

Stuart c 300

/ Stewart c 1200

Germany c300

/ Scotland c1200

Ireland c1550

THE HOUSES OF STEWART FROM 1500

Castle Derg, Co. Tyrone, 1497.



Robert Stewart (1739-1821)
1st Marquess of Londonderry.



Culmore Castle,
Culmore, 2003



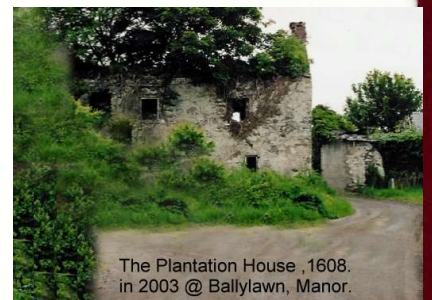
Entrance to Convoys Beg estate, (Boytons)

A plantation House of 1610, O'Boyles Castle, Knockduff,
Dunfannaghy, Co. Donegal



16th cent. tomb slab at Doe Castle. The
inscription, now illegible, was thought
to give the date (1544) and the name of
the sculptor Madoniur Oravaity (ME)
FECIT.

Ard, Co. Donegal, built around 1750



The Plantation House, 1608.
in 2003 @ Ballylawn, Manor.



Mount Stewart

West Front



Ivan Knox 2003



The flight of the Earls 1607.

And Other Ruler from 1290 to include

Robert Bruce , King of Scotland, 1294.



The Flight of the Earls from Rathmullen Co. Donegal in 1607.



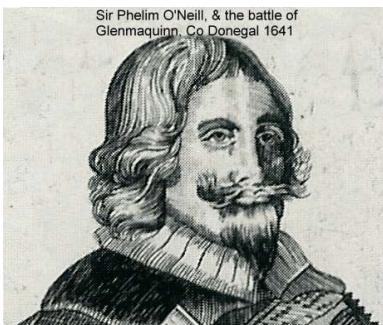
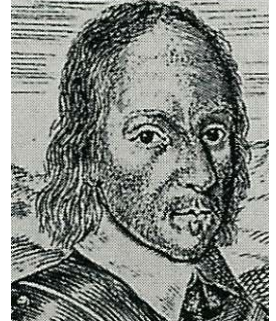
Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, 1568

Shane O'Neill, 1562



King James 1st. 1566-1625.
King of England. Scotland & Ireland

Oliver Cromwell took revenge for the Ulster massacres of 1641



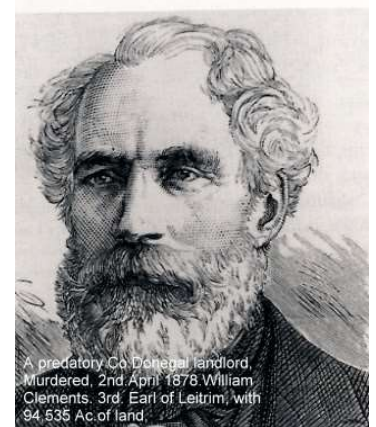
Sir Phelim O'Neill, & the battle of Glenmaquin, Co Donegal 1641



Owen Roe O'Neill, 1646.



Bishop Leslie : Raphoe, 1571—1671. The Fighting Bishop. Built Raphoe Castle 1638



Introduction

They say the best way to introduce an Introduction is by introducing one's self at the beginning, so that is where I will begin.

My Name is Ivan Knox, born 8th of May 1935, only son of Joseph and Sarah Knox (nee) Mc. Kane, I have two sisters Jean and Isabel, both married, and widowed, each with their own families.

I married Letitia Hardy, from Ballybofey, Co. Donegal; we have a family of four sons, of which three of them are married, and each with their own family.
Our youngest son remains single.

I as a young man was involved in farming the family farm, which was handed down from father to son from as far back as the 1700.

A new Project was started in 1959. My mother set up the project as a pin money project. This project involved the rearing, slaughtering, envisorating, packaging and the distribution of the oven ready chicken for the Catering and the Retail trade.
The project knew no bounds, and so it was the end of farming that I was brought up with in 1966 for me.

I took over full control of the poultry business, sold the family farm, bought our new home just outside of town at Corcam, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal, and have remained here since 1966, this is now 2003. The Poultry Business that was formed in 1958 now jointly owned, by our three sons.

Our fourth son is married and living with his wife and children in Co. Meath, Ireland.

I retired in 1995 aged 60 years of age with poor health and to while away the time I started doing family history, I had to learn to operate the computer and had to learn to type my own work, print my and bind my own books, and become self contained.
Up to the age of 60 years of age I had never written anything other than a bill of sale in my life,

To date I have composed in the region of 150 Poems, all on different subjects, and I have compiled in total six family trees all of our own families and their connections. Complete

with pictures of each family and a short piece of family history describing their lives to date.

Money that is raised by selling these Family trees is given to Stranorlar Presbyterian Church repair fund and Sunday school Projects, to assist the children in our starved raked Countries Overseas. To date we are well on our way of raising 20,000 EURO'S, Irish currency for these projects.

My Forbearer's

My parents were of the tenant farmer stock. Their names were Joseph Knox, Labadoo, Killygordon, Co. Donegal, Ireland. Born in November 1893, my Mother was Sarah Jane McKane was born at White Hill, Killygordon, Co. Donegal in 1901.

My Grand father and my Grandmother was of tenant farming stock also, my Grandfather James Knox, of the **Craigs Village**, Convoy, Co. Donegal, Ireland, born in 1860 and 1863 my Grandmother Jane Tait of Labadoo Killygordon, Co. Donegal, Ireland was born.

William Knox's family came into Ireland from Scotland in 1602 he came to an Estate at Clonleigh, Lifford. Rev Andrew Knox was ordained Bishop of Raphoe in 1609 and resided at Rathmullen with another family arriving at Lower Donoughmore, Castlefinn in 1625-30c. These Knox's were all cousins to each other but it is to the Lower Donoughmore family of Alexander Knox that I owe my heritage.

The Knox's are descended from one of the sons of Uchter De Cnoc, Lord of Rathfurly and Isabella Cunyngham, of **Craigs End**, in Scotland, and was descended from an ancient Scotch family. The Knox's can trace their descendants right back to Adamus, who married (his cousin), Sybilla who was daughter of Walter, High Sheriff of Scotland, and obtained from him the lands of knoc (anglic, a hill), Ranfurly, and Grief Castle, in the County of Renfrew; from whence they obtained the name and title. The full story of Knox can be seen on our Web site at knoxdonegalroots.com

Thomas Knox, Lough Easke Castle, and Ballywheelan Island, Donegal Town Co. Donegal Ireland. (Formley from Tommy's Croft, **Craigs**, Convoy, Co. Donegal, Ireland where the Knox's resided from they first came to Ireland in 1610 / 1611.).

