robert Gordon, of Townhall Street (opposite the Belfast Bank). Mr. Thomas Gordon acquired Mr. Irvine's house in 1864, and he used both of these houses for his increasing business. Owing to the inflammable nature of the timber, coal, oil, &c., in the yard and stores the flames and heat were terrific; and out of the ashes of the old place

* I have been so told by the late Mr. Robert Richardson, of Lisbellaw, who lodged the money in bank, and by Mr. W. Gibson, of Clones, both of whom, along with Mr. David Elliott, of Derrygonnelly, served their apprenticeship with the Messrs. Whitley.

the fine establishment of to-day, which was conducted by Mr. Gordon until his death, and subsequently by his sons, till in 1918 they were sold to Messrs. J. Little & Co., who now conduct the same of business in the same premises.

The abundant supply of water from Ballydoolagh and the Gortmesson reservoir, with efficient fire extinguishing apparatus, has proved efficient in quickly extinguishing fires when they arise; and no longer is seen the antique fire-pump, with its hose extended to the river, or the previous practice of long lines of men or military passing buckets of water from the nearest point of the lake—these things long to the past and the great conflagrations of Enniskillen are over, it is to be hoped. Yet, of them none approached in magnitude, extent, or destruction, the great fire of 1705.



unlikely played a part in the Boyne is there, as well as a more modern Bible,—but a Bible of which there is not, perhaps, the like in the county—a huge folio Bible of the year 1770, Dodd's, in three volumes with comments,—a great rarity now-a-days; and there is another old Bible at Clonkee, where another member of the family resides.

Mr. J. Boardman of to day tells you that his ancestor was attainted by James II., and when I look at the list of those attainted and made subject to all the heavy penalties which it involved I do find the name of John Booreman, gentleman, of "Coolebegge," in the list of attainders. The panelling on the hall-door and the whole appearance of the house proclaims its antiquity, and I have secured a good photo. of it, with the present owner and his two sisters sitting in front.*

To one feature of this house I direct attention—that the narrow window near the brass-knocked hall-door is of the same type as that of the Barton house, and I think I am correct in stating that they are the only windows of the kind—of the 17th century, in the County of Fermanagh.

* The Rev. J. P. Boardman, rector of Ballydehob, is son of Wm. Boardman of Coolbeg (born in 1817, died in 1863). The Boardman name also appears in connexion with the townlands of Gortgarren, sometimes spelt Gortaharn (or anciently Keortlaharn), and Aughamore. For instance in the reign of Charles II. John Boordman, of Keortharan, paid duty on one hearth. One record of the family of 1734 recites relations between Peter Boordman, of Aughamore, gent., Hugh Montgomery and Mary Montgomery *als.* his wife, and Gabriel Montgomery and Ann Montgomery *als.* Bordman, his wife; and George Nixon of Mullymesker, gent., concerning the half tate of lands called Aughamore and Colebegg in the parish of Aughalurcher, to which record Robert King of Derrybreask [Derrybrusk] was a witness.

Edward Boardman of 1806 bequeathed to his wife and only son and heir, Archibald Boardman, his lands of Aughamore, Culbeg, Edderdecarragh, Gortaharn, Currags, Nahen island, Clenross, Lisnaskea, and his tenement at Maguire'sbride, with other real and personal property. Mr. George Leslie, of Ballybrooke, was one of the executors of his will, and Wm. Chartres, members of an existing family, a witness. The burying place of the family is in Derryvoland.

THE DUNDAS HOUSE.

Happily there still remains to us another house of the minor gentry of the 17th century which proclaims its own antiquity—which possesses its own charm, and afforded an abiding sense of pleasure to me. Where the river Erne leaves the Lower Lough on its progress to the sea it narrows so that it passes between the townlands of Rosscor and Magherameena; and when the traveller leaves the present highway to Rosscor house on what you are told is the avenue leading to it, your trained eye detects the width of the "avenue" and that it at one time crossed the present road, ran through the fields, and westward to the previous road that ran from Church-hill to Belleek.

But when he traverses the wide "avenue" towards the ancient ferry across the river, he recognizes that the ancient road had a specific purpose, leading to the water; and he sees the entrance gate opening up the short pathway leading upward to Rosscor House, embosomed among ancient trees, and speaking to-day of its long memory, the marvellous tales its old walls have heard, and of the successive generations of the one family which has inherited it. Look at the picture of it, and you will note the long low thatched house of the minor gentry of the time, lovely in its interior as well as its exterior, and possessing evidences of the gentry who occupied it. In the North of Ireland things are often dated back to the battle of the Boyne. The Dundas house, like the two houses already mentioned, was built before the date of the Boyne; and is perhaps the best preserved and the most picturesque of all our old houses.

"Cornett" Patrick Dundas* served King Charles I. in the royal army, in the cavalry; and was awarded £18 arrears of pay on the 22nd March, 1667 (See Roll II., 8, Act of Settlement); and Lieutenant Hugh Dundas likewise served his Majesty and was awarded £171. At least one of the christian names have been preserved in the family through the generations, and D. remain cut in the kitchen door, but in all probably by a later member of the family than Cornet Patrick, of whom we have official mention. The name "Patrick" was preserved in different branches of the family, and the name is sometimes spelt with one s or with two.

Another name, Whitelaw, is still preserved in the family. I find this name as one of a resident in Enniskillen during the Revolution; and Mr. Patrick Dundas of Rosscorr, who had been High Sheriff of the County Fermanagh, married secondly the daughter of this Mr. Whitelaw. The Dundas Rosscorr estate comprised several townlands, such as Carranbeg, Carranmore, Corkeel, &c., one half of the lands of Malkean, and held lease of Drumbadreevy, Callaghean, Carramore, and an eel weir at Drumackneller; while in Co. Leitrim a Dundas also held land; and was able to provide well for his children. Other sons and members of the Dundas family held lands in Magherahey and Magherastephana, so that the clan was

* A James Dundass is mentioned in an inventory at Enniskillen in 1622; and James Dundass of Derrymenagh is mentioned in 1693. The same christian name appears in the Muster Roll of 1631, one on Sir John Hume's lands, probably Dundas of Rosscorr, and one on Sir Wm. Cole's lands, probably of Moyglass, where there was one recorded in the Hearth Money Roll of 1666; and "James Dundas, gent.," probably of Rosscorr was one of those attainted by James II. The same family of Dundas contributed officers to the local militia, see Chapter lxxv. in this volume. The Dundass family of Carramore branch, though they may have sprung from the same source, were distinct, and the tribe has grown greatly in numbers.

Map of the Town of Enniskillen

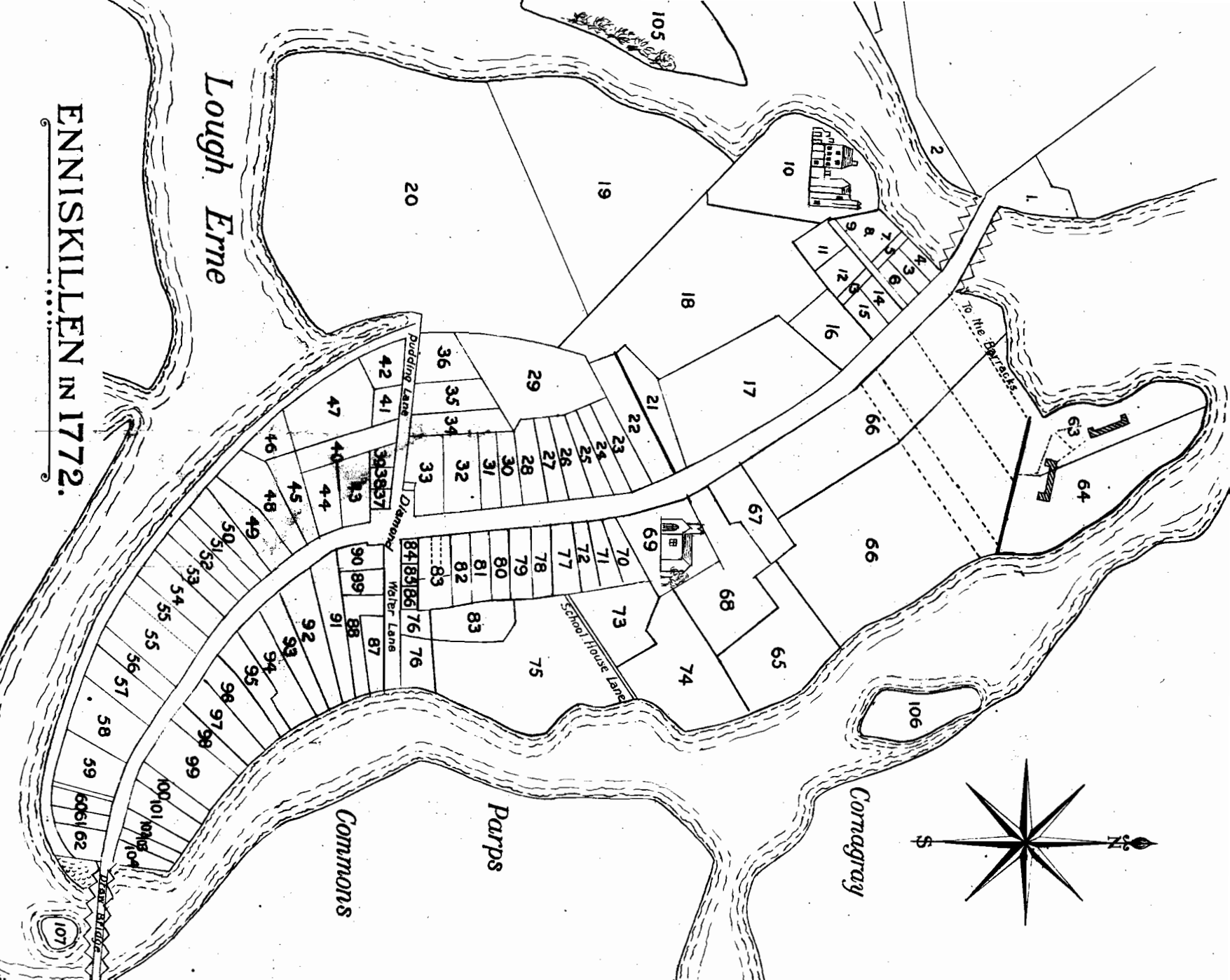
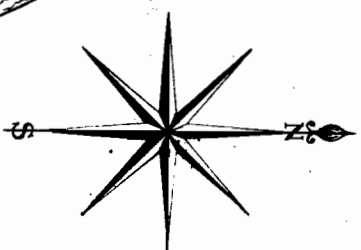
AND THE TOWNLANDS,

Estate of the Right Hon. Lord Moun . . ence,
in the County of Fermanagh.

Surveyed in the year 1772 by Farrell Mulvihill.

REFERENCE TABLE.

No.	DENOMINATIONS.	Feet Frontward.	A. R. P.	No.	DENOMINATIONS.	Feet Frontward.	A. R. P.
1	Liddy's Garden, West of Castle Bridge	232	0 1 18	57	Gibson's or Browning's...	54 1/2	0 0 22 1/2
2	Roe's, otherwise Montgomery's Tenement	1134	1 0 2	58	Goal	5 1/2	0 0 26 1/2
3	Blackney's, near Castle Bridge, and Phil Maguire's, 25 ft. each	50	0 0 14	59	Kennedy's, do.	5 1/2	0 0 26 1/2
4	Hudson's, Williams Street	35 1/2	0 0 14	60	Lyons's, do.	37	0 0 13
5	Wharton's, do.	35 1/2	0 0 10 1/2	61	Green Cabin, Drawbridge	37	0 0 11 1/2
6	Osborn's, do.	31	0 0 8	62	Cavey's, at the Bridge	35	0 0 14 1/2
7	Mrs. Thompson's, do.	31	0 0 8 1/2	63	West Division, Michals-point, Mr. Armstrong's	—	1 2 53 1/2
8	Waste Tenements, do.	31	0 0 14 1/2	64	East Division	—	1 2 10 1/2
9	The Rev. M'Noh's Waste do.	30	0 0 14 1/2	65	Meadows,	—	4 0 39
10	Castle and Castle Gardens, do.	53	0 0 10 1/2	66	Tenements and Gardens, Darling St.,	695	1 3 5
11	Swetnam's, do.	53	0 0 10 1/2	67	Mr. Armstrong's	84	0 3 37
12	Two Tenements, Waste do.	31	0 0 8 1/2	68	Bail's and Tenements	58 1/2	0 3 6
13	Decker Scott's, do.	33	0 0 13 1/2	69	Michael's Tenement, Main Street	190	0 3 32
14	Phillip Maguire's Anne Street	106	0 1 2 1/2	70	Church and Churchyard do.	46	0 0 20
15	Darling—Tenements and Gardens, Mr. Armstrong's	440	1 0 20	71	Padon's or Seartlett's, do.	38	0 0 13
16	Arable and Pasture at back of do.	—	2 1 30 1/2	72	Crook's, Schoolhouse Lane and Main Street	42	0 0 20
17	Brook Meadow, North Division	—	3 3 37 1/2	73	Schoolhouse, apart	218 1/2	0 1 30 1/2
18	Part of do. South Division	40	0 0 23 1/2	74	Gratton's, North of the Lane	96 1/2	0 3 18
19	Cartbar's, near Darling Street	112	0 0 39 1/2	75	Gratton's, South of the Lane	309	1 2 25
20	Dunbar, Main Street	43	0 0 13 1/2	76	Gratton's, Water Lane	126	0 0 20 1/2
21	Cole's, do.	41	0 0 9 1/2	77	Dundass's, Schoolhouse Lane and Main Street	48	0 0 18
22	Pilkington & Patterson's, do.	23	0 0 23 1/2	78	Holland's, do.	44	0 0 13 1/2
23	Cue's, do.	68	0 0 23 1/2	79	Holland's, Main Street	44	0 0 13 1/2
24	Dundass's, do.	52	0 0 19 1/2	80	Cartbar's, do.	54	0 0 18 1/2
25	Williamson's, do.	83	0 0 34 1/2	81	Rynd's, do.	55 1/2	0 0 18 1/2
26	Crawford's, Padgett's Lane and Main Street	28	0 2 13	82	Cottington's, do.	59 1/2	0 0 15 1/2
27	Corporation Plot	85 1/2	0 0 20 1/2	83	Cathcart's, do.	36	0 0 14 1/2
28	Williamson's, Padgett's Lane and Main Street	85 1/2	0 0 20 1/2	84	Barrack and Barrack Yard	73	0 1 10 1/2
29	Cardon's, Main Street	75 1/2	0 0 29	85	Story's or Irvyn's, Water Lane and Main Street	30	0 0 3 1/2
30	Hermestel's, do.	36	0 0 10 1/2	86	Birchill's, Water Lane	41	0 0 3 1/2
31	Crook's Tenement in Pudding Lane	42	0 0 25 1/2	87	Dane's, do.	9 1/2	0 0 2 1/2
32	Finlay's, do.	56 1/2	0 0 32	88	Dane's, do.	142 1/2	0 0 16 1/2
33	Hutton's, do.	85 1/2	0 0 32	89	Old Dungen or Dungal's apart do.	53	0 0 19 1/2
34	King's in do. and Main Street	34 1/2	0 0 4	90	Beard's Half Tenement do.	42	0 0 8
35	Marshall's in do. Lane	28 1/2	0 0 2 1/2	91	Market House, Main Street	87	0 0 9 1/2
36	where he lives	58 1/2	0 0 10 1/2	92	Hall's, do.	68	0 0 30 1/2
37	Main Street	50 1/2	0 0 20 1/2	93	Rynd's, do.	66 1/2	0 0 28 1/2
38	Crawford's, do. or 23p.	44 1/2	0 0 23	94	Rynd's, do.	54	0 0 25 1/2
39	Wanock's, Main Street	32 1/2	0 0 32 1/2	95	Cooper's or Browning's	56	0 0 18 1/2
40	Shore's, do.	30	0 0 13 1/2	96	Atcheson's and Edwards, Main Street	58 1/2	0 0 19 1/2
41	Cooper's or Browning's, Main Street	23 1/2	0 0 10 1/2	97	Hazlett's, do.	132	0 0 21
42	Ferguson's, do.	26	0 0 13 1/2	98	Atcheson's and Edwards, Main Street	57	0 0 16 1/2
43	Stanford's, do.	57	0 0 23 1/2	99	Forrest's, (or in 1735)	43 1/2	0 0 16 1/2
44	Wakin, Randon, or Browning's	123 1/2	0 1 17 1/2	100	Forrest's, do.	61	0 0 16 1/2
45	Booby's, do.	39 1/2	0 0 14 1/2	101	Ferguson's, do.	44	0 0 16 1/2
46	Total in Town of Enniskillen	11,470	46 2 2 1/2	102	Cavey's, do.	26 1/2	0 0 6 1/2
47				103	Edmiston's, at Drawbridge	52 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
48				104	Castle Island	—	2 1 16
49				105	The Small Island called Enniskillen	—	0 3 18
50				106	Clegg's and Crozier's	304 1/2	—
51				107			
52				108			
53							
54							
55							
56							



ENNISKILLEN IN 1772.

house in 1860, but demolished it in 1861, to make way for the present house on the same site.

The patent to The Maguire speaks of this Manor as that of the Inchcloghagease [*i.e.*, good grazing]—and under this name the quit rents were paid as recently as 1826. It was also more widely known, though, as Tempodessil, or perhaps more correctly Tempo Deisol, as if connected with the ancient sun worship.

HALL CRAIG.

Hall Craig was named after Craigie Hall in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, the old house of the Weres or Weirs, one of whom was a witness to a charter of King William of Scotland, who succeeded King Malcolm in 1165. Robert Weir of Craighead on the Clyde, a grandson of Thomas Weir of Blackwood, in the shire of Lanark, came to Ireland and settled in Fermanagh in 1610, and died about 1633. He obtained by lease nine townlands from Hamilton of Castletown (Monea)—Moynahan, Dromore, Drumoran, Tullymargy, Fartagh, Magheranageeragh, Drumbeggan, Drumlish, and Drumaville.

It was his descendant, Alex. Weir of Hall Craig, who took part in the Revolution of 1688, and jointly with James, son of Sir John Hume, raised an independent troop of horse in support of the Prince of Orange. This Mr. "Sandy" Weir, as he was known, took part in fighting at Ballyshannon and at Newtownbutler, but fell at Boyle. His son, Robert, fought at the Boyne, as well as at Athlone, Aughrim and Limerick, and his name appears occasionally in the annals of the times. This Robert Weir considered the old "strong house" of stone (and

loopholed) not sufficiently spacious, and erected the present house in 1721 in front of the old premises; and the well-worn stone over the entrance door tells the story that it was provided by Robert and his wife, Anne, who was the daughter of Captain Carleton of Markethill.

ROBERT AND ANNE WEIR, 1721.

The son of Robert, Alexander, was succeeded by his son, Robert, whose son, John, came next and died in 1856. This Mr. Robert Weir married a daughter of John Brian of Castletown in 1857. Robert's, son, "Mr. Tom," as he was named in the countryside, succeeded to the property and died in 1896, the last of the old family to live at Hall Craig.

The house and farm are now occupied by Mr. William T. Scott of Mearns, Monea.

GREENHILL.

Somewhat akin to Hall Craig in style but more modern is Greenhill house, long identified with the family of Major Irvine. It is close to Ardunshin bridge, on the road between Brookeborough and Tempo. Some members of the Irvine family went to reside at Trasna, in the barony of Magherastephena, and I expect it was this family which moved a little farther over to found and build Greenhill. After Major Irvine died sometime in the middle of the last century, his sisters continued in residence till they, too, passed away; and Greenhill is now occupied by Mr. J. O'Reilly Hoey, lately Clerk of the Lisnaskea Union.

The Crawford family came from Renfrewshire,

Scotland, to Fermanagh, about 1630; and we find records of them at Carrowmacmea at Enniskillen, apparently the parent house, from which one portion branched off to Millwood, traces of which can yet be seen in the buildings which remain, and the broad avenue yet discernible through the fields. The Crawfords were a family of influence in Fermanagh as the Betham-Phillips Mss. shows, page 121:—

Among other families of ffermanagh the family of Crawford are numerous & of antiquity, since y^e warrs of 1664 & before. The chiefest of them in this country is Mr. Lawrence Crawford, a Gent freeholder in y^e Barrooy Airkenedy [Tirkennedy] & Cou^sjerman by his mother to the worthy Coll^l James Corry. He is blessed with 5 sons portly able young men of good man^s & civill behaviour, beareing a considerable esteem & credit in this county, & matched in very good families. The eldest Mr. Will^m keeps a handsome freehold in y^e border of S^r Ralph Gore's estate in Airkenedy,* which seat is handsomly emproved at his expences, the 2^d son Mr. Rob^t keeps a handsome seate in the Barrony of Magheristafanagh æ married to a daughter of Jason Hassard, Esq^r being one of y^e ancient Justices of y^e County; & the son called Mr. Henry is married to a daughter of Cap^m Allexandr Acheson, a worthy Gent whose description is given already. I need not follow y^e particular station of each son.† The antiquity of y^e family of Crawford is well Intimated in the Scotch heraldry to whom I referr their coate of arms.

The old house at Millwood became unequal to the demand of the times, and during the 18th century the present handsome mansion arose. It was probably built by Laurence Crawford, whose eldest son, William, also lived at Snowhill. Ralph, his eldest son, succeeded him, and this line of the Crawfords

* Called Snowhill.

† James and John. Laurence Crawford bequeathed to John the duty of putting up a monument to him in Derryvullan Churchyard at a cost of £5. There is now no trace of it in the old churchyard.



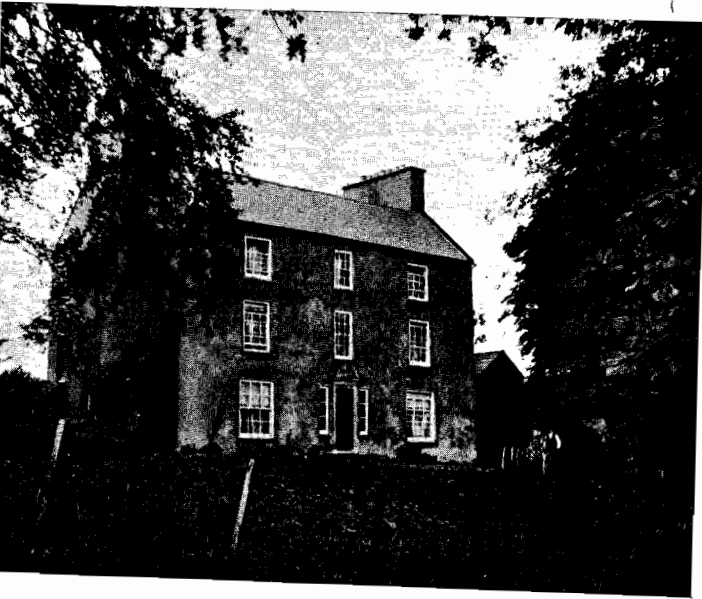
Doohat House.

See



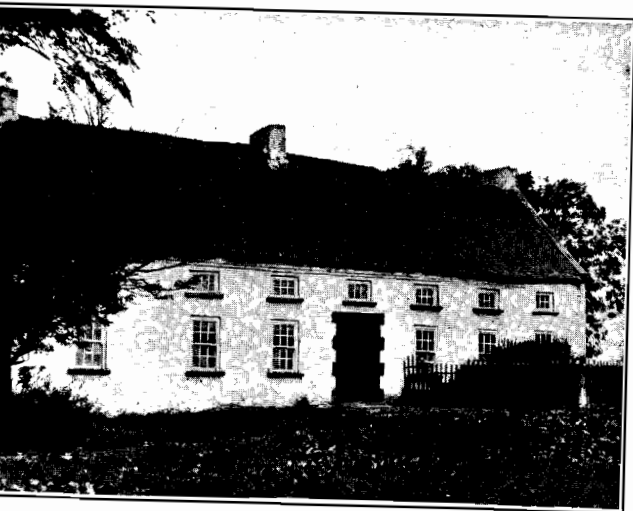
Gardenhill.

[Face 7



Hall Craig.

See page 766



The Teevan House.

[Face 769]

ended with Alice, the daughter of Ralph, who married Mr. John French of Frenchpark. The Young family succeeded to the Crawfords, and the Johnstone family then came in through purchase. The late Mr. Samuel Yates Johnstone, barrister-at-law, was a familiar figure at assizes and in the county for over half a century. He was succeeded by Colonel Douglas Johnstone,* whose son, Captain James D. Johnstone, sold the property to Mr. Fred. R. Browne, of Lakeview, Enniskillen.

THE TEEVAN HOUSE.

The Teevan House claims attention, dating from 1731, according to the date stone over the door, and bearing evidence by its appearance that the old stone was not inserted in a later house. I call it the Teevan House because the Teevan family occupied it within my own memory, Mr. Andrew Teevan dying at Farnicassidy. But Dr. Teevan, senior, died at Race View, Enniskillen, and his son, Dr. Teevan, died in Dublin. This house was built by or occupied by Mr. Wm. Dundass, in 1770; it was once occupied also by a Rev. Mr. Johnston; and the Teevans purchased it; and now a Mrs. Armstrong, connected with the Teevan family, resides here.

The peculiarity of this long low house is the number and shape of the upper windows, which are as numerous at the back as the front. In the hamlet of Fawney, south east of Lisnaskea, on the ancient high road, one house contains a few windows of the same sort,—at least reminding me of the Farnicassidy house.

* His only daughter was married to Mr. S. Maddock, D.L., of Dublin,

FLORENCE COURT.

The splendid mansion of Florencecourt was built in 1758. It comes much closer to Enniskillen than any of these other houses because of historic associations, and is, of course, of a classic type of architecture, and of palatial dimensions, the house itself having 259 feet frontage.

Captain William Cole, "Captaine of the Castell of Eneskillyn," whose claim to the ancestry of Edward II. was certified both by Garter and Lancaster, Kings-at-arms, was the father of Michael Cole of Enniskillen, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Michael Cole in 1653, and it was he, being in weak health, who fled on the outbreak of the Revolution to England, and died in 1710.

Sir Michael married in 1671 his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newlands, County Dublin; and it was their son, Sir John Cole, who built Florencecourt, and was created in 1760 the first Baron Mount Florence, taking his title from the seat.

The Cole family left the Castle of Enniskillen as a residence shortly after the demise of Sir Michael Cole, and lived in the Castle of Portora till the new mansion was ready for reception, which was about 1758. It was Lord Mount Florence's eldest son, Wm. Willoughby, who was created first Earl of Enniskillen on 18th May, 1789; and on his death he was succeeded by John Willoughby Cole, third Lord Mount Florence, and second Earl of Enniskillen, who was created Baron Grinstead in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1815.

William Willoughby Cole, the third Earl, whom we speak of with respect and affection as "the old



Earl," succeeded in 1840; and during his long life, until he died in 1886, he took the deepest interest in the County of which for ten years he had been a representative in the House of Commons, and of whose regiment of militia he was Colonel-in-Chief. He was succeeded by Lowry Egerton, fourth Earl of Enniskillen, the present holder of the title; and his son, Major Viscount Cole, North Irish Horse, has been mentioned in Dispatches and received the Distinguished Service Order for services during the Great War.

Florencecourt is said to be perhaps the finest mid-Georgian mansion in the province of Ulster, and has not much altered since its original construction, only the roof of oak shingles having been replaced by slates. The front elevation, as seen in the illustration, is 260 feet long, and the interior contains some beautiful specimens of stucco, most likely executed by Italian artists who left behind them in the Irish capital very fine examples of their craft. The illustrations of this work will be viewed with interest. Of the grand staircase and the Venetian window it is not necessary to make mention here, but there are some historical treasures in the house of unusual interest.*

Among them are a pair of gilt spurs, and a large silver-gilt mustard pot, and a heavy leathern trunk which belonged to King William III., who had a great admirer in the third Earl of Enniskillen. Both the second and third Earls were remarkably fine and handsome men—of splendid physique and exceptionally good looks; and it was said during the latter's lifetime

* Portion of a flag said to have been carried at the battle of the Boyne and also of a flag of the Volunteers of 1782 are placed on a wall for preservation.

Florencecourt Hall, &c.

that not such a fine trio existed as the third Earl with his brothers, the Hon. Arthur and the Hon. John, when they walked together, truly lordly men, and possessed of a singular charm of attraction which none could resist.

In the *Post Chaise Companion* of 1786 I find the following reference to Florencecourt:—

Florence Court, the superb seat of Visct. Enniskilean, is delightfully situated on a rising ground. The front, or east aspect is in view of Lough Erne, a very large tract of water, divided into two unequal parts, called the upper and lower lakes. The house principally commands the upper lake,† which is beautifully chequered with islands, and though the smallest of the two divisions, is several miles in extent. The house has been built about 24 years; and was erected on the site of a former one. The front is of the Doric order, extending 260 feet. In the rear the offices are disposed in a sweep. His lordship's ancestors removed hither from the Castle of Enniskillen about 70 years since; before which time this part of the country was unimproved. The rear or west front is in view of Lough McNeane; and on the south is a range of mountains called Curlea. The approach is through a sloping lawn of 140 acres, in which the house stands, bounded by natural woods and plantations. On this estate, about three miles from the house, is a natural arch in a rock, through which runs a subterranean river.

LISNAROE HOUSE.

Leaving Magheraveely, the traveller passes Knockballymore, the property of the Earl of Erne, through the marriage of Nicholas Ward, Esq., of Knockballymore with Meliora Creichtoun. A hedge divides this 18th century mansion from the grounds and house of Lisnaroe, occupied for some time by agents of Sir Thomas Lennard, when owner of Clones, and therefore by Mr.

† At this time the screens of trees could not have grown to great dimensions, as at present they shut out a view of Lough Erne.

Hercules Ellis,* before Mr. J. Bamford came to reside there. It is a spacious house, with two fine front rooms, the whole building being thatched. The outlook from the hill on which it stands over the mere in front, along which the road passes to Clones, is decidedly pretty; and while the house is unquestionably old, I do not think it dates further back than the middle of the 18th century. It is most picturesque, and evidently was intended for the residence of "a country gentleman," perhaps for the owner of the Clones estate when "at home" to his tenants.

THE DANE HOUSE AT KILLYHEVLIN.

Killyhevlín house passed away about 30 years ago. For a long time it was clad with ivy and presented the same appearance to the onlooker. It had been the residence of the Dane family (see Vol. II., page 300), and was built shortly after the Revolution. We find mention of it first in connection with the Danes about 1710, and it was inadvertently sold in 1774 after the death of Mr. Paul Dane (II.) in Canada in 1874 owing to family law suits concerning the descent of the property, which arose in consequence of a mistake made by a solicitor in the will of Richard Martin Dane (I), in not properly exercising the power of appointment contained in his marriage settlement, it having been found under the view of the law then held that instead of being owner for life of the property Paul (III) was only tenant for life of portion, the remainder being divisible equally between the other members of the family. The

*Descendant of the Hercules Ellis who signed the Address to King William and Queen Mary at Enniskillen.

litigation lasted for twenty-one years, and the bulk of the property vanished in law costs.

Yet still the people speak of "Dane's Gatehouse," so closely was Killyhevlin connected with the old family. It has a good situation, with a lovely prospect over the lake, with which it was said to have an underground connection; and is in a classic locality, that of Lisgoole and the pretty strait of Killyhevlin, over which the cots conveyed many thousands of people to the Camp Meetings of 1863 when held on the other side of the river in Drumsna woods.

The property was purchased by the late Mr. George Hurst, whose son, Mr. William Hurst, built a new house beside the site of the old one, in the year 1892, commanding a lovely view of river and of landscape.

NIXON HALL.

Like Killyhevlin, Nixon Hall is a thing of the past; but there are ruins yet to mark its site, not far from Skea Hall, one time seat of the Hassards, close to the site of the original house at Mullymesker so often quoted in connection with the Hassard family. (See chapter, 318, vol. II.)

John Cole purchased Mullymesker from the Hassards, and sold the property to George Nixon, who had been High Sheriff of the county in 1743 and a Captain in Colonel Archdale's Dragoons in 1745. This Captain George Nixon built Nixon Hall, and he was the second son of Thomas Nixon, who had served as a quartermaster in the army of William III., and retired to Kingstown, Lisnaskea, on leaving the army; and was the grandson of Mr. George Nixon of Granshagh, who died in 1702-3.

As the family is now no longer existent locally, and at one time took an active part in county affairs in various capacities, I quote from the History of County Fermanagh in the Betham-Phillips manuscripts what the author (believed to be Dr. Samuel Madden), says of the Nixons over 200 years ago:—

The family of Nixon are of Antiquity in ye County of Fermanagh since y^e reign of King James ye first of England, and ye sons of Mr. George Nixon in y^e most remarkable of y^e said family, being blesst with six sons, one of them called Adam Nixon, Esq^r (*sic*, he was really in Holy Orders) a man of learning and sound judgment—he was Chancell^r in ye Diocese of Clougher, and justice of peace in this county dyed anno 1716. The next in calling and credit is Quartermaster Thomas Nixon a forward man of considerable estimation in ye commonwealth and free-holder in ye Barony of Mageriffanagh. There is another son called Mr. Andrew Nixon, Clerk, another son called Mr. James Nixon, Gent., Attorney in his Majesty's Court of K's Bench in Dublin.

The details of the Nixon family history show that several members of it occupied the position of High Sheriff in County Fermanagh and Monaghan, and held prominent positions in the army and in society. The second son of Mr. George Nixon who built Nixon Hall was Alexander Nixon, J.P., of Nixon Hall, who was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1761 and of Monaghan in 1775; and it was this Mr. Alexander Nixon's third son who was Adam Nixon of the Graan, Clerk of the Crown and Peace of Fermanagh, during the last decade of the 18th century.

There were so many Nixons that it is not easy to enable my readers to distinguish between several of the same name, the family was so numerous. The Captain Alexander Nixon, J.P., D.L., who was High Sheriff in 1841, was a grandson of Alexander of 1761, and it was his uncle, George Nixon, of

Nixon Hall, High Sheriff in 1804, the eldest son of the before-mentioned Alexander, who was the last of the name to live at Nixon Hall. He let it to John Fawcett on 1st December, 1807. Subsequently, Dr. Denham took a lease of the place in 1814, and he called it Fairwood Park.

It was while George Nixon was at Nixon Hall in 1804, that according to the Dublin *Evening Post*, a duel was fought near the North Wall, Dublin, between him and D'Arcy Mahon of Cloon, in which Mr. Nixon received a wound in the breast, which was at first supposed to be mortal.

Mr. Thomas Nixon of Dunbar, the sixth son of Mr. Alex. Nixon, of Nixon Hall, was father of Dr. George Alcock Nixon, of Enniskillen, within the memory of a few now living.

A curious circumstance arose with Captain Alex. Nixon, who was High Sheriff in 1841, and served in the Fermanagh Militia subsequently, being alive during the early periods of the last century. Captain Sandy, who was a hot Orangeman, had a seal containing a representation of William III. His Clerk used it when sending some dispatch to Dublin Castle, at a time when the Government of the day were making great exertions to stamp out the display of Orange emblems, and Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary, wrote to Captain Sandy, blaming him for its use; whereupon Captain Sandy immediately resigned, refusing to believe that any such seal could be wrong anywhere. Then Mr. James Johnston of Magheramenagh, was appointed in his stead. As Captain Nixon had seen war service in the Inniskillings, local sympathy ran with him. He was the last of the family to act as High Sheriff; and was generally at his best at the Orange anniversaries.

The present representatives of the Nixons of Nixon Hall is Mr. A. W. Nixon, who changed his name to Montgomery; also Capt. C. H. F. Nixon, D.S.O.; Doctor A. Nixon Montgomery of Dublin; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. V. Montgomery, M.G., D.S.O., who has been twice decorated in the Great War for service in the field.

After Dr. Denham left Nixon Hall it fell into repair, and some time about 1841 it took fire, owing to some accident attributed to local gamblers who had got access to one of its lower rooms, and the mansion was destroyed by fire. The lead of the premises had been stolen, and one cot laden with property is said to have been sunk in the lake close by. The Nixons, like the Hassards, and a few other families of active men during past generations, have disappeared locally.

DRESTERNAN CASTLE.

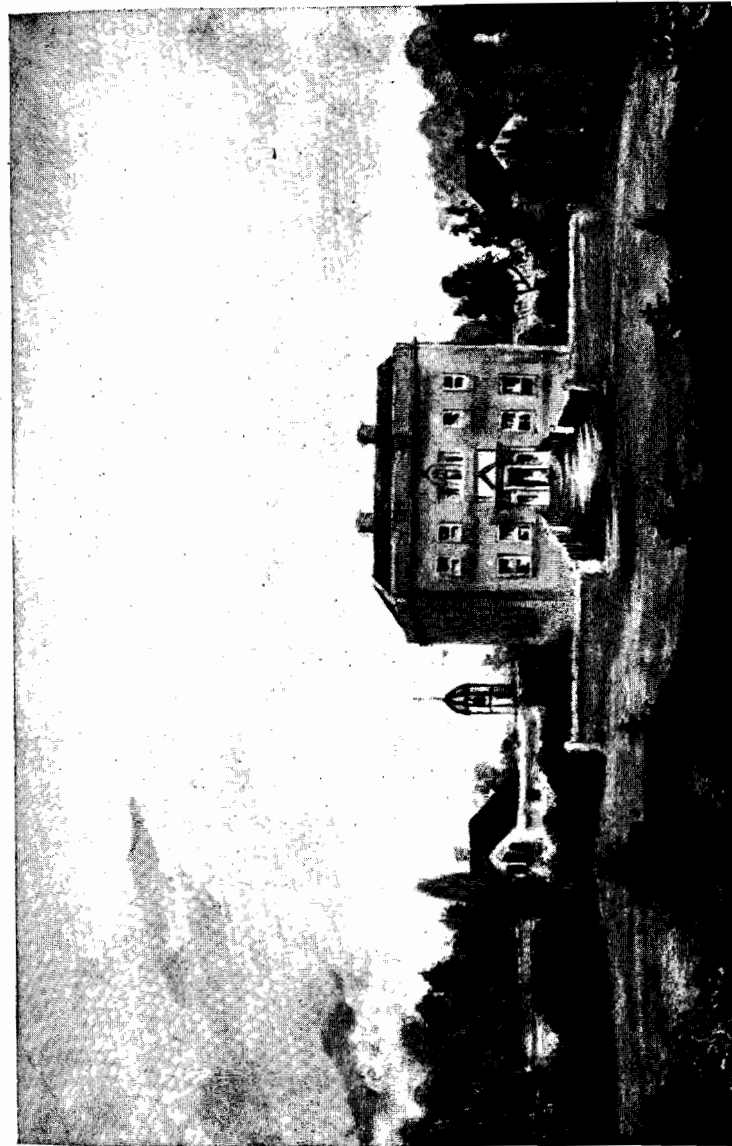
Dresternan House is called "The Castle" because it was built upon the site of the strong house or castle constructed by Mr. Adwick on the 1000 acres granted originally to James Traile or Trayle. Sir Stephen Butler obtained the property in 1615, when it was reported as being largely occupied by yearly tenants from the native population. It was found by enquiry, as taken from the records thereof, that "it would be very fitt and convenient, and for the good and furtherance of the plantations and English inhabitants thereabouts, to have a weekly markett upon the tuesdaye, to be kept within the said proportion, upon the parcele of land called Callaghill al' [*alias*] Market-hill, and 3 fayers yearelie to be kepte, the first upon St. Andrew's day, the second upon St. Patrick's day, and the third upon St. Mary Mag-

deleyne's daie; and the said fayers and marketts will not be any hindrance or nocument unto any the neyboringe townes, when any fayres or marketts are kept upon those days or tymes, at any towne or place within 8 myles distante of the said towne of Callaghhill."

Sir Stephen Butler constructed at Callaghhill a bawn of stone and lyme 68 feet square, and 12 feet high. Within this enclosure he also built two messuages or capital mansions of stone and lyme.* One of those two "messuages" was the strong house at Dresternan called the Castle, and on its foundations Daniel Winslow built in 1758 the mansion-house, which, hidden from the busy world by umbrageous trees, lies off the main highway, but speaks of a historic past.

The Winslow family has been already referred to in Volume I., page 112. In the year 1915, Mr. Guy Winslow, who had come from Devonshire in the consort of Sir William Cole, to Fermanagh, obtained the lands of Derryvore, 520 acres. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Winslow, who gave evidence in 1643 before the Royal Commission of the horrors he had witnessed in 1641, and his evidence and signature may be seen in Trinity College Library, Dublin. He increased the family estates by purchasing the freehold lands of Cloughan, Cornahoule, and Ferryglass; and on his death the estate was divided between his two sons, Thomas and Charles. The former succeeded his father in Derryvore, Cloughan, &c., and was one of those attainted by King James's Parliament in 1689. His son John succeeded before 1715, and not

* This Proportion came afterwards into the possession of Lord Glenawley, who sold it to Sir William Balfour, whose lineal descendant, Mr. Blayney, of Townley Hall, sold it to John Creighton, first Earl of Erne.





Dresternan House.

See page 777



Churchill Hotel.

[Face 779

Living long he was followed by his eldest son, Daniel, who built the present manor house in the townland of Tullyhoran, within the manor of Dresternan. This house is still called the "castle," and Mr. Daniel Winslow went from his residence at Gartlandstown to reside there.

The Winslow family had several branches, and the main stem was continued until Mr. Wm. Gresson Winslow, the elder son of Major Blayney Winslow, J.P. (sometime in the Fermanagh Militia) died at Mount Prospect, one of the family houses, Derrylin, in 1919, whereupon his younger brother, Mr. Blayney Leslie Winslow, solicitor, became head of the family. The Winslow family contributed many officers to the local regiments of militia during the last two centuries. (See Chapter LXXV.)

Dresternan house, which is overshadowed by trees, is in keeping with the large farm-yard and garden, though not now occupied as it was in former days, when it was the centre of the country life about Derrylin. On one of the panes of glass in a window is this inscription cut by a diamond (presumably a diamond ring), "Wm. T. (or J.) Nixon dined here July 10th, 1779."

Dresternan House is a house of the past, a reminiscence of a comfort and glory that was, and it remains to-day to speak of the Winslows, perhaps the second or third oldest of the Fermanagh families, though not now occupied by one of the name, but by a Mr. M'Caffrey.

THE CHURCHILL HOTEL.

The house on the top of the eminence which still bears the name of Churchill, though the church

has disappeared since its stones went to construct its successor at Benmore, was, we are told, the hotel of the village. It looks anything but a hotel; it does not appear to be able to afford much accommodation; yet in the olden time when a company or half a company of soldiers would march from Enniskillen to Belleek a night's rest would be taken at Churchill, and this house, we are told, accommodated the two or three officers, while the men slept in out-houses. There is another house further down the village, on the opposite side of the roadway, which also afforded accommodation in the days when the highway to Ballyshannon ran by way of Churchill, before the present lower road was made; but the house whose picture is given was the chief "hotel" of the village, and a welcome resting-place in its time for the weary foot-passenger or mounted man on the hilly road between Enniskillen and Ballyshannon.

CASTLE COOLE.

If I were to overlook Castlecoole, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Belmore, I might be severely criticised; and yet this palatial mansion is so fresh in its white beauty, so stately in its proportions, and so princely in its site and surroundings that I might well be excused if I were to pass it over on the ground that it was not old, but full of the grace of its youth, and familiar to everyone by illustrations and postcards.

The first Castle Atkinson (built about 1612) was burnt down in 1641, and again, it will be remembered, in 1689, by the Enniskilleners to prevent the Jacobites obtaining possession of it. Colonel Corry began the building of another house in 1709, 60 feet in length,





Like the Quinton House.



close to Lough Coole, and it was burnt down in 1797. A house of that size did not meet the requirements of a nobleman like the Baron Belmore; and Armar Lowry Corry began in May 1798 to prepare for the erection of a new house. Perplexed for a time as to whether he should build on his Omagh or Enniskillen estate, he finally decided on Castlecoole, convenient to the former or second house. Mr. James Wyatt, sen., was the architect. The house is faced with the best quality of Portland stone, so that it retains its whiteness. The stone was brought over specially for the purpose in a brig to Ballyshannon, and was carted by bullocks the rest of the way, as they were steady haulers. The whole cost ran to £54,000 for the best of material and workmanship, an immense sum in those days, but paid for by an estate with a rental from 20,000 Irish acres of £30,000 a year, about the same as that of the Marquis of Ely—and now both of these estates have been sold to the tenants. The demesne includes 1,500 acres.

For details of the family see Burke's Peerage.

THE QUINTON HOUSE.

I give a specimen of the long low house of the 18th century, with broad windows to evade window tax by using one window in place of two. Of this kind was the Quinton house of Ballaghmore, beside Rossory church, the Armstrong house near the railway station at Manorhamilton, and Alma cottage (beside a Gamble cottage), on the side of the ancient road from Enniskillen East Bridge to the Battery, at Fort Mount. Alma cottage was so named by Captain Archibald Elliott, son-in-law of Mr. Wm. Trimble, and afterwards Quarter-master of the Fermanagh Militia, who

had served with the 41st (Welsh) regiment in the Crimea. This type of house, once very popular with the better class farmer or yeoman, is now almost extinct. The farmer who builds now-a-days provides a two-storey house, to save the ground; but it is a question if it be as comfortable a house as the long one-storey dwelling.

CLAREVIEW.

Clareview house was built during the 17th century as a companion house to the original mansion at Dromard, which had been originally a well-to-do farmer's house and had been added to by its various owners. The date stone over the mantel-piece in the Dromard house contains this inscription—W^m. H. 1695. Members of the family think that the capital letter M signifies not only the contraction for the christian name William but Maria, his wife, who was a Miss Irvine, of Castle Irvine.

Clareview was built subsequently, and was one of the substantial thatched houses of the minor gentry of the period. It was rebuilt by Dr. Humphrys during the end of the 19th century, but the picture shows the house as it was in the olden time. There is a memorial in Ardess church to Thomas and Elizabeth Humphrys of 1705.

THE CARMAN'S INN.

The Carman's Inn was an old hostelry on the first road between Lisbellaw and Maguiresbridge, before the traffic was diverted to the present highway; and the Inn must therefore date back to the early part of the 18th century, when the flow of business induced the proprietor to provide an inn for the

traveller. It is situated in the townland of Lebally, and easily proclaims that its purpose was much more ostentatious than sheltering a labourer or artizan. The walls are three feet thick, and the arrangement of the rooms was evidently designed to accommodate a number of people. It was a busy place in its day, and now it is lonely, but for the occupier's family; and a few years will see the last of the Carman's Inn—the last wayside hostelry on the ancient coach road between Enniskillen and Cavan, for the Royal Mail on the same highway between Lisnaskea and Donagh, passed away some 40 years ago, leaving the place of a site marked in the ordnance maps of the public house. It bore the sign of the tree which sheltered Charles I., a common one in England.

THE BOLUSTY HOUSE.

Perched high upon the side of Poolaphouca mountains, about one-third of a mile from the road between Enniskillen and Belleek, is the house at present occupied by Mr. Robert Morrow. The traveller in his motor car may only discern a bit of white at the foot of the wall of the western cliff which shelters the cottage from the privailing western winds, but when the ascending climb is made the view is beautiful—with lower Lough Erne spreading itself, the hills of Lurg and the mountains of Donegal beyond, and to the right the woods and mansion of Castle Archdale.

The story is that the house was occupied by or built by "William's Men," which means men who fought under William III. The ancient barony of Lurg or district known by the name of Whealt, is said to have once been divided between the Dundases

and the M'Briens, and the house of Bolusty was, in all probability, built by a Dundas. A house in the neighbourhood, now in ruins, and once occupied by Mr. Hugh Dundas, had a stone bearing the date 1744, and the Bolusty House was older than it, so that the probability is that the story of its connexion with "William's Men" is correct. In any case it is a genteel cottage of the olden type, with its two good rooms, and two bedrooms off each reception room, after the old style; shutters for the windows, and an ancient brass knocker on the door that speaks of gentility.

Mr. Morrow has a yeomanry musket of his grandfather's, and another like it; and one of these has an inscription on the brass mounting of the butt: 27-2-L I-21; from which I conclude that the owner's number was 21, and that he was one of the Light Company, of the 2nd Battalion of the 27th Inniskillings, which after the Peninsular War came to Enniskillen in 1819. It may be that my reading of the figures is incorrect; it is only a guess on my part.

A James Dundas of "Bolusty" made his will in 1789, by which *inter alia* he left his lands in Bolusty to his son James. James Dundas, senior, with his elder brother Francis, were sons of James Dundas, who made his will in 1733, and he was a son of John Dundas of Roscor of the Revolution period.

THE PATTERSON HOUSE.

There are several lovely cottages, sheltered among trees, in Magheraboy, a barony which by reason of its plantation with Presbyterian Scotch has been more conservative than any other barony in the county,



Carman's Inn.

See p.





See page 783

Bolusty House.



and containing perhaps the finest peasantry, and a peasantry which, more than any other in the county, came to the front during the Revolution. They were sons of the Scotch Covenanters, and their names told of their race—Cathcart, Weir, Hamilton, Dunbar, Montgomery, Somerville, Hume, Spence, Ferguson, Graham, Trotter, Dundas, &c., (see the Muster Roll, vol. I.)

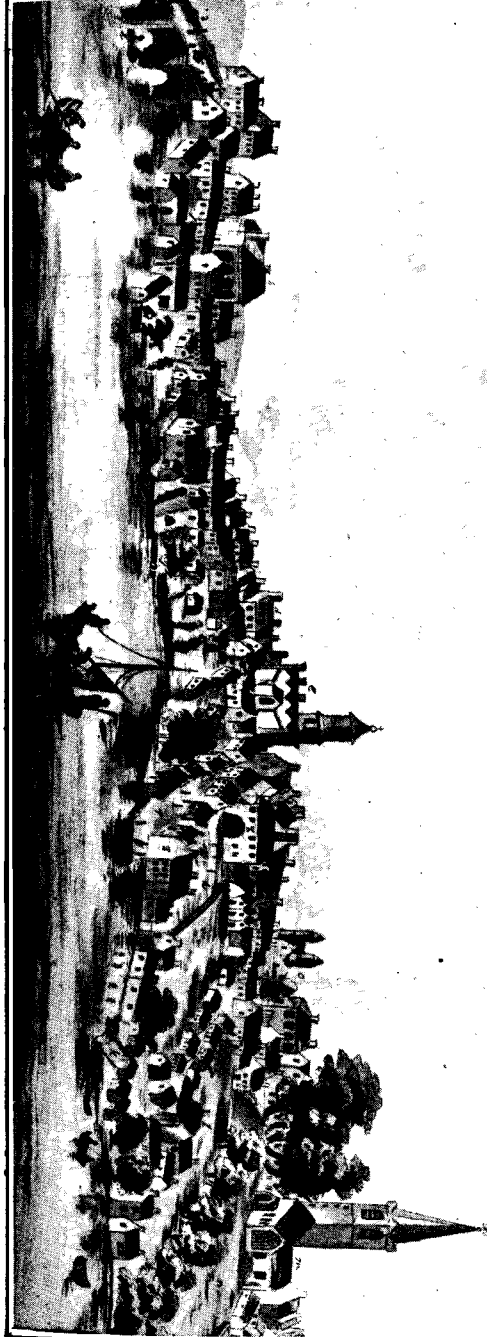
The family of Patterson, like several others in the parish of Monea, have been associated with the pretty old house at Faugher near the present Creamery in that townland, about four miles from Enniskillen. The house bears all the marks of the well-to-do peasant dwelling of long ago; and if it were lacking in any respect, the ancient trees and the fact that it lies adjacent to the ancient road would more than compensate for any want. But it does not lack anything—it is there, a little off the main highway, picturesque, reposeful, and the home of one of the old families of Magheraboy.

If the reader will refer to the Muster Roll of Fermanagh, date about 1635, he will find that Alexander Patterson mentioned therein was on the estate of Sir John Hume. This Alexander was probably father of John Patterson of Cullen, whose name is mentioned in the Hearth-tax of 1665-7; and he was probably the father of Alexander Patterson, who obtained the freehold of the whole townland of Faugher, sometime about 1700, to which date I would assign the building of the house. The name of John Patterson of Faugher appears on the Vestry Minutes of Monea in 1744-56; and his executors were John Wilkin and Daniel Wilkin, of Carrickreagh, and Mr. Weir of Moynaghan. The witnesses were—John Brookes, Thomas Maine, and Robert Johnston.

THE WILKIN HOUSE.

The Wilkin house was a well known residence at the Point, near Blaney, for many generations associated with the Wilkins of Carrickreagh, to whom reference has been made on page 291. It was built early in the 18th century, and was inherited last by Mr. John Wilkin, who died during the end of the 19th century. The place was then purchased by Mr. Frederick E. Pakenham, who demolished the old one to make way for the new house which he erected, commanding a lovely view of Lower Lake Erne. But the house given in the picture, the house of the Points, was not the original house. The first house built by a Wilkin, is still standing, occupied by a caretaker, and is, after the manner of the time, not at all so pretentious as the second house, as seen in the illustration. The second house has passed away, but the first house is still standing. I am indebted to Mr. Pakenham for the original water colour drawing from which the block is made.

Enniskillen from Fortball as sketched for Rev. Dr. Smyth, rector, 1777.



The Church of Drumenagh, which once crowned the hill, is no longer there; and few houses remain to tell of a village which once existed, for the flow of traffic left it for the new and lower road, and the coaches of the 19th Century carried passengers onward to the better hotels of Enniskillen or Ballyshannon. This parish church of Innismacsaint was built by Sir John Hume and contained a date stone, "Sept. 3, 1688." It was the church of the Humes, whose first residence at Tully Castle was in proximity, and here the Humes were buried in the vault still observable among the ruins of the church on the hill. A new church had become necessary; the house of a Mr. Dundas was purchased and cleared away as the site for the church at Benmore. It was consecrated on the 7th August, 1831; and the stones of the old church were used to build the stables at Benmore, so that only ruins remain to tell of the site of the old church at Churchill.

There are no local records of the old church available, but chance discovered a diary of one of its rectors which throws some light on the manner and ways of the mid-18th century rector. The Rev. John Nixon, of Innismacsaint, began his diary on the 10th April, 1769, a Monday; and from this date till the 1st January, 1771, there is scarcely a day but he mentioned what was its chief feature, the dinner—where he had dined and what had been set on the table. No reflections on society or spiritual things—only the breakfast, dinner, and supper.

This rev. gentleman lived at Castle Hume, and apparently entertained his own and other guests there on behalf of Lord Ely and of his successor, Lord Loftus. Amongst those whose names frequently figure

the pages are Mr. Charles Tottenham and his son [Ponsonby], a Mr. Hassard and nephew, Mr. Dundass and Mr. James Dundass, and Miss Dundass, most likely of Rosscor, as the Dundasses of Roscor were local minor gentry and had some land to the Humes. The name of Mr. Tom Johnston and a Mr. Nixon also occur, and a Mr. Galbraith, and a Mr. Mills and Payton, as often dining at Castle Hume, and Captain Gordon, agent of the estate. I will take the third day's observations as a sample:—

Wednesday April the 12th. At breakfast this day, 10, the same as yesterday, with Mr. Pat Dundas; servants 7; besides the family and the boatmen that draw turf. Horses, 14. Two from Mr. Munro's at breakfast. Bought two salmon, weight 26lbs at 2s. 6d.; paid for six loaves from Ballyshannon, to the postman for carriage, 4s. 1d.

At dinner 10, and 4 after dinner more, in all 14. N.B.—these 4 County Down men sent by Mr. Munro to take land, drank this day 14 bottles of claret, 3 of port, and one of Madeira, and whisky at night. For dinner broiled and boiled salmon, a chine of beef, mutton broth, tripes, and potatoes. Servants 18, servants 8, besides the family. Used six 6d. loaves. For supper oysters, cold beef and spratts. Mr. Tottenham and I went this day viewing the lands. Parlour 14, servants 15.

The whole diary runs on pretty much the same way. Not one line as to the state of religion in the country, or of his own cure, except that he mentions in some cases that he preached at Churchill. Every day's entry records the *menu*, the dishes on the table and the number of bottles drunk of the various wines. On May 1st he mentions that the friends "played cards at night," and two bottles of claret and one of port were partaken of. On May 3, it is mentioned—"Killed a bullock," and on May 4—"Killed a beef today." On Friday Mr. Tredennick of Ballyshannon

The first Master was the Rev. Geoffrey Middleton, M.A., a friend of Lord Balfour's, as we have already seen, who was appointed on the 13th August, 1618. He resigned his patent and was re-appointed by the Crown to the benefice of Drummully in the diocese of Clogher on the 7th of December, 1620. He was succeeded by Mr. Richard Bourke, who was appointed on the 28th September, 1626, and of him we read in the Inquisitions of Fermanagh, as already stated

The Rev. Richard Bourke was the Master of the School during the Rebellion of 1641, and one of the witnesses examined in 1643 by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into its occurrences. He is recited in the M.S. Depositions preserved at Trinity College Dublin, as "Richard Bourke of Enniskillen, Co. of Fermanagh, Bachelor in Divinity, Minister of God's word."

From this it would appear that the School had been removed to Enniskillen at that date, 1643, or before.

THE SECOND SCHOOL.

We therefore find the school transferred to the county town as the most suitable place to fulfil its purpose.

According to the words of his patent, Captain William Cole was bound to provide, at the founding of the town in 1612, *inter alia*, a piece of ground for a public school, together with a court and garden to the said school adjoining; and he provided that site, with the court and garden, on the same hill and within the same field as the parish church of Enniskillen, but lying, as described by the Rev. William [Dean] Henry in 1732, "on the northern side of the

ch, by the Lough." A hedge, containing some separated the playfield and garden from the graveyard adjoining, and this garden [formerly of Mr. Hally Innes] had remained a garden until in 1910 it was utilized as building ground for the school. Some eight feet of the original wall, about eight feet in width, still remains, but I saw much of the original building. The School was removed from the "lane," which thenceforward became known as Schoolhouse Lane.

I find in the Auditor General's Exchequer Orders, in the Record Office, Dublin, vol. 1, page 67, an order dated Michaelmass 1657, that Mr. John Dale, schoolmaster of the free school of Enniskillen, should receive from Jason Hassert, lessee, till May next, of the lands of Dericho, Clonknocke, Crosdowes, Donbargy, Bessioagh, Carrowreagh, Drumcanin, Dromcarte, Dromcarte, Drawisse, Drumcloish, Lismonly, and Moitagh, in Clinawly barony, County Fermanagh, £12 being the year's rent, and after May next should get possession, these lands having been granted by Letters Patent as school lands; and the Order refers to an order in Dale's favour of 24th May, 1657. I do not find any other record of Dale.

It was on the 15th July, 1661, the Rev. Thomas Barre, M.A., was appointed to succeed Mr. Bourke. He was married to the daughter of Alexander Bingham, Dean of Raphoe, and was in Enniskillen during the Revolution, and therefore was one of those excluded in 1689 by the Irish Parliament.

A Manuscript in the British Museum (Sloane, No. 1016) giving an account of the "Publique Schooles" in the province of Ulster in the year 1673, states "In the Diocese of Clogher there is a free

schoole at Eniskellin endowed with lands to the yearly value of £120 p ann., whereof Mr. Thomas Dunbarre is Master."

At the same time the endowment of the Royal Schools is thus given—Cavan £40, Raphoe £45, Armagh £40, and Dungannon £60. The Raphoe school was not built at this time, and the Armagh school is described as "a good schoolhouse," with Mr. Thomas Mabb as Master. This document is signed by the Archbishop of Armagh, James Margetson, Primate 1663-1678.

The next Master of Enniskillen School was George Dennis, M.A., and scholar, T.C.D. 1687, who was appointed on the 16th March, 1692; and his successor was Mr. John Dennis, M.D., a scholar of T.C.D., 1697, and Fellow of Trinity, who resigned his Fellowship on the 1st of June, 1770, upon appointment on the 17th May of the same year as Master of the School. He was admitted to Holy Orders on the 21st May, 1700, by Archbishop Boyle; surrendered his patent and took out a fresh one on 15th September, 1702, and was collated to the benefice of Cleenish in 1721. He died in 1745.

Next in order came Mr. Charles Grattan,* who was appointed on the 5th May, 1714. He was a Scholar of T.C.D. of 1704, B.A. of 1706, M.A. 1710, and a Fellow in 1710, but was removed from his Fellowship on 26th May, 1713, in consequence of his having refused to take Holy Orders. Mr. Grattan†

* Mr. Grattan's elder brother, Henry, was grandfather of the great Henry Grattan, the illustrious statesman.

† Charles Grattan, seventh son of Rev. Patrick Grattan, of Bellcamp, County Dublin, was married in the year 1741, to Mary, daughter of — Copeland, and by her, who died at Belturbet on 21st June, 1756, had two sons—(1) William of Sylvan Park, Co. of Meath, High Sheriff of Co. Meath,



The First School at Portora.



[face page 803]

School at Portora—Second Stage—Wings added.

have been well known to Dean Swift, for in his latter's "epistle to His Excellency Lord Carteret, Esq.," by Rev. Patrick Delany, ex-Fellow T.C.D., and for of Derryvoland, we have these words—

My horses foundered on Fermanagh ways,
Ways of well-polished and well-pointed stone,
Where every step endangers every bone.

But that the world might think I played the fool,
I'd change with Charlie Grattan for his school.
What fine cascades, what vistas might I make,
Fix'd in the centre of the Iernian lake!
There might I sail delighted, smooth and safe,
Beneath the conduct of my good Sir Ralph,*
There's not a better steerer in the realm,
I hope, my lord, you'll call him to the helm.

Enniskillen School must have been high in the public estimation when we find in the Matriculation

died 1789; and (2) Charles, who died young; and two daughters, Rose and Mary.

Libert's *History of Dublin* contains the following reference to Mr. Grattan's family:—Dr. P. Grattan, S.F.T.C.D., 1660, a venerable and well-known Clerk; the father of seven sons, to all of whom he gave a liberal education, and, says Dr. Delany, "as I have often heard the old Bishop of Down declare, kept hospitality beyond both the Lords who lived on either side of him (in Fishamble-street), though both reputed hospitable. One of his brothers was an eminent physician, another an eminent merchant, who was Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. The youngest was first a fellow of Trinity College of Dublin, and after Master of the great Free School at Enniskillen; the eldest was a J.P., who lived reputably upon his patrimony in the country; the other three brothers being clerks of good character and commonly provided for in the church. Two of them Swift found in his travels, a set of men as generally acquainted and as much beloved as any family in the nation, was to such a degree that some of the most respectable men in the church desired and thought it a favour to be asked by them and admitted Grattans."

Mr. Ralph Gore, of Manor of Carrick (Belleisle, Lisbellaw). He left his estate to his natural daughter Mary, who was married in 1798 to Richard Ross, Esq., then steward of the Household to the Lord Lieutenant, and afterwards M.P. for Middleton, and created a baronet in 1801. Lady Ross died in 1824. Lord Ross subsequently owned Belleisle. The Rev. Gray Porter, rector of Kilskeery (eldest son of John Porter, D.D., of Clogher), purchased the Manor of Carrick for his son, Mr. John Porter, who married the second daughter of Richard Hall, Esq., of Ashmore Hall. On his death without issue, in 1903, the Manor of Carrick passed to John Porter Porter, second son of the late Nicholas Archibald, of Crocknacrieve, Co. Fermanagh.

Book of Trinity College, Dublin, under date of September 26, 1725; the following entries relating to one whose condition in life required and obtained the best education available:—

Soc: com: John Cole, aetas 17, Parens, John Aerm; Natus, Dublin; Educatus, Enniskillen, sub Mro. Grattan.— Tutor, Mr. Thompson.

This John Cole, Lord Belmore points out in his *Parliamentary Memoirs* of Fermanagh, became M.P. for Enniskillen borough in 1729, and sat until within a few weeks of the dissolution of Parliament in 1760, when he was created Baron Mount-Florence of Florence-court, on the 18th September of that year.

Mr. Grattan had also at his school Margetson Armar (son of the Rev. Wm. Armar) who not only managed and finally owned the Castlecoole estate but bought in 1731 by auction at Omagh for £5,900 the Blessingbourne estate, at Fivemiletown, from Lord Ferrard, who had succeeded Sir Henry Tichbourne, and of which estate Mr. de F. Montgomery, D.L., J.P., is now the owner. Mr. Armar was

educated at Enniskillen school by Mr. Grattan, the master thereof, and May 7, 1716, at the age of sixteen, he entered Trinity College, as a Fellow Commoner. He graduated B.A., in Dublin University, at the Spring Commencements, 1720.

His college entrance notification is much the same as Mr. John Cole's given above. Mr. Grattan died on the 13th June, 1746; was buried in Enniskillen church; his wife died at Belturbet in 1756.

The Rev. Wm. Dunkin, B.A., 1724, D.D. 1744, who succeeded Mr. Grattan, on 6th August, 1746, had been Latin Master of St. Patrick's school of St. Michael-le-Pole, Dublin, and, according to Dean Swift,

reputed to be "the best English as well as Latin" poet in this kingdom of Ireland. We know nothing of the manner of the man he was by a letter and a Latin poem found at Castlecoole by the Lord Belmore among the papers of Mr. Margetson of Castlecoole, who had intended to convey him to England for his former tutor, but he did not carry out his intention. The letter shows that the weather at "the great School of Enniskillen" at that time, 1752, does not differ from that of to-day, and the poem shows the ability the Master of Enniskillen School possessed both in Latin and English verse, from which I take an extract and its translation:—

Epistola ad Comitem de Chesterfield,
Auctus agris per te Genium Regalibus ultro,
Qui patrios late compos, populumq. ; paterno,
Præsidio lætum, et placida dititione beati,
Unde tibi possim dignas effundere grates?
Carminibus quibus? ingenii quo flumine tantas,
Ut non majores memori sub corde supersint?
Invidiæne tuis, an plus accrevit honoris
Muneribus dubium; fido non deforme certum est
Offici, seu laude ferar, seu forte maligno
Deute petar, cunctos casus obiturus amantem,
Propter amicitiam, generosum propter amorem,
Hæ mihi lege labor nullus gravis, aut nihi durus,
Nec stimulos acres, dulci sub melle recuso.

An Epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Translated from the Latin.

Endow'd by Thee with Royal Tracts of Land,
 The free donation of thy genial Hand.
 That parent Hand which bore Hibernia's Reins,
 And cheered her happy sons, and blest her ample Plains,
 In what a Tide of Rapture can I roll,
 The quick sensations of a grateful soul,
 That deeply more may not remain, imprest
 Within the volume of my brooding Breast?
 What store of Envy, or Applause pursues

Assistant Classical Master at the Belfast Academical Institution, which had been built in 1814. He resigned June, 1857; died at Kingstown, in the Co. of Dublin, Feb. 1873, and was buried at Mount Jerome.

The boarders of Enniskillen School have always worshipped in the parish church except during the time of Dr. Graham's and Rev. Dr. Steele's head-mastership, when the pupils were marched to the

a day boy at Portora won a medal during Dr. Graham's head mastership, which contained the following inscription:—

JOHANNI T. HENDERSON

Musarum

In Grammaticis Alumno

Apud Scholam regiam

Juxta Enniskillen,

Primus ferenti

Rev. Doctore Graham

A.D. 1849

Reverse

Doctorem

Hederæ

Pramia

Frontium

Successus

Alit

Ebenezer Rogers won in 1853 the silver medal for keeping head of his class. His aunt lived in Fairview, and he went to Portora as a day-boy. When I met the gallant Colonel at the Savage Club he was as keen about the old school as if he had attended it yesterday. It was he whose genial face was used by an artist for a well-known pictorial advertisement of the *Weekly Telegraph*. The inscription on the medal ran:—

EBENEZER ROGERS.

Musarum

in Grammaticis Alumno

apud scholam regiam

juxta Enniskillen

primus ferenti

Rev. Doctore Graham

Preceptore Primaris

A.D. 1853.

The late Mr. Justice Lawson, a distinguished Greek scholar, Surgeon-General S. Roe, C.B., and the late Very Rev. Dean Gwynn, F.T.C.D., were three of Dr. Graham's pupils. Of others still alive are Mr. Justice Boyd, and the Dr. Edward A. H. Roe, Ballyconnell. [The two last mentioned have also passed away since this Chapter was placed in type.]

The late Mr. S. H. Hurler, of Hurlerston, California, wrote to me in 1902 a list of the boys of his day with him at Enniskillen School 1845-46 and 47:—

Head Master, Rev. John Graham; 2nd Assistant, Rev. C. Weir; 3rd Assistant, Rev. John Halpin; 4th Assistant, Rev. G. Smith; 5th Assistant, Rev. Mr. Scholes; Teacher of English, Mr. M'Can.