Thomas went, or was sent to Donegal Town as a rent collector for his aunt The Lady Cunyngham and John Murray, who granted him owner-ship of the old Castle. In Thomas Knox's Will he granted to his son Thomas Knox jnr. the Old Castle at Lough Eske, Thomas sen. Died on the 25th of September 1717.

I don't know in what year Thomas Knox Sen. was born.

It was through this history that I thought about the Knox's, Cunyngham's and the Stewart Connection and in their transactions with each other in this land of gentry business.

In the beginning of the year of 2003 I got down to the nitty-gritty stuff that this kind of research is made up of, and I sure do hope that you the reader, can fully understand and enjoy what this compilation is all about.

I have no Credentials, Qualification or Degree's of any kind, my education ended at the age of fourteen years with just a National School Certificate to prove my worthiness, so, please, go easy on me and my spelling and any other pitfalls that you may encounter in the makeup of this article.

I completed the Compilation of this research in July 2003.

By; Ivan Knox, Born 1935, at Labadoo, Killygordon, Co. Donegal, Rep of Ireland

With special thanks to the following



Taken from various written sources, including Internet sources, and others who contributed vocally, with grateful thanks and appreciation

A special thanks to the following for a much appreciated helping hand

To Mrs. Angela Day

The National Trust, Mount Stewart, Co. Down.

The Kirk and Lands of Convooy by the Rev T.E. Mullin B.A. B.D. Coleraine Co. Derry

Valuation of tenants of the Union of Stranorlar by Richard Griffeth Dated 1857.

The History of Ards by Doe Historical Committee. Creeslough, Co. Donegal.

The History of Ards, By Father David O.F.M. Cap. Published by Capuchin Friary, Ard, Creeslough and Dunfannaghy, Guide book, published by Doe, Historical Society

Letterkenny Library, Letterkenny Co.Donegal

The Lawson family of Belfast and Omagh.

Mrs. May McClintock. Letterkenny

To Mr. John Russell and family of Ballylawn Manorcunningham, Co.Donegal.

To the Day family of Fortstewart. Ramelton, Co. Donegal

To Denise O'Neill, Knockfair, Ballybofey Co. Donegal.

To Lifford Tourist Centre, Lifford Co. Donegal.

To the Ulster-Scots Group,

To Mr. Neil Blaney, Jnr. T.D. formley Rosnakill, Fanad, Co.Donegal.

To Joan Porter and family, Lisnamulligan, Castlefinn.

To the Sweeny family of Castle Grove, Letterkenny, Co Donegal.

I hope by adding my little pieces of information to those of the above named, it may, someday, way out there in the future, play an important part for future generations of our children's children, about their homelands, and help to further their knowledge of the life and times of their Ancestors pre 2000 A D.

I hope by reading from these Sayings from the top
That they will find that;

There is so much bad in the best of us,
So much good in the worst of us,
It ill beholds any of us,
To talk about the rest of us.

With grateful thanks, and appreciation, Ivan Knox, July 2003.

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The Ulster Plantation

After the nine year war came the Ulster Plantation. The confiscated lands along the River Finn and valleys were granted to as follows.

Killygordon 1,000 acres to Ralph Mansfield in 1611

Castlefynn 1,500 acres to Capt Barnes and Capt Russell, two Army Officers, it is thought that they did not carry out the conditions laid down by the powers that be at that time that they lost their entitlement to their grant of lands,

It appears that the land was later granted to John Kingsmill and in a report commissioned in 1622 states just that.

From the point of view of its promoters the Plantation of Ulster had not been a success in Boylagh and Banagh. The reason may lie in the fact that the first Undertakers all came from a district in Wigtonshire known as the Machairs which was a relatively fertile spot as compared with other parts of the west of Scotland and certainly more so than the greater part of Southwest Donegal. For the planters of the Laggan and East Donegal who mostly came from the Highland fringe of Dunbartonshire, the position was just the reverse.

Castle Rahan, Killymard , St John's Point, 1659..



The Earls of Annandale also known as the Murray Estate, Killymard, Co.Donegal, had found that Irish tenants on the whole were better rent-payers than the somewhat Independent-minded Scott-tenants who, finding themselves suddenly free of their former fuedal or semi feudal surroundings, were now cashing in on their new position as a herrenvolk in a new Colonial system.

The Muster Roll of Sixteen Thirty gives the names of just over 100 able-bodied Scot's settled on Annandales lands in the South West Donegal. In the preceding year, the Earl had been given permission in a new grant to let a quarter part of all his lands to Irish tenants, a concession

that he had not been allowed in the original grants and conditions of the Plantation, and

the lands which at that time were allocated for the purpose have remained more or less strongholds of pure Irish settlement ever since, in the Rosses, round Kilcar and Glenties, and in Casheloogary and Ballymacahill in the parish of Inver.

We learned from the Broughton papers as well as from Inquisitions of the time that much more than the land allowed was let to Irish Tenants, and later records, notably the Census of 1659, tend to confirm this. There was, in fact, a little family quarrel between the Murry's of Cockpull and Dean Alexander Conyngham anent this matter, for the latter was on the commission appointed by King Charles to look into the superfluity of the Irish tenants on Annandales estates. Charles, of course, was only trying to raise his own revenues and crown rents by finding flaws in the performance of the conditions of the grant, and Alexander Conyngham was only trying to get preferment in the Church, which he did two years later when he was made Dean of Raphoe.

The following piece of information was submitted by Martin Boyle

Rahan Castle or (Bohaine Castle) as it is sometimes called stands on a site overlooking Bruckless Bay, on the road leading into the Light House at St John's Point, between Dunkineely and Bruckless and past Killymard Old Church of Ireland Graveyard.

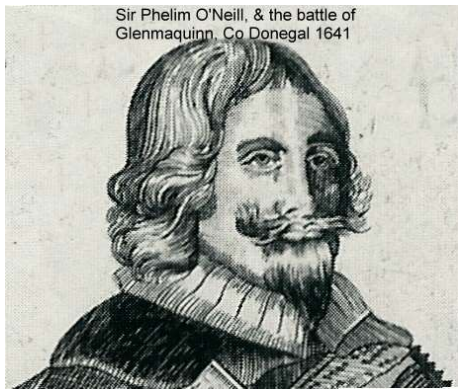
It was built between 1450 and 1500. The MacSwyne's lived here they probably lived in a circular fort before moving to the castle. The MacSyne's and the O'Donnells fought at the battle of Bunlacky in 1440. Naill MOR was the most famous of the chieftains. He died 1524 and was buried at Ballysaggart.