List of Boarders: Adams, Adamson, Atkinson, Auchmuty, Alexander, Attill, Battersby, Bleakly, Bond, Bolles, Burroughs, Carew, Cornwall ii, Cornwall ii, Cooke i, Cooke ii, Crampton, Evelyn, Ellis, Elrington, Fitzgerald i, Clones; Fitzgerald ii, Fletcher, Fox i, Fox ii, Gage, Galbraith i, Galbraith ii, Garston, Gardner, Gardiner, Halpin, Hamilton i, Hamilton ii, Hare, Hynes, Homans

church in which the townland of Portora is situated, Rossory. It was the custom to set apart certain pews in Enniskillen Church for the "young gentlemen," as we find by the minutes of a Vestry meeting held in the year 1766:—

Resolved that the ground in the north aisle of the church, where the Bishop's Court was formerly held, should be given to the Reverend Mark Noble, the present Schoolmaster of Enniskillen (in case the Lord Bishop of Clogher shall give up the right to the same) for the purpose of building a seat for some of the young gentlemen who shall be under his care, and it was agreed that said Mr. Noble shall have a right to give his successor with such proportion of the expenses he may be put to in building on said ground as is usually allowed for building on glebe lands.

This was the very year that Enniskillen School was transferred from Schoolhouse Lane to Portora, and another year, that of 1801, mention is also made of setting apart pews for the use of the School of Enniskillen. It was the custom to set apart a square pew for the Corporation, and one for the Dane Quay. This latter in later years became known as Belmore's pew.

Hyndman, Hunt, Jacob i, Jacobs ii, Jones, Joceslyn, Kane, G.M.O., King, Co. Clerk; Kingston, Kincaid, Kells, Kirkpatrick, La Touche, M'Creedy, M'Creedy ii, M'Clintick, M'Clintick ii, Medicott, M'Causland, Mulholland, Nixon, O'Grady, O'Hara, Ormsby i, Ormsby ii, Orr i, I, your ex-County Court Judge, Orr ii, Oliver, Oliphant, Parr, Pennefather, Potter, Poiter, Quin, Redcliffe i, Redcliffe ii, Ramage, Roe i, Roe ii, Rotheram i, Rotheram ii, Rogers i, Rogers ii, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Samuels, Singer i, Singer ii, Smythe i, Smythe ii, Smythe, Tandy, Todd i, Todd ii, Tredennick, Tuttle, Vesey, Wall i, Wall ii,

Pupils: Armstrong i, Armstrong ii, John, Baxter, Beatty i, Beatty ii, Bell (tailor); Bell, Bleakley, Carleton, Sam Copeland, Sheriff, Canada, Davis iii, Dawson i, Dawson ii, Dunbar, Frith i, Frith ii, Baptist G., Glenn, R. (my old Classmate); Halliday, Hannah, Hales, Hurler, Irvine, Henry C. (Rev.) Irvine, Kernaghan, Kirkpatrick, M'Cartney, (Counsellor); Mills, Mungo Noble (died here); O'Dair, O'Flannigan, Poole, Quinton, Ralph, Rogers i, Rogers ii, Watkins, West, Willis, Wood, Jno. A. Weir ii, Weir iii, Weir ii.

that Dr. Biggs' name will never fade among his old boys or in Enniskillen.

During the year 1910 a new feature was added to the school which had been asked for by the town of Enniskillen as far back as 1857. A commercial class was formed with a special view to commercial subjects, and Mr. S. R. Meek, B.A., was brought to take charge of the new department. The first results of its efficacy were noticed in the month of April 1911, when two of the boys passed first of all Ireland *direct from the school class* in examinations for the Bank of Ireland and Northern Bank respectively, and a third boy took second place for the Northern Bank. The new department had justified the wisdom of the Governors in providing it. What Mr. Wm. Auchinleck Dane and Mr. Wm. Trimble had demanded in 1857 for the good of the town came at last, after half-a-century, and proved the foresight of our fathers in requesting that the need be provided.

The Board having appointed Mr. Reginald Burgess, M.A., of Merchistoun Castle, Edinburgh, to be Head-Master, in place of Mr. MacDonnell, who went to Eton College, Mr. Burgess took over the duties of his office in May 1915. A Preparatory Department was subsequently formed, and the numbers of the School rose steadily. Mr. Burgess lost his life by drowning at Castlerock, Co. Derry, on the 30th August, 1917, when trying to save the life of a lady in difficulties, and both perished.

The Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A., Principal of Kilkenny College, succeeded as Head-Master in January 1918, and the school continued to flourish under him, so that the boarding accommodation for 105 boys became fully occupied; and the day-pupils rose also in numbers.

It was during Rev. Mr. Seale's term of office that the Tercentenary of Enniskillen Royal School was observed in July 1918, and a special religious service was held in Enniskillen parish church in memory of the boys of the school who had fallen during the Great War. 370 boys of the school served in the Trenches, and of these 71 made the supreme sacrifice, and many an eye became moist as Rev. Mr. Seale from the reading desk mentioned the names of the fallen as follow:—

J. M. Archdale	N. J. Figgis	H. S. Roberts
J. N. Armstrong	R. M. Fitzgerald	A. E. P. Robinson
J. G. Bateman	F. G. Flood	M. Ross
B. Benison	F. D. Gunning	K. Ross
E. E. Bradstreet	R. H. Hayes	W. Ross
B. Burgess	D. J. Henry	J. Ross-Smyth
H. M. Burke	R. C. Hudson	V. T. Rutledge
M. Bradley	G. M. Huston	F. A. Sadlier
H. Briscoe	A. Hutchins	J. Sargent
H. Chesham	J. H. Johnston	L. Scott
W. H. Collis	H. A. Johnston	S. H. Smith
T. G. Corscadden	W. R. Jones	G. B. J. Smyth
A. Crawford	S. V. C. Jones	S. B. Stevenson
J. Creagh	R. C. G. M. Kinkead	D. W. K. Taylor
W. H. Crosthwait	R. C. Manning	C. Taylor
A. Crowe	H. C. Maxwell	F. S. Thomas
S. Carrothers	C. J. M'Donald	J. A. Thompson
O. Darling	I. E. R. Miller	A. R. Toomey
O. Davis	F. D. Mitchel	Noel D. Trimble
A. Deane	F. C. M. Morgan	M. A. P. Tynte
R. Despard	W. Morrison	G. Vaughn
Dobson	R. L. Neill	I. P. Watson
Drumm	W. N. Patchell	H. K. C. Weir
C. M. Elliott	E. D. G. M. Phillips	

One old boy, Lieutenant F. M. W. Harvey, was

awarded the V.C., and nine were awarded the Distinguished Service Order:—

Brig.-Gen. B. D. L. Anley	Captain P. B. Fleming
Major S. E. Aphorpe	Lieut. F. M. W. Harvey
Major J. A. Dane	Brig.-Gen. R. Jellicoe
Major J. A. Daniel	Major R. C. Manning
Captain C. R. Morris	

and the following were awarded the Military Cross—

Major E. P. Allman-Smith	Capt. W. W. M. Knight (with bar)
Lieut. Bolton	Capt. A. C. Lendrum (with bar)
Lieut.-Col. E. D. Caddell	Major R. C. Manning
Capt. J. W. Charlton (with bar)	Capt. A. T. J. McCreedy
Major J. A. Daniel.	Lieut. E. J. Mecreedy
Lieut. J. O. Darling (with bar)	Major E. M. Morphy
Major J. D. Edge	Lieut. R. L. Murray (with bar)
Capt. A. G. Fisher	Capt. F. G. Newell
Capt. J. A. Fisher	Lieut. S. O'Donnell
Major R. A. Flood	Lieut. Pierce.
Capt. F. G. Flood	Capt. R. H. R. Scott
Capt. J. G. Forbes	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Sargent
Lt. G. M. Goodbody	Major W. Stewart
Lt. H. de la M. Harpur	Lieut.-Col. J. W. C. Stubbs
Lt. F. M. W. Harvey	Capt. W. B. Teele
Major L. S. Johnston	Lieut. D. B. Walkington
Capt. J. B. Jones	Lieut. H. J. de C. Wheeler
Lieut. W. B. K. Joy	

A School War Memorial Committee collected £800 to perpetuate the memory of the 71 boys who fell; and after much consideration as to the use of the funds it was decided to present a new Cottage Hospital to the School of the most modern type, to contain a tablet setting forth the object of the gift. The new Hospital was erected on the hill-side to the north-east of the East Wing in the autumn of 1920. It contains a nurse's apartments, observation room, kitchen, and lavatories, &c., and accommodation for 16 beds, everything supplied being of the most modern kind.

Some prizes appertain to the School:—(1) ~~THE~~ ~~PRIZE~~ to three boys resident in Enniskillen ~~Fermanagh~~ who go to Trinity College, who must be Protestants, given by the Rev. Wm. Burke, rector of Beragh, Co. Tyrone, by his will dated 20th Sept., 1818. The yearly sum is £7 to each boy.

(2) ~~THE~~ ~~STEELE~~ ~~MEMORIAL~~, provided out of public subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of Frederick Steele, who perished in 1866, yearly value £12.

(3) ~~THE~~ ~~QUINTON~~ ~~MEMORIAL~~, balance of funds after providing a stained-glass window in Enniskillen Church and brass tablet in the School Library, value about £1 5s per year, in memory of the Hon. James Wallace Quinton, British resident, murdered at Manipur.

(4) ~~THE~~ ~~BIGGS~~ ~~MEMORIAL~~, in memory of Mr. Richard Biggs, LL.D., Head-Master 1894-1904—value £5 13s.

(5) In addition to the foregoing permanent prizes, the Right Hon. J. G. Gibson, P.C., one of the Justices of the High Court, has given a prize every year for a considerable time.

The relations between boys, masters, and Board are of the happiest character; and school work, while work, so effective and is conducted under such pleasant auspices that it is not a task or drudgery; while careful attention to the building up of character and the young mind in sentiments of honour, and conditioning of the physical frame and temperament for the struggle of life, form important elements in the education of our youth at Enniskillen Royal School. Long may it continue to flourish as the Queen of Irish Colleges!

The members of the present Board are:—

Church of Ireland—The Right Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, Chairman; the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, D.L.; Ven. Archdeacon M'Manaway, M.A.; Rev. I. H. Pratt, B.D.; and M. E. Knight.

Presbyterian—Rev. Arthur J. Jenkins, Vice-Chairman; Rev. D. J. Boyle, W. Copeland Trimble, Fell.J.I., J.P., Hon. Sec. Methodist—James Cooper.

The names of the pupils of Enniskillen Royal School who matriculated at T.C.D. down to and including the year 1750, were as given below. The list shows the names of several Enniskillen and Fermanagh families, some of them now extinct; and of resident families of neighbouring counties.

F.C. means Fellow Commoner; P, Pensioner; Siz., Sizar.

A.D.	NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1641.	Jas. Montgomery, Siz. eldest son of	Robert	20	Eniskillen.
1663.	Thos. Madden, F.C.	John, Esq.	17	Endfield, Mid'sex
1664.	Geo. Brookes, F.C.	Henry, Knt.	19	Dublin.
	" John Forster, P.	John, Mil. Off ("Centurio")	18	Omagh.
	" Chas. Lesley, F.C.	Rev. Fr. in Christ, John Clogher	14	(not mentioned).
1666.	Peter Wybrants	Peter, Alderman	16	Dublin.
1667.	Geo. Carleton	Geo., Esq.	16	Nuell, Co. Oxford.
1668.	Mich. Finglass, Siz.	George	16	Eniskillen.
	" Walter Smith, P.	John, Clk.	16	Ripon, Co. York.
1668.	Maurice Dunkin, P.	Patrick	17	Co. Down.
1669.	Robert Whitelaw, Siz.	William	19	Co. Fermanagh.
1671.	Robt. Hassard, P.	Wm. Hassard	17	"
1677.	Edward Davis, P.	Wm. Esq.	16	"
	" Robert Brisbane, P.	Robert	18	Co. Tyrone.
1678.	Nich. Brown, P.	John, Gent.	17	Co. Fermanagh.
1678.	Adam Nixon, P.	George	17	"
1679.	Henry Smyth, P.	William	15	"
	" Richard Smyth, P.	John	17	Co. Monaghan.
	" Alex. Hamilton, P.	William	18	Co. Tyrone.
1680.	Jas. Hamilton, P.	William	18	Dublin.
1681.	Thomas King, P.	Jas. [of Corrad]	18	Co. Fermanagh.
1681.	Allen Maddison, P.	John	18	Co. Fermanagh.
	" Matthew Buchanan	George	19	Co. Dunegall.
1682.	John Connolly, Siz.	Patrick	17	"
	" Andrew Hamilton, P.	Patrick	16	Co. Tyrone.
	" Richard Nisbit	James	18	Co. Donegal.
	" Alex. Fulton	John	18	Co. Fermanagh.

NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Arthur Galbreath, P.	John, Esq.	18	Co. Tyrone.
Jas. Browning	William, Gent.	16	Co. Fermanagh.
John Stewart	John, Gent.	25	Co. Antrim.
Raach Grey	Thos., Gent.	20	(not mentioned).
Henry Wray, F.C.	Edward, Esq.	19	Mullingar.
John Lesly, P.	John, Doctor of Theology, of Tullegeagh, Co. Ferm.	16	Purtown, Co. Fer.
John Hume, F.C.	John, Knt., of Ballyhose, Co. Fermanagh.	18	Ballyhose.
Thos. Moutray, P.	John, Gent., of Athamoiles, Co. Tyrone	19	Athamoiles.
Richard Cooper, F.C.	Edwd., Esq., of Markray, Co. Sligo.	17	Markgray.
Michd. Martin, P.	Chris., Gent., of E.	16	Enniskillen.
Wm. Pockrich	Edwd., of Kilmore, Co. Mon., Gent.	18	Kilmore.
John Barlow, P.	Ralph, Minister	18	Aghnomallagh.
Henry Synge, P.	George, Gent.	19	ffarnaharpy, Sligo
John Creichtonne	Abraham, Gent.	19	Co. Fermanagh.
Thos. Forbes, P.	John, Sexton and Elemen- tary S'master,	18	(not mentioned).
Andrew Nixon, P.	George, Gent.	19	Co. Fermanagh.
John Forster, P.	Wm., Blacksmith	18	Eniskillen.
Thos. Roscrow, P.	William	17	Eniskillen.
Wm. Carleton, P.	Lanslet, Esq.	16	Eniskillen.
Louis (Ludovicus) Hamil- ton, P.	Gustavus, Mil. Off	16	Eniskillen.
Lancelot Carleton, P.	Chris., Gent. [Lieut. in 1688]	18	Eniskillen.
Patk. Moor, Siz.	Wm., Farmer	19	Inismore, Co. Fer
Eugene Wynne, P.	Louis (Ludovus)	17	Boxford, Co. Mayo
James Richardson, P.	Thomas, Gent.	16	Co. Tyrone.
John Polliott, P.	John, Gent.	16	Chester (Cestrie).
Wm. Creighton	John, Esq.	16	Ayre, Scotland.
Thos. Wallis	Adam, Gent.	16	Co. Wexford.
John Humphries, Siz.	Wm., Farmer	19	Near Eniskillen.
Louis Polliott, P.	John, Milit. Off.	16	Co. Donegal.
John Hume, P.	George, Clk.	18	Ruthin, Wales.
James Cathcart	Louis, Gent.	17	Scandilly.
John Ker, Siz.	Hugh, Gent.	19	Blacklaugh, Cavan
Richard Dane	Paul, Gent.	17	Eniskilling.
James Humes, P.	George, Clk.	15	Eniskilling.
George Gregory, Siz.	Samuel	18	"
Margetson Armar	Wm., "Decanus,"	16	Co. Antrim.
Martin Dane, Siz.	Paul, Farmer	18	Near Eniskillen.
John Dundas, P.	John, Gent.	16	Dublin.
John Dixon, P.	Thos., Esq.	17	Bellashanin.
John Forster, P.	James, Gent.	18	Eniskillen.
John Cole, F.C.	John, Milit. Off.	17	Dublin.
Ralph Grattan, P.	Rev. Wm.	17	Mountcharles.
Wm. Henderson, P.	Henry, Gent.	19	Raphoe.
Amiel Jackson, P.	John, Clk.	17	Dublin.
Adolph Crawford, P.	Wm., Gent.	18	Snowhill, Co. Fer.
Thomas Mitchell, P.	Andrew, Clk.	16	Enniskilling.
Edw. Higginbottom, P.	Ralph, Clk.	19	Co. Cavan.
William Veitch, P.	John, Gent.	17	Co. Cavan.
John Roscrow, P.	Thomas, Gent.	17	Enniskillen.
John Hamilton, P.	John, Gent.	19	Co. Monaghan.

A.D.	NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1741.	Thomas Stephens, Siz.	Richard, merch.	21	Co. Leitrim.
1742.	Arthur French, P.	Arthur, Gent.	16	Dublin.
1745.	Latouche Vincent, P.	—	—	—
"	Richard Stone	—	—	—
"	Richard Runworth, P.	Peter, Clk.	17	Co. Cork.
"	— Kennedy, F.C.	—	—	—
"	— Blashford, P.	—	—	—
1746.	George Cuppage, P.	John, Gent.	16	Co. Antrim.
"	Wm. Luther, P.	—	—	—
"	Wm. Morrison, P.	—	—	—
"	Wm. Phillips, P.	—	—	—
"	Thomas Kinsbury, P.	—	—	—
"	Laurence Grace, Siz.	Thomas, Gent.	17	Dublin.
"	Ginkin Lovely, Siz.	Robert, Merch.	18	Dublin.
"	Richard Cookman, P.	—	—	—
1747.	Joseph Robbins, P.	—	—	—
"	Samuel Madden, P.	—	—	—
1748.	Wm. Clarke, P.	—	—	—
"	Thomas Pippard, P.	John, Gent.	18	Dublin.
"	John Gibson, P.	Samuel, Clk.	17	Near Armagh.
"	Wm. Major, P.	—	—	—
"	Samuel Aldwell, Siz.	—	—	—
"	Mungo M'Intosh, Siz.	—	—	—
1750.	Loftus Cathcart, P.	—	15	Near Enniskillen
"	Worthington Morgan, P.	Thomas	17	Dublin.
"	George Nesbit, P.	James, Milit. Off.	18	North.
"	James Johnston, P.	Andrew, Farmer	16	—
1751.	Cassady, P.	—	18	—
1753.	John Hamilton, P.	—	18	Derry.
"	Alexander Clotworthy	John	—	—
"	Downing, P.	—	—	—
1754.	Christopher Funston, P.	—	—	Dublin.
"	Hall Hartson, Siz.	—	—	Co. Donegal.
"	Humphry Hamilton, P.	Andrew	—	—
"	Jacob Dunkin	—	—	—
"	William Wade, P.	—	19	Co. Donegal.
1755.	Jacob Johnson, P.	Robert	17	Co. Monaghan.
1756.	Richard Vincent, P.	Richard	16	Co. Dublin.
"	Richard Wade	William	18	Co. Fermanagh.
1757.	William Noble, P.	Mungo	—	—
"	Thos. Lendrum	—	—	—
1759.	Wm. Nixon, P.	—	—	—
"	James Armstrong, Siz.	—	—	—
"	Patrick Crawley, Siz.	—	—	—
1762.	Alex. Montgomery, P.	—	—	—
"	Joseph Lendrum, P.	—	—	—
1765.	Joseph Mayne P.	—	—	—
1766.	Henry Dundas, P.	—	—	—
1767.	Lucas Bill, Siz.	—	—	—
"	Alex. Achenleck, P.	—	17	—
1769.	Patrick Plunkett, P.	—	16	—
"	Jacob McDonnell, P.	—	15	Co. Fermanagh.
1770.	Andrew Cranston, P.	Thomas	—	Co. Fermanagh.
1772.	Hugh Nevin, P.	—	—	Monaghan.
"	Edward Hamilton, P.	John	17	Co. Tyrone.
"	Robert Thompson P.	George	19	Co. Tyrone.
1773.	David Brickell, P.	William	—	—

NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Jacob Armstrong, P.	John	16	Monaghan.
Arthur Harkins Irvine, P.	Gerrard	16	Tyrone.
Hamilton Spear, P.	Jack	18	Co. Fermanagh.
Joseph Moore, P.	Joseph	16	Tyrone.
Robert Scarlet, Siz.	George	20	Co. Tyrone.
Michael Wycherly, P.	Robert	15	Fermanagh.
George Nixon, P.	Alex.	16	Co. Fermanagh.
Robert Johnson, P.	John	14	Fermanagh.
George Porteous, P.	Jacob	17	Fermanagh.
Gillispey Gorily, P.	Robert	21	Tyrone.
Robert Read, P.	Jacob	17	Fermanagh.
George Armstrong, Siz.	Philip	18	Fermanagh.
George Thompson, P.	John	18	Fermanagh.
Marcus Charles, P.	Jacob	20	Fermanagh.
Galbraith Fenton, P.	Jack	18	Tyrone.
William M'Gee, P.	John	17	Fermanagh.
Alex. Kerr, P.	Andrew	17	Fermanagh.
John Crozier, P.	John	16	Fermanagh.
William Thompson, P.	Edward	17	Fermanagh.
John Todd, P.	Andrew	16	Antrim.
Andrew Kerr, P.	Andrew	17	Fermanagh.
Edward Barton, P.	Gustavus	15	Fermanagh.
William Hall, P.	Jacob	14	Fermanagh.
Hamilton Graham, P.	John	18	Fermanagh.
John Johnson, P.	John	17	Co. Fermanagh.
William Dane, P.	William	17	Co. Fermanagh.
John Weir, P.	William	17	Co. Fermanagh.
Andrew Castle, P.	John	16	Cavan.
Martin Dane, P.	William	16	Co. Fermanagh.
Mungo Thompson, P.	Henry	16	Co. Fermanagh.
Richard Stewart, P.	William	17	Co. Fermanagh.
Thomas Robinson, Siz.	Jacob	20	Co. Dublin.
Henry Palmer, S.C.	Henry	—	Co. Kilkenny.
Dan Kelly, S.C.	Daniel	17	Co. Roscommon.
Arthur Cole, S.C.	Lord Enniskillen	—	Dublin.
Patrick Peter Morgan, S.C.	Charles	18	Galway.
Edward Hamilton	John	16	Co. Antrim.
Thomas Crawford, P.	Adair	16	London.
Hugh George Webb	George	17	Co. Westmeath.
Robert Browne, S.C.	Domnick	15	Co. Galway.
Thomas Purdon, S.C.	Thomas	13½	Co. Meath.
Timothy O'Brien	William	14	Co. Limerick.
John Flinn, P.	Bernard	18	Co. Limerick.
Patrick Cummins, P.	Patrick	19	Co. Clare.
Henry L. Webb, P.	Richard	15	—
Neptune Blood, S.C.	Edmund	16	Co. Limerick.
Francis Nesbitt, P.	Matthew	18	Co. Leitrim.
John Staples, P.	Abraham	17	Limerick.
Thomas Flynn, Siz.	Daniel	22	Down.
Robert Duncan, P.	Robert	15	Antrim.
Hugh Carlile, S.C.	Hugh	16	Armagh.
Henry Gregg, S.C.	John	16	Antrim.
George Dubordieu, P.	John	17	Down.

Henry Francis Lyte, author of "Abide with Me," was a Pupil about 1803.

A.D.	NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1815.	Samuel Barnett, P.	Samuel	16	India Occid.
"	Matgott Dalway, P.	Noe	17	Antrim.
"	Michael R. Mills, P.	Robert	17	Dublin.
1816.	John Edw. Kidley, P.	Joseph	16	Antrim.
"	Gorman Gregg, S.C.	John	18	Antrim.
"	Samuel Hannah, P.	Jacob	17	Down.
1817.	Francis Savage, P.	Henry	18	Dun.
"	Robert Loftie, P.	William	16	Armagh.
"	John Dawson, P.	Edward	16	Dun.
1818.	Joshua Cooper, P.	John	16	Antrim.
"	William Storrock, P.	William	19	India Orient.
"	Robert Gordon, P.	Alex.	15	Dun.
"	John Shiels, P.	Michael	18	Gal. in Scotia.
"	George Shaw, P.	Nathaniel	15	Dun.
"	Andrew Mills, P.	George	17	Ebl.
1819.	John M'Dowell, P.	John	17	Antrim.
"	Jacob Wall, P.	Jacob	17	Kildare.
"	Jacob Hutchinson, P.	John	18	India Orient.
"	George Black, S.C.	George	17	Antrim.
1820.	Richard Hutchinson, P.	Francis	18	Dublin.
"	Charles Moffitt, P.	Samuel	17	Dun.
"	Patrick Byrne, P.	John	22	Dunroe.
1821.	William Storey, P.	John	16	Tyrone.
"	Rog. Keating, S.C.	Henry	16	Surrey.
"	Jacob Wolsely, P.	Arthur	18	Cardigan.
"	Hamond Davison, P.	John	17	Antrim.
"	Patrick Colclough, S.C.	Sarsfield	17	Wexford.
"	Richard O'Beirne, P.	Michael	16	Dublin.
"	Jacob Harden, P.	Robert	16	Armagh.
1822.	Han Stokes, P.	Gabriel	17	Cheshire.
"	Robert Roper, P.	Edward	17	Roscommon.
"	Jacob Douglas Johnston, P.	John	18	Fermanagh.
"	Robert Johnston, P.	George	—	Dublin.
"	Jacob Alcock, P.	William	—	Waterford.
"	Joseph Henderson, P.	John	16	Co. Cavan.
"	C. Wolsely, P.	William	12	Co. Armagh.
1823.	Joseph Lawson, P.	William	16	Waterford.
"	Jacob Lawson, P.	William	17	"
"	Robert Lawson, P.	Robert	20	Dublin.
"	Stephen Rice, P.	Joshua	16	Antrim.
"	George Harris, P.	Hugh	18	Armagh.
"	Samuel Stack, P.	Frederick	17	Mayo.
"	Robert Taylor, P.	Andrew	20	Carlow.
"	John Fitzgerald, P.	John	17	Dublin.
"	Edward Armstrong, P.	William	16½	Armagh.
"	John M'Mullen, P.	John	22	Tyrone.
"	Francis Newport, P.	Francis	19	Pembroke.
1824.	Guy Thompson, P.	Jacob	20	Fermanagh.
"	Pierce Barron, P.	William	17	Waterford.
"	Robert Burkett, P.	Jacob	17	"
"	William R. Kearney, P.	William	19	C. Monmouth
"	Andrew Cowan, P.	Andrew	19	Down.
"	Matthew Franks, P.	John	17	Dublin.
"	John Miller, P.	Rowley	16	Derry.
"	John Knox, P.	John	16	Derry.
"	Richard Pope, P.	Alex.	17	Waterford.
"	William Ringwood, P.	John	17	Waterford.

NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Charles Archdall, P.	Henry	18	Waterford.
Montgomery Nixon, P.	Montgomery	15	Fermanagh.
Samuel Hayes, P.	Samuel	18	Dublin.
Jacob Egan, P.	Carrbery	—	Longford.
George Mansfield, P.	John	16	Cavan.
Charles Wilkins, Pen.	Charles	17	Dublin.
William Moore Wilkins, P.	Charles	17	Dublin.
Roper Little, P.	John	17	Leitrim.
Edward B. St. George, P.	Richard	17	Longford.
Charles Battersby, P.	F. William	17	Meath.
Charles O'Neill Pratt, P.	William Henry	17	Antrim.
William St. George, P.	Richard	17	Dublin.
Francis Waldron,	Edward	16	Luthisensi.
Capel St. George, S.C.	Henry	18	Monaghan.
John Johnston, P.	Thomas	17	Fermanagh.
Wm. Hon. Woodright, P.	James	17	Monaghan.
James Garner Holmes, P.	William A.	16	Antrim.
John Macartney, P.	John	17	Fermanagh.
Christopher Macartney, P.	William	16	Fermanagh.
John Frith, P.	William	16	"
John Flanagan, P.	William	18	"
David Carson, P.	George	18	"
John Brien Frith, P.	George	17	Dublin.
Christopher Graham, P.	Radolphus	18	Lisburn.
George Stone, P.	William	19	Fermanagh.
Robert Kidd, P.	James	18	Kent.
Thomas Sandels, P.	Andrew	18	Cork.
Henry Carr, Siz.	Thomas	20	Fermanagh.
Michael Haynes, P.	James	16	Dublin.
Thomas Sandel, Siz.	Ralph	17	Tyrone.
John Stone	Hugh	17	Wexford.
Hugh Staples Hamilton, P.	Nicholas	18	Fermanagh
William Thos. Lett, P.	Ralph	17	Dublin.
John Stone, P.	Constantine	17	Dublin.
Hugh Maguire, P.	Miles	18	Swinford.
Edmund Jordan	John	18	Cashel.
Charles Hare, P.	Andrew Staples	16	Enniskillen.
Robert John Clarke, P.	Charles	17	Waterford.
Charles H. Tandy, P.	John	18	Leitrim.
Jon. Burnett Little, P.	Thomas	17	Co. Meath.
Charles John Battersby, P.	Hugh	17	Enniskillen.
William Copeland, P.	Thomas	16	Co. Meath.
William Battersby, P.	John	18	Co. Sligo.
Charles Tugham Black, P.	Joseph	17	Cavan.
William Benison, P.	Richard	18	Derby.
Alex. Thomas Young, P.	John	16	Con Dunaisi.
Henry Scully, P.	Joseph	19	"
John Henry, P.	Hugh	16	Carlow.
Alchd. Butler Faulkner,	Henry	16	Dublin.
Arthur Broome, P.	Matthews	16	"
Ed. Graves, Brinkly, P.	John	17	Roscrea.
William Duckworth, P.	John	18	Dublin.
Edward Graves Mayne, P.	George	19	Donegal.
Robert Knox, P.	Edward	18	Kildare.
George Baggot, P.	John	18	Dublin.
Edw. O'Farrel M'Mahon, P.	Samuel	19	Clontarf.
George Vesey, P.			

A.D.	NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1840.	Henry King Newland, P.	Henry	19	Dublin.
"	Robert F. Elrington, P.	Henry	19	Anglesea.
"	John Goings, Soc. Com.	Ambrose	18	Tipperary.
"	James Orr, P.	Andrew	18	Antrim.
"	Ric. Henry Mitchell, P.	John	18	Dublin.
"	James Armstrong, P.	William	17	Sligo.
"	Mungo Thompson, P.	Mungo	17	Kilkenny.
"	Samuel Watson, P.	Thomas	17	Carlow.
1841.	Thomas Paige, P.	James	18	Waterford.
"	William Irvine, P.	William	18	Enniskillen.
"	Richd. Carr, Kirkpatrick, P.	William	19	Kildare.
"	Patrick Edmond Cullen, P.	John James	18	Leitrim.
"	Henry Geo. Donovan, S.C.	Richard	15	Gloucester.
"	Garret Wall, P.	Garrett	18	Tipperary.
"	Ronald MacDonnell, P.	Richard	16	Dublin.
"	George Alex. Rogers, P.	Samuel	19	Tipperary.
"	James B. Edgeworth, P.	Thomas	18	Dublin.
"	Edward Eyre Maunsell, P.	Edward Eyre	18	Dublin.
"	Gilbert M'Corde, P.	Charles	21	Tyrone.
1842.	Richard Vigors Doynce, P.	John	16	Carlow.
"	Richard Cooper Todd, P.	Charles	18	Dublin.
"	Robert Whyte, P.	David	16	Down.
"	William Maziere Brady, P.	Nicholas William	18	Dublin.
"	David Daly, P.	David	18	"
"	William Edward Hearn, P.	William Edward	16	Cavan.
"	Ralph Dopping, F.C.	John	19	Longford.
"	William Dunbar, P.		17	Cavan.
"	Thomas Powell, P.	Thomas	16	Dublin.
"	Augustus Duggan, P.	James	16	Dublin.
1843.	Fred. Smith Fitzgerald, P.	Robert	16	Cavan.
"	Hugh Huddleston, P.	Henry	17	Down.
"	Hugh Sherrard, Siz.	William	15	Downpatrick.
"	Robert Hanna, P.	Alexander	21	Derry.
"	Thomas Stratton Eyre, P.	Thomas S.	17	Galway.
"	Robert Holmes Orr, P.	Andrew	17	Derry.
"	William Daly, P.	Owen	17	Meath.
"	Thomas H. Watson, P.	Thomas	17	Carlow.
"	William R. Weir, P.	Christopher	18	Fermanagh.
"	Armstrong Todd, P.	Charles	17	Down.
"	Charles Molloy, P.	Charles Edward	21	Dublin.
"	William H. Halpin, P.	Nicholas John	18	Meath.
"	Richard P. Fletcher, P.	John Joseph	18	Wicklow.
"	William G. Baxter, P.	William	18	Rathmines.
"	George A. Rotheram, P.	Edward	17	Meath.
"	John St. George, P.	John N.	17	Dublin.
"	Marcus Gage, P.	Marcus	17	Derry.
"	John Coates, P.	Nicholas	16	Down.
"	Samuel Quinton, P.	Thomas	19	Enniskillen.
"	James Bleakley, P.	Alexander	19	"
"	James King, S.C.	John	19	Dublin.
"	Jasper Costello, P.	Jasper	24	Kildare.
"	William J. Bushe, S.C.	William	17	Cavan.
"	William Penefather, P.	William	17	Tipperary.
"	William T. Rogers, P.	Samuel	19	Fermanagh.
1844.	William R. Weir, P., Siz.	Christopher	18	"
"	Hugh Huddleston, Siz.	Jacob	18	Down.
"	Francis Hopkins, P.	Francis	17	Meath.

Augustus Duckett, P.	Richard	17	Tipperary.
William Malan, P.	George	16	Norfolk.
James Atthill, P.	William	16	Fermanagh.
Henry Boyle, P.	Vickers	18	Dublin.
Willoughby Fox, P.	John	17	Tyrone.
Frederick Armstrong, P.	Alexander	17	Dublin.
Thomas Rutledge, S.C.	Francis	17	Mayo.
Charles Fox, P.	John	16	Fermanagh.
Thomas Radcliff, P.	John	17	Meath.
James Ormsby, P.	John	17	Sligo.
James Johnson, P.	Charles	16	Dublin.
Arthur Close, P.	Jacob	17	Belfast.
George H. Bush, P.	William	17	Dublin.
Richard Griffith, P.	William	16	"
Ambrose Cooke, P.	John	16	Tipperary.
Robert Cooke, P.	John	18	"
James A. Weir, P.	Christopher	18	Fermanagh.
Francis Fitzgerald, P.	Robert	16	Cavan.
Charles Stringer, P.	Francis	18	Westmeath.
Travers Adamson, P.	Travers	17	Dublin.
Henry V. Mackey, P.	Thomas	18	Waterford.
Thomas Dawson, S.C.	John	19	Fermanagh.
William Caine, Siz.	Matthew	19	Isle of Mona.
Edward Macrory, P.	Adam	17	Belfast.
Joseph Watkins, P.	William	17	Dublin.
John M'Elroy, P.	John	17	Fermanagh.
John Beatty, P.	Robert	23	"
William Price, P.	John	16	Dublin.
George Roe, S.C.	Henry	17	Dublin.
Alexander Hamilton, P.	Henry	16	Down.
Bridges C. Hooke, P.	Bridges	16	Dublin.
Howard B. Montgomery, P.	William	"	"
Samuel R. Potter, P.	Lucifer	18	Longford.
James E. Medicott, P.	Edward	16	Dublin.
James Frederick, P.	George	17	Meath.
Stephen Radcliffe, P.	John	18	Tipperary.
James Frith, P.	Samuel	16	Fermanagh.
John Grogan, P.	Stephens	18	Antrim.
John Fletcher, P.	John	17	Dublin.
George Galbraith, P.	Samuel	16	Tyrone.
Benjamin Adams, P.	Charles	17	Dublin.
Henry C. Kingston, P.	Arthur	17	Longford.
William Dunbar, Siz.	John	16	Dublin.
Joseph Watkins, Siz.	William	18	"
William Moreton, P.	Moses	18	Tyrone.
Samuel Copeland, P.	Hugh	21	Fermanagh.
Robert Parke, Siz.	Robert	20	Leitrim.
Samuel Copeland, Siz.	Hugh	21	Fermanagh.
George A. Crooke, P.	Edward	23	Wexford.
Robert Hudson, P.	Alexander	19	Fermanagh.
Frederick G. Evelyn, P.	Michael	17	Waterford.
Robert Rogers, P.	Henry	17	Monaghan.
Joseph Peacocke, P.	George	18	Tipperary.
Edward Weir, P.	Christopher	17	Fermanagh.
William Bennet, P.	John	17	Tipperary.
Robert Pilson, P.	Ainsworth	19	Down.
John M'Pherson Johnston	John Brett	17	Dun.
Michael Dobbin Hassard, P.	Richard	31	Co. Waterford.
William Murray, P.	Andrew	25	Co. Monaghan.

A.D.	NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1848	Robert Rogers, Siz.	Henry	19	Co. Monaghan.
"	Richard Radcliffe, P.	John	18	Co. Meath.
"	Henry L. Brownrigg, P.	Henry	17	Co. Dublin.
"	Wm. Hastings Garner, P.	William	17	Portaferry.
"	William Johnston, S.C.	John Brett	19	Dun.
"	Wm. Lambert Hickman, P.	Edward Shadwell	18	Dublin.
"	Jacob M'Cartney, P.	Jacob	20	Fermanagh.
"	Edwd. Jacob Gaussen, P.	David	20	Down.
"	Samuel Black Roe, P.	George	19	Cavan.
"	Richard Francis Smith, P.	John	17	Dublin.
"	Douglas Orson Oldfield, P.	John Orson	18	Roscommon.
"	John Dawson, P.	John	19	Monaghan.
1849.	William Sharpe, Siz.	Christopher	20	Down.
"	Robert Sealy, P.	John	19	Corrag.
"	Henry Crossie Irvine, P.	Gorges	20	Fermanagh.
"	Richard Wall, P.	Garrett	19	Tipperary.
"	Wm. David Nunn, P.	John	19	Gallia.
"	Robert Tighe Hopkins, P.	William	17	Co. Meath.
"	Christopher J. Weir, P.	Christopher	18	Fermanagh.
"	Thomas Hudson, P.	Alexander	18	Fermanagh.

[If any other names are to appear they will be found in the Appendix.]

The Matriculation Books contain also the following entries (before 1725) of students born in Fermanagh, but educated elsewhere, which Rev W. H. Dundas has copied from the Register:—

A.D.	NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1652.	Patrick Sheridan, F.C.	Dionysius, Minister	14	Near Eniskillen.
	Ed. under Mr. Sheridan, Bedlow & Wilson.			
1670.	Hatton Davies, S.C.	William, Esq.	15	Currow, Co. Fer.
	Ed. at Monaghan under Mr. Warren.			
1683.	Robert Shadowe, P.	Robert	18	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. under the rod (subferula) of Isaac Collier [Armagh?]			
1684.	Patrick Dunkin, P.	Wm., Clk. ("theologus")	19	Lisneskea.
	Ed. at Dublin under Mr. Torway.			
1685.	John Corry, F.C.	James, Milit. off. ("Centurio")	18	Eniskillen.
	Ed. at Kilkenny under Mr. Ryder			
1696.	James Lesly, P.	John, Dr. S. Th.	18	Inneskillin.
	Ed. at Drogheda (Pontane) under Mr. Walker.			
1697-8.	Robt. Fergusson, Siz.	Wm., Labourer ("Cerdo")	16	Iniskillen.
	Ed. there (?) under Mr. Bulteel.			
	[Dom. Bulteel apptd. B. of Derrybrusk in 1714-15]			
1698.	George M'Carmick, P.	Wm., Captain*	21	Ineskillen.
	Ed. at Lisburn under Mr. Harvey.			
1701.	Robert Bredine	Thomas, Gent.	18	Newtown Butler.
	Ed. at Drogheda under Dr. Walker.			

* This gentleman was the celebrated Wm. M'Carmick who played a prominent part in Eniskillen affairs during the Revolution. See Volume II.

NAME.	FATHER'S NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
Mervin Archdall, F.C.	Wm., Esq.	16	Castle Archdall.
	Ed. at Trelick, Co. Tyrone, under Dom. Wade.		
Ralph Mansfield	George	18	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. at Derry under Mr. Blackhall.		
Edward Browning, P.	James, Esq.	16	Near Eniskillen.
	Ed. at Armagh under Dom. Martin.		
Thomas Tenison, P.	Richard, Bishop [Clogher]	16	Knockballymore.
	Ed. at Dublin under Mr. Walls.		
Thomas Newcomin	Chas., Milit. Off. ("Dux")	16	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. at Longford under Dom. Neligan.		
Obadiah Newburgh	Thomas, Gent.	16	Castlefin, Co. Fer.
	Ed. at Dublin under Mr. Walls.		
John Johnston	James, Gent.	17	Fermanagh.
	Ed. there (?) under Mr. Ballantine [Omagh].		
Archibald Moffett, P.	John, Gent.	15	Fermanagh.
	Ed. under Mr. Ballantine.		
John Crawford	Laurence, Farmer (Agricola)	16	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. at Armagh under Mr. Martin.		
Brockhill Green, P.	William, Gent.	16	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. under Pat. Moore.		
On the previous day Thos. Newburgh entered; s. of Brockhill N. b. at Ballyhays, Co. Cavan, and ed. in his father's house under Pat Moore.]			
Edward Archdall, F.C.	William, Esq.	17	Castle Archdall.
	Ed. in Co. Tyrone under Mr. Wade.		
Hugh Neil, Siz.	Bernard, Milit. Off. ("Dux.")	20	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. at Dungannon under Mr. Harvey.		
Adam Nixon, P.	Thomas, Gent.	—	Kingstown, Co. F.
Eccles Nixon, P.	Adam, Clk.	17	Drumcrow, Co. Fer.
(In these two entries there is no note of the place of education.)			
Nicholas Browne, P.	Nicholas, Clk.	16	Rossgarn, Co. Fer.
	Ed. at Walkfield, England.		
Wm. Fletcher	John, Clk.	16	Ahantra, Co. Fer.
	Ed. at Belturbet under Dom. Ellomsley.		
Richard Knight	Richard, Farmer (Colonus.)	20	Tunnymore, Co. F.
	Ed. at Dublin under Mr. Sheridon.		
Patrick Maguire, Siz.	Redmond, Farmer (Colonus.)	25	Co. Fermanagh.
	Ed. at Carrickmacross under Mr. Folds.		
Hugh Montgomery, P.	Hugh, Esq.	15	Near Eniskillen.
	Ed. at Dublin under Dom. Nicholson.		
Nicholas Wade, P.	George, Clk.	16	Iniskillin.
	Ed. at Straban, under Dom. Ballantine.		
Ralph Smith, P.	John, Clk.	18	Whitehill, Co. Fer.
	Ed. under Dom. Sheridan [probably Dublin.]		
Robert Trotter, P.	John, Gent.	16	Eniskillen.
Co. Co. Tyrone under Mr. Ballantine.			[Trotter was V. of Tallaght 1737].

of £6,000 to complete the road was repaid by 20th January, 1816.

For the year ended 5th July, 1821, the Postmaster of Enniskillen paid for mail guards' wages £95 11s.

Owing to the destruction of the records in the Dublin Post Office by the Rebellion of Easter week 1916 all the official records of the mail coaches kept there have been lost, so that I have to depend upon other sources of information, and upon what my father told me regarding the Enniskillen office. In the 18th century, about 1770 or 1780 the first postmaster was Mr. Wm. Armstrong, and he must have been one of the minor gentry to obtain such an appointment at such a time; and I so judge from the local esteem in which his daughters, the Misses Armstrong, who succeeded him in office, stood—whether connected with Mr. Simon Armstrong of Lakefield, as they called it then, or the Armstrongs of Lisgoole, I know not. It was a two-storey thatched house, the Enniskillen Post Office, on the ground of the present Provincial Bank, where the coaches stopped to receive and deliver the mails; and from across the street, from Mr. Hall's at Hall's lane, came the helpers with fresh horses to carry the mail from Ballyshannon to Dublin. The stables were behind Mr. Hall's premises, and when in later years Mr. Hall went the way of all flesh and the coach stopped at another Post Office, the stables were procured for the use of Captain Henderson and the Revenue Police, whose horses were stabled there.

The Misses Armstrong, then, were gentlefolk, and not being trained to business ways or for some reason or another were not deemed in the year 1830 suitable, perhaps by reason of old age, for continuing longer in

office, and had to retire; and such was the courtesy of the period that a testimonial was projected, which the ladies hesitated to receive. But the address was presented, and the form the matter took I take from an old copy of the county paper, the *Impartial Reporter*, which put the matter thus:

AT a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of ENNISKILLEN and its Vicinity held in the Town-hall on the 2d day of November, 1830, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings upon the retirement of the Misses ARMSTRONG from the Enniskillen Post-Office,

WILLIAM D'ARCY, Esq., of Castle Irvine, was called to the Chair.

1st Resolution—moved by the Hon. and Rev. J. C. MAUDE, and seconded by Captain GABBETT—

"That a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, be presented to the Misses ARMSTRONG as a token of regard for them and their family, and a mark of approbation of their uniformly diligent, upright, and obliging manner in which they have for more than half a century discharged the duties of the Enniskillen Post Office."

2d Resolution—moved by JOHN IRVINE, Esq., seconded by J. R. YOUNG—

"That the following Committee be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect:

Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude,	Dr. Maguire,
C. Ovenden, Esq.,	Mr. J. Collum,
Dr. Frith	Mr. J. Steel,
Captain Gabbett,	Mr. Duffy,
Captain Colclough,	

3d Resolution—moved by G. HASSARD, Esq., seconded by G. HARRIS—

"That A. ARMSTRONG, Esq., be appointed Treasurer, and that the above resolutions be published in each of the Enniskillen Newspapers, at the Offices of which subscription will be open previous to publication."

4th Resolution—moved by J. HASSARD, Esq., seconded by J. COLLUM, Esq.—

"That subscriptions be immediately entered into for the above purpose."

WILLIAM D'ARCY.

5th Resolution—moved by Captain COLCLOUGH, seconded by Dr. FRITH—

"That WILLIAM D'ARCY, Esq., do leave the chair, and that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. MAUDE do take the same."

"That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to WM. D'ARCY, Esq., for the promptness with which he came forward on this occasion, and his very proper conduct in the chair."

J. C. MAUDE.

I cannot ascertain who succeeded Miss Armstrong in the office of Post Mistress, if it were not Mr. Richard Ball, who certainly was postmaster in 1840, and he lived in the house in East Bridge street subsequently tenanted by Mr. Richard Hurles, the famous cutler, and in later years by Mr. Matthew Campbell, opposite the present Post Office. This house dates from the reign of Queen Anne, was thatched until about 1880, and is built upon arches, having a basement, and was the Post Office till about 1850, when Mr. Henry Keys became Postmaster, and he transferred the Post Office to the house in Townhall Street now occupied by Mr. Reilly, draper. Mr. Keys was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Ball, a nephew of Mr. Richard Ball, at the small salary of £40 a year; and he found a residence, as all Postmasters had to do then, in that portion of the premises of Messrs. Little and Co., in Church Street (lately Thomas Gordon and Sons, next Messrs. Henderson and Eadie's, 50 years ago occupied by Mr. Irvine A. Darragh.

Mr. Ball retired on pension in the course of time and went to Bundoran, where he finally passed away. He was succeeded by Mr. Hayes, who after some years left and was transferred to Accrington; and Mr. George J. Benson of London (who originally came from Letterbreen, near Enniskillen) was installed as Postmaster and transferred the office from the lower

er of Midleton Street (where the café is now) to the house in Church Street now occupied by Messrs. Jones and Co., and at that time occupied by W. R. Cooney who had a *Bon Marché* there, and Mr. Cooney succeeded a Miss Crookes, the last of the old family of Crookes to be in business in the town of their fathers, for they had come over with the Coles and were a very old family.

When Mr. Benson died in 1881, he was succeeded by Mr. Cornwall, and about the time the new Post Office was built by the Government in East Bridge Street the ground of the front shops and rear ground of the Presbyterian Church in 1890, it was officered by Mr. Cresswell. Mr. John Murray came in 1899, and being transferred to Carlow was succeeded by Mr. James Mitchell, in 1902. He was transferred to Sligo, and was followed by Mr. Joseph Henry Bolton in 1900, who received promotion to Teignmouth and afterwards to a more prominent office, and was succeeded by Mr. William Croker, of Waterford, in 1901. The business of the Post Office has grown enormously, so that the staff number 31 persons indoor, 10 postmen, and five telegraph messengers.

In the olden days, say 1843, the salary of a postman, called "a runner" was £4 11s. 3d. per quarter, in some cases. For shorter distances, as at Enniskillen and Derrygonnelly, only £1 5s. per quarter was paid, while a Trillick man was paid £2 10s. per quarter, as much as an artizan would now gain in a week.

Enniskillen had in 1840 one "letter carrier," in Robert Armstrong, whose three months' salary was a munificent sum of £6 10s. and he in time got replaced by Charles Carleton, who finally succeeded

Two miles and a half beyond Virginia, on the r. is Lurgan church.

Cavan is a tolerably good town, and hath a barrack for a troop of horse. It is the capital of the country of the same name. In the year 1300, a monastery of the Virgin Mary was founded here by Giolla Iosa Ruadh (i.e. the servant of Christ) O'Reilly, Dynasty of Breffny, for friars of the order of St. Dominick; but the same sept of the O'Reillys about the year 1893, expelled the Dominicans, and gave the house to the conventual Franciscans. In 1846, this monastery, together with Bally-Reilly, O'Reilly's mansion seat, was burnt by the English under the Lord Deputy, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. The friars of the strict observance reformed this monastery before the year 1499; and provincial chapters of the order was held there in 1521, 1539 and 1556. Owen O'Neill, the famous general of the Irish army dying, by poison, as some supposed at Cloughoughter, in this country, the 16th November, 1649, was buried in this abbey.

A mile and a half to the left of Cavan, is Farnham-house the seat of the Earl of Farnham. The lakes near the house are uncommonly beautiful. They are extensive, and have a shore extremely varied. On one side are large thick hedge-row trees, with meadows behind them; on the other is a most noble range of hanging wood, which spreads on each side to a great distance covering a bold shore, and to a considerable height; nor are they uniform in their outline, the hills over which they spread varying greatly: in some places preventing a continued sweep, in others breaking the line, and projecting into the lake. In one part the shore consists of grass enclosures, the hedges are scattered with trees, and mounting upon the slopes, form a very fine scenery. Nothing can be more pleasing than the whole to the r. of the lake: the meadows are of undulating lands that wave about in a variety of forms. These beautiful fields rise above the lake, which they command in some places, and in others retire from.

At Wattle-bridge, within three miles of Newtown-butler, situated near the river Fin, on the r. are the ruins of an ancient temple of the druids; and directly opposite, is Castle Sanderson, the seat of Mr. Sanderson.

On the r. Wattle-bridge, is St. Mary's church, and near a mile further, Parson's-green, the glebe-house of the Rev. Mr. Hastings.

Newtown-butler is an inconsiderable place, but gives the title of baron to the Earl of Lanesborough.

Two miles beyond Donough, on the r. is Glassdrummin, the seat of Mr. Noble; and Hollybrook, that of Mr. Armstrong.

On the l. of Lisnaskea, is Balfour-castle, the seat of Mr. Balfour.

Within a mile of Maguire's bridge, on the r. is Lisnagoal, the seat of Mr. Auchinlech.

About half a mile to the l. of Maguire's-bridge is Dromgown, the seat of Joseph Hall, Esq., and near two miles beyond it, on the r. Milwood, that of Mr. Crawford; and Snow-hill the seat of Mr. Johnston.

Near five miles from Maguire's-bridge is Bellisle, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Ross. It is an island of two hundred acres, every part of it hill, and gentle declivity. It has a great deal of wood, much of which is old, and forms deep shades, and open cheerful places. The trees hang on the slopes, and consequently shew themselves to the best advantage. A reach of the lake passes by the house, which is situated near the banks among fine woods, which gives both beauty and shelter. This reach of water, which is three miles over, is bounded in front by an island of thick wood, and by a bold circular hill, which is the lordship's deerpark; this hill is backed by a considerable mountain. To the r. are four or five clumps of dark wood, and many islands, which rise boldly from the lake, the water breaking in sheets between them, and forming a scene extremely picturesque. On the other side, the lake stretches in a straight, which forms Bellisle. His Lordship made walks round the island, from which there is a considerable variety of prospect. A temple is built on a gentle rising commanding a view of the wooded islands above-mentioned; but the most pleasing prospect of them is coming from the grotto: they appear in an uncommon beauty; to seem to join, and the water that flows between, takes the appearance of a fine bay, projecting deep into a dark wood. The deerpark rises above them, and the whole is backed with mountains. The home scene at your feet also is pleasing; the lawn scattered with trees, that forms the margin of the lake, being gradually in a thick wood of tall trees, above the tops of which is a distant view of Culteigh mountains, which is once seen in their proudest solemnity.

Two and half miles beyond Lisbellaw on the l. is Bellevue, the seat of Eyles Irwin, Esq., and on the right is Belle-roole, the seat of Lord Belmore.

On your r. before you enter the town of Enniskillen, is the castle-hill, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Smyth; and before you cross the bridge of Enniskillen, on a small height, are the remains of a redoubt occupied by the people of the town, when they defended themselves against King James' army.

Four miles N.W. of Enniskillen, near Ballycassidy, are the cavernous caves called the Daughtons, being the curious works of nature. The entrance is by a large arched save twenty-five feet high, the roof is rock, composed of various strata in regular order. This leads into another of the same kind, but not quite so high, and from that is continued narrow passages into a brook, which passes through some known recesses, discharges itself at the first entrance.

[The caves which the writer here placed at Ballycassidy are situated at Boho, six miles north-west of Enniskillen.—Author.]

At Bel Cou, a small distance from Enniskillen, westward the great road to Sligo, there is a celebrated well, called Hughphadric, which is reputed to be the best cold bath in the kingdom. It has come into great request having relieved numbers in nervous and paralytic disorders. It exhibits a large stream, which turns two mills at one hundred and seventy yards distance from the head.

Enniskillen is situated between three lakes, and hath a barrack for three companies of foot. Our readers scarce need be informed, that its inhabitants greatly distinguished themselves in the wars of Ireland at the revolution; out of which a regiment of dragoons, bearing the same name, was most formed.

Near one mile beyond Enniskillen, on the r. is the free school, kept by the Rev. Mark Noble; and near it are the ruins of a castle.

On Devenish-island, about two miles from Enniskillen, are very considerable remains of a fine abbey for canons regular, founded in the sixth century, by St. Lafernian. E. of the abbey is a beautiful and very perfect round-tower, seventy six feet high and forty-one in circumference, built of hewn stone about a foot square, and with scarcely any mortar; the roof formed like a cone and finished with one large stone, shaped like a bell; has four windows near the top and the form of a man's face over each. The church, supposed to be re-built about 1449—here were many ancient inscriptions, but now destroyed and erased by time. The soil of this island is so rich, that (a modern traveller says) it sets for £5 per acre.

Near three miles from Enniskillen, on the r. is Dunbar, the seat of Mr. Crosier; and a mile further, on the r. close by the lough side, is Castle-hume, a very fine and delightful seat of Hugh Montgomery, Esq. The grounds here are beautifully crowned with wood. Car and Ferny islands are cut into fields of corn, and give a sweet variety, while the woods of Castle-hume surround a bay to the r. at the bottom of which is the castle, half hidden with trees. It opens, however, to the view soon after, and is accompanied on each side by a fine wood. The lake then takes the form of a bay, between some pretty cultivated slopes on one side, and Devenish-island on the other, with its tower full in view. Advancing, the coast on the r. consists of beautiful, cultivated hills, divided into enclosures by hedges, and the waving hills, rising one beyond another, in a various and pleasing manner. The opposite shore is the same but the view more distant. When you come abreast of Devenish round-tower, you will find the scenery on the r. very beautiful; the wood at the extremity, the waving hills under grass and corn, which spread over this whole coast, form also the scenery in front, and unite with the lake to make a most pleasing landscape.

Within a mile of Church-hill, on the l. is Wheat-hill, the glebe-house of the Rev. Mr. Nixon.

A mile to the r. of Church-hill, on the banks of Lough-erne, are the ruins of a castle.

Five miles beyond Church-hill on the r. is Castle-Caldwell, on the opposite side of the lake, a noble and most delightful seat of Sir John Caldwell, Bart. Nothing can be more beautiful than the approach to it. The promontories of thick wood, which shoot into Lougherne, on which Castle-caldwell is situated, under the shade of a great ridge of mountains, have the finest effect imaginable. As soon as you are through the gates, turn to L. about two hundred yards to the edge of the hill, where the whole demesne lies beneath

point of view. It is a promontory, three miles long, projecting into the lake, a beautiful assemblage of wood and lawn, and a thick shade, the other grass, scattered with trees finishing with wood. A bay of the lake breaks into the lake, where it is perfectly wooded. There are six or seven islands among them, (that of Bow being three miles long, and a half broad), yet they leave a noble sweep of water, bounded by the great range of the Turaw mountains. To the lake takes the appearance of a great river, with two islands in it, the whole uniting to form a most glorious scene. The promontory in front of the house is called Rosshill, and commands a noble hanging wood on the banks of the lake; and the woody necks that stretch from the land and the house, with several islands, give the greatest variety to the scene. On the Point, the late Sir James has built an obelisk temple, which takes in several views that are exceedingly pleasing. This neck of land is a wood of forty acres. About a mile beyond Castle-Caldwell, is Leurae, the beautiful and handsome seat of Mr. Johnston.

On the r. of Belleek-town, are the ruins of a church; below the town is a fine water-fall.

From Enniskillen, almost to Belleek-town, you have a view to your r. which exhibits a most pleasing variety of beautiful and picturesque views. From its number of islands, and with wood and verdure, you have a multitude of agreeable and enchanting prospects. On the l. and near the road, the view is bound by lofty and steep hills, which reach to connect with the Turaw mountains, a little beyond Church-hill, and opposite to Sir John Caldwell's and which gave an air of magnificence to the pleasing variety below.

Near Ballyshannon are the remains of the abbey of Down, worth seeing. Some of the gilding in the vault of the cloister is still visible.

At Ballyshannon there is a salmon leap, which is let at a year. The scenery of it is very beautiful. It is a fine view, and the coast of the river very bold, consisting of perpendicular rocks, with grass of a beautiful verdure to the very top. It projects in little promontories, which grow longer as they approach the sea, and open to give a fine view of it. In the fall, in the middle of the river, is a rocky island, which is a curing house. The town is prettily situated on a rising ground on each side of the river.

Near a mile beyond Ballyshannon, on the l. is Parkhill, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Neill; and three-quarters of a mile further, Covent-garden [Cavangarden] that of Mr. Atkison.

On the l. of Ballintra is Moneymore, the seat of Mr. Hamilton, Esq., in whose demesne there is a most romantic subterraneous river, well worth the attention of the traveller, from the many fine cascades and lofty arches formed by its passage.

Within a mile of Donegall, on the l. is Brookfield, the seat of Mr. O'Hara; and opposite to it are the ruins of a castle.

Donegall is a small town, but its bay is perfectly sheltered

on every side, and no part of the kingdom is better calculated for the summer or winter fisheries, than this county in general. The sea coats may be compared to a mine of treasure which needs only be worked to furnish wealth in abundance. The summer fishing in particular is exempt from hazard, and would amply repay gentlemen, whose estates are contiguous to the shore, if they engaged in them with spirit and application. And there can be little doubt but that will be the case, from the noble example set them by the late Right Hon. William Conyngham, who appropriated a sum of twenty thousand pounds, to get proper accommodations for fishermen, and to carry on the north-west fisheries to the best advantage. (The patriotic principle that actuated this gentleman was most deservedly countenanced by parliamentary encouragement.) The fisheries will now give employment to thousands, who were formerly idle, and there is no doubt but in time will prove an excellent nursery for seamen, besides being a source of wealth to the kingdom in general. Nothing can contribute more to this great end, than a late act of parliament, for regulating the payment of bounties, and exempting them from fees, obtained by the Right Hon. Mr. Foster, when Speaker of the House of Commons.

There is an old castle belonging to the Earl of Arran here. Donegall has near it, some ancient remains of a Franciscan monastery of the strict observance, founded in 1474, by Odo Roe O'Donnell and his wife Penelope.

At Inver, on the r. situated on the river Inver, is Clover-hill, the seat of the Rev. James Montgomery. A mile and a half beyond Inver, on the r. is Kilmacredon, the seat of Mr. Nesbit; and a mile further, on the l. Bally-macdonnell the seat of Mr. Hamilton.

Two miles from the Port, on the r. is Duncanely-church and a mile to the r. are the ruins of a castle. Within three miles of Killybegs, on the l. are Barney saltworks.

Killybegs is situated at the n. side of the bay of Donegall. It is but a small town, of no great trade. Its harbour however is spacious enough to contain a large fleet. It has a bold and ample opening to the sea on the s. and is secured within by the shelter of high lands surrounding it; so that vessels may enter at any time of the tide, there being from five to eight fathom water. The herring fishing is the most considerable of any carried on here; but the town bids fair to increase in trade and consequence.

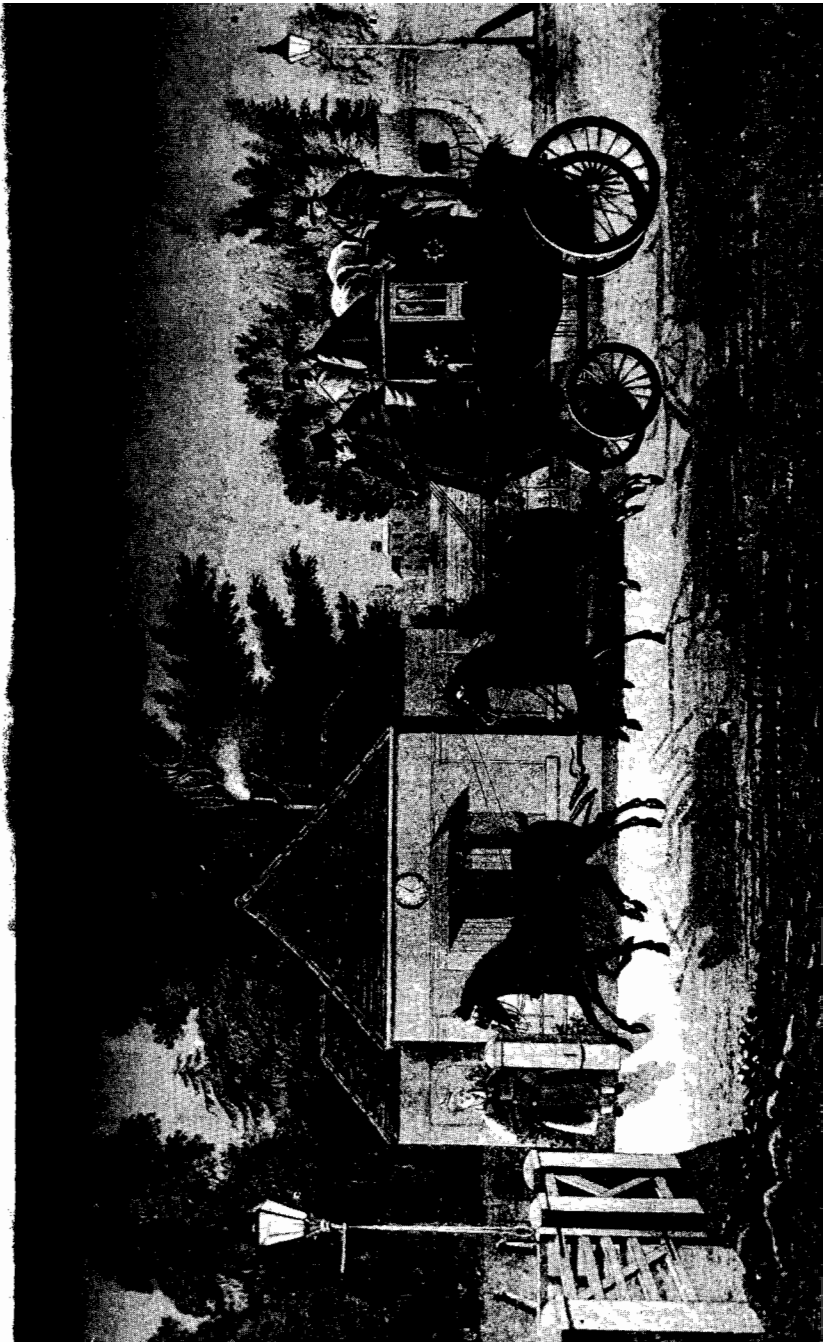
At Telin-harbour, six miles beyond Killybegs, at Ardra, on the r. is Woodhill, the seat of Mr. Nesbit.

Within a mile of Gortahurk, on the r. is Cashell, the seat of Mr. Finlay.

A mile beyond Gortahurk, on the l. is Ballyconnell, the seat of Mr. Olpherts; half a mile beyond which, is Cloghaneely-church.

Near Dunfanaghy, on the l. on a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the sea, is Hornhead, the seat of Captain Stewart; and on the r. are the ruins of a church.

Before railways were introduced into Ireland, the



come out of Spain and another brother of his;" and there were others well-known such as Owen M'Guire and others.

Lord Charlemont, as Governor of Ulster, set a price upon the heads of Tories hunted and slain. Owen M'Guire was one of these Tories, and on the 14th of July, 1670, Captain James Stuart and his party killed and beheaded M'Guire at "Coolaghtie," which I take to be the present Lack, a mountainous district which could afford shelter to an outlaw.

Captain Stuart brought the head to the Sheriff, "Michael Cole, Esq.;" who certified the fact, and the head was put up at Inniskillen.

There were two other Tories dealt with in like manner that year—Daniel O'Roarty and James O'Loughnane; and seeing that Mr. William Archdall of that time encouraged their pursuit for their "frequent robberies," I conclude that they also harrassed and plundered in the barony of Lurg. Those two men belonged to the company of Owen M'Guire and John Magragh, who were themselves killed by Captain Hassett of Castle Hassett (Crevenish, near Kesh) and Captain Stuart; but it fell to the lot of an Irishman, Mr. Mulmurry O'Hossa [modern Hosey], who had been a lieutenant in the army, to overtake and slay Daniel O'Roarty and James O'Loughnane, who had been proclaimed, and "did very much infest and molest His Majesty's good subjects in Fermanagh."

So Mr. Hossa brought the heads of the robbers, dripping with gore, to Inniskillen, and they were there "set up" on the 25th November. Mr. Cole also certified for his claim, and as also did the following document:—

Fermanagh } At a General Sessions of the Peace, held at
to wit } Enniskillen, for the said county of Fer-
managh, the 5th of July, 1670,

These are to certify that one Mulmurry O'Hossa, Gent., the said Sessions, in open court, brought in before William Archdall, Abraham Creightoune, Gerard Irvine, and John Creightoune, Esqs., four of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, the heads of Donel O'Rortie, late of the county of Donegal, yeoman, and James O'Laughnane, late of the county of Tirone, yeoman: which said persons have been made appear unto us, by oath of several persons, to be notorious robbers, and have been guilty of several robberies and other misdemeanours, and were killed by the aforesaid Mulmurry O'Hossa, Gent., at Stranadarrow, in the county of Fermanagh the said, the 5th July, 1673.

WILLIAM ARCHDALL.
ABRA. CREIGHTOUNE.
GER. IRVINE.
JOHN CREIGHTOUNE.

Mr. O'Hossa obtained his reward finally from the Lord Lieutenant and Council. It was in these days that Redmond (Count) O'Hanlon, the famous gentleman robber of the Fews, near Newry, lived. He subjected three counties to his lawless rule; every travelling party required his pass, and for ten years he defied pursuit and capture. He was finally shot on the 14th of April 1681, by Art O'Hanlon and John Mullin, for treachery, the former receiving £100 and the latter 50 for the job. The ancient O'Hanlon castle was on the site of Tanderagee castle, and close by is the grave of the famous Irish outlaw, whose name is still cherished by the Irish peasantry.

The pursuing and slaying of Tories was authorized by "letters of concordatum" issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council on the 29th August, 1670. No trial was necessary before judge and jury, and pursuit and beheading was authorized by the proclama-

10th April from one bridge to the other. In another case the order was that the defendant was "to be whipt from the jayl to the Markett House on Thursday, 10th April," and as the then jayl was under the Courthouse the distance was not far, compared to others,—yet long enough, I have no doubt, for the sufferer. In both cases the day chosen was the fair day so as to be a warning to the larger number than would be commonly seen in the streets.

One Owen Maguire was ordered to be whipt in like manner from one bridge to the other on the same day, and to be discharged on paying £1 2s 9d fees: for in those days prisoners had to pay for their maintenance, when it was possible, or remain in durance vile. Whippings were not always in public. It was ordered at the Summer Assizes of 1760 that James Adams be privately whipt and then discharged on payment of fee, £1 3s 4d. The sexes were not separated in prison in those days, and prisons were often foul-smelling and full of vermin; but on this point I have no record of the Enniskillen "Jayl."