The plantation of Ulster took place in 1609 and the MacSwyne's were evicted, the Castle and lands was given to Sir William Stewart, Robert Gorden and John Murray, this is how Castle Murray got its name. Later the Irish Land Commission took over the Castle.

By Martin Boyle.

A third party was involved, **Sir William Stewart of Newtoncunningham and Ramelton**, who had an eye on getting a grant of any of Annandales lands which might possibly be forfeited not adhering to the conditions of grant. Annndales brother wrote to his nephew John Murray of Broughton complaining about the Dean's activity. John of Broughton was thus placed in an awkward position between his uncle and his brother - in-law.

During the wars which followed the Sixteen Fourty Rising, James, the second Earl of Annandale maintained a force of 100 men at Castle Rahan, and judging from a comparison of the name in the Muster Roll of Sixteen Thirty with those in the Hearth Role of 1665, it seems probable that they had their families with them and continued to farm their lands under the protection of that strong point and its outpost.



Sir Phelim O'Neill, & the battle of
Glenmaquinn, Co Donegal 1641

On 15th November 1641 Sir Phelim O'Neill obtained possession of Lurgan by capitulation, but the terms of the capitulation were violated, and many of the inhabitants murdered.

On the 28th of the same month, O'Neill at the head of 4000 men, made a furious attack on Lisburn, and succeeding in setting fire to the town; but the inhabitants, under Sir Arthur Tyringham and Sir George Rawdon, made a stubborn defence. Being at last reinforced by a troop of horse and foot from

Belfast, they repulsed O'Neill with great slaughter.

Sir Phelim then moved westward, and captured Strabane, which was defended by the widow of Lord Strabane. Before long, his fair captive vanquished the victor's heart, and Lady Strabane became Lady O'Neill.

King Charles repudiate the action of the rebels, and sent commissions to Lord Montgomery, **Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart**, Sir William Cole, and other gentlemen to raise troops for defence of the kingdom. The English parliament ordered two additional regiments to be embodied, one of which was placed under Sir John Cosworthy.

Mr Archibald Stewart having raised some troops placed them in the castles of Clough and Ballintroy. Two companies were Irish Roman Catholics, under Alistair MacDonnell and Tirlough O'Cahan. On the 2nd January 1642 these Irish companies made a sudden attack on their Protestant Comrades, who were overpowered, and most of them killed. But Stewart collected another force, and marched to meet the insurgents who were preparing to attack Coleraine. These opposing parties met on the 11th of February 1642 at the Lainey, a short distance from Ballymoney, where the Protestants were defeated, and about 600 slain. The insurgents then divided their forces. Part invested Coleraine, and part attacked Ballintroy. Both attacks were defeated, and the Protestants remained victorious.

Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart raised troops in Donegal and Tyrone, are generally known as The Laggan Forces.

With which they gained many victories over the enemy.

Sir William Stewart relieved Augher Castle when it was hard pressed, and Sir Robert Stewart drove the enemy from Castlederg.

Castle Derg, Co.Tyrone, 1497.



An arrangement for the Protection of the Irish Protestant was now made between the English and the Scottish parliaments. A Scotch army of 10,000 men was to be sent for the relief of Ireland, and as Ireland was a dependency of England, the English Parliament was to provide for their

support.

A detachment of these forces under General Robert Munro arrived in April 1642, and at once marched against the enemy, whom they defeated on the way to Newry. Having captured this town, they put the Garrison to the sword. Some of the soldiers, without authority, took 18 Irishwomen, stripped them naked, threw them into the river, and shot them while in the water. These soldiers were, however, punished for this cruel retribution of a cruel massacre. Munroe now marched against O'Neill, who occupied Armagh; but before he could arrive, the Irish General burned the town.

Sir William, and Sir Robert, the Battle of Glenmaquinn, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal. 1642, and the acquisitions of land after the Battle

It was during Andrew Wilson's ownership of Wilsonforte Estate that the rebellion of 1641 broke out. The confiscation of land in the Plantation of Ulster led to the great rebellion, which broke out in the autumn of 1641, led by Pfelim O'Neill.



In those days the planters in the Convoy district were probably better protected than most. Sir William Stewart (lived at Ballylawn, Manorcunningham, Co.Donegal), his brother Sir Robert Stewart (lived at Culmore Castle, Co. Londonderry.) both were formley born in Scotland, were granted permission to raise two regiments in the Laggan district. These regiments, composed of English settlers, were known as The Laggan Forces and did yeoman service in the Northwest.

In the Northeast of the province the early success of the rebels (the rebels being the Irish forces) ensured that Derry and Coleraine were the only strong points of importance still held by the settlers. The rebels who encamped in Ballyrashane besieged Coleraine surrounded only by an earthen rampart for some months. In March and April of 1642, the people of Coleraine suffered most severely from hunger and disease until relieved by the Laggan forces in May. Then in June 1642 a Scottish relieving force under Major General Munro, which had landed at Carrickfergus marched north through County Antrim. The rebel forces at Ballyrashane raised the blockade at Coleraine, crossed the Bann and marched into Donegal hoping to defeat the Laggan Forces.

By 14th June 1642 the rebels were within eight miles of the place where Sir Roberts Regiment and part of Sir William's Regiment lay. The Stewarts suspected their presence because the smoke of many fires could be seen, their patrols failed to make contact with the Irish army because of the forest and difficult terrain where the latter were camped.

A Regiment of Irish Soldiers of the 1600's period.



The following day, the 15th to June, the Irish army crossed into the Barony of Raphoe. The Laggan Forces fell back according to a plan before them allowing them to seize and burn several unoccupied houses in order to entice them as far as possible into territory, which was home ground for Laggan Forces.

An English Soldier early 1600's



On the night of the 15th of June the Laggan Forces closed the distance between themselves and the insurgents to half a mile and stood to arms all night. Dawn found the two armies drawn up in the town land of Glenmaquinn, each army on the sloped brae of a hill with a valley between them.

Sir Pfelims army included Rory Mc.Guire, some of the Mc.Mahons the Mc.Cartans, the O'Cahans, Colittagh Mc Donnell's son, with the followers from Antrim, the O'Neills of Tyrone, and some followers from Armagh, these forces totalled in numbers 6000 infantry and 500 cavalry were drawn up in two brigades.

On the road

Crossroads

to Raphoe there is what is known as drinking hole. This is where the and watered during the days of the from Glenmaquinn to the horses is about 150 yards and the drinking



hole is on the right hand side of the road going towards Raphoe The Laggan Forces consisted of all Sir Robert's Regiment, most of Sir William's 300 men, Colonel Gores Regiment, four companies from Derry, and a force of 60 horsemen under captain Dudley Phillips, the whole number was not more than 2000 infantry and 300 cavalry.

that goes from Glenmaquinn, over Mongorry hill the Horses head-horses were fed battle. The distance head drinking hole is on the right

An Irish Chief, & his attendants, Prince is in full dress (1560)



The Irish army made no move to attack. The Stewarts, realising their inferiority, in numbers were unwilling to give their advantageous position on the hill. The Laggan Forces resorted to a stratagem that was doubtless well known to them as professional soldiers, a number of horsemen and Musketeers were sent out to fire on the Irish army and to incite them to attack.



This stratagem was extremely successful, the Irish army thinking that their opponents were about to attack, slowly advanced to meet them.



The Burn that is known as the Battle Burn of 1642 which is supposed to run red with blood for three days after the battle was over (so the legend tells us)

One Brigade headed by those doughty warriors the McDonnell's and their Highlanders assaulted Sir Roberts Stewart's Brigade so fiercely that the advanced to the very pike point. Their opponents stood their ground with a resolution and constancy and raked the Irish line with continual fire. After half hour stand the whole brigade turned and fled. The Laggan soldiers pursued the defeated Irish for six or seven miles killing between 200 and 600 men considerable quantities of arms and baggage were seized including a cloth cap belonging to General Sir Pfelim O'Neill.

The Churchyard Field, believed to be used during the 1642 Battle.



The Battle of 1642 commencement Field at Cornagillagh, Convoys.



A field on Mackay's Farm in Cornigillagh, Convoys, Co. Donegal, is called the Churchyard field, this field is situated on the same road leading from Convoys to Letterkenny via Glenmaquin and on your left hand side going toward the turn off to the Starrirstown Road.

About 200 yards on the Convoys side of the Starrirstown road you will find the Churchyard field. In the Churchyard field many years ago bones were dug up there and it is quite possible that many of those who died in battle were buried in this place.

Two other fields are known locally as, the Conclusion field and the Commencement field. These two fields are adjoining each other; they are situated in Cornagillagh just off the second road to the right after leaving the village of Convooy and going to Letterkenny via Glenmaquinn.

The 1642 Battle ,conclusion field, at Cornagillagh, Convooy.

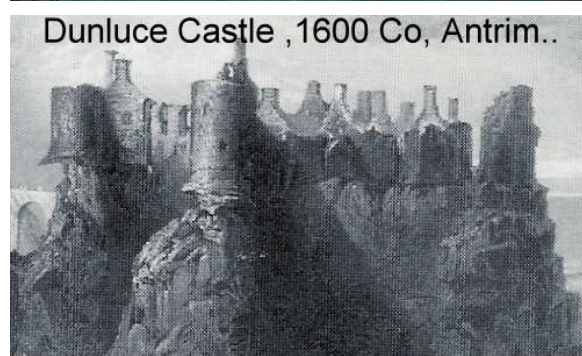


You may find the site for the Conclusion and Commencement of the battlefield are about 150 yards up the second road and again on the right hand side going up the Cornigillagh road.

The place where the battle of 1642 turned at Tully Hill, Glenmaquinn, Convooy, and fought back to where the began at Cornagillagh. thats accoring to the locals there.



The battle was fought from the Commencement field at Cornagillagh, Convooy, Co. Donegal, all the way over the Mongorry Road to a townland called Tully Hill and back again to where it started at Cornagillagh, Convooy Co.Donegal. The field where the battle ended is still known locally as the Conclusion field to this day of 2003. The distance from the start of the battle at the Commencement field to Tully Hill is about two miles going and two miles back. Any body living in that area will be able to show you where the Battle of Glenmaquin was fought in 1642.



In the Battle of Glenmaquinn the Antrim men suffered very severely, Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, Grandson of Sir James McDonnell of Dunloose, was killed. He had been an influential leader

in the Route district. Alastair MacDonald had headed the fierce onslaught of the MacDonald on Sir Robert Stewart's brigade, and was shot and seriously wounded in the encounter. O'Cahan, with a great deal of difficulty and danger, managed to bring him away in a horse litter. Alastair MacDonnell stayed at the house of a Priest named O'Crilly while recovering from his wounds, and lived to fight again in the rising of the Earl of Montrose in Scotland in 1644.

After their victory, Sir Robert Stewart's regiments remustered at Raphoe on 22nd August 1642. It consisted of 10 foot companies: Sir Robert Stewart's, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Sanderson's, Sergeant- Major James Galbrath's, Captain John Stewart's, Captain Robert Hamill's, Captain William Mathers, Captain George Stewart's, Captain Robert Hamilton's, Captain James Hamilton's, and Captain William Hamilton's. Each company consisted of 100 men and 10 officers, the officers being: one captain, one lieutenant, one enzyme, two sergeants, two drummers and three corporals. In addition to the officers of the company's there were several general officials whose names and positions are described as: James Crawford, minister; John Hamilton, Junior Minister; William Morrison, Pro. Mart; John Armstrong, Charge Master; James Miller, Surgeon; John

Stephen and William Banock, second mates; Patrick Shrely, and Drum Major; William Roberts and another, Comisarie,

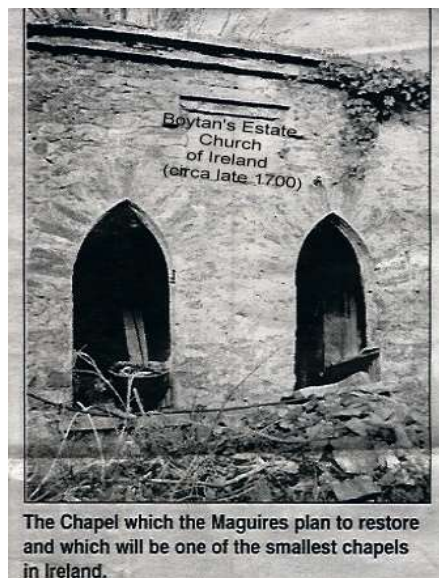
Each foot company had two or more wagon horses. Attached to this body of one infantry were Sir Roberts Steward's troop of horse, consisting of 12 officers and 60 troopers; and Sir Roberts Steward's Company of Dragooners consisting of eight horses and 43 soldiers. During the troubled years, which followed, the Laggan Forces continued in existence. Documents that have been recently published show how the regiments were quartered in 1644-45.