Orders of hanging were of frequent occurrence, the death penalty being carried out on the Gallows Green in Tonystick.

As a sample of the severity of sentences, I quote the case of Barry Dennison at those Assizes who was indicted for that he at Knockballymore did unjustly and unlawfully cutt down and carry away three oak saplings, value 6d, the goods of John Price: and for that offence the unfortunate man was ordered to be transported for seven years !!

We obtain from records of Quarter Sessions on 16th January 1766 mention of what we now know to be that Nixon Hall of the past, when John Cleary of

was indicted, along with Robert Montgomery of Enniskillen, for having at Mullymesker received from John Taylor 17 silver buttons, value 17s, the property of Alex. Nixon, Esq., which were before that stolen from said Alexander Nixon by one John Nixon.

The names of juries show us the succession of names. Here is the petty jury in one case:—

Francis M'Cartney	James Beatty
William Beatty	Paul Dane
Richd. Frith	Robt. Graham
John Woods	Joseph Graydon
Wm. Graham	Wm. Frith
Clark Johnston	Wm. Charters

All those names are still local. The name of Woods is not in Enniskillen during the end of the last century, but a family of Woods still resides at Churchtown where the same family have held the place for over 100 years. In the case of another jury I find the names were:—

John Whitegar	Hugh Hinkson
Thos. Noble	Geo. Irvine
Wm. Beacom	Wm. Armstrong
Wm. Frith	James Fauscett
Robt. Montgomery	John Ramsay
Hugh Irvine	Ed. Johnston

The Bailiff placed in charge of a jury was sworn to keep them "without meat, drink, or fire" until they agreed; and if they did not agree they were sent to the County verge and there discharged. Under the Act of 1870 a judge might allow a fire to the jury room, and reasonable refreshment.

A similarity of the names with the men of to-day shows a continuity of family names.

who is to be executed at Eniskillen on *Thursday, 6th Oct. next.* He has a strong faction who are his relations and do believe will be rescued if there is not a strong command of the Army ordered from Bellturbett.

There is no one so proper to apply to as your Lordship, as you are in Dublin, and no time to be lost.

It would be scandalous to have a noted offender rescued in co. Fermanagh. Therefore I request your Lordship's interposition with government. I hope you will pardon this liberty from your Lordship's most obedient & humble servant

W. CARLETON.

At the Assizes of 17th March, 1780, Mr. Hugh Maguire of Tempo was the High Sheriff, and on the Grand Jury,* in addition to the representatives of the larger county families were Hugh Montgomery, Alex. Gordon the agent to the then Earl of Belmore, Henry Richardson (? Rossfad), John Richardson (? Johnstown), John Farris, Patk. Dundas, Philip Dundass, and John Balfour. The records show that Francis M'Cue, otherwise Phransish [Francis] Dhu (Pat) Conkaro, and Richard Monaghan were to be hanged on Friday, the 5th day of May, 1782, pursuant to warrant. The hangman was kept busy, for there were also to be hanged in that month Alexander Wright on Thursday, 18th day of May; James M'Cabe on Thursday 25th, and Bryan M'Alynn on the 5th. They were indicted for that they on the 23rd March, in the 2nd year of the King's reign at Lisgoole, between the hours of

* The Grand Jury at Assizes at the Lent Assizes of 1766 were—Sir Arthur Brooke, Wm. Cole, Wm. Irvine, Bernd. Ward, John Irvine, John Enery, Wm. Carleton, Alex. Nixon, James Armstrong, John Crozier, John Coulson, James Squire, Jason Hassard, Thos. Noble, James Johnston, Alex. Weir, John Humphrys, Robert Speer, J. Noble, Ed. Madden, Sheriff.

The Grand Jury at the Summer Assizes, 15th August, 1766, were—The Hon. Wm. Cole, Sir Arthur Brooke, Mervyn Archdale, Wm. Irvine, Samuel Madden, John Irvine, John Enery, Wm. Carleton, James Armstrong, Richard Hassard, Alex. Nixon, John Coulson, John Crozier, Jason Hassard, Alex. Crawford, Jas. Lendrum, Jas. Noble, Thos. Noble, Andrew Johnston, Robert Hassard, John Johnston.

and 12 o'clock of the night of the said day, did feloniously break into the dwelling-house of James Armstrong the Elder, Esqr., and thereout feloniously take away £10 16s 1½d, sterling in money, and a number of goods. The order of the Court was—sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead at a common place of execution:" and the execution of Francis Dubh was said (rightly or wrongly) to have been the last seen on the gibbet at the old Gallows here. Before he leapt off the ladder this notorious offender made a long speech so that the Sheriff became impatient, and the criminal said—"There is as much sure behind the crooked tree in Carrigan and Ned Murphy's house as would do a lot of people good."

A few cases out of the common occurred in 1780-81. The Summer Assizes were held on 29th August. To observe the names of John Rossborough and John Mollyneux Madden on the Grand Jury. Martin Magee was indicted for an offence common enough in the 18th century—that he did assault Mary Flanagan, and forcibly and feloniously did carry her away with intent to marry her to Martin Magee. Capturing and running away with a girl was thought nothing strange at that period, though the penalty was extreme. Magee was ordered to be executed upon Thursday the 1st day of November.

The names of some new Grand Jurors appeared at these Assizes—Ed. Barton, Chas. King,* Joseph Hall, Sir Nicholas Forster, Bart., Wm. Stewart, and John Watkins.

At the Summer Assizes on 9th August, 1781, William Scott, Esq., Provost of Enniskillen, was fined for not keeping the pavement of the streets in

* Of the Corrad family.

struction of the Main or Royal barracks during the end of the 18th century by William Cue,* the contractor. The barrack square was formed over a shallow projection of the island, and to make the new ground and give it solidity stones were tumbled into the shoal; and cotmen broke down and took away the head-stones and other monumental slabs in Innishkeen as a handier method than gathering stones on the island shores of the lough.

The only relic of the old church remains in the inner doorway portion at the basement of the tower, as it originally stood, giving entrance to the church and organ loft. Through that doorway the founders of the town passed, through its portal the men of the Revolution went to service and the wounded of its war when the church became a hospital. The historical associations of the place endear it even to those who are not accustomed to worship there, for they speak of an anxious, a tragic, and a glorious past.

The organ was provided in 1830, enlarged for the new church in 1842, and again in 1888 (by the Rev. John Frith) when it had become sadly in need of repair. After almost 90 years of service it is time that the original organ of the parish church should be retired to make way for something more worthy of the parish and church, and this is about to be done.

The bells were introduced at different dates, the "ringing of the bell for every burial" being first mentioned in the year 1677. According to local tradition two others were called William and Mary from the allegation that they were cast from cannon captured by the Enniskilleners at the battle of the

* Mr. Cue, who acquired property in Darling-street, has left a great grandson there in the person of Mr. Ed. Rice.

On one large bell the inscription relates that this bell was given by Government A.D., 1716, and cast at the expense of the parish of Enniskillen, William Willoughby, third Earl of Enniskillen, presented another bell, Rev. Mr. Maude one, and the Halls three, and the parish another. The weight of the E flat deep-tone bell is 22 cwt. The whole is very pleasing in tone, and forms one of the impressions never forgotten by an Enniskillener.

A few bequests have been left to the parish by some of the old residents—£100 for the poor of the parish by Adam Carey of 1770; £100 by Colonel Barr of Castlecoole, £50 by Mrs. Monroe. These bequests have now been completely exhausted, and there remain: the interest (£17 10s.) of a sum by Mr. James Johnston, Market-street; and interest of the bequest of Mr. James Maguire, 19s. 11d.; the interest (£6 10s 9d) by Mr. Hazlett Irvine, brother of the late Rev. Gorges Irvine, and son of Mr. Gorges Irvine, East Bridge street; £126 by Mr. Andrew Wallace (1897) porter of the Ulster Bank; and property which yielded £892 by Mr. Alexander Frith, Townhall street (his house now forming part of the Royal Hotel)—of which sum £700 was used in the purchase of Carleton House for the rectory, now occupied [1920] by the Ven. Archdeacon James Manaway, M.A., as Incumbent of Enniskillen.

One prominent feature of the interior of the church is three guidons of the VI. Inniskilling regiments, and the colours of the 27th Inniskillings. The latter are believed to have been at the battle of Waterloo. They were in such a sad state of decay when the 27th lay here in 1874 that Colonel Richard had them taken down and repaired, and sus-

pended in nets for preservation. These colours and the standards of the Dragoons are likely to survive for many years yet to come.

THE VESTRY BOOKS.

The only authentic record of proceedings in the parish is the Vestry records in the parchment Vestry Books, now in the Public Records Office, Dublin. The earlier pages are difficult to decipher—some passages are altogether unreadable; and pages in various places are missing, especially the valuable pages of the time of the Revolution, which appear to have been forcibly removed.

The earliest keeper of the records appears to have been Abraham Wadsworth of 1675, and his successor was Thomas Matthews of 1685. He did not long hold office, for we find a record of his successor, John Fisher as Parish Clerk in 1696. The earliest date recorded was in connexion with the ancient local family of Frith, which came to Enniskillen from Yorkshire. We read that on "November 26, 1662, W. Frith, son to John Frith [was] Baptd.;" and those Christian names have been preserved down the generations. Another name of an old family now extinct, is mentioned—"Mdm. y^t on y^e 18th day of . . . in y^e yr. of or. Ld. God, 1654, there was christened Robert Clarke,* y^e present churchwarden."

With the view of showing the continuation of local names in the parish and town affairs I give the record from the Vestry Book relating to the poor, and the wearing of badges by deserving poor, so as to prevent begging. Under date of 1774 we find it recorded—

* The last survivor connected with the Clarke family was Miss Ball, daughter of Mr. Richard Ball, postmaster, who was married to Dr. Mahood. She was a cousin of the last of the Clarks.

that the following persons be appointed a Parochial Committee to inspect into the state of the Poor, and to make return to Rev. Mark Noble, Treas. of the Organization for the poor, of the names of such persons as shall be thought proper objects for Badges and Licences—

Ross	Richd. Frith *	Wm. Moffitt
Irwin†	Wm. Frith	Sam. Beatty†
Clark	Robt. Campbell	{ Peter M'Manus
Hudson *	Paul Dane	{ Philip Maguire §
Whitten†	John Thompson†	{ Edward Kearnan.
	John Cluff	

The Vestry did not confine its appointments to members of the Established Church, for we find that when cholera made its appearance in 1832 that when £30 were assessed for cleansing of the town, the Protestant members of the Board of Health—Rev. J. Chas. Maude, the rector, Dr. Betty,

A branch of the Frith family resides in New South Wales. A John Frith married a Miss Ball, and his son George went to Australia in 1840, married a Miss Kidney, daughter of a well known family in London, and died leaving three sons—James, Alfred, and George, who reside in Sydney.

Samuel of Gorges Irvine, and grandfather of his son Rev. Gorges Irvine. Samuel Beatty kept a well-known public house and stabling in East Street, near the Court-house; and was succeeded in it by Gerard Samuel Stewart, and Patrick Magee in succession. Mr. Stewart added to the stabling in the rear, on the lake shore.

Members of a family whose last male representatives were Rev. Mr. Rector of Newtownbutler, circa 1870, and his son Rev. Dr. Hudson, of Castleblayney, whose widow receives rent from some of the burgesses in the townland of Toneystick alongside the old Bower lane.

The last member of this family was a Miss Whitten who died about 1840. Her father Robert had been the Recorder of the Corporation (Town Clerk) during the early part of the century. The name of a James Whitten appears in the Presbyterian Church records.

The distillery at the West Bridge, premises subsequently long owned by Mr. John Mossman, afterwards by Mr. Hall, and to-day by Mr. . . .

Philip Maguire was a well-known physician of Enniskillen; and I find that Mr. M'Manus and Mr. Kearnan were Roman Catholic representatives of this Committee. It was Mr. Kearnan who gave the first portion of land for the Roman Catholic chapel in Darling street. A daughter of his lived for a long time near the East Bridge beside the then police station, at the foot of the ancient road up to the Battery, along which the guard used to go through for years to the Battery, which road was used to make room for the present steps. Miss Kearnan had a brother who resided and died in Belfast during the nineties of the last

and Mr. George Wood,* had associated with them the Rev. James Shiel,† parish priest, and the Dr. Maguire already alluded to. Dr. Maguire was believed to be a distant connexion of the ancient family of Maguire.

TABLETS AND GIFTS.

Many memorial tablets—of stone, polished marble, and brass are inside the church. Of these the oldest is that of presumably one of the original founders of the town, Richard Pokrich, dated 1628. This stone, which is 40 inches in length by 20 inches in breadth, has now been inserted in the west wall of the church, to the right of the entrance door, and repeats in a curious arrangement the last words of the Earl of Essex, who was beheaded on the 28th July, 1540, during the reign of Henry VIII:—

Grant mee, Merciful Savior, that when Death hath shut up the Eyes of my body yet the Eyes of my soul may still behold and look upon Thee: and when Death hath taken away the use of my tongue, yet my heart may crie and say unto thee, Lord, into Thy hands I commend my soule; Lord Jesus, receive my spirit, Amen.

The next stone tablet in order of date makes reference to the David Rynd who was in Enniskillen during the Commonwealth and died in 1677. His son was Mr. David Rynd of Derryvullen whose name will be found among the list of Provosts, and among the attainted of James II. The tablet says:—

Here lies enshrin'd beneath this monument she, whom

* Mr. George Wood, known as "Gentleman George" was a land agent and lived in Willoughby Place, where his widow and daughters survived him for many years. His brother, Thomas Wood, had a grocer's shop in Church street in the premises subsequently held by Mr. George Darragh, before he went to Mr. James Dundas's premises and lived and died there.

† Rev. James Shiel was a great man in his day and such a friend of the Rector and so intimate with the Protestant people that he was sometimes spoken of as the Protestant priest. He had great influence in the Parish.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF MATHEW YOUNG CLERKESOMTYME PARSON OF THIS PARISH AN HONEST MAN IN HIS VOCATION WHO DEPARTED THIS MORTAL LIFE THE 16 OF DECEMBER ANNO. DOMI.

1626.

MAY STILL BEHOLD AND LOKE VPPON THEE AND WHE



GRAVNT MEMER IN DEATH HATH WAY THE USE OF MORTAL YET MY HEART MAY CRY AND SAY LORD INTO THY HANDS I COMMEND MY SOUL LE LORD JESVS RECEIVE MY SPIRIT. 1677 PARTIED THIS LIFE THE LAST APRIL 8291 HER ELYETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM POKRICH SVN VNTO RICHARD POKRICH WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE LAST APRIL 8291

HAT NOW DEATH SH

ev'n hearts of flint need lament,—the loss of who (if birth, wealth, charitie could life deserve) had not known how to die.

Another tablet is to the memory of Mrs. Vincent, wife of the rector, which contains the arms of Vincent and an inscription in Latin, and dated 1675.

The next stone tablet in order is that of Mr. Eccles, near Clones, to whom the Enniskillen men sent an Express during the time of the Revolution, and who apparently during those troublous times came to Enniskillen to live for safety. The inscription itself is in Latin, headed *Memento Mori*, and translated, runs:—

Daniel Eccles, Esq., whose remains, with those of his grandfather and sister, Wiseheart, lie near. He was born on 7th May, 1646. Distinguished by Piety, Prudence, Propriety, Gentlemanly bearing, and simplicity of character, he died March 5th 1688. His son Gilbert Eccles, Esq., erected this monument expressive of the great public grief, and especially of his own, 20th Dec. A.D. 1707.

There are several brass tablets in memory of military officers of the Inniskillings and the large brass tablet in the chancel to the memory of officers and men who fell in the Boer War. The font was presented in 1666 by the Rector, Rev. Wm. Vincent; the flagon or tankard in 1707 by Mr. Allan Cathcart, who took a prominent part in the defence of Enniskillen during the Revolution, and died in 1720. Charles Ovenden, M.D., when Provost of Enniskillen in 1834, presented two large silver vases, but these were melted in 1863, and, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Magee, two sacramental cups and a pen were produced from them. The late Earl of Enniskillen presented a wine-strainer; and various grants of money were made by benevolent members of the congregation for the benefit of the parish.

The peal of eight bells in the key of D had several donors. The Earl of Enniskillen presented No. 1 in 1841 "to his Friends the Enniskillen Men;" No. 2 was re-cast in 1828 from two bells "William and Mary" said to have been cast in 1715 from some of the cannon captured at the Boyne and presented to the town by the Government. The Earl of Belmore, grandfather of the present Earl, presented another bell, Rector Maude gave another, the Misses Hall presented another, and another bell was purchased out of the balance over from the building of 1841. It was the Misses Hall, members of the old family, which gave its name to Hall's Lane, who provided the church clock, and one of them, Miss Anne Hall, made an agricultural bequest to the county.

Some of the gravestones date from the 17th century. The gravestones of Mary Cotman states that she died on 17th July, 1680, and that Elizabeth Cotman died in January 1691. The gravestones of the family of Crooke or Crookes date from 1687. The Croziers of Magheradunbar had stones dated as far back as 1717. John Evans has a record of the year 1698.

Rev. W. H. Dundas has made extracts from the parish register, several of which I give here as illustrating parochial events at different times, some of them embodying features of general interest:—

1673.—Now, whereas of late many loose and idle people have and doe frequently meet in ye churchyard, and doe play and abuse both themselves and ye church, wee have and doe think fitt yt. whosoever shall be so found for ye 1st offence shall pay five pence ster., for ye 2d. fault twelve pence, and for ye 3d. imprisonment as ye Justices of peace to whom ye complaint shall be made shall thinke fitt, and wee doe request ye churchwardens shall request ye like order from ye Provost and Burgesses of ye Corporation.

1685.—It was agreed that this day month shd. be another

vestry at which time all differences about seats in ye Church shall be adjusted, and particularly the seat belonging to Jo. Delap's house be then settled on his heress if by that time reasonable cause to ye contrary be not produced.

1717.—Applotted for repairs of Chancel, £5; Surplices, £5; Glaseing and Shingling, £3; for a part of a wall to Churchyard, £10; Poor, £1; Clearing debt of Parish, £5.

1718.—Enacted that the plowlands hereinafter mentioned shall draw stones for sixty yards forward each plow nine feet wide on the road from the Commons of Iniskillen and towards Monino and the far mill—viz., Monino, big Dromclea, Rakeelan, Dromgea, ye two Noghwanerries, Breho, Relagh, and Crossnave.

[This was in accordance with the Six Days Labour Act, 11th James I., c. 7, enacting that every ploughland in tillage or pasture occupied by a person in the same Parish, and every one keeping a plough, shall send to the place appointed for the amendment of the highways in that parish, one cart furnished, etc., with oxen or horses and also two able men. It was further enforced by 9 Anne c. 9, enacting that the major part of the parishioners who shall meet in Easter week yearly may agree to divide the whole way, or keshes to be made, and allot so much of the highway as can be finished by the six days work in that year.]

1719.—Applotted for surplices, £5; for a Church Bible, £3 11s.; for Elements, £2; for the Sexton, £2. [In 1792 appears £1 17s. 11d. for surplice for Tempo. The present cost is about 12s.; one wonders what it took then to make a surplice!]

1723.—We present the steeple to be out of repairs. £31 to be paid to Edward Darling, of Bonibrooke, who has undertaken to repair all the breaches and all the worke to do at the said steeple.

1725.—Memo—Agreed upon that the Churchwarden and Sidesman for the town, every year hereafter shall collect such part of the money as is to be raised off those lands which lie within a mile of the town.

1734.—£3 applotted for sallary for Bellman, who is to find oyl and Ropes for the Bells.

1737.—The sum of £5 ster. applotted . . . as a help to support the Parish Clerk. 1744.—That churchwardens do raise 4d from each family as Clerk's dues.

1747.—Applotted 10s. for a registry book of parchment; £2 5s 6d for two books of Common Prayer; £5 16s. 6d. towards shingling the steeple.

1750.—Applotted £5 for pointing and repairing roof of Church; £5 for coping and dashing the front wall of churchyard and setting up a new gate. Rev. Mr. Richd Vincent and Mr. Andrew Johnston are appointed to agree with masons and carpenters to undertake and finish the said work. Mr. Thos. Vincent one of the applotters.

1751.—Mr. Geo. Reed was empowered to borrow the sum of £50 at legal interest for Repairs of Church and steeple; said G. R. shall not disburse to undertaker of such repairs without the direction and appointment of the Rev. Mr. Richd. Vincent and the Rev. Mr. Henry Dunkin, who are appointed Trustees

for the right application of above-named. The loan to be paid in four years.

1753.—Mr. Thos. Vincent and Mr. James Armstrong of Magooole to receive proposals of workmen for repairs of steeple.

1754.—A Vestry held to settle the clerk's salary; it was agreed by the Minister, Churchwardens, and the majority of the Protestant Parishioners that 4d be laid on each of the families throughout the Parish, and that in the country part of the Parish shall be in the applotters' power to fix 6d on the Landholders and 2d. on the Cottiers.

1764.—Applotted £1 for mending the chalice; £2 10s. to make four new cut stone steps 9 ft. long, 1 ft. broad, 6½ ins. thick at the great gate of the Churchyard—doing and setting of flags of Church.

1771.—Robt. and Wm. Wallace have undertaken to ceil the church of Enniskillen, Securities, Messrs. Richd. Frith and Ed. Kiernan; Stephen Gaddis the chappel of Pubble, his Securities Messrs. James Roberts and John Hassard.

1800.—Ordered that a new valuation be made of the town of Enniskillen by the present applotters, and that the parts of the Commons lately enclosed be considered as Town Parks and be valued accordingly.

1803.—To Mr. C. Betty towards raising the Churchyard wall between his garden and the Churchyard, £7.

1824.—For building a school £10 . . . 1828.—To Rev. Mr. Maude towards building Derrykeaghan Schoolhouse, £20 . . .

1827.—The assistant clerk in Derrykeegan, £5. [Which shows that the school was now used for services.]

In 1827 the following items also appear:—3 Communion Prayer-books, £3 3s. For Fonts, £5. For Chest for keeping Parish Records, £5. Candles for Church, £5. Firing for stove (first mention) £2. There appearing to be a balance of £55 6s. 6d. in the hands of the Treasurer, it was unanimously agreed that it should be handed over towards building a schoolhouse in the Town of Enniskillen. [The Fort Hill School, lately closed].

1853.—Thanks to late Churchwardens, especially in connection with the correspondence which took place between them and the officer in command of the 91st. Regt.

By the foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that it was in the year 1800 that the Commons of Enniskillen (when enclosed) were deemed to be townparks.

The reference of the year 1853 had relation to a Major of the regiment in garrison who brought the band to the Roman Catholic church to play in front of the Roman Catholic soldiers. The Churchwardens protested against taking away the Protestant bandmen from their own place of worship, and reported the matter to the War Office.

who signed, along with other officers, the address to the Marquis of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, of Feb. 26, 1648-9—(see page 291). He also asked that the "Lord Lieutenant allow him some menes and 100 off every plough within Co. Fermanagh under the command and protection of our regiment, as I had of every one of fyve shill. before;" and he went on to say—

Also there is a piece of ground called Derrie Carrough, which is the glebe properly belonging to him who doth the service here. Sir Wm. Cole this last winter did appropriate it to himself by plowing and sowing thereof, but it seemeth God was not well pleased, for he is not like to reape it. May it please your Excellency that I may enjoy it by a custodiam or what other title until it shall please your Excellency otherwise to dispose of it. It hath pleased my Col. and Major Ross to set their hands hereunto. The Lieut.-Col. hath been and is this while absent. Inniskilling, 13th Apryle, 1649.
WM. SHEIDOW.

Rev. Robert Sheidow had a salary of £60 a year, a considerable sum in those days. When Episcopacy became re-established, in the reign of Charles II., Mr. Sheidow conformed to the Established Church and became rector of Rossorry as well as the living he held in Enniskillen.

There were Presbyterian congregations at Enniskillen, Monea, and Derryvullen. As the Hamiltons of Monea and their settlers were Scotch, and existed in the centre of a Scotch community, with the Hume estate adjoining, a church was founded here, and it is believed it occupied the site of the present parish church of Monea. In many cases, during the Plantation of Ulster, Presbyterian ministers* were the parish

ministers, and it is probable that the Scotch church had priority over the English Church in Monea, as ministers in that district were Scotch.

The Rynd family, one of local eminence, who resided largely in local affairs, and who lived at Derryvullen, south of Enniskillen, were a Scotch Presbyterian* family also. Enniskillen was at that time in the Presbytery of Laggan, and a report was made to this Presbytery on the 2nd February, 1674-5, by Mr. James Tailzor [or Tailyor],† a licentiate, coming over from Scotland.

Whether it was that roads were few, or insecure, at the time of the Revolution, the Presbytery of Laggan‡ directed that when one of their members was to preach at Inniskillen, "the people there should send down some of their members to guide him." The following names of the Committee of the congregation during the Revolutionary period include some of the leading families of the district such as Darling [after whom Darling-street was named], Gordon, Pickins, Trotter, &c. :—

Matthew Semple, James Nesbit, Edward Darling, Robert Gordon, George Ratson, Thomas Greg, Andrew Pickins, James Trotter, Robert Howdoun, Robert Greg, Thomas Mercer, Thomas Armstrong, Richard Elliot, Gilbert Elliot, Thomas Dunlope, William Reid, Robert Finlay, Da. M'Quistion, Alex. Arthur, James Gray, John M'Cree.

Mr. Tailzor's "testificat" were coming from the North of Scotland. It was evident he had arrived himself,

* Mr. D. Rynd, jun., became a churchwarden of Enniskillen.

† This name has different spellings.

‡ This Presbytery took its name from the low-lying lands of Lough Foyle, and comprised the congregation of Enniskillen.

* See Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

I feel warranted in giving here a specimen of his eloquence the subject being William III. :—

Perhaps, he says, "there is not to be found in the annals of history a character more truly great than that of William the Third. Perhaps no person has ever appeared on the theatre of the world who has conferred more essential or more lasting benefits on mankind; on these countries, certainly none. When I look at the abstract merits of his character, I contemplate him with admiration and reverence. Lord of a petty principality, destitute of all resources but those with which nature had endowed him; regarded with jealousy and envy by those whose battles he fought; thwarted in all his counsels, embarrassed in all his movements, deserted in his most critical enterprises—he continued to mould all those discordant materials, to govern all these warring interests, and merely by the force of his genius, the ascendancy of his integrity, and the immovable firmness and constancy of his nature, to combine them into an indissoluble alliance against the schemes of despotism and universal domination of the most powerful monarch in Europe; seconded by the ablest generals, at the head of the bravest and best disciplined armies in the world, and wielding, without check or controul, the unlimited resources of his empire. He was not a consummate general; military men will point out his errors; in that respect fortune did not favour him, save by throwing the lustre of adversity over all his virtues. He sustained defeat after defeat, but always rose *adversis rebus immersibilis undis*. Looking merely at his shining qualities and achievements, I admire him as a Scipio, a Regulus, a Fabius; a model of tranquil courage, undeviating probity, and armed with a resoluteness and constancy in the cause of truth and freedom, which rendered him superior to the accidents that control the fate of ordinary men.

But this is not all. I feel that to him, under God, I am at this moment indebted for the enjoyment of the rights which I possess as a subject of these free countries; to him I owe the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and I venerate his memory with a fervour of devotion suited to his illustrious qualities and to his godlike acts.

Mr. James Stoupe, M.A., was ordained minister by the Presbytery of Monaghan, on the 29th

November 1769. He removed to Dunmurry, near Belfast, in 1772; and was succeeded by Mr. David Young. It is related of him that on the day appointed for his ordination, none of the Presbytery of Monaghan attended but one, who preached and performed all the duties, except the formal act of ordination by prayer and the imposition of hands. The Synod rebuked the Presbytery for their non-attendance, and ordered the ordination to take place the August following, which it did on the 8th of that month in 1772.

During the next year it was reported that Mrs. Cranston, near Enniskillen, had bequeathed £100 for the benefit of the minister here, that the money was in the hands of J. Armstrong, Esq. of Lisgoole, the only surviving Executor of her will; that the sum of £50, for the same purpose, was in the hands of the Rev. Thomas Plunkett, the former minister and now of Dublin; and that there was a third bequest of £5 per annum by Mr. Cranston, secured on certain lands, the advantage of which neither the present minister nor any of his predecessors had enjoyed, on the ground, it was alleged, that only three of the original trustees were alive. The number was again made up by the following members of the congregation, which show men of the highest standing in the Enniskillen of the time :—

Thomas Armstrong, Esq., Messrs. Leturnell Hudson, William Shaw, Baptist Gamble, David Whitton, John Armstrong, James Charters, Wm. Charters, Alex. Livingston, Andrew M'Dowell, and William Gamble.

A lawsuit was commenced for the recovery of the sum due, as it could not be carried on for want of sufficient funds. Rev. Mr. Young however, removed

[1773]

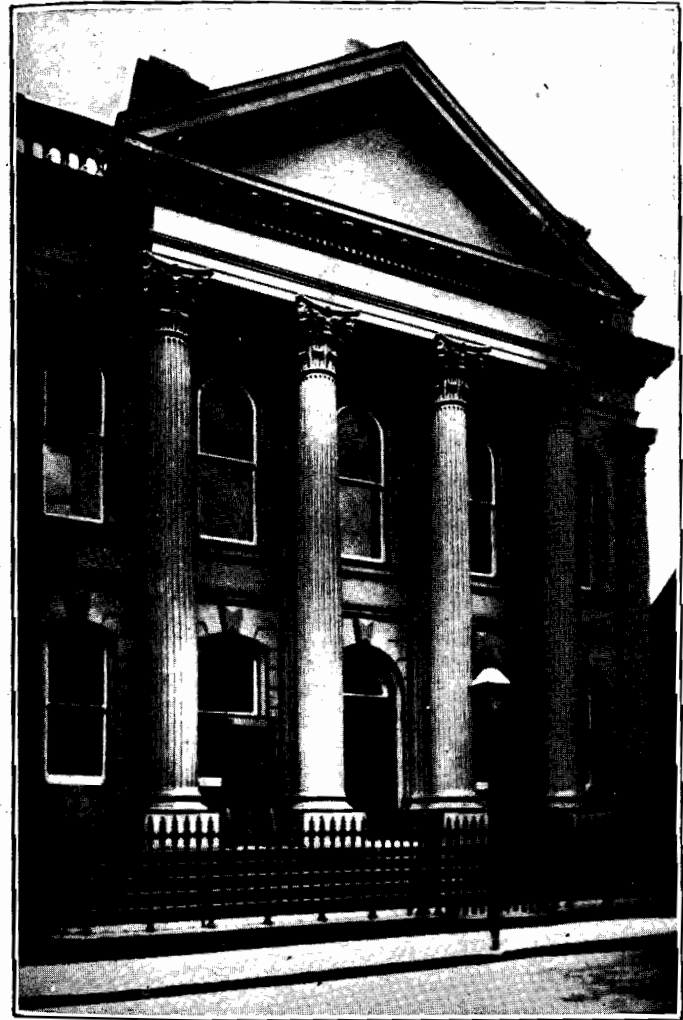
CHAPTER XCV.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

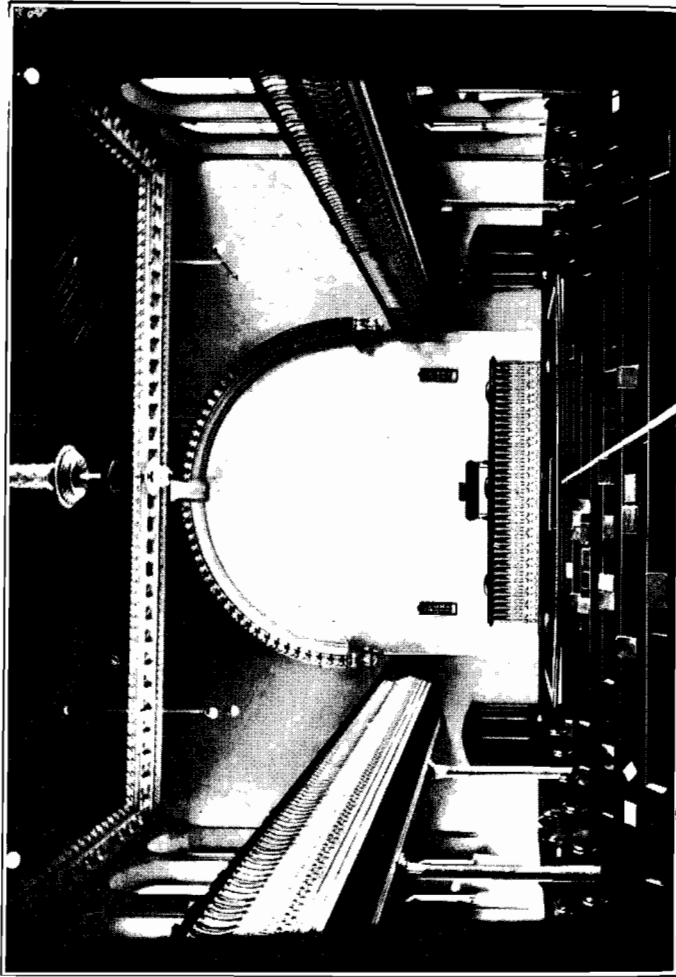
Methodism made its appearance in Fermanagh a century and a half after the Scots settlers had brought their religion with them from Scotland.

On the 24th of May, 1773, the Rev. John Wesley left Tonnyloman, beside Belnaleck (which was the first place in the County Fermanagh where the father of Methodism preached), for Enniskillen, on his way to Sydare, near Ballinamallard. The old road then ran by Old Rossorry and Stinson's Bridge to join the old Swanlinbar road; and Mr. Wesley rode to Enniskillen, having with him the circuit minister, James Hudson, and Michael M'Donald. When they came to the West Bridge some masons at work there uttered some coarse words (or jeered at the strangers). The vituperation increased, but as the mob noticed that some soldiers in the street behaved respectfully to the preachers, they slunk back.

An hour later Mr. John Watson, who was driving in Mr. Wesley's chaise, drove along Beggar [Henry] street, but before he had arrived at the West Bridge,



Front of Darling Street Methodist Church.



[Face 951

Inside of Methodist Church, Darling Street.

had been blocked up with stones, many ran
er and began to pelt him with whatever came
and, whereupon an old man cried out—"Is this
way you treat strangers?" and rolled away the

The mob then turned their attention to this
man by covering him with mortar from head to

But they did not forget the chaise. They
ed it with stones in several places, and left it
igh covered with dirt and mortar. From one
of the town to the other the stones flew about
coachman's head, some of them being two or
pounds weight.