Wilsonforte Manor, Killynure, created on the 24th February 1629, Convoys, Co.Donegal. (Not to be confused with Wilson Fort Castle, Killynure, Convoys, Co.Donegal. of the same period.)



Entrance to Convoys Beg estate, (Boytons)

Convoys House, (better Known as Boytons Castle,)



The Chapel which the Maguires plan to restore and which will be one of the smallest chapels in Ireland.

Then on the 24th February 1630 Sir John Wilson knight and baronet received a re-grant of the estate from the Crown although his father was still alive.

On that 24th of February 1630 agreement was made with Sir John Wilson, knight and Baronet his heirs and assigns, forever of two proportions, namely the small portions of Aghagalla (Augheygawlt) and Convoys, in the Precincts of Lifford, barony of Raphoe and County of Donegal, each proportion containing 1000 acres and all other, amounting to Nine hundred and twenty six acres in the same precinct, to be held in free and common socage, "all the lands are created into a manor to be called the manor of Wilsonforte, (This manor is now better known as Boytons Estate and Castle) with power to create, tenured, hold court baron and court let, waifs and strays; two fairs at the quarterland of Convoys on the Sixth of May and 15th of October ".

Here are some of the names of the Men and Arms on the Manor in 1631.

The first 33 men had Swords only, the next nine had Swords and Pikes, the next seven swords and snaphances, and the next three Swords and Calleuer, Alexander Mc.Kee had

a pike, Thomas Lessells a snaphance, James Hall a sword and Musket, and the last 11 had no arms at all.

The rest of the names are; Robert Porter, William Makee, William Deasley, Gabriel Homes, John Homes, John Mc.Cley, David Reed, Alexander Campbell, Venbles Albone, John Frizzell, Henry Roberts, John Fulton, Robert Ray, Donnell Reth, Thomas Cranston, James Lasses, William Wilson, Richard Brown, John Kilpatrick, John Mc.Clere, Anthony Mc.Clere, Michael Mc.Clere, William Moneylay, George Gray, John Mitchell, John Wayne's, John Brown, John Hendry, David Hunter, Roberts Read, John Weiton, James Mc.Gumbery, George Irwin, John Pitts, John Hendry, John Davis, John Mc.Cowr, Richard Mc.Cowr, Thomas Browne, Robert Bromside, John Kilpatrick, James Fargison, John Wilson, John Halbot, John Henderson, Alexander Mc.Kee, Thomas Lassills, James Hall, Robert Pitts, John Edgar, Patrick Mullaing, James Dunk, Christopher Cale, James Nesbitt, John McClentock, Thomas Davis, Robert Robertson, Leonard Wisse, Robert Ray, Walter Carr, William Dixon and Patrick Read.

Sir John Wilson died on 16th April 1636 and left a child called Ann two years old. He was buried in Raphoe Cathedral. The Manor of Wilsonforte he had left to his father for his lifetime, and then to his brother Andrew Wilson, provided that his father and the Testator's daughter Ann, her maintenance for 12 years and the portion bequeathed to her. If Andrew Wilson died before the Testator's daughter Ann, without lawful male issue, the Manor was to revert to the said Ann and her heirs subject to jointure to Andrew's wife during her lifetime. If both of these died without issue the manor was to go to his nephew Andrew Hamilton, then to John Hamilton, then to Frances Hamilton and then to Frances Hassett. Sir John Wilsons daughter Ann died in August 1639 and the next heir was Andrew Wilson her uncle. Andrew did not live long to enjoy the estate; he died on the 1st of April 1642.

(Quoting from The Rev. Mullin's Book on the Kirk and lands of Convoy, it states according to the Civil Survey drawn up 1654-1656, that Wilsonforte manor stretched from Agheygawlt to Carnone and from Tulleydonnell to Knockagarron and Cavan.

The owner was Andrew Hamilton, heirs to his uncle Sir John and Captain Andrew Hamilton, and his estate yielded him £430 per annum.

Andrew Hamilton, grandson of the original grantee, and ownership of the Wilsonforte Manor, married Nicola, daughter of Sir Francis Hamilton, of Killeshandra, County Cavan, and by her he had a son Charles and two daughters, Nicola and Anne. He had also a natural son, John. In his Will made on 14th January 1654 and Proved on the 20th of September 1655, he is referred to as Andrew Hamilton of [Killynure](#). By his Will he left the estate to his son Charles and appointed as the Executors, his wife, his brother John and Sir Francis Hamilton.

Charles Hamilton, now inherited the manor, was living and 1677 in the quarterland of Cavan, and seems to have continued to live there during his lifetime. In 1676 he divided the estate between him selves and the Nesbitts of Upper Tullydonnell, the Nesbitts receiving the Convoy portion.

His will is dated 1710, but I have not been able to find any copy or abstract of it. As for the part of the state, which he reserved to himself, it went to the Mountjoy family eventually, as can be seen by the following extracts from the copies of memorials dated 1716 and 1722 respectively.



County Donegal, deceased, and William Lord Mountjoy on the one part and John Mc Clenaghan of Powderly on the other part. The Mountjoy's were not resident here, and this part of the estate was sold and broken up, and therefore I do not propose to follow its history any further.

Their remaining of family of Andrew Hamilton who inherited the estate from the Wilson's, of the first brother, John, I have been unable to get any information. The second brother, Captain Francis

Hamilton, was married and lived at Mullenard. He had three children, Andrew, Catherine and Dorcas. In his will, which was proved on 9th April 1702, he left the lands of Mullinard, Broadpath and Calfpickle to his son Andrew, who was to pay the rent and arrears of rent from 1697 due to Charles Hamilton, Esquire, of Cavan. His household goods were to be divided between his son Andrew and his daughter Catherine. As overseers of his will he appointed his kinsman Charles Hamilton, Esquire, of Cavan, and Captain John Hamilton of Killynure, with the Reverend James Barclay, Rector of Donoughmore Parish.