Rev. Mr. Wesley returned next day, and as his
passed the Eastern end of the town, the
bers were greeted with abusive language, together
dirt and stones; but the horses of the travellers
left their tormentors behind. Subsequently, John
one of the preachers of the day, came to the

The masons at the West Bridge prepared for
slaught, and fearing lest his horse would leap
the river with the fright, he dismounted, and
his way as best he could from his enemies,
wounded."

Mr. Wesley preached in the old market house in
killen, to "an unwieldy multitude," which is a
contrast to what is described as "the steady
ongregation of Sydare." Near Aghalun (Brooke-
gh) Mr. Wesley was subjected to more ill-
ment, and Mr. Irwin, of Greenhill, granted
ats for the arrest of some of the assailants, but
bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury.

The first incursion of Methodism into the neighbour-
was due to a soldier of the Inniskilling Dragoons,
Price of Tonyman, Belnaleck, who had fought in

[1769]

the wars under Marlborough. He brought an evangelist named John Smith from the County Cavan to his home, and under him the first "Class" was formed in Co. Fermanagh. Tonyloman, for long over a century honourably connected with the Price family, became the centre of energy for the new "Society," and the Rev. John Wesley was brought there to stimulate the new work; and till this day the house in which Mr. Wesley preached and lodged stands.

Methodism must have grown within the next few years, for in 1769 the two first "preachers" were appointed to the Enniskillen Circuit—George Snowden and James Rea. The "preachers" did not adopt the title of "Reverend" in those days; they carried out Wesley's rule of not holding service during the hours of service in the parish church, nor did they administer the rites of baptism nor did they administer Communion in memory of the Lord's Supper.

In the year 1798, Mr. Dillon, a Methodist preacher, was brought before the Provost of Enniskillen for preaching, writes Rev. Mr. Crookshank in his History of Methodism. There were one or two others of the clergy present, as well as a number of ladies, and his examination continued for nearly three hours. At length one of the ministers, the Rev. Philip Skelton,* (formerly rector of Trory and also of Templecarne) took him by the hand, and wishing him God-speed said—"If you are the real servants of God, sent forth to convert the world, I wish myself with all my brethren who oppose you, seven feet under ground."

*This Mr. Skelton acquired considerable reputation as a preacher and an author. At first curate of Monaghan, then to the Rev. S. Madden, Drummully, he was secondly promoted to Templecarne, and from this parish to Devenish (1756) and finally Donacavey. A record of his life was published in 1792, which is still read

The Methodists were frequently called Swaddlers at the end of the 18th century and subjected to opposition and domestic persecution. Mobs often attacked the preachers, and it is recorded in the *History of Methodism* that in 1773 a Methodist preacher could pass through the Protestant town of Enniskillen without endangering his life. During one attack on preachers at Grogey, near Brookeborough, the mob, who had brought arms with them to frighten themselves, fired over the heads of their assailants, when the leader of the mob cried, "Come on, boys; it is only turf mowl they're firing." One of his confederates was then wounded, and he jumped, crying "That is quare turf mowl," and the attacking party ran away. One junior preacher, John M'Burney died from the effects of a fever which he received at the Aghalun which we still call Brookeborough.

The life of a Methodist preacher at this period was not one of luxury. He suffered in the cause. It is read that the ministers on the Enniskillen circuit had to fear many discomforts in 1771. Going round the circuit from one house to another where they were entertained, as preachers had no manses then, it took several weeks to complete the "round." During this time they had to sleep in 50 different places, some of the houses damp, and others not very clean. Very often the only table fare was potatoes, with a little salt meat. Some building was in all probability used as a temporary meeting place in Enniskillen before a chapel was provided. A building was obtained of this kind in 1780, but it was not at all satisfactory, and ground was finally obtained in a central situation behind the preachers' lodgings in 1793.

A new lane or street had been constructed to lead from Darling-street, subsequently called Hospital Lane, from the erection beside the head of it of the Fermanagh County Hospital*; and near the centre of the lane a small plot, 40 feet by 57 feet was obtained on lease by George Brooks, a shoemaker, and Robert M'Clelland a schoolmaster, for the derided sect: and in 1792-3 the first Wesleyan Chapel arose, the first preachers in it being Matthew Stewart and Charles Graham.

This chapel was described to the writer by some of those who had worshipped in it as a very plain house, of the barn kind, with an earthen floor and a thatched roof. The pulpit was at one end and a small gallery at the other, while the entrance was through the preachers' lodgings. There were two rows of backless formes. Men sat at one side of the house and women on the other. Light was obtained at night from wooden chandeliers and candles in sconces on the walls. One of the members of the little congregation named John Dinsmore collected the stones for the building from the shores of the islands on Lower Lough Erne, and brought them by his cot to town.

It was this chapel William M'Arthur, afterwards Sir William M'Arthur, Lord Mayor of London, attended as a boy. He had been an apprentice of Mr. Hugh Copeland (known as "good Hugh" or Hugh of the Hollow), who conducted business in the ordinary two-storey thatched dwelling of the period and subsequently rebuilt three storeys, on the ground of the house now conducted as John Kerr & Co. It was young M'Arthur's business to tend the preacher's horse in

days, and a little later young Robert Gordon, rose to eminence as a citizen of Enniskillen, appointed to snuff the candles in the same house. M'Arthur, after having served his apprenticeship, went to England and prospered in business; in the year 1881 he was knighted and became Mayor of London. It was the story of little Whittington in real life.

Some 40 years afterwards, Sir William came to Enniskillen, to see the town of his apprenticeship, his first visit was to Mr. William Trimble, whom he had known in early life, and one of the few who remained of those he had known in earlier days. Sir William was accompanied by a well-known mission-ary, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., who preached in the third Methodist chapel, in Darling-street, to a large congregation. It was during this visit that Sir William M'Arthur conceived the idea of leading out of his own pocket for a Lecture Hall and class rooms, to be added to the church buildings; he had these built on the very ground on which the original chapel stood in which he had worshipped as a boy, and where was laid the foundation of his success in after life.

The trustees of that first Wesleyan chapel in Hospital Lane, which was first opened for worship in the year 1793, were, - according to the deed of 1793, - Daniel Bradshaw, Violet Hill, (Florence-street); Hugh Drennan, of Skea; James Copeland, of Skea; John Armstrong, Sydare (Ballinamallard); William Armstrong, Drumbulkin, (Irvinestown); John Quire, Drumsillagh; George M'Donald, Cleary; John Quinn, Enniskillen; Archibald Montgomery, Enniskillen. It will be observed that Enniskillen town itself

* The County Hospital at that time was the present Ulster Bank private house.

furnished only two of the trustees. The Methodist movement had attracted men of substance in Sydare side and other country districts before it seized firm hold on the town.

The rather primitive Wesleyan chapel was distinguished in name from the Primitive Methodist Chapel* in East-Bridge-street, which was closed as a chapel on the union of the two bodies, and is now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The first Wesleyan chapel served its purpose well for half a century, until its earthen floor, its thatched roof, its lighting by sconces, its formes instead of chairs or pews, left it out of date; and in the year 1849 a new building arose on the ground of the old, with a patch of green grass in front. A stone over the door-way told its story in incorrect spelling:—

WESLEYAN.

Methodist Chapel

A.D. 1849.

This chapel had a gallery on three sides, and was lit by night with gas, introduced that year into the town; and the preachers' houses were convenient in Wellington Place, at that time a street of better standing than at present. This Wesleyan chapel had a good congregation; and the connexion so multiplied that within only 18 years of use the leading members of the congregation resolved with much faith, on the provision of another larger and more ornate building.

The revival of 1859 and the camp meetings at Killyhevlin in 1857 and 1862 stirred the Methodist people to enthusiasm. Rev. Mr. Palmer, an American evangelist, was a great force at Killyhevlin. It was thought that a larger chapel would be needed, on

main street, and that it would be occupied by those who were influenced at the camp meetings.

Men like the late Mr. James Coalter, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. Robert Gordon, Mr. W. Arthur, and Mr. Whitley, took the matter in hand, and one of the first steps was the purchase of the lease of the premises, Nos. 5 and 6 in Darling street, owned by Mrs.abella Ovenden, widow of Dr. Wm. Ovenden, of the Marlborough House, Surgeon of Co. Fermanagh Infirmary, and mother of the Very Rev. Chas. T. Ovenden, B.D., Rector of St. Patrick's, Dublin, which was conveyed to them on the 18th August of 1863 for £250,—the head rent to the Earl of Enniskillen being £3 15s. On the 19th August in the same year the same trustees of "the Wesleyan Methodist Society" acquired the premises adjoining, Nos. 7 and 8, for the sum of £225, subject to the fee farm rent of £13 17s 6d. The plan adopted of the new chapel was on the model of the Centenary Chapel, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

The laying of the foundation of the new chapel took place in the presence of a large assembly on Friday, 9th June, 1865, the Earl of Enniskillen performing that function. The circuit ministers at that time were the Rev. Mr. Meredith and the Rev. E. Martin Banks. The new structure was opened for divine service on Sunday, 17th February, 1867, the cost of erection having been £3,200. Mr. Wm. Campbell was the builder. Miss Graham, daughter of Mr. Graham, Solicitor, played the American organ at the service. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, M.A., President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. At the breakfast meeting next morning, Mr. Thos. Whitley gave a financial statement, and Mr. James Coalter, another

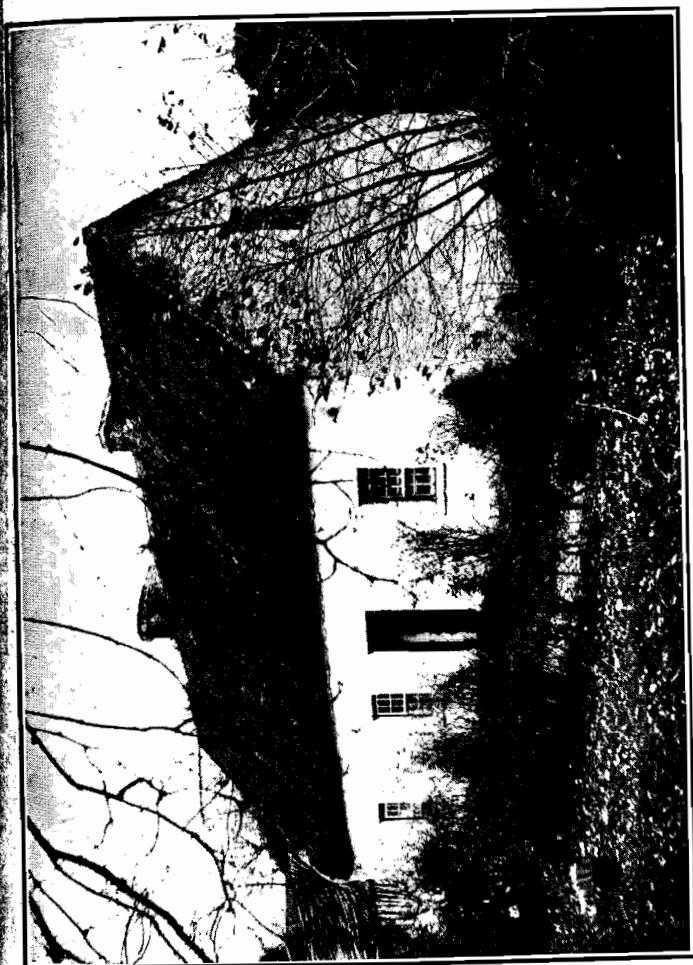
* Primitive Methodist Preaching House, East Bridge street, 1834.

pioneer of the undertaking, pleaded that if the chapel were to be given to the Lord that it be given free of debt. Mr. W. Carson said that there remained £430 only to be cleared off; and it was subscribed, and with a surplus over, before the breakfast party retired. The Rev. E. M. Banks, and his son-in-law the Rev. Henry Evans, were the local ministers on this occasion, and Rev. H. Evans is still living.

At the end of half a century it is seen that many of the men of zeal who mainly contributed to build the new church left no families behind them, and the congregation, once so rich in leading townsmen, has so decreased in numbers that the expense of keeping all the new buildings in repair becomes a heavy burden on those who remain. Of those still alive who worshipped in the old house in Preaching Lane are Miss Carson, Mr. Geo. Wadsworth, Mr. W. Beacom, and Mrs. Humphreys when at home from Canada, and the Author, so that the surviving circle is very small.

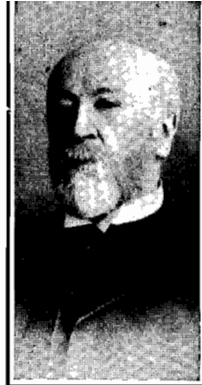
The following are the names of Ministers who have been appointed to the Enniskillen circuit:—

- 1769. George Snowden, James Rea.
- 1770. Thomas Dixon, John M'Neese.
- 1771. R. Wilkinson, J. Perfect, R. Whatcoat, John Smith.
- 1772. J. Hudson, J. Watson, M. M'Donald, J. M'Burney.
- 1773. M. Moorhouse, T. Halliday, J. M'Burney.
- 1774. J. Watson, J. Price, G. Guthrie, J. Christian.
- 1775. John and Jeremiah Brettel, Hugh Brown.
- 1776. Robert Dall, James Gaffney.
- 1777. John Mayly, William Boothby.
- 1778. John Price, George Brown.
- 1779. John Mayly, William M'Cornock.
- 1780. G. Brown, R. Davis, E. Evans.
- 1781. J. Livermore, R. Armstrong, R. Bridge.
- 1782. Robert Naylor, William West.
- 1783. James Jordan, John Miller.
- 1784. Thomas Barber, G. Armstrong.
- 1785. T. Barber, T. Hetherington, S. Mitchell.
- 1786. S. Mitchell, T. Verner, John Gillis.





James Coalter



John Whitley.



S. B. Humphreys.



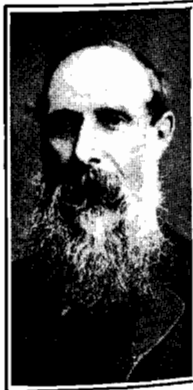
Robert Gordon.



Thomas R. Whitley.



Hamilton Morrison.



1787. George Henderson, Thomas Kerr.
 1788. John Black, Daniel Graham.
 1789. Thos. Hetherington, Robert M'Cay.
 1790-1. Joseph Armstrong, George Donovan.
 1792. Matthew Stuart, Charles Graham.
 1793. C. Graham, M. Murphy, Jas. Bell.
 1794. Thomas Ridgeway, Thomas Hewitt.
 1795. William Ferguson, William Armstrong.
 1796. William Ferguson, William Douglas.
 1797. Matthew Stuart, A. Montgomery.
 1798. Matthew Stuart, Thomas Edwards.
 1799. Matthew Stuart, Thomas Johnson.
 1800. John Stuart, Thomas Kerr.
 1801. John Stuart, T. Kerr, J. M'Adam.
 1802. Jos. Armstrong, B. Dowling, G. Hansbrow.
 1803. F. Armstrong, B. Dowling, G. Hansbrow.
 1804. F. Armstrong, J. Clegg, W. Thompson.
 1805. Jas. Smith, W. Robertson, C. Clements.
 1806. Jas. Smith, Z. Worrell, M. Burrows.
 1807. A. Murdock, W. Wilson, W. Harrison.
 1808. A. Campbell, W. Harrison, J. M'Cutcheon.
 1809. A. Sturgeon, W. Douglas.
 1810. A. Sturgeon, R. Strong, G. Burrows.
 1811. J. Rutledge, J. M'Adam, J. Killen.
 1812. J. Rutledge, J. M'Arthur, E. Johnston.
 1813. S. Kyle, J. M'Arthur, C. Clements.
 1814. S. Kyle, J. M'Arthur, C. Clements.
 1815. R. Crozier, J. C. Pratt, J. Jebb.
 1816. C. M'Cormick, J. C. Pratt, W. Gilcriest.
 1817. R. Crozier, G. Hansbrow.
 1818. R. Crozier, G. Hansbrow, G. M'Elwain.
 1819. J. Olliffe, E. Johnston, J. Edgerton.
 1820. J. Olliffe, C. M'Cord, T. Ballard.
 1821. E. Hazelton, J. Remington, T. Ballard.
 1822. E. Hazleton, J. Remington, J. Armstrong.
 1823-4. J. Rutledge, W. Pollock, H. Price.
 1825. J. Waugh, E. Cobain, H. Bebson.
 1826. J. Waugh, C. Clements, E. Cobain.
 1827. J. Foster, A. Taylor, C. Clements.
 1828. J. Foster, W. Kidd.
 1829-30. W. Douglas, R. Beauchamp.
 1831. John Nesbitt, T. Nesbitt.
 1832. J. Nesbitt, H. Geddis.
 1833. J. Nesbitt, R. Kerr.
 1834. J. Carter, T. Meredith, A. Kerr.
 1835. T. Meredith, J. S. Wilson, H. J. Giles.
 1836. T. Meredith, J. S. Wilson, J. Kennedy.
 1837. E. Hazelton, F. P. Le Maitre, T. Hickey.
 1838. J. Waugh, J. Murdock, W. M'Garvey.
 1839. J. Waugh, J. Murdock, H. Moore.
 1840. W. Lupton, J. C. Pratt, H. Moore.
 1841. W. Lupton, J. B. Bennett.
 1842. G. Burrows, J. B. Bennett.
 1843-4. C. Byrne, W. A. Darby.
 1845. R. H. Lindsay, W. A. Darby.

- 1846. R. H. Lindsay, Wallace M'Mullen.
- 1847. R. Huston, W. M'Mullen.
- 1848-9 R. Huston, R. Bell.
- 1850-1 J. Patterson, W. Brown.
- 1852-4 J. Nash, R. J. Meyer.
- 1855-6 J. Murdock, J. Dwyer.
- 1857. J. Murdock, G. Alley.
- 1858-60. T. Meredith, Jer. Wilson.
- 1861-3. W. Hoey, E. Guard.
- 1864-6. E. M. Banks, H. Evans.
- 1867. R. Huston, T. Moran.
- 1868-9. T. Moran, C. H. Crookshank.
- 1870. C. H. Crookshank, G. R. Wedgwood.
- 1871. W. M'Mullen, G. R. Wedgwood.
- 1872. B. Bayly, J. S. M'Dade.
- 1873. B. Bayly, S. Smith, G. A. LeBert.
- 1874-5. R. Maxwell, S. Smith.
- 1876. R. Maxwell, T. Knox.
- 1877-8. J. Dwyer, J. L. Woods.
- 1878. R. Butler, H. H. MacMahon.
- 1879. J. Dwyer, W. Harpur.
- 1880. W. H. Quarry, W. Harpur.
- 1881. W. H. Quarry, A. Egan.
- 1882. J. W. Jones, A. Egan.
- 1883-4. J. W. Jones, R. Stewart.
- 1885-7. R. Crawford Johnson, J. Stewart.
- 1888-9. T. Moran, J. H. Moran.
- 1890. T. Moran, W. Moore.
- 1891. J. T. Agnew, W. Moore.
- 1892. J. T. Agnew, H. G. Price.
- 1893. J. T. Agnew, N. R. Haskins.
- 1894. B. E. Gentleman, N. R. Haskins.
- 1895-6. B. E. Gentleman, M. F. Bovenizer.
- 1897. J. Grubb, R. J. Elliott.
- 1898. P. Martin, F. E. Harte.
- 1899. P. Martin, R. W. Olver.
- 1900. P. Martin, J. Smyth.
- 1901. W. R. Budd, J. Smyth.
- 1902-3. W. R. Budd, W. J. Oliver.
- 1904. R. C. Phillips, W. J. Oliver.
- 1905. R. C. Phillips, C. H. M. Clayton.
- 1906. R. C. Phillips, G. A. M'Ilwrath.
- 1907. J. W. Parkhill, W. J. Wilson.
- 1911. W. H. Massey, R. R. Sayers, B.A., J. J. Daly.
- 1914. Alex. Harris, Frank Robinson.
- 1917. Thos. Salter, Frank Robinson, A. Martin.
- 1918. Jones Whitla, R. C. Crawford, B. Northridge.
- 1920. Jones Whitla, R. A. Knowles, J. Glass.

A strange incident occurred to the Rev. Jones Whitla during the end of October, 1920. A military guard had been placed at night on the East Bridge, during a period of great tension and danger, and the

was to stop and examine all vehicles. Mr. Whitla was returning from the country about 10-30 in his cycle-motor, and in the dark was summoned to stop. Not expecting the demand, being taken by surprise, and the brake not acting speedily the sentry fired at the machine as it passed him, with the view of disabling it, but the bullet entered Rev. Mr. Whitla's arm, and amputation was found to be necessary. Borne to the County Hospital, he was treated and recovered minus the arm, after a severe shock.

Ulster. Representatives of these 103 regiments sent 242 delegates to assemble at Dungannon in the First Presbyterian Church of that town on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1782. Colonel Wm. Irvine, of Castle Irvine, Irvinestown, occupied the chair. The Convention passed resolutions as below, which formulated the Ulster position and that of the Protestant nobility and gentry of Ireland, who represented its controlling power :—

WHEREAS it has been asserted, "That Volunteers, as such, cannot with propriety, debate or publish their opinions on political subjects, or on the conduct of parliament, or public men :"

Resolved unanimously, That a citizen, by learning the use of arms, does not abandon any of his civil rights.

Resolved unanimously, That a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is unconstitutional, illegal, and a *grievance*.

Resolved (with one dissenting voice only) that the powers exercised by the Privy Council of both kingdoms, under, or under colour or pretence of the Law of Poynings's, are unconstitutional, and a *grievance*.

Resolved unanimously, That the ports of this country are, by right, open to all foreign countries not at war with the king, and that any burthen thereupon, or obstruction thereto, save only by the parliament of Ireland, are unconstitutional, illegal, and a *grievance*.

Resolved (with one dissenting voice only) That a Mutiny Bill, not limited in point of duration, from session to session, is unconstitutional, and a *grievance*.

Resolved unanimously, That the independence of judges is equally essential to the impartial administration of justice in Ireland, as in England, and that the refusal or delay of this right to Ireland, makes a distinction where there should be no distinction, may excite jealousy where perfect union should prevail, and is, in itself, unconstitutional, and a *grievance*.

Resolved (with eleven dissenting voices only) that it is our decided and unalterable determination, to seek a redress

of our grievances; and we pledge ourselves to each other, for our country, as freeholders, fellow-citizens, and men of that we will, at every ensuing election, support those who have supported, and will support us therein, and we will use all constitutional means to make such of redress speedy and effectual.

Resolved (with one dissenting voice only) That the rightable and honourable the minority in parliament, who supported these our constitutional rights, are entitled to most grateful thanks, and that the annexed address be by the Chairman, and published with these resolutions.

Resolved unanimously, That four members from each of the province of Ulster, eleven to be a quorum, be, are hereby appointed a committee till next general meeting, to act for the Volunteer Corps here represented, and session shall require, to call general meetings of the same. viz.,

Visc. Enniskillen
Mervyn Archdall
William Irvine
Rob M'Clintock
John Ferguson
John Montgomery
Charles Leslie
Francis Lucas
Tho. M. Jones
James Hamilton
And. Thompson
Col. C. Nesbitt
Col. A. Stewart
James Patterson
Francis Dobbs
James M'Clintock

Major Charles Duffin
Capt. John Harvey
Capt. Robert Campbell
Capt. Joseph Pollock
Capt. Wad. Cunningham
Capt. Francis Evans
Capt. John Cope
Capt. James Dawson
Capt. James Atcheson
Capt. Dan. Eccles
Capt. Tho. Dickson
Capt. David Bell
Capt. John Coulston
Capt. Rob. Black
Rev. Wm. Crawford
Mr. Rob. Thompson.

Resolved unanimously, That said committee do appoint of their members to be a committee in Dublin, in order to communicate with such other Volunteer associations in the provinces as may think proper to come to similar resolutions, and to deliberate with them on the most constitutional means of carrying them into effect. In consequence of the above resolution, the committee have appointed the following gentlemen for said committee, three to be a quorum,

Merv. Archdall
Wm. Irvine
John Montgomery
T. M. Jones
or Francis Dobbs

Capt. Francis Evans
Capt. James Dawson
Capt. Joseph Pollock
Mr. Robert Thompson.

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee be, and are hereby instructed to call a general meeting of the province, within twelve months from this day, or in fourteen days hereafter the dissolution of the present Parliament, should such an event sooner take place.

Resolved unanimously, That the Court of Portugal have acted towards this kingdom (being a part of the British empire) in such a manner as to call upon us to declare and pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not consume any wine of the growth of Portugal, and that we will, to the extent of our influence, prevent the use of said wine, save and except the wine at present in this kingdom, until such time as our exports shall be received in the kingdom of Portugal as the manufactures of part of the British Empire.

Resolved (with two dissenting voices only, to this and the following resolution), That we hold the right of private judgment, in matters of religion, to be equally sacred in others as in ourselves.

Resolved therefore, That as Men and as Irishmen, as Christians and as protestants, we rejoice in the relaxation of the *Penal Laws* against our *Roman Catholic fellow-subjects*, and that we conceive the measure to be fraught with the happiest consequences to the union and prosperity of the inhabitants of Ireland.

The first three signatures to those resolutions were "Ld. Visct. Enniskillen, Col. Mervyn Archdall, and Col. William Irvine;" and the last two gentlemen were appointed on the Committee appointed to "deliberate on the most constitutional means" of carrying the resolutions into effect.

It was in the next month that the Grand Jury of Fermanagh assembled at Enniskillen on the 18th of March, 1782, passed the following resolution, which declare the sentiments of Fermanagh of that day:—

WE, the Grand Jury of the county of Fermanagh, being constitutionally assembled at this present assizes, held for the county of Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, this 18th day of March, 1782,

Think ourselves called upon at this interesting moment,

our solemn declarations relative to the rights and of Ireland.

pledge ourselves to this our country, that we never obedience to any law made, or to be made to bind except those laws which are, and shall be made by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

We claim as free and equal advantages of trade and commerce with every nation as Great Britain herself

do. We declare against that law commonly called the Mutiny Law, as it is generally understood, and that at least requires a full explanation, that such part which may be construed to militate against the liberties of Ireland may be taken off.

Lastly. We declare the mutiny bill, as it now stands, to be an unconstitutional law, and that as it is dangerous to the liberties of the people, it requires a modification.

And we pledge ourselves to our country and to each other to exert every constitutional means to support those solemn declarations.

Signed by order,
ARTHUR COLE HAMILTON, Esq ;
Foreman.

County Fermanagh took up a similar attitude. The Dungannon Volunteers, with Andrew Johnston, in the chair, and Gerard Irwin acting as Secretary, passed resolutions on the 11th March, 1782, confirming the Dungannon resolutions. Two days afterwards the Lowtherstown Independent Volunteers assembled, with Mr. Matthew Irwin in the chair, and presented an address to Col. W. Irvine, thanking him for his attention and hospitality to them, the "steady exact discipline for which they had been honoured and distinguished," and expressing their satisfaction in the deliberations of their brethren at Dungannon in which he had "had so conspicuous and honourable a share" as Chairman. The Orange Lodges also passed resolutions in favour of Irish Independence. All the time that Ireland was ablaze.

England meantime had her back to the wall, being at war with America, France and Spain, and perforce had to yield to the demand of the Irish Parliament, which had adopted the resolutions of the Dungannon Convention. Ireland obtained her independent Parliament (such as it was), renounced all authority over it, repealed Poyning's law, constituted the Irish House of Lords as a Court of Appeal, and practically, by the 6th Act of George I. yielded all the points for which Mr. Henry Grattan had contended; so that the reformers sang—

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

Ireland went wild with joy, and in proof of a spirit of appreciative thankfulness voted 20,000 men for military service and £100,000 to the British Navy. A gift of £100,000 was voted to Mr. Grattan, in acknowledgment of his valuable services towards the great end in view, and of this sum he accepted only one-half.

The Right Hon. Henry Flood, one of the most eloquent members of the Irish House of Commons, sat for the borough of Enniskillen, and at the dissolution retired from Parliament.

In the year 1799 a resolution had been passed by the British Parliament in favour of the union of Ireland with Great Britain. The efforts of the French to use Ireland as a means of attacking England and a projected descent upon England seemed to emphasize the need of binding the two countries closer together;

Irish county gentry, Protestant for the most part, refused to part with their power, and a fierce feeling of indignation at the suggestion swept Ireland and to end; so that on this account the speech in address to the Throne in the Irish Parliament in January 1799 was carried by only one vote; and in the same month in the following year a motion in favour of the union was carried by a majority of 175 to 100, obtained by admitted corruption and prostitution of principle. Votes were purchased. Bribery was rampant. Locally Lord Loftus received a bribe of £1000 and marquise for his vote for the union, which was bitterly opposed by Lords Belmore and Enniskillen, by Colonel Mervyn Archdall and Lord Mount Cole, Members for Fermanagh; and the Hon. Arthur Cole-Hamilton* and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Galbraith Lowry Cole,† Members for the borough of Enniskillen.

* Arthur Cole-Hamilton was the second son of John, the first Lord of Florencecourt. On Mr. Cole's marriage with the daughter of Claude Hamilton, Esq., of Mounterloney, Co. Tyrone, he took the name of Hamilton after that of his own family.

† Lieut.-Col. (afterwards General) Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole was the second son of the first Earl of Enniskillen by his marriage with Anna, daughter of Arthur Lowry, Esq., M.P., whose wife was Lady Sarah Corry of Castlecoole.

Excellency to send us a troop of horse or dragoons. And they shall find as kind a reception among us as our heartiness to serve his majesty can suggest, and shall have all necessities our town can afford, the convenience of which we may be so bold as to say will equal any in the Kingdom for a horse quarter. All which we leave to your Excellencies' consideration, and hope your favour, (signed by)

Will Roscrow, Provost;

John Cole

Robert Clarke

Wm. Ball

Thomas Roscrow

Robert Richardson

Jason Hassard

Robert Hassard

And. Mitchell

Alex. Steel

James M'Calley

Richard Crooke

John Johnston

Hen. Edmonson

Jn. Moore

Jn. Flanagan

Hugh Ross

James Hetherington

Jo. Dobin

William Rea

John Baird

Martin Rowly

Jn. Cadan

Robert Finlay

James Crawford

John Cathcart

Char. Forrest

Robert Elliott

Abraham Wilkinsone,

Michael Wilkinsone

James Roseborough

Robert Surphliss

John Kennedy

Robert Picken

Patrick Gallogly

Hugh Arbuthnot

John Cook

Archibald Woods

Allen Cathcart

James Crawford

James Easterby

John Stuart

Edward Crooke

Wm. Hollon

John Neat

James Cadan

Thomas M'Gee

John Johnston,

Jo. Cew

Sam Gregory

Alx. Astor

John Hudson

Walter Hudson

The Government agreed to this request, and in consequence sent Captain Norris's troop of La Bouche-tier's regiment to Enniskillen.

When Orangeism was introduced in the County Armagh in 1795 it was warmly taken up in the County Fermanagh,* and every district had its local Orange lodge. The local gentry patronised the cause and encouraged its extension. The agitation of Mr. Daniel O'Connell for repeal of the Union was accom-

* There are close on 200 lodges in the County Fermanagh at the present time, including a County Grand Lodge and District Lodges.

by the same wild language with which we were during the reign of the Land League, and of present Sinn Fein movement, and the impassioned arguements of the Roman Catholic priests were like speeches we read of to-day as having been delivered on Sinn Fein platforms. That is the Irish

Violent and extremity of language, followed violence itself. The marching northward of 10,000 men, headed by a man called Lawless in the year 1828, led to the Orangemen seizing the town of Enniskillen, and a bloody battle would have ensued had Lawless retreated and finally fled.

To this state of things must be ascribed the cause of the Orangemen to come to blows. They attributed their violent language as well as the Repealers to O'Connell. There was this difference between the two parties.

The Orangemen belonged to the dominant caste, and were in the unconquered province for the most part.

The prestige of the past was with them. The past and Aughrim were not forgotten. They had the proud confidence of a superiority of race, and the assurance of being able to deal with an insurrection.

O'Connell as their fathers had grappled with the crisis of 1798 and the crisis of 1688. O'Connell* had secret societies; he desired to conciliate all

of Irishmen in one bond of union, and bury all animosities, crush faction fights, protect tenants

the vengeance of landlords, and "to promote the cause of dealing exclusively with the friends of civil

religious liberty, Protestant and Catholic, with the view, when choice can be made, of Protestant

being the most disinterested of the two": also

Daniel O'Connell was an ardent Freemason in his day, adopting the motto of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

protestants of Ireland are the descendants of Colonies planted at various times in a land differing from the mother country in several important particulars; and that to enable them to preserve the British connection, and to support the reformed religion in Ireland, sundry exclusive privileges were bestowed on them, which the ancestors of your Petitioners received with gratitude and used with moderation; that nothing was done by them to forfeit the privileges with which they had been invested: but that by their loyalty the British connection had been maintained by their zeal, the protestant Religion had been upheld, and by their exertions the country had advanced in opulence and civilization.

That your petitioners do not now arraign the policy which removed gradually from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the disabilities affecting property and gave to them a certain degree of political power, but that to remove the disqualifications of which they now complain, would as petitioners conceive, abandon the principles as established at the revolution and expose to unnecessary hazard the Constitution in Church and State. The act of settlement provides that the Sovereign shall be protestant, yet the petitions of the Roman Catholics which demand admission to the highest offices of the State would encircle the protestant Throne with Roman Catholic advisers. The Religion of the state is Protestant, yet the Petitions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland which demand the privilege of sitting in both houses of Parliament, would submit all measures which might be brought forward for the maintenance and extension of the Protestant Religion to the decision of persons who bore spiritual allegiance to the see of Rome.

That the Roman Catholics of Ireland having seats in parliament, would, in delicate gratitude, abstain from all interference in discussions of this sort, your Petitioners humbly apprehend to be an opinion unsupported by any knowledge of the genius of their Religion or of the characters of those who are generally the most active among the Roman Catholics of Ireland. If the many liberal concessions hitherto made to that body have yet failed to produce conciliation and content, if within a few years a more clamorous spirit of angry discussion has shewn itself in their meetings, if discontent for what has been withheld has been uniformly found to supercede gratitude for what has been bestowed, your Petitioners can have little hope that the minds of the Roman Catholics of Ireland can be tranquillised by any concessions which shall only place them on a level with their protestant fellow subjects. Should

concessions in any unhappy hour be made, the tables of the honorable house would soon be filled with Petitions from the more numerous part of the population of Ireland, then by privileged, deprecating any ecclesiastical Establishment of the Religion of the Minority, and your Honorable House have to entertain motions for the repeal of the Act of settlement as continuing to attach to one branch of the nature an exclusion which will then have been taken away from each of the others.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly hope that your honorable House will in its wisdom reject the prayer of the Roman Catholic Petitions as submitting the constitution to unnecessary risks, as abandoning the interests and advancement of the established Church and without tranquillizing the minds of the Roman Catholic body, as tending to weaken the security, disparage the loyalty, and to alleviate the affections of the Irish Colony in Ireland.

And Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

There was another Address adopted also from the city in 1821, on the motion of the Earl of Enniskillen, seconded by the Earl of Belmore; and Enniskillen itself had a meeting on its own behalf, the result of which is recorded below:—

To the Revd. Thomas Johnston, Provost of the Corporation of Enniskillen.

Sir,—We, the Undersigned, free Burgesses and Freemen of the Corporation, request you will convene a meeting of the Corporation at a time to be appointed by you, for the purpose of preparing a dutiful and loyal address to be presented to our gracious Sovereign, expressive of our fidelity to him and our attachment to the Constitution.

Enniskillen
Belmore
G. L. Cole
Richard Dane
Richard Magennis
William Gabbett
John Whitten
Thomas Whitten
William Cue

Robert Burrowes
John Armstrong
Abraham Hamilton
John Johnston
Charles Ovenden
Matthew Armstrong
William Whittaker
and
Gorges Irvine

Enniskillen himself was for a time in danger. However, he prevailed upon a number of the parties to disperse, and they went away in bodies, as they had come, some of them marching in military order and preceded by fifes and drums. The arms carried were principally pikes, some of them as long as 13 feet. One party, described as of between 500 and 600 men, apparently belonging to Fermanagh, marched towards Macken, and having arrived at the hamlet, where there were a few public houses, are said to have taken drink.

In the Belnaleck district, including Ballymanowen, it had been the custom for the Orangemen to dine at some farmer's house at the July anniversary; and on this occasion they were to dine at the house of Edward Scarlett at Gortdonaghy. Hearing of the great gathering to confront them, they remained indoors, until, when all was reported to be quiet, three young men proceeded to set out for home, and were accompanied by some of their friends, so that a considerable party of 50 were present; and they had six muskets with them and some ammunition. On reaching Macken hill they perceived the strong opposing party, armed, in a field and in the ditches; and believing prudence to be the better part of valour they began to retreat the way they had come, when stones were thrown at them: and a pursuing party so kept up the assault that a fight took place. A man named Robert Mealy, who was said to have been trying to make peace, was killed, three others were severely wounded and shortly afterwards died, and the lives of four others were despaired of. The four men killed were Mealy, Price, Robinson, and Scarlett. The funeral of these men at Belnaleck church was very largely attended. They

regarded as martyrs; but the bitterness of feeling rendered by the whole premeditated proceeding left traces upon the district for many a day.

There were no winter assizes in those days—travelling along roads in winter time was not agreeable; and at the Spring Assizes begun in Enniskillen on the 1st of March the prisoners charged with the crime were placed upon their trial before Mr. Justice Jebb on the third day of the Assizes. Never was there such a large concourse of people at Assizes: the fight at Macken and all that it portended was the chief topic of conversation at every fire-side.

Francis M'Brien and Ignatius MacManus were charged with the murder of Robert Mealy. It was proved that M'Manus had twice stabbed Mealy with a pitchfork, causing his death. The prisoner M'Brien was acquitted, and a verdict of guilty was returned against M'Manus. He was duly executed in front of Enniskillen gaol.

Three men named Thomas (or Francis) Montgomery, Patrick Montgomery, and Patrick M'Manus were assigned for the murder of Edward Scarlett, and they were found guilty; but as in the other case, the jurors manifested a desire to bring in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of suicide or of aiding and abetting and were locked up for 13 hours, in their endeavour to lighten the punishment; but the judge sentenced these prisoners to be hanged on the same day, the 25th March.

M'Manus's case occupied the Court from nine o'clock, a.m., until three o'clock next morning, 18th March. In the second case the Court was occupied for 13 hours, and the jury was locked up for 12 hours. A respite was given to the three last-named prisoners, who were afterwards transported for life.

the occupants of the box and those in Court, after the usual compliments on the freedom of County Fermanagh from crime and its peaceful state, by saying:—

It is satisfactory to find such a state of things here at this season of the year, when elsewhere crimes of a very serious character are undergoing investigation. Were I to judge of the state of your county merely from the calendar before me, I should think it indicative of a very favourable condition. But I deemed it my duty to inquire into the state of the county, and I find that though the people have deemed it well to abstain from a violation of the letter of the law, yet that the spirit of the law has been violated in such a way as to be discreditable to the county, that the people, the men of influence, and especially the clergy, should allow the house of God to be desecrated by the erection of banners that could have no end but to irritate others. This is not creditable. I had hoped that we had reached a state of things that would put an end to all such displays. The letter of the law does not, at least so it appears to me, reach such things as I refer to, but if I thought any observation of mine would be of any value, I would impress upon gentlemen of property and position to use their influence for the discouragement of displays that are discreditable to the places where they occur. I have been led to make these remarks by knowing the dreadful crimes that have taken place elsewhere. It is certainly matter of congratulation that nothing of this kind has been added to the calendar before me.

The foreman, Capt. Ed. M. Archdall, assured his Lordship that as he had used the word "insult" there was no intention of offering insult to Roman Catholics.

His Lordship said that insult was composed of the intention of the party giving as well as of the one receiving. He wondered at any one considering it an insult, but if there were many that did so it ought to be put a stop to.

The Grand Jury then retired, but when they retired they remembered the Chief Justice's address, and twelve of the 21 felt it incumbent upon them to make a reply thereto. The following address to his Lordship was agreed upon; and when they were being

charged from duty it was presented to the Judge, when he saw its tenure, refused to receive it:—

Grand Jury Room,

Enniskillen, 24th July, 1860.

My Lord,—We, the Grand Jury of the County of Fermanagh, cannot separate without expressing our opinion on a portion of your Lordship's charge, in which your Lordship denounced, in strong terms, the gentry and clergy of this county in relation to the customary display of flags on our banners. Your Lordship very properly remarked that the banner was one on which you could congratulate the Grand Jury and inasmuch as it did not shew any case of the breach of the law by act bearing on the question of such displays, we regret that your Lordship thought it necessary to make those observations.

Without offering any opinion on the advisability of these observations, we are not aware of this old custom being ever criticised by any official, or by any branch of the Legislature in this kingdom, and therefore firmly believe that owing to the remarks of your Lordship, no possible collision would occur between parties of different creeds in the county. We now however, with sincere regret, declare our opinion, that the observations of your Lordship will be likely to lead to a more determined stand upon their legal rights upon the part of the Protestants, and to an aggravated moral injury on that of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, a result which the gentry of Fermanagh have most earnestly laboured to avoid. Signed by the Grand

Edw. Archdall
L. Cole
W. Barton
C. Bloomfield
Lowry Cole
J. Dane

Robert Archdall
A. Nixon
John Crozier
Henry Echlin
Matthew H. Sankey
Edward Atthill

The High Sheriff on the occasion was Mr. Edward Nixon, of Gortoral, Swanlinbar, whose estate ran through the County of Fermanagh. He was the first Roman Catholic to occupy the position of High Sheriff in Fermanagh since the Revolution; and as High Sheriff he sat on

Many years afterwards Mr. Patrick Conway of Tuam, who was married to a lady of the Maguire family of Gortoral, was appointed a Justice of the Peace and High Sheriff of the county; but Mr. Edward Maguire himself, who was respected by everyone, was the last of his name and the old race to occupy the position of the second citizen of the county. Several of the old houses have died out.

That incident with the Chief Justice describes the tone of the time; and we get an example of the temper of the time a few years later in the dispute between the Rev. Dr. Magee and the Orangemen of his own congregation. He had come from London to succeed the Hon. and Rev. J. Chas. Maude as Rector of Enniskillen, and the people of Enniskillen little knew then that they possessed in the Rev. Wm. Connor Magee the foremost pulpit orator of his time, and that his brief stay with them was but one of the steps which led him to be Dean of Cork, Bishop of Peterborough, and finally Archbishop of York.

The Party Processions Act was in force, and as a law-abiding citizen he wished to have the law observed with regard to the building over which he had charge, and by so doing came into collision with the local Orangemen. They did not accept the view which is held generally—that the house of God should be free from all party emblems; that it was a house of worship not for exhibition of party spirit; that the bells are intended to call to prayer, not to sound party tunes telling of civil strife. The North of Ireland Orangeman holds another view, that but for the Orange emblems his church would not be there; that the bells could rightly be used for the playing of party tunes; and that his emblems are more religious

political in their significance. This view, it may be stated, is confined solely to the North of Ireland, and is displayed to the buildings of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland.

To secure the parish church, therefore, from any attack, Dr. Magee told the sexton (Mr. Crooks) to go to the door and bring him the key, which was to be done by Mr. Thos. Crooks, the last of his name in Enniskillen of a family which had come over with the Normans from England. But Mr. Crooks did more than hand up the key.* He left one of the fan light windows open; and when the Orangemen found their way barred by the usual means they climbed over the railings alongside the street during the night, using ladders with them; entered by the window; and were unable to get to the tower by the staircase in the tower, Thos. Ball climbed up the ropes of the hands of the clock. As the usual Orange streamers and flags were not available, large Orange handkerchiefs were attached to the minor spires or pinnacles; and when Dr. Magee looked out of his window at the parish church the next morning he saw the Orange emblems flying on the breeze as usual. Perplexed and dissatisfied he made inquiries, but without any satisfaction, as no orders had been carried out; and he accepted the situation with good grace, feeling satisfied that he had done his best to have the law obeyed.

It was discovered next year when the time of the Orange anniversaries came round that the rope which ran to the top of the steeple had either become cut

though Wallace is the only one alive of the four men who took part in the incident. The church was guarded by police but the quartette got in and lay under tombstones in the darkness. On the arrival of daylight they entered the back yard of Mr. John Irvine's (now Mr. J. T. Little's) and by the back premises. Two of the men made their way to Omagh, and by train. Wallace and Ball did not leave the town.

man and horse. Every horse of 14h. 3in. high had to carry 11 stones, and under that size to carry 10½ stones!

Races were also run at Banagher on the Rock, nearer Enniskillen, but wherever there was a race there was a Hassard concerned with it. One horse was the subject of much contention in the long ago. He was called "Protestant Boy," and he was frequently opposed by a mare called "Papish Kate," and it so happened that the former always took first place. Because of the names of the animals religious and party feeling was aroused, and when cheers would be given returning from the races, or on other occasions, for one of the rivals, there were certain to be cheers for the other horse, insomuch that several cases occurred and were heard at Petty and Quarter Sessions concerned with "Protestant Boy" and "Papish Kate." First class racing has been dying in Fermanagh steadily; people giving themselves steadily to the more serious things of life. Long ago on race occasions the roads used to be thronged with men on horseback as well as on foot—now many people in Enniskillen would not go one mile out to see a race, and the motor car has displaced the horse.

Lord Cole discovered in 1920 a prize cup having engraved on it the date 1734, and that it was the prize of a race in the Commons. As there was not sufficient space on the Commons for a horse race I conclude that the prize was for some athletic event in perhaps foot-races.

Strange as it may seem, there were no wheeled vehicles in the country in those days. My father told me that in his day it was a wonder to see a cart with wheels. Log cars had come into use, to

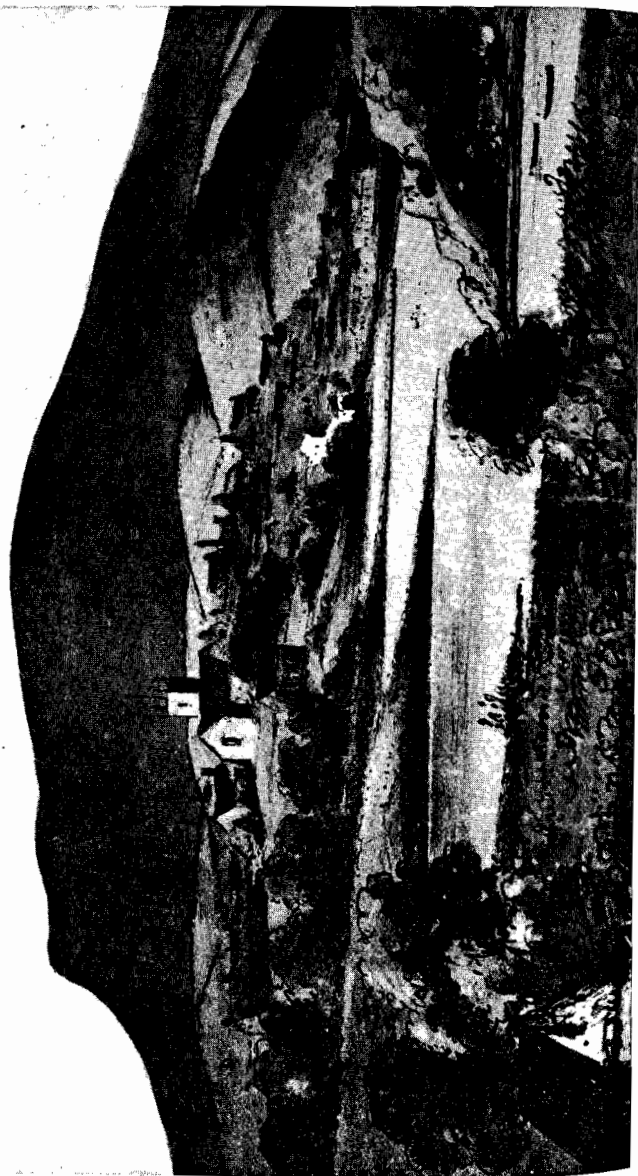
the slide cars, but the common method to go to the races was on a pillion or horseback. A log car might be described as a jaunting car on springs, and afterwards came the footboards, on the wheels, and springs. It may be a simple thing to narrate, but the fact is that it was an event of the days when Mr. John Hall of Drumclay made a cart with spoke-wheels to be made by Peter Hall of Belmore Street. I can barely remember the position of the wheel outside the door (about 1855). Polly Ayre's (or Eyre's) the worst tongued woman in the county; and as the new Belmore Street had been constructed by Captain W. Gabbett, the first, and as those two small cabins had been laid on original soil, it followed that they were low down, and had to be reached by descending steps on the side of Mr. Lemon's houses on the West side of the street.

The races supported some humble cabins on the Chantryhill road such as Sally Goodfellow's; and Haran's beyond Mr. Thos. Hall's, Billy Hoins' his sister's, and Bob Keys'. All these families had a little fortune at the races, but the dwellings had been swept away like the cabins which existed in Pound Brae. (See the illustration of the map of 18.) The Pound lay to the right of the road which had swept up the hill direct from the East Bridge, and winding by the side of the old Green, descended by way of Sallybank (or Fort Green) and Mudpark (a little thatched house kept by John Beatty), passed some thatched cabins which were swept away when the Derry railway came in, kept by Martin, Pat Britton, Frank Murtagh, and a man called Fodaghan (*Anglice* Swift). Really there is no

reason for me to describe any house as "thatched," for all the houses of the period in Enniskillen were thatched except that of Mr. Jack Steele, the tobacco manufacturer, who lived in the house in Townhall Street afterwards occupied by Mr. Richard Hamilton, Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Joseph Alexander, and now by Mr. James Dundas, beside the once locally famous White Hart Inn of Sandy Reid, and later of Mrs. Willis, where the Dublin coach for a time started on its way to the capital.

There were other Inns in the town such as the Horse & Jockey (now 36, 37, & 38, Townhall Street) or Johnston's tenements, the Swan Inn (Jordan's), Jack Quinton's in Belmore Street (afterwards Rexter's), and Glenn's in East Bridge Street, beside Mr. Gorges Irvine's. Glenn's was known as the Carman's Inn, and beside it also the thatched house on the same original property of Mr. W. Hazlett's tanyard, the Lurg Inn, both of which can be seen in the picture I show of Enniskillen in 1798. Mr. Sam. Beatty's Inn was across the street (now Mr. P. Magee's), or Farmers' Inn in its day, afterwards Mr. Gerard Graham's, and also for many years Mr. Chas. Stewart's. The Horse and Jockey was opposite the Townhall in one of the Hudson houses. Mr. George M'Donald, father of Mr. James M'Donald, the well-known linen merchant of *circa* 1830 had an inn near Mr. Molyneaux's (now Mercer's in High Street. The Inn kept by Mr. Denis Quinton, who was the local caterer for the big dinners or banquets of the period, was the house so long afterwards identified with the name of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, with the broad windows in Church Street, whose husband was a blue-dyer and went to the house in The Hollow now occupied by Plunkett





Enniskillen from near the Mill, about 1720, from coloured drawing. Note the Bower house to the near left, the

a member of an old local family. The Inn of
 an Bull was also a great house in its day at
 of the Sun in Darling Street. After his
 it decayed till about 1916 it suffered by fire,
 two houses now rise on its foundations occupied
 Bleakley and Mr. Maxwell. A little further
 Bland family kept the Inn now occupied by Mr.
 Millin. The Bland family were well known locally.
 the daughters was married to Mr. John Morrison,
 well-known baker and confectioner, of Darling
 and another daughter was married into the
 well-known family of Elliott of Silverhill,
 four fighting sons were always ready to defend
 conservative cause when, in the language of the
 street was to be "cleared," and the Elliotts
 a terror to their opponents. And of that once
 family only Mr. H. R. Elliott, of Shandwick
 Edinburgh, now remains in the Kingdom who
 about the old cottage at Drumlyon. A younger
 left Enniskillen for Australia many years ago.
 Mr. W. R. Armstrong, of Brookeborough, locally
 as Willy Bob, in later days conducted the
 Hotel, which on his death passed into the
 of Mr. George Willis, and subsequently into the
 of Mr. Hume of Dublin. The Royal Hotel
 owned by Mr. Edward (Neddy) Monaghan. When
 married Miss Maguire, daughter of Mr. Charles
 of Bundoran, and gave up driving the long
 he obtained Nugent's public house which gave
 name to Nugent's entry; and sometime in the
 of the last century he came lower down to
 present premises (the amalgamation of three
 while his old place and the thatched houses
 next door were demolished to make way for

the present Belfast Bank, its second office in town, under the management of Mr. William Williams, subsequently of Mr. J. G. Irving Vance, and at present of Mr. Robert J. Calvert.

Mr. Peter M'Bride, who had come into Enniskillen from Monea, and entered into business as successor to Mr. Samuel Gamble, at the corner of Anne Street and Castle Street,* became the first manager of the Victoria Hotel. But it was too much for him, and marrying Mrs. Murdock they carried on the Commercial Hotel in East Bridge Street in the three storey house now occupied by Messrs. Lemon & Son. Mr. John Lemon, who had come from Manorwaterhouse, had succeeded Messrs. Fitzgerald, and crossed the street to the present premises when widow M'Bride died about 1857.

The Victoria Hotel was not long tenanted by Mr. M'Bride or M'Alinden.† It had been constructed about 1850 by Mr. James Jeffers for a hotel, close to the point of the Lower Commons or of the present Fairgreen, where it was planned that the terminus of the Enniskillen and Derry Railway should be erected. But the bog‡ refused to support a terminus. The hundreds of tons of earth which had been excavated from the cuttings in Drumclay and Toneystick and

* This house was tenanted for a long time afterwards by Mr. Edward Gamble, one of the Lenaghan old family.

† When he left Enniskillen he became owner of the Bilton Hotel, the entertaining house of the nobility, in Upper Sackville Street, Dublin; and he was succeeded there by Mr. MacKay, who changed it into the Edinburgh Temperance Hotel. This house had been Lord Moira's town house, and possesses handsome mahogany doors and fine artistic work on the ceilings.

‡ This once open Common, on which the cattle of the burghers grazed, was subject to the high floods of Lough Erne, which invaded it from the Derrybarr side, covering the whole area. The writer, when a lad, caught bog eels in it. The earth flung into this part of the Common assisted the formation of the present fair-green, but notwithstanding all Lord Enniskillen's solidifying of the ground it shook like a marsh when the Enniskillen Horse paraded or moved upon it during the Ulster movement of 1912-14.

in the day-time from the waggons, were rowed up during the night; and as it was found too costly to satisfy the appetite of the bog terminus had to be placed convenient to the old end, where the smithy stands. This hotel was not so close to the terminus on the one hand nor so convenient to the centre of the town on the other, and did not succeed as an hotel. It was tenanted various times till it was finally let to the Government for a police barrack when the barrack at the Bridge (on the ground of the houses tenanted by Mrs. Rice and Mrs. M'Donagh) became unsuitable for all the demands upon it; and it had been the residence and workshop of the great clockmaker of Enniskillen, Mr. Charles Oliver, during the end of the 18th century.

The Railway Hotel was built by Mr. David Barry, so close was it to the high water mark of the lake here of Lough Erne that I knew one old man told me he had fished from the place where the door stands. The drainage of Lough Erne put an end to all incursions of the lake in this direction over the Dublin road, which had to be raised a foot at the Model School to overcome the danger of traffic. About 1874 I saw a cot placed on this side of the Dublin road during a high flood to save people over the flood. Mr. Barry sold his interest in the hotel to Mr. Peter M'Namee, who had a driver on one of the coaches; and when his son also Peter, succeeded him, he enlarged it; and the new building in Forthill Street and its hotel show traces of the cutting of Camomile Hill for its convenience, and having at one time surveyed the waters of Lough Erne covering the ancient Lower Commons and

extending to the old ropewalk of Jimmy Hogan and the foot of the knowe on which rests the present Enniskillen Railway Station.

There were several Inns in old Enniskillen not of the high standing of the hotels. Of these perhaps "The Horse and Jockey" was the oldest. It was occupied during the end of the 18th century by a Mr. Johnston and comprised either one or both of the two (then) thatched houses now occupied by Mr. Gilgun and Mrs. Patrick Martin in Townhall Street. Owen Murphy kept "The Swan" in the thatched two-storey house for a long time tenanted by Mr. J. Jordan, M.P., on the ground of the present premises of Jordan & Co., in High Street; and in rear of these premises was the local theatre, maintained for a long time. Heffernan had a theatre in Paget Square subsequently. Mr. Thomas Kernaghan, merchant, of Townhall Street (Messrs. Dick's premises), kept "The Enniskillen Arms" at the foot of Water Lane; and Mr. Daniel M'Mullan kept the "Hope and Anchor," Mr. Robert Crawford kept "The Black Lion" in Beggar Street. Elliott's Inn was in Anne Street; the Bull Inn in Darling Street; and a number of public houses also offered refreshment, as the signboards put it, "For Man and Beast." Whisky was cheap in those days. A naggin (two glasses) was sold for 2½d, and in one shop at 2d!!

CHAPTER CV.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILWAYS.

The numerous shoals in Lough Erne had always impeded navigation, and the (government-made) canals, they were called, were made by deepening the water way at various points, and a channel was opened for steamboats of light draught from Belturbet to Belleek. Previous to this time the largest boats were sand-boats, and Enniskillen merchants like Mr. Kernaghan, Mr. James Creden, and Mr. Hugh Alexander Bradshaw used them, not only to bring goods from near Castlecaldwell but to convey timber, iron, and coal from Belleek, conveyed thither from the wharves at Ballyshannon. *The Royal George*, belonging to Mr. Richard Ball, postmaster, built to carry 100 tons in her day (1835-50) was eclipsed by the *Ranger*, belonging to Mr. Kernaghan, a boat of 14 tons burthen, and it was spoken of as the largest sailing boat ever on Lough Erne.

Mr. John Caldwell Bloomfield, D.L., placed the first steamboat on Lower Lough Erne, the *Countess of* *Down*, when the age of steam arrived, and she plied

distance to Derry of 40 miles; and the railway was opened to Fintona in 1853.

THE TRILICK TRAGEDY.

The railway between Enniskillen and Londonderry was the first connexion of the town with the outer world by steam, and one of the first uses to which it was put was to convey an excursion party, headed by the Earl of Enniskillen, to Derry on the 15th September, 1854, in commemoration of the kinship of 1688-9.

About 800 people went on the excursion, which was received at Londonderry with a salvo of artillery, and the Earl of Enniskillen and party were presented with an address, to which Lord Enniskillen replied. Luncheon followed, and at four o'clock the excursion party set out on the return home.

The train was drawn by two engines, on the second of which Lord Enniskillen stood, and the order was to make speed during daylight, and afterwards go slowly. It was for this reason that the train was going slowly at a speed of about six miles an hour when it reached the bridge at Stranagomer, near Trillick, where the first engine came in contact with six large stones placed upon the line. The first engine was flung off the line and down an embankment by the concussion; the second engine was turned half round, and thus stopped the train, which was comparatively safe. One of the engine men, driver Mitchell, was killed, another had his legs broken, and two others jumped off. Lord Enniskillen was placed in danger by his legs being caught, and was in a bad predicament till relieved by Mr. Robert Keys. Mr. Henry D'Arcy let the steam off from the first engine to prevent danger, and nothing worse occurred.

There was a great outburst of local thanksgiving rejoicing at the frustration of what was called "Popish plot" of the Ribbonmen "to do the infernal work" of destroying "Cole and the Enniskilleners." A special service of thanksgiving was held in the parish church, and the Trillick Tragedy was spoken of everywhere as a second Gunpowder Plot. The coroner's Jury found a verdict to the effect that five men named Moran, Flanagan, Murphy, Harkin, and Mahon had conspired to upset the engines, with intent to kill and murder, and that Patrick Lynch had previous knowledge of the plot; but whether a trial took place in consequence I cannot at present ascertain. The "Trillick Tragedy," as it was called, created a most profound public impression.

It was a great day in Enniskillen when the first railway train ran from Dundalk to Enniskillen, making a direct connexion from Dublin, on the 15th January, 1859.* The big gun on the Forthill landed, and cannons were brought from Florencecourt and Lisnaskea to add to the salutes. Fog signals on the line heralded the incoming train, and when the train stopped, the Earl of Erne and other Directors were welcomed by Mr. David Wilkin, Chairman, and the Town Commissioners, and an address was presented. Subsequently the Derry line and the Dundalk line were joined round the sharpest railway curve in Ireland; the trains ceased to call at the Derry station platform, and the two lines became one as the Irish North Western Railway. The small engines which performed the service on the Derry line had to take

* Thos. Quigley, now an aged driver on the railway, was fireman on the first through train.

towards the same cause of £52 18 3^d, and £70 in 1749; and so desirous were they of doing the thing well that the following Provost and Burgesses contributed also towards the erection of a steeple, as follows:—

£5 each from Fenton Cole, Boucher Cole, Richard Hassard, Andrew Johnston, James Saunderson, Robert Saunderson, William Gibb, John Cole, Henry Cole, David Rynd, John Todd, Michael Cole, jun., James Ball, and Hugh Willoughby.

This steeple or tower contained a tablet which stated:—

THIS STEEPLE WAS ERECTED
IN 1792
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE REV. DOCTOR SMYTH, PROVOST,*
AND
ROBERT HASSARD, ESQRE., BURGESS†
OF ENNISKILLEN.
WILLIAM IRWIN, ARCHT.‡

This stone was built into the North side of present new tower to preserve it.

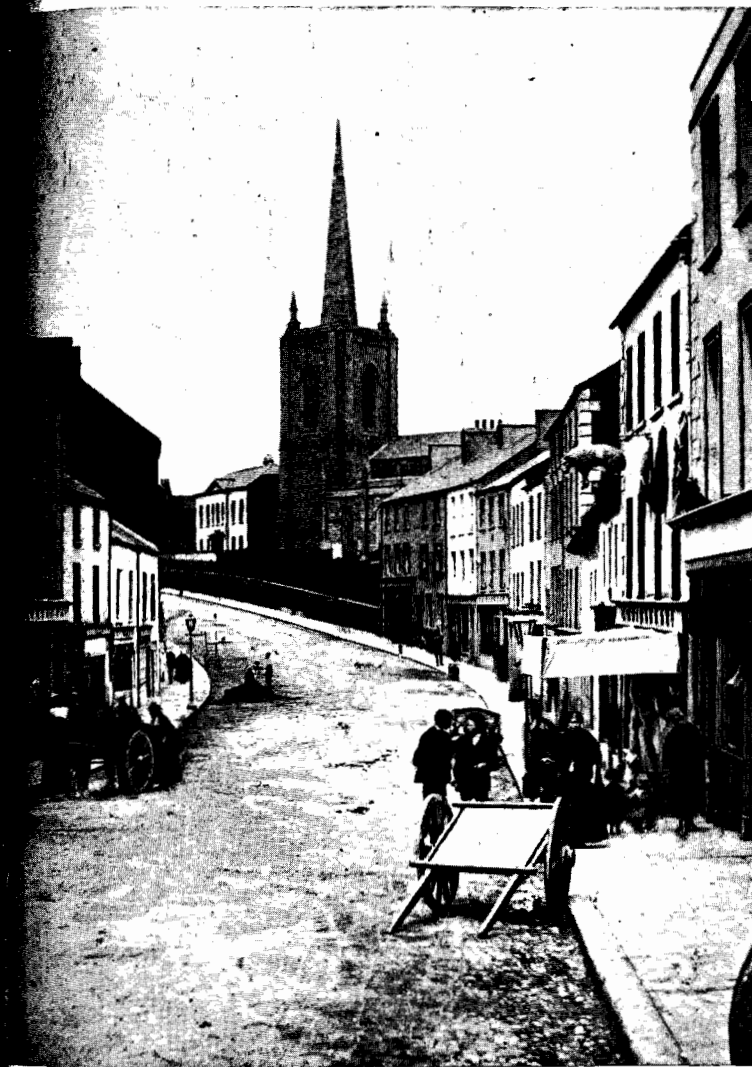
The Market-House served its purpose for a time, but it was felt that it should afford more public accommodation, and an addition was projected so as to convert the bare Market-House into a larger building with the more imposing title of a Townhall.

Accordingly, in 1807, an addition was made to the building, giving a Board-room, a Clerk's office, and another room, over the Marshalsea premises, and

* Grandson of Rev. Thos. Smyth, rector of Enniskillen 1692, afterwards Bishop of Limerick.

† This Mr. Hassard was son of Mr. Jason H. Hassard, of the Skea family, who lived at Levaghey, near Enniskillen.

‡ Grand-uncle of Mr. John Arthur Irwin, J.P., Derrygore.



The Hollow, 1865. Note the Sign of the Sheep, over the shop of M & Benj. Robinson, Mr. Mervyn Lucy's thatched house, and Mr. T. H. Robinson's premises when he succeeded Mr. John Irvine at the Church of St. Peter's. The Church of St. Peter's, now the Church of St. Peter's, is beyond the Church of St. Peter's. The houses of Wm. Coalter and Nehemiah Little, now rebuilt, are the houses of Wm. Coalter and Nehemiah Little, now rebuilt. The scene of a murder in the Fenian days. Next, Mr. John

Some Officers of the Enniskillen Horse at Castle Hume.



Back Row—W. J. Beatty, L. S. Kentwell, F. V. Maude, D. Wilcox, H. Hibbard, R. Strathearn, E. D. Kerr, R. Abraham, W. J. Morrow
Second Row—Major Martin, The Commander, Captain Wailles-Fairbairn
First Row—T. Law, J. Leigh, Dr. Wausey Bayly, Capt. Close-Brooks, J. C. Bowles.

(Face 107)

death any deprivation of Ulstermen of their right as British citizens. In other words—it was a struggle for existence, knowing and feeling that the rise of government by a Dublin Parliament composed of such elements as dominated Irish politics meant that all shadow of doubt the destruction of the actively northern industries, the loss of individual religious liberty, the right to think, act and speak freely, the revival of the intimidatory methods practised by Irish leaders, and the reduction of the North to a state to which the separatists had lowered the other chances of Ireland.

The following were the officers and staff:—

THE ENNISKILLEN HORSE.

Commanding Officer—W. Copeland Trimble, J.P.

Second in Command—Major Martin,* Leicestershire Yeom.

A SQUADRON.

Squad. Commander—Edward D. Kerr.

Magheraboy Troop—Wm. J. Johnston, Troop Leader.

Springfield „ —Wm. M'Cullagh, „

Florencecourt „ —R. W. Strathearn, J.P., „

Kinawley „ —Frank R. Carson „

Squadron Sergeant-Major—James W. Britton, late Life Guards.

B SQUADRON.

Squad. Comdr.—Captain Wailles-Fairbairn,† York Yeom.

Enniskillen Troop—Wm. Harvey, Troop Leader.

Lurg „ —Robt. M. Law, N.I. Horse „

Ballinamallard „ —Wm. Campbell „

Lisbellaw „ —W. J. Beatty „

Tempo „ —Crozier Phair „

Squadron Sergeant-Major—Oliver Emery, North Irish Horse.

* From Leicestershire Yeomanry, Medal and Clasp for Boer War. Died in a during war.

† York Yeomanry. Was High Sheriff of York next year. Promoted to be during the war.

C SQUADRON.

Squad. Comdr.—Captain J. Close Brooks* 5th Drg. Gds.
 Lisnaskea Troop—Archd. Noble, Troop Leader,
 Brookeborough „ —R. J. D. Little „
 Maguiresbridge „ —John A. Boles „
 Cornafannog „ —Robt. Abraham, Queen's Bays „
 Squadron Sergeant-Major—Humphrey Boyd, North Irish Horse.

Surgeon—Captain Hugh Wansey Bayly, M.A., M.R.C.S.,
 &c., &c., Queen's Medal and four clasps.

Adjutant—H. Hibbard, Lieut. East Kent Yeomanry.

Quartermaster—William J. Morrow.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—James A. Wherry.†

Ordnance Officer—L. S. Kentwell.

Veterinary Surgeon—J. Hibbard, V.S., East Kent Yeomanry.

Scout Master—J. Leigh.

Bandmaster—Robert Wherry.

Regimental Sergeant-Major—S. C. Spanton.

Farrier Sergeant—Thos. Bailey.

Trumpet-Major—Robert W. Wherry.

Trumpeters—Harold Irvine (Comdr's.); Herbert M'Keague,
 Wm. Robinson, Robert Johnston,
 H. Moore, F. Johnston.

Several deputations from England came over to Ireland during this time to see Ireland for themselves; and these parties consisted both of Radicals and Unionists. As they particularly wished to see the new cavalry of which they had heard so much, arrangements were made by the Commander, so as not to unduly press the men, to call in squadrons in rotation to be inspected by the visitors, some of whom paid a visit to the camp

* From 5th Dragoon Guards, Medal and Clasp for Boer war. Died in action in Great War.

† Promoted during the war to rank of Lieutenant, with M.M.