Andrew Hamilton of Mullenard did not live long after his father Francis Hamilton. His will was made on 23rd November 1704, and proved 3rd February 1707 / 8. A copy of this will exists in the prerogative of wills book of the Public Records Office of Ireland, and as wills of that date are not common now, I quote the opening, a customary opening at the time; 'In the name of God, Amen, I, Andrew Hamilton now of Mullenard in the Parish of Raphoe and County of Donegal being of perfect mind and memory thanks be to God for it calling to remembrance the uncertain time of this life and that all Flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God to call and do make and declare this my Last Will and Testament revoking all former wills and promises heretofore by me made or declared either a by Word or Writing and being first penitent and sorry for my Sinns past from the bottom of my Heart most humbly desiring Pardon for them I Commit my Soule onto Almighty God in whom and by the merit of Jesus Christ I trust and hope for salvation and now for the settling my temporal estate I leave and bequeath to my two sisters Kattraine and Dorcas Hamilton my freehold of Mullenard, Broadpath and Calfpickle to them and to that their heirs, i.e., a 4th part of my freehold and houses to my sister Kattraine and her heirs and the other Three parts of my freehold and Houses to my sister Dorcos and her heirs for ever''.

Her sisters where to pay £25 for his funeral; this to include £20, for the funeral itself, and £4 for distribution to the poor, and £1 to officiating minister. He left mourning rings to Charles Hamilton, Esquire of Cavan, and his lady, to' my uncle Captain John Hamilton.' To Captain John Hamilton or Brook Hall, to Cornet John Nesbitt of Taully -donnell, to the Dean of Raphoe, and to Mrs Rebecca Montgomery. He left his bald gelding to 'my aunt Hamilton of Killynure'; his be gelding to Cornel Alexander Montgomery; his little white mare and young black Horse to Hance Hamilton; his silver tobacco box and cane to John Parmiter; his silver buckles and silver seal to my cousin Richard Hamilton; his clothes, second saddle, a dun mare and £20 to Patrick Hamilton of County Cork.

The overseers of his will are to be'' my well beloved cousins captain John Hamilton of Brook Hall and Cornet John Nesbit of Tullydonnell''. Probate was granted to Dorcas Parminter alias Hamilton, wife of John Parminter of Mullenard, and sister of deceased,

after the litigation was Catherine Hamilton, wife of Hans Hamilton, another sister of the deceased.

Capt. and Mrs. Boyton, early 1920's of Wilsonforte, manor, Convoys.



portion of the Wilson -forte the Nesbitts and then by the Montgomerys which followed on to the Boytons (see Montgomery Family Tree.) Page 50. Rev Mullins. Book, and in the early 1990 the Sweeny Family who restored it to its former glory around the year of 2000.**End of Quote.**

Convoys House, (better Known as Boytons Castle,)



From the early eighteenth-century, when the Wilsons and Hamiltons have disappeared from the stage, interest centres upon the Convoys Manor, owned first by

Montgomery / Groves; Frances Judith Montgomery daughter of Robert Montgomery Esq., of Convoy House, Convoy, Co. Donegal, married in the year of 1843 James Groves Esq., of Castle Grove, Co. Donegal J.P. And High Sheriff for Co. Donegal 1855 B.A. Barrister-at-Law, born in the year of 1802, son of

Robert Montgomery wife's name was Maria Frances Stewart, niece of Robert Stewart 1st Marquess of Londonderry, and had issue.

1 John Montgomery Charles, J.P. born 1847.

2 Robert Thomas, born 1850.

3 Charles William born 1853.

1 Dorothea Alice married in 1871 The Rev. Charles Boyton,

2 Fanny Mary Ellen born

Mr. Grove is only son (by Dorothea his wife, daughter of the Rev. Charles Grove, Rector of Templeboy, son of William Grove, Esq. of Castle Grove. Co. Donegal.) of John Wood, Esq. of Co. Sligo, Lieutenant 9th Dragoon Guards (died in 1816) and grandson of James Wood Esq. of Castle Connor.

He adopted his present surname in lieu of his patronymic 1863, on succeeding, under the will of his maternal kinsman, to the Castle Grove estate.

Taken from the Grove files at Castlegrove, Letterkenny.

What became of the great Castles of Sir Robert Stewart

Sir Robert Stewart's were quartered at

Coole Inver Castle, Lough Erne, Co.Fermannagh, 1642,

Castlefynne, Castle.

Kilvagerden Castle (Killygordon.

Raphoe Castle,

St. Johns Towne, or (Mongevlin Castle, St. Johnston.)

Castlederg, Co.Tyrone.

Liffer Castle (Lifford),

Culmore Castle, Culmore Head, Co. Londonderry.

Castle Coole.



The Castle of the Castle Coole Estate in Fermannagh that Sir Robert Stewart of Culmore Castle, Culmore Point, Co. Londonderry was quartered in 1643 / 44 is not in existence anymore, it was destroyed sometime between 1644 and 1656

The earlier house at Castle Coole stood beside the lake. It was sold in 1656 to a Mr John Corry who was of Scottish origin. Mr. Corry also was a Belfast merchant who in later years became High Sheriff for

Co.Fermannagh.

In 1666 he rebuilt an old plantation house by Lough Coole, which was burnt before he bought it, and burned during the Williamite Wars.

Next he built a Queen Ann House, built for his son Col. James Corry, M.P. for Co. Fermannagh. A Mr. John Curld was the designer of this house, but this house to be consumed by a conflagration at the end of the 1700 hundreds, by this time the new Castle was being completed up on the hill.

Mr. James Watt designed this Castle at Castle Coole. This magnificent neo-classical house took ten years to build. It was completed in 1798. The 700-acre estate is a fitting setting for the house, with parklands, Lough Coole and extensive woods.

The courtyard is fitted out with the servants' tunnel, the Ice House, Dairy, stables, laundry house, and display room, which include the Belmore Private Coach.

A major stonework restoration programme was completed in 1988 after seven years of work Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, re-opened Castle Coole to the public.

The male line of the Corrys expired in 1741 on the death of the Col. Bachelor grandson Leslie Corry, M.P. for Killybegs, Co. Donegal. Castle eventually passed on to Leslie Corry's three sisters, Martha, (Mrs Leslie) and Mary (Mrs Armer) both died without issue.

Castle Coole then went to another sister named Sarah Lowry Corry, mother of Armer, later the 1st earl of Belmore. She just ten years earlier inherited another portion of the family estates, when her husband Galbraith Lowry was in accordance with landed tradition, obliged to add the suffix Corry.

Castlefynn Castle, Co.Donegal, 1642



Castle Castlefynn; on the banks of the River Finn; in the parish of Donoughmore, Co. Donegal, in the Barony of Raphoe. The builder of the O' Donnell Castle is believed to be Neachtain (reign 1439-52), son of Toirrdhelbhach an Fhiona (reign 1380-1422).

It was built as a strategic bulwark of defence; and withstood the combined attack of Neachtain's brother, Naill Garbh the second, and O'Neill, in 1422. In being situated on the border territory of Cineal Moain, between Tir Chonaill and Tir Eoghain, it witnessed many assaults over the years. It became an inheritance of Naill Garbh the third, and was reserved to him in Rudhraighe, Earl of Tyconnell's Patent 1603 / 4.

Naill Garbh's estate extended from Lacht, 1. Mile from Liscooley, in Donoughmore Parish, to Sheskinloobanagh, in the townland of Croaghonagh, on the Tir Eoghainn border, along both banks of the River Finn, up to Glenfin.

According to a report commissioned dated in 1622, states that 1,500 acres of lands first granted to Capt Barnes and Capt Russell, states that the Castle was built of lime and stone, and being of slated roof, three storey high. Stands on the bank of the River Fynn, It's called Castle Fynn. The dimensions of the Castle in 1630 were 45 feet long, 36 feet wide. It is re-edified with good additions to it by John Kingmills and battlemounted, adjoining the castle there is a strong bawn.

John Kingmills intends to make an outwork of fortification, which will make it more easily to defend. This castle which John Kingsmill his wife and family do inhabit.

Near the same castle is a village, which consists of 25 cottages which are thatched, they are inhabited by British subjects- being of the most part soldiers- where his troops be in Garrison.

Kingsmills settlers were of Scottish descent, being tenant farmers. There is a town land about three miles from Castlefynn, near the village of Liscooley and it's called Scotland to this day in 2003. In 1854 there was a tenant farmer there by the name of David Walker who had what was known as a caretaker's house with officehouses and lands totalling some 46 acres 3 roods and 39 perches.

Kingsmills bawn was on the site of where Capt. Butler once lived and is now where the New Roman Catholic Church St. Mary's stands in Castlefynn in 2003 was previously owned by Capt. Butler and his family, he was a great horseman and sportsman. He was involved with the Carricklea Hounds Pack during the 1947 onward. The Butler home was demolished in the mid 1960's.

Castlefynn in 1622 consisted of a Castle and bawn, there was 12 thatched cottages, The Castle was situated above 'Glowing Row', the cutting that carried the railway line to Clady. The plot of ground between the old railway station and the river retains the name, 'Castle Garden' (Dr. S.P. Kerrigan, 'Castlefynn-at the Base of the Laggan', Donegal Annual, vol. Three, no. two, (1956), p.98.



The river was navigable as far as the Castle and was capable of carrying vessels from 40 to 60 tons. For about a mile above that, were for the purpose of pleasure boats drawing water of less than one foot. After this the shoals effectually impede the progress of even the smallest craft. Large floods rise in the Finn about six hours after falls of rain in the mountains.

Material from the demolition of the old Castle, at an unknown date, was used for the construction of the first bridge over the river at the village of

Castlefynn, circa 1774.

Castle Finn Bridge at the entrance of that town from Castlederg is a structure of six water arches and six land arches; the depth of the water near the bridge is generally about 5 feet and the fall not more than two.

The Castle was in ruin and the stones from it were used for the building of the bridge that spans the river between Castlefynn and Castlederg, the bridge was built by Mc.Mahons at a cost of £900 The depth of the water is generally about five feet deep and the fall not more than two feet. It is not known what year the bridge was built.

By the year of 1833, Castle Finn had made great strides in the business and the farming community.

In the shoe making trade there was 5; employers, with 8 apprentice and journeymen, total 13. Tailors; 4 employers, 8 journeymen, total 12. Painters; 3 total 3. Blacksmiths; 2 employers, 3 journeymen, total 5. Wheelwrights; 4, total 4. Weavers 1, Carpenters 3 employers and 3 journeymen, total 6. Bakers, 4 employers, and one journeyman total 5. Grocers total 6. Publicans total 13. Protestant clergymen total 2. Stonemasons total 4.

Nailers, total, 1. Brogue makers total 3. Reed makers total 2. Farmers total 4. Butchers total 2. Coopers total 2. Apothecaries, (one who prepares and sells medicine) total 1.

Kilvagnerden Castle, (Killygordon) Co. Donegal, 1642

River Finn at Killygordon Bridge



For many years, the Clan O'Neill and O'Donnell waged war for the possession of the rich lands of the River Finn and Valley basin, with the result that it changed hands often.

At that time of the 12th Century Church Reform, the area was in the possession of the O'Neills and so became part of the diocese of Raphoe.

However, in the 16th Century the O'Donnells regained the Finn River vales and dales and built their fortifications there.

Killygordon Castle was built in the townland of Killygordon, Co. Donegal at a place called Lower farm, near the left bank of the River Finn at the first bend down stream from the present bridge. It could as ready as not have been a building better known as a Cranog; -in other words a building in the water. In the 16th century it was described as a Caislain-a stone castle surrounded by an outer stonewall. It was a strong outpost for the O'Donnells, when possessions of fords at good advantage points, was of great benefit to the owners.

In 1531 the sons of the O'Donnells –Calvagh and Manus fought for the Chieftaincy. Their father brought in the Maguires of Fermannagh to help Manus, who, with his army, was in the Castlefinn districts. Manus succeeded to the Chieftaincy in 1537 when his father died. In 1545 at Killygordon, he was defeated in battle with his son, Calvagh. Although three years further on Calvagh was defeated this time round by his father at Ballybofey. Just three miles further upstream from Killygordon. In the same County of Donegal.

Much of these troubles then were about leadership, who was going to be the Next High Chieftain of the Clan? Chieftaincy was not passed on automatically from father to son. It

could pass to a brother, nephew, or other relative of the Chief. The Chieftain was elected by a vote. Each freeman in the Clan had a vote, though the Aireacht or Assembly of Nobles chose the candidates.

Then came the nine-year war, from 1594-1603. In 1596 the English Government open Peace negotiations, but the Irish people did not accept the terms that were offered. Fighting came to a halt but was soon to start up again. The British army advanced on many fronts, but were stopped at Tyrell's Pass, and at Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. Lord Borough was the main British Army Leader and was driven back by Hugh O'Neill at the battle of Drum Flush, on the Blackwater, Co Cork.

There were many more defeats for the British Armies in Ireland at that time, but their luck was about to change. The Irish Leader Hugh O'Neill in 1600 wrote to King Phillip of Spain requesting him to send to Ireland six or seven thousand men to fight for the Irish cause and for assistance in heavy guns with ammunition and explosive devices.