Mr. Dominick M. Archdale commanded the Ballinamallard troop when formed. He went to South Africa and died in action during the war. Messrs. W. M'Cullagh, R. Wherry, and W. Abraham became sergeants in the cavalry during the war. Mr. Hibbard was promoted to a Captaincy during the war. Many of the men joined the North Irish Horse, owing to the delay in forming the Service Squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons.



CHAPTER CVIII.

A NEW REGIME.

Whether it was the frittering away of public property or general mismanagement, the attention of Parliament was directed to Irish Corporations; and on the 10th August 1840 was passed an Act to repeal and annul the charters by which several of the bodies corporate in Ireland were governed. The borough of Enniskillen came under its jurisdiction; the old Corporation was dissolved on the 25th October 1840, and before it became defunct it granted leases which were illegal. According to the new Act the property and powers of the Corporation of Enniskillen became vested on the 1st January 1841 in the newly-formed Board of Guardians (which included some of the Divisions of the present Bawnboy Union) until a new body should be set up. The Board continued the Provost in office and paid him his salary and the rest of the municipal staff, pending fresh legislation. The Board also discharged other trusts such as £100 from the Corporation in the year 1843 towards the improvement of the navigation of Lough Erne, by which

waterways were cut in the shallow shoals of the Upper and Lower Lake to permit large boats to travel.* The Board also paid £20 yearly salary to the teacher of the Forthill parish school, under the Hon. and Rev. Maude's management. The first teacher appointed was a Roman Catholic.

A meeting of the townspeople was called to consider the new form of government contemplated for the town, but no meeting was held, as the townspeople seemed to be afraid that any such action would appear to be hostile to the lord of the soil. At an interval another meeting was called, and it was suggested that the town have a Mayor and Corporation. As such a step would involve the payment of salaries to officials not considered necessary, the townspeople preferred to have a Board of Town Commissioners, and the first Board was formed and met into office on the 18th day of September, 1846, as follows:—

Chairman—Liddle Baxter.

Thomas Kernaghan	James Macartney	James Copeland
John Wood	Patrick Kerr	Terence Mihan
Hugh Collum	Terence Ingoldsby	John Mihan
John M'Elroy	Thomas Wood	William Crooke
James Creden	William Kettyle	James Callaghan
John Lemon	Alex. Harman	William Hall
		Samuel Frith

The second Chairman was Mr. George Irvine, Miller, of East Bridge Street, and both the first and second Board got into correspondence with the Board of Enniskillen respecting the Borough property, finally winding up with an action at law to recover

*Old residents will remember the "canals" cut at Killyhevlín, the West of Enniskillen, Portora stream, &c., previous to which a steamer could sail for any distance.

from time immemorial at a fee farm rent of £7 10s yearly.

By letter of January 7, 1847, Lord Enniskillen claimed that all the properties which he had seized were his own with the exception of the Fair Green and Forthill, that they were not the property of the late Corporation, and that he would not give them up to the Town Commissioners, but he was prepared to give them a lease of the Shambles for the purpose of a gasometer. Accordingly legal proceedings for the recovery of the Townhall and Market-house ensued, in the name of the Attorney-General, the names of Messrs. John M'Elroy, Liddle Baxter, and Edward Jones being used as "relators" in the proceedings. The trial was heard before Baron Pigott in Dublin in the month of December 1848, and resulted in the jury giving a verdict for the Town Commissioners. The Commissioners thereupon demanded a return of the remainder of the property, and after some correspondence the whole of it was placed in the hands of the elected representatives of the town.

It happening in the year 1850 that preparations were being made to hang gates upon the Potato Market,* the Chairman, Mr. George Irvine, wrote to Lord Enniskillen that as it appeared his lordship was about "closing that part of the ancient street of Boston leading from Water street to Market street by the building of walls and erection of obstructions, the Commissioners requested his Lordship to have them removed." The Earl of Enniskillen replied that whatever had been done was without his knowledge or

* The Commissioners stated that the site of the Potato Market, "a solid waste on the bank of Lough Erne, had been given free to them by the Earl of Enniskillen, and that the markets, stores, and boundary walls had been built out of Borough funds to the extent of £1,200

authority, and that he had directed that the obstructions explained of be removed. From that day till the present the gate has not been closed upon the Potato Market, thus preserving the ancient pass.

All negotiations for the transfer to the town of the tolls and management of the markets failed, perhaps for reason of the action at law, and they remained under the control of the estate office until Lowry Barton, Fourth Earl of Enniskillen, began to sell the town estate in the month of December, 1920. Among some questionable transactions unravelled by the Commissioners was one in which they said they could not ascertain for what consideration the most and Burgesses had in the year 1839 given the Hon. H. Cole a lease for 999 years for one shilling a year of the Fair Green, 9a. 2r. 28 perches; or the site of the Forthill (3a. or. 30p.)* at a pepper corn rent for 999 years; or the consideration given for a lease of Fort Lodge grounds to the Earl of Enniskillen, Hon. H. A. Cole, and Mr. Robert Keys, or what power the Corporation had to grant the same. These grants were so shady that neither the claim to the Fair Green nor the Forthill was insisted upon; and the peculiarity of the Fort Lodge ground is that it was held under three leases—one from the Earl of Enniskillen, and two from the Corporation.

THE BOROUGH ACT.

After these events matters progressed smoothly in the borough, the income from the borough property discharging all the expenses incurred by the Commissioners.

* The Forthill did not at that time include the field which extends from the ditch of the battery to the Bower lane, leading down to the East Bridge, where the steps were placed there.

CHAPTER CXI.

MEN AND FAMILIES.

Three old families have been not only long connected but interwoven with Enniskillen—the Friths, the Gambles, and the Quintons. The Friths are with us still, being represented by Mr. John Brien Frith, J.P., lately of the Cross; and Mr. John Arthur Frith, of Lawnakilla; both of whom have filled the office of High Sheriff of the county. The various families of the Gambles are locally extinct except that of the late Mr. John Gamble of Lanaghan (Letterbreen) son of Mr. John Gamble, one time of Lenaghan; and the Quintons, at one time a very strong clan, are totally extinct in the town, but one family of the name resides in the parish of Garvary.

GAMBLE AND QUINTON.

The first of the Gambles who came to this country was Mr. Josias Gamble of Scotland, who settled at Lisbellaw about 1620. His son Solomon went before the Revolution to live at Ballaghmore, beside Enniskillen, and it is likely over a son of his named Josias that the tombstone was placed in Old Rossorry graveyard:—

Here lyeth ye Body of Josias Gamble of Balloughmore, who Deped this life May the 27th 1767 aged 81 years. Also his wife Jane Gamble, alias Burnside, Departed this life August 5th 1768 aged 73 years.

Solomon Gamble had a son named David who went to live to the neighbouring townland of the Graan in the beginning of the 18th century, and he also was buried in old Rossorry, as the gravestone testifies:—

Here lyeth ye body of David Gamble of Gran, who Departed this life October ye 21st 1763 Aged 84 years.

It was Baptist, the son of this David Gamble, who was father of Ann, who was married to Mr. James Frith of the Cross. Mrs. Baptist Gamble passed away according to the gravestone—

In memory of Magdalene Gamble, wife of Baptist Gamble of Graan, who died Decm. 8th, 1802, aged 80 years.

Baptist himself, according to another tombstone, passed away in 1807, aged 83 years; and he was succeeded by his son also Baptist, who died in 1890 without issue, and left some property to the Enniskillen Presbyterian Church.

Jane Gamble, grand-daughter of Josias (1686-1767), and great grand-daughter of Solomon of Ballaghmore, became the wife of James Quinton, and through this marriage the Ballaghmore farm passed to James Quinton, the father of Wm. Quinton, the wine merchant of Darling Street. This Wm. Quinton was married to Anne Thompson (of the Distillery family) in 1832, and their eldest son was James Wallace Quinton, Resident Commissioner, who was killed at Manipur, March 1891, and to whose memory a tablet has been placed in the Library of Enniskillen Royal School. Of the rest of this family Dr. Richard Frith Quinton, Mrs. Ann Bradford, Rev. Thomas Quinton, of Australia, Mr. John Quinton, and Mrs. Henrietta Black are still alive. Mr. John Quinton became a celebrated tunnelling engineer in the United States, and is well known in Los Angeles. Wm. Quinton's daughter, Sarah, married Dr. West, who 90 years ago had been Dispensary Doctor of Brookeborough, and was succeeded there by the late Dr. R. P. Walsh: Dr. West came to Enniskillen to live in the house now occupied by Miss Jane Coalter in Willoughby Place. Dr. West's three sons went to Portora, and his daughter Annie married Dr. Creighton, R.N., who on leaving the Navy retired to Lisnaskea to live, and their eldest son practised for some time as surgeon in Ballyshannon and Bundoran.

Then there were the Gambles of Lenaghan. Mr. John Gamble sold his place here to the late Mr. Maurice C. Maude, to enable Mr. Maude to build his new residence there, and this Mr. John Gamble had a son, John, who went to Lanaghan,

beside Letterbreen, to reside. His eldest son, Thomas, resides at Lanaghan, and his second son, Baptist, is Goods Manager of the Great Northern Railway; while a third son, David, is abroad.

Mr. Edward Gamble, formerly of Anne Street, son of John of Lenaghan, had two sons, one of whom is a County Inspector, Galt Gamble, in the Royal Irish Constabulary; and the other, Mr. Edward A. Gamble, a most successful managing director of the Polytechnic, Glasgow, and of Messrs. Mann, Bryers, & Co., Glasgow.

Sir David Gamble, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, grandson of the Rev. Josias Christopher Gamble, Presbyterian Minister of Enniskillen, resides at St. Helen's, Lancashire. It was to the memory of this Rev. gentleman that Sir David dedicated the ornamental windows in the south side of Enniskillen Presbyterian Church.

FAMILY OF KERR.

The family of Kerr has many branches in the barony of Magheraboy. The list of boys who matriculated from Enniskillen Royal School (see the catalogue for specific names) at Trinity College includes more than one Kerr. The family came to Fermanagh at the time of the Plantation of Ulster, for particulars of which see the Muster Roll in Volume I. The next record we find of the name speaks of the battle of the Boyne, as a gravestone in Old Rossorry relates:—

This tomb was erected by James Kerr to the memory of his father, John Kerr of Aughnahoo, who Died Decr. 25th 1802 Aged 72 yrs, which was the son of Andrew Kerr of Gorteen, Do. Jam^s Kerr of Granshagh, who was in the weighty horse under King Wm.'s command At the Defeating of James At the Boyne.

So that the grandson James erected the tomb to the memory of his father and grandfather.

FAMILY OF DUNDAS.

The family of Dundas had a representative in James Dundas, yeoman, in Enniskillen in 1622. The same name appears in the Muster Roll of Sir John Hume and Sir Wm. Cole's property. The christian name seems to have been perpetuated till this day.

The family of Dundas had a representative in James Dundas yeoman in Enniskillen in 1622. The same name appears in the Muster Roll of Sir John Hume and Sir Wm. Cole's

property. The Christian name seems to be perpetuated till this day. We have a James Dundas of Moyglass recorded in the Hearth Money Rolls of 1666, another of the same name in the list of those attainted in 1689. Another of the same name was in 1693 as living at Derrymenagh [Churchhill], and we get the Roscor family (to whom reference has already been made at page 759 of this volume) living at Roscor in 1728 onward till the present day. We get some particulars of Mr. Henry Dundas in the census of 1821, as a gentleman and farmer of 200 acres living in a house of one storey (the present house), having four daughters, and with them an orphan child, Edward Dundas; and as staff—One gardener, one apprentice butter, four housemaids, and one chambermaid. This Henry Dundas was buried in Monea churchyard in the year 1863, aged 84 years.

The families of Dundas form a strong clan in Magheraboy, in Moybrone and Moykeel—in Gola and Carrowmore (Magherastaphena); and there is no likelihood of this old Scotch name dying out.

FAMILY OF GEDDES.

Another gravestone in old Rossorry tells of the death of another member of an old family, the Geddeses of Glenawly. of the time of the Boyne, as "Elizabeth Geddas" either the wife or the mother of "John Geddes" died in the year 1714—only 14 years after the Revolution. John himself died in 1733.

There is an interesting tradition among the Geddes families. Rev. W. H. Dundas, B.D., writes me, that the first of the name, John Geddes, who got Drumduff townland from Michael Cole about 1700, coming from Scotland, killed probably the last wolf in these parts. The story is that one night he heard a great commotion outside his house where some geese were sitting on nests. He went out taking his "cant" (a long staff shod with iron) and his dog. A wolf rushed at him with open mouth: he pushed his "cant" down its throat, and with the help of his dog killed it.

FAMILY OF WALMSLEY.

Finlay Geddes's mother was Ellen Walmsley, one of an old family, and the tradition is that one of the Walmsleys got a grant of land in Fermanagh on the usual condition that he did not marry a native Roman Catholic. He fell in love with and married a woman of the Maguire clan. When it was discovered, the Court said he had forfeited the land. Walmsely

went to Dublin to have the judgment reversed (on the ground that she had become a Protestant) and succeeded: but as he was riding home quietly with the good news he dropped dead when he got to Enniskillen. His young widow, with one or two small children, was unable to hold the land, and it became part of Lord Lanesborough's property.

There is another tradition about the Walmsleys, that during one of the risings in Ireland, perhaps 1641 or later, this family was saved in the following way. A Roman Catholic naidservant who was much attached to the family determined to give them warning: but as death was the fate of an informer, she told her story to a bush in the garden, taking care that one of the family was near enough to hear her. (To tell a story to a bush, or other material thing, was a common Gaelic method.)

THE EDMUNSONS.

There were three brothers Edmondson in Enniskillen—Willie, who kept the Market-house and Marshalea, another, who lived as the saying was "at the bridge end," or on the ground of the present Orange Hall, beside the East Bridge, and almost on the ground of the house of his grandson, Thomas Nelson, and kept the guardhouse when the military guard had been removed. The Edmonsons came originally to Enniskillen from Lancaster, and were among the most "loyal" of the burghers. The guardhouse at the West Bridge had been kept by Sergeant Bleakely. The foundation stone of the second West Bridge was laid on Thursday, 2nd June, 1825, by Major Armstrong, and was built to resemble the East Bridge. Both of these had five arches, though only two were visible.

MR. CHARLES OLIVER.

On the other side of the bridge, beside the road leading to the Battery Hill, was the house of Mr. Charles Oliver,* the great clockmaker of Enniskillen. His shop was a calling house of the local gentry, who from its windows saw all the traffic to and from the East Bridge. Mr. Oliver saw the 18th century die and the 19th century come in, and on his death the house passed into the hands of the Rev. Gorges Irvine,

* The Author possesses one of Charlie Oliver's grandfather hall clocks, whose brass dial proclaims that it was made in Ennis Killen. Mr. M'Entyre, watchmaker, succeeded Mr. Oliver, then came Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Taylor, Mr. John Molyneux, Mr. Frank Nelson, Mr. Thomas A. Mercer, Mr. James Hare whose names are seen on many clocks in the country.

of East Bridge street (opposite the Court House), and it was subsequently let to the Constabulary for a barrack; and here in front of the lime-washed barrack the men paraded from time to time with their great hats, cut-away (swallow-tail) coats, brass-handled side arms, and brass buttons. The head-constables wore black epaulettes and sling swords in those days, the last wearer of this style of uniform in Enniskillen being Head-Constable Moore, a great Methodist in his day, who emigrated to Quebec, whom the Author saw there in 1877.

THE CUES.

John Cue, whose sons were William and Arthur Cue, lived in Darling Street before Queen Street was made, and owned the houses of Messrs. Green, Gilmore, and Mulhern. Wm. Cue owned so much property in this neighbourhood that it was said at the time that the Lord Enniskillen of the day offered the ground from Barrack lane to the lake to him for £10 a year, and that he declined the offer, saying that he had enough.

THE DOCTORS.

The oldest doctor traceable was Dr. Trimble, the chief medical man of the end of the 18th century, who was married to one of the Dane family. The "Orange Doctor," Dr. Adam Nixon, was a prominent man in the first half of the 19th century. He lived in a low cottage of the period on the ground of the Presentation Brothers' School at the East Bridge, which, on his death, was used by Mr. Thomas Kernaghan the site for new stores into which his boats discharged the goods brought by lake at Belleek from Ballyshannon. These stores were acquired by the Roman Catholic body, and by them converted into a Convent of Mercy, about 1850: and the nuns went to the present Convent when built, about 1862. Dr. Charles Ovenden, M.D., had property in Darling Street, where the Methodist chapel now stands, and his son, Dr. Wm. Ovenden, M.D., father of the Rev. Charles Ovenden, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, occupied Carleton House (now the Rectory). Dr. Bagot succeeded him in occupation, and after him Dr. Leonard Kidd, M.D., during whose tenancy a chimney fell, and the Enniskillen Vestry, purchasing the property, altered and improved the house for the Rectory.

Long Dr. Frith (a very tall man) lived in Darling street, in the house at present occupied by the Parish Priest, Arch-

Deacon Tierney, in which house he was succeeded for many years by Dr. Robt. Pakenham Walsh, and he in turn by Dr. John Wilson. When the Long Doctor, a very tall man died, his widow went to finish her days in the Green House, to the west of the sloping road to the Forthill, on the ground of which Mr. Chas. Musgrave Stewart erected Erneview and other houses near the Convent gate. Dr. Frith had a negro for servant, the first coloured man seen in these parts, called William Thomas.

A Dr. Nixon lived at Lakeview about 1820, before it was tenanted by Counsellor Montgomery Nixon. Mr. Nixon, as a magistrate, used to get litigants to settle a dispute, after the manner of the time, by a fight. It was Mr. Montgomery Nixon's younger daughter became married to Mr. Alex. Price, Master of the Enniskillen Workhouse, and subsequently to Mr. Armstrong of Toneylummon.

Dr. Quinton lived in the Hollow where Mr. James Coalter lived for many years, and Mr. Geo. Elliott now resides. Dr. James Kiernan, M.D., lived in Darling street in the house now occupied by Mr. Thomas Howe.

THE WHITTAKERS.

Mr. Wm. Whittaker of 1786, was Sergeant-Major of the Yeomen, and used to drill his men on the Diamond. He was the father of Stewart Whittaker, the stamp distributor, who built the houses in Darling-street occupied at one time by Walker Patterson, Mr. James Dundas, Mr. Hurst, &c. He died in 1852. He was the father of Rev. Gerald and Miss Whittaker, who left their property to the Misses King of Willoughby Place. This property included Piper's Island, and the house in Willoughby-Place (built 1842) occupied by Rev. Mark Whittaker, rector of Boho, the brother of Mr. Stewart Whittaker. Rev. Mark Whittaker left a son and daughter, but they have long since passed away from Enniskillen. The Rev. John Whittaker, curate of Tempo during the Establishment, before Enniskillen parish was divided to suit modern church requirements, was also a son of Mr. Stewart Whittaker.

Of the Crookes family who came over with the Coles, the last, a chandler, was in business in 13 East Bridge Street; and George Crookes had No. 23 Church street in 1847, being succeeded by Miss Crookes, who afterwards went to America.

Dr. Philip Maguire lived in 30 and 31 Darling street in 1788; and Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, the blue-dyer, and great-grandfather of Mr. James Cooper, Solicitor, about 1800-'19. Mr. John M'Farland, Contractor, was an important local man from 1816 to 1835 at least.

The Whittens, who had been in Enniskillen since the Revolution, died out about 1880, a Miss Whitten who kept the Dorcas Society, being the last of the local line. There are Whittens at Kinlough, Co. Leitrim,

CHAPTER CXII.

ODDS AND ENDS.

There are odds and ends of Old Enniskillen not directly connected with any one subject which I think it desirable to include in these pages before I bring them to a close. Certain names of places and of individuals occur in documents relating to old Enniskillen in the early days of the nineteenth century, and the people of to-day would not know that such places existed.

Airy Lodge was the residence of Mr. William Watkins, attorney-at-law, and is the modern Brook View, which has been enlarged by Mr. James Cooper. Copper Alley was an alley between trees on the racecourse where betting men resorted. Sallybank was the precursor of Mr. Robt. Keys' Fort Lodge; and Mud Park was close by. The Bower was a nice cottage owned by Mr. Roe, in Mr. Hudson's field, now part of the Convent Cemetery. The "Bower Lane," leading to it was closed by Archdeacon Smollen, P.P., when this field became added to the first field of the cemetery. Castle lane was dubbed William Street, as the companion to Anne Street, but the name of the Castle held.

Wellington Place was begun to be built as a private street in 1800, and subsequently extended about 1820. The map of 1818 shows how it was developed in later years. Here some local merchants resided, and the Wesleyan ministers lived in the two houses built for them. The Resident Magistrate of 1860, Captain Antoine Sloete Butler, lived in

this street before he went to Carleton House, in the fine building (now a Workmen's Club), afterwards tenanted by Captain Archibald Elliott, of the 41st Regiment, when Quarter Master of the Fermanagh Militia; and Mr. Thomas Whitley, one of the chief merchants of the town, occupied the next house. Mr. John M'Donald, retired linen merchant, also lived in this street, and Mr. Christopher Gamble, registrar of births, &c. When the Duke of Wellington, voted in favour of Catholic Emancipation, the Tories of Enniskillen would no longer dignify their pet street by his name, and the Corporation officially changed the title to Eldon Row, the strong opponent in the House of Lords of any further concession to Roman Catholics. It was called Eldon Row for some time officially, but the old title remained, and Eldon Row fell into disuse. When the Earl of Enniskillen built Willoughby Place, the prestige of the select "Row" faded, and the once proud Wellington Place had to take a subordinate position.

As Castle Lane was originally called William street before the Town Commissioners named the streets, it might readily be concluded that Anne street was named after Queen Anne. But I have heard another story concerning it, that it was named after a Mrs. Ann Drummond who lived in a house where Mr. Alfred Weaver now resides, and the original Anne street ran from her house down to the West Bridge. As this period would be about the middle of the 18th century, Barrack Lane and Castle street, as we know them now, did not exist, and Mrs. Drummond's was a corner house of William street and Anne street.

According to tradition there had been a burial place near to the Castle owing to the distance of Innishkeene graveyard, the parish cemetery, and Lady Maguire objected so much to the carrying of bodies there for interment that more resort was had to (Old) Rossorry. A tombstone was found in the vicinity of the Castle by one Paddy Larkin, and the words "Erected to" were traceable on it.

The Lord Lieutenant was given power to authorize or issue commissions for levying armed corps for the preservation of the public peace, and to quell insurrection; and amongst those so selected in 1798 was Lord Viscount Cole, and he was authorized to raise the Glenawley Infantry. The following is a letterpress copy of the commission to the Hon. Arthur Cole as First Lieutenant in that Corps:—

been exclusively Protestant until the Town Commissioners were installed in office, and the Roman Catholics were by consent allowed one-third of the body, according to their proportion of the rating. That condition of things prevailed more or less until the year 1913, when by a decision of County Court Judge Johnston the position of things was altered. The decision aroused strong feeling. The town had been divided into three wards: one of these was strongly Unionist, (two) another had a strong Nationalist majority, and (3) the East Ward had a small Unionist majority.

To attack and capture this East Ward the Nationalists resorted to artifice. They caused some of the humblest of their people in the North Ward to migrate into the East Ward before the 1st July, bringing with them perhaps a chair, a stool, and bed, and perhaps a table, and a room was let to them in some obliging fellow-Nationalist's house. After so-called "residence" here for sometimes one or two days the migrants returned to their former abodes in the North Ward, and for this reason were called Swallows. The Judge held these migrants to be *bona fide* residents and voters in the East Ward, a thing which his predecessor, Judge Craig, had always refused to entertain, as being on the face of it a fraud. Mr. Chas. F. Falls, for the Unionists, held the claims to be bad in law, which the County Court Judge admitted, and he was so obliging as to amend these notices.

A Judge almost invariably welcomes an appeal, in order to have any doubtful point decided, and for that reason often suggests an appeal. But Judge Johnston prevented an appeal. He decided these Swallow votes as *matters of fact*, and not as matters of law; and when an appeal against this decision went to the Court of Appeal, the Court was debarred from giving a decision, as Judge Johnston had found that the Swallow claimants had actually occupied a house *bona fide*, as a *matter of fact*, and the Court of Appeal could only give a decision on a point of law in registration matters.

Thus did the control of the town in the Urban Council pass to a Nationalist majority, some of whose names were not on the rate-book; and in consequence the combined rates, which had been as low as 4s 3d in the £ rose to 9s 11d. The Unionists hope to regain control of the town at the next election.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

1754, July 19.—A few days ago died in Manor of Carrick,

near M'Guire's Bridge in 110th year, John Malls, remarkable for having often drunk two quarts of whisky at a sitting, and being afterwards able to walk home.

1754, October 25—We hear that John Cole of Florence-court in Co. Fermanagh, Esq., gets an estate of £2200 per an. by death of the late Lord Ranelagh. The title is extinct.

1755, Feb. 18. Dublin, Feb. Last week died at Strabane, Alderman William Aughanleck, aged 82, who was Burgess of that Borough 46 years as also of Lifford: during which time has often been chief magistrate of these Corporations. He was one of the first of the Enniskilleners who rose up in defence of their Liberties and drove King *James's Judges* out of that town in 1682. He afterwards served under King William at the Battle of the Boyne, the siege of Limerick and Battle of Aughrim.

1753, Mar. 4. High Sheriffs—Co. Fermanagh, James Noble, Esq.

1756, Mar. 23—It must give every Protestant pleasure to consider how early and readily our levies for the army have been lately made in the province of Ulster. Our great Northern hive, thanks be to God, is well stocked with a race of men who are enemies to Popery and France, and will readily quit their families (?) and manufacturers when the Protestant interest requires it. How earnestly is it to be wished that each of our other Provinces could furnish so great, so glorious a quota? How pleasing would the prospect be, to fill up the voids made by the departure of these brave fellows, and to multiply such a race in all parts of our Kingdom?

The names of County Fermanagh gentleman included in the Commission of Array from 1707 were Sir Wm. Gore, Sir James Caldwell, Sir Michael Cole, William Archdale, James Corry, Doctor Christopher Irwin, Hugh Montgomery, Allan Cathcart, and Jason Hassard.

Mr. Margetson Armar of Castlecoole,* made a note about 1753 that he had agreed with Robert Peters for repairing the street of Enniskilling from the East Bridge to the end of his former pavement for the sum of £21 14s 6d. (*Vide* Lord Belmore's *Two Ulster Manors*.) There is no clue as to where the end of the pavement was.

* Educated at Enniskillen School by Mr. Charles Grattan, Master.

Polly Eyre lived in a cabin in Gaol street, before Belmore street was properly formed, and three steps led down to her door on the south side of the street. Beside her lived a wheel-right with a large wheel beside his door. Polly Eyre had the reputation of possessing the worst tongue of any woman in the whole county. She was said to be matched by a Jemmy Beacom, who lived in a cottage which was swept away to make room for the Victoria Hotel. He was said to be the greatest swearer in Ireland, and used to swear for a bet. Some of the polite expressions of the time were—"As sure as God made Moses," "By the tear o' war," and "By the 'ternal frost." But these were not the expressions of Polly Eyre or Jemmy Beacom, who were reported to be able to "raise the roof of a house" with their horrible expressions.

It was the Mr. Philip Maguire, who widened the East Bridge of Enniskillen on the first occasion, who also built the bridge over the Colebrooke river which gave his name to the village of Maguiresbridge. He was the father of Father Tom Maguire, the locally famed sporting and racing P.P. of Wheat-hill. The figures on Maguire's bridge are now indistinct, but seemed to me some 50 years ago when I examined them to bear some date in the seventies of the eighteenth century.

Lord Belmore quotes one passage from a valuation of about 1753 of Derryvullen which stated that—"David Rynd, Esq., lives therein has laid out considerable sums in improvements, such as dwelling-house, offices, and gardens, fitt for a man of five hundred pounds a year, which with 60 acres of said farm at 15s. I deem worth £45 per acre:" and he was the principal tenant of Lemovreslin (Leambreslin), which was "computed at 90 acres, inhabited by snug little Farmers, [and] lyes within 3 miles of Inniskilling on the great road thereto, from Lisbellaw, worth 8s. per acre, £36."

JUSTICES OF FERMANAGH 1797-8.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Earl of Ross | Francis Brooke |
| Earl of Bellamont | John Richardson |
| Earl of Enniskillen | Fitzm. Caldwell |
| Earl of Erne | Wm. O'Brien |
| Lord Visc. Cole | Gorges Darcy Irwine |
| Hon. A. Cole Hamilton | Henry St. George Cole |
| Hon. Sam. Lowry Corry | John Hawshaw |
| Hon. John Knox | Hugh Maguire |
| The Provost of Enniskillen | James Armstrong |
| Mervyn Archdall | John Nixon |

[Justices of Fermanagh—Concluded.]

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Abraham Creighton | Henry Leslie |
| John Nixon, Clerk | M.-Gen. C. Crosbie |
| Jason Hassard | Robert Hassard |
| John Ennery | George Leslie |
| Edward Barton | Patrick Dundass |
| Howard St. George, Clerk | William Elliott, Clerk |
| Hugh Mt. Gomery | Nathaniel Sneyd |
| John Watkins | Thomas Hudson, Clerk |
| Thomas Smith, Clerk | John Wright, Clerk |
| James Hastings, Clerk | John Nepb. Belches |
| Wm. Stewart | William Barton |
| Wm. Treddennick | Maj. Gerard Lake |
| Robert Weir | John Hill, Clerk |
| James Lendrum | William Owens, Clerk |
| Samuel Madden | Richard Archdall, jun. |

One of the old street signs is still visible—the sign of the sheep, first used by Mr Thomas woods, a woollen merchant, and afterwards by Wm. and Benjamin Robinson. Their nephews William Clarke and James Robinson succeeded them in business, and Mr. James Robinson rebuilt the premises in 1878. Having used them for some years he sold to Mr. W. Richardson, subsequently of Dungannon, and he sold to Mr. H. Wilson, and the premises are now occupied by Mr. Tully.

Back in the forties and fifties of the last century old Tom Rowe,* one of the Rowes of Drummee, was bellman, and he occupied the cottage at the Forthill, after the caretaker (Leathem) died. The office of bellman ceased with Andy Brown. Placards came into use, and Andy's successor, Thomas Conlon, was not required to use the bell. Conlon is living still, but he has an assistant and successor as Patrick Flanagan on the Forthill. Rowe fulfilled his functions at £6 a year till he died, and Andy Brown became his successor. Andy's salary as bellman rose to £7 10s a year, with a suit of uniform—scarlet waistcoat, long dark blue frock coat, with scarlet collar, and a tall felt hat. The two other town sergeants received £16 a year and uniform. But if the salary of bellman was small, there were fees attached to the office. No public announcement dare be made in the town except by the Town Crier; and the fee was 2s 6d. Thus it was that twice and thrice a week, or oftener, the "bell-man" had to ring his bell—(a good sized bell five inches in diameter)—and make known his announcements, just in the same way as in Scotland public notices are given "by

* Great grandfather of Mr. T. F. Campbell, of East Bridge Street.

tuck of drum," or as in England where the town-crier stands at the corner of the streets and loudly declares what he has to say, concluding with "God Save the King."

The town of Enniskillen first clustered around the East End; the church was amongst the green fields for a time. A lease was given in 1677 to Sir Michael Cole for 1,000 years for one shilling, and 4d for the liberty of grazing on fields in the locality of the Castle.

The lease of the land of the Main barracks was dated 2nd June, 1786.

The lease of 26 and 27 Darling street and 38 to 41 Queen street west was given in 1788 to John Cue for three lives; a lease of 28, 28½ and 29 Queen street was given to Arthur Cue.

Mr. James Creden obtained in 1864 the premises 22, 53, 24, 25 Queen street occupied by him which had been originally granted in 1803 by John Armstrong of Lisgoole to Thomas Graham.

John Sharpe, whose name was given to Sharpe's Row, lived circa 1803. Sharpe's Row, an offshoot of Dame street, was demolished on sanitary grounds about 1910.

Mr. Robert Armstrong had the brewery in 1818.

"Ferguson's Road" obtains its name from John Ferguson, the coachbuilder, whose house was the first in Willoughby place, having been built in 1835, and the last in the terrace was that of Mr. Roderick Gray, County Surveyor (now occupied by Mr. Oliver Pringle) in the year 1840. Willoughby Lodge (now occupied by Mr. Wm. F. Jones, Clerk of Petty Sessions) was built by Mr. Alex. Bell, in 1852.

The last mounting stone kept outside public houses of entertainment was seen opposite Mr. Ovens's of Henry Street, and here horsemen mounted their steeds, or assisted the women to mount on pillions.

Mr. James Hall of Hall's Lane, agent for the Fly Coach, was succeeded by Mr. Kidney, and he in turn by Mr. Wm. Quinton, wine merchant.

It seems a strange thing to record that the officers of the garrison in the olden time often lodged in Mary street, and one of the houses which entertained officers enjoyed the distinction of having a knocker on the entrance door. I saw it.

I read of the discovery of illicit stills in Belfast, and of the imposition of very heavy fines. In an old copy of the *Impartial Reporter* of the year 1825 I read that during three months Mr. Dane, Revenue Officer, of the Enniskillen district, had destroyed as many as 82 illicit distilleries, 40 stills, 25 heads and 13 worms; and of those 15 stills, 6 heads, and 6 worms were found on Boa island.

People wondered in the long ago the reason why Johnny O'Brien, a prominent Roman Catholic, had always voted for a Cole during the contested elections. The reason told to me was that when Johnny's grandfather, who had made money out of a distillery "down the lake," [an illicit still] was arrested during the Rebellion of 1798, and was released from prison by the influence of the Lord Enniskillen of the time. The O'Briens never forgot this act of kindness. Mr. John O'Brien died about 1860 and his brother, Mr. Edward O'Brien, the last of the line, died in Belfast. The O'Brien house is now occupied by Mr. James Cooper, solicitor, in East Bridge street.

The last of the Hudson family to live in Enniskillen was Mr. Alex. Hudson, J.P., and he resided in the house in Darling street occupied by Mr. Edward Rice.

The first house which was slated in Enniskillen was that of Wm. Brown, the jeweller, a house built out of the stones of the first chapel. Like its sister house, occupied by Carolan, the draper, in The Hollow, Mr. Brown's house was subsequently tenanted by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the blue dyer; by Mr. W. Armstrong, and by Mr. Thos. Plunkett, M.R.I.A.

There had been a guardhouse at the Diamond, perhaps on the ground of the first military barrack, and it passed out of the hands of the Government about the year 1800.

The passing of the Irish Government Act of 1920 demanded