In 1601 in the month of September, a Spanish fleet arrived at Kinsale Harbour, they had brought with them forty-five ships and troops and all that was asked for and perhaps more.

The British Army with 13,000 soldiers marched to Kinsale and besieged the Spaniards. O'Neill and O'Donnell were not gaining much ground at home decided to go to Kinsale and help out there but the British Army got news of their advance and were waiting for them and the Irish men were driven back. Red Hugh decided to take a ship to Spain to beg the King for more help. After a short time away the news came that Red Hugh had been poisoned in Spain at the age of 29 years of age.

The death of Red Hugh was a sad blow for the Irish and they returned to the bog lands of Tyrone and on the 30th day of March 1603, Hugh O'Neill submitted to Lord Mountjoy, receiving an amnesty and the return of his land.

In the reign of James the 1st Manus O'Donnell (brother to Earl O'Donnell of Co. Donegal) who then held this castle being in the rebellion, an English force was sent against him and in a few days he and his adherents dispersed.

An English officer named Mansfield having greatly distinguished himself on this occasion, the king granted the castle and estate called the estate of Killygordon to him and his heirs by whom it is still possessed.

In the parish of Donoughmore, to which Killygordon district and town belongs to, there be 104 town lands, with 30 land Lords. The biggest Landlord of the Census and Enquiry of 1831 shows that Col. Delap was the Land Lord with the most town lands, he held in total 16. followed by Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart. With 12. Counsellor Walker held 9, while Sir Alexander Stewart of Ards and The Marquis Cunyngham taking on 6 townlands each. Sir Robert Beatson, Lord Lifford and James Johnston with 5 town lands each. Then followed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton with 4. While the Lady Galbraith was responsible for 3. Dr. Darby, 2. Mr. Hone 2. Mr Conky, 2. William Mc. Causland, 2. John Finton, 2.

There was 13 Land Lords with 1 Townland each and they were;

Mrs Stanton, Messers Disney, Messers Mansfield, Conoly Page Esq. The Rev. Mr. Colthurst, Counsellor Scott, M Cockran, Mr. John Craig, Dr. Rohan and Capt Fox half each, Mr. Montgomery. Messeres Davidson and Beatty, Mr. Leckey. And Dr. Gillespie.

Ralph Mansfield obtains an Estate

After the Nine Year war ended, certain lands were apportioned to different people and so 1000 acres of lands was apportioned to Ralph Mansfield, and those lands became known as Killygordon Co.Donegal. Thus Ralph Mansfield became Landlord of his estate.

The valuation of property in Ireland was carried out by Richard Griffeth, Commissioner of Valuations, Dublin, in 1854 and published in 1856 states that what is left of Ralph Mansfield was approx 604 acres and named the families and address's that occupied them at that time as thus:

Killygordon, (Ord. S 78),

Townland Immediate Lessor's names are in all
& Occupier of the tenant's in 1854 are

The Rev. George D. and Francis Mansfield of Killygordon descendants of Ralph Mansfield of 1603.

Town land's

& Occupier, Area of Lands Occupied by each Tenant.

	Acres	roods	perches
Rev. John McGroarty,	05.	3	10
William McGroarty,	33	2	00
Rev. Alex. Humpries	03	0	20
Mary McGroarty	01	0	10
John Craigh & Son	23	1	20
John Kelly	13	0	10
John Dogherty	14	2	00
David Connolly	02	2	25
Anne Hamilton	03	1	00
John McNamee	02	2	10
Hugh Mealy	01	1	00
James Temple	01	3	00
Rev. George Mansfield	14	3	35
John Heburn	02	0	30
Olivia Mansfield	02	0	10
John Craigh.jnr.	27	3	20
William Patton	03	1	20
Alex. Stephenson	02	3	00
William Diver	02	1	00
Matthew Stafford	01	0	20
Francis Mansfield	16	3	15
John Diver	08	0	15

William Mc Clure	37	0	30
Robert Harper	47	2	05
Charles McKenna	08	2	35
John Maughery	05	1	30
John Murdagh	05	1	30
Joseph Scott	19	3	15
Joseph Scott (water)	14	2	32
David Connolly (Salmon Weir) --	--	--	--

Town of Killygordon.

John Heyburn	00	1	10
William J. Patton	00	1	05
Church Ed. Soc. School house			
Garden and play-ground	--	--	--
John Dogherty	00	2	00
William Mc Groarty	00	2	00
Olivia Mansfield	00	1	02
John Mc Namee	00	0	12
Elizabeth Meehan	00	0	15
Dispennsary & yard	--	--	--
From John Craigh			
John Craigh	00	1	25
“ “	00	0	30
John Kelly	00	1	00
Daniel Connolly	00	1	00
John Dever	00	1	30
Waste of houses, Yards, Streets			
And Summer Gardens	04	1	02

Leaght, Killygordon.

Margaret Keeffe.	24	0	05
John Martin	50	2	30
Michael Sheskin	18	3	30
Edward O'Donnell	59	0	20
Jane Gallagher	51	1	30
James Johnston	11	0	35
Total acreage of lands = 609	3	30.	

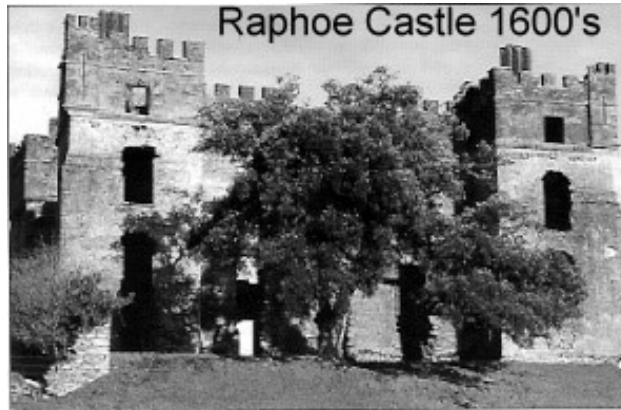
This is the total area left belonging to Ralph Mansfield estate in 1845, other landlords by now has arisen probably purchasing some lands from the Mansfield's. They were The Rev. Delap and the Rep. of the Rev. Archibald Hamilton both from the Killygordon area.



Killygordon Bridge crosses the Finn on the road between Killygordon and Killeter. It was built in 1782 at a cost of £1,120, raised by assessment of the county. The fall of water through the bridge is about four feet. There are seven arches, five water arches and two land arches. The depth of the ford at the bridge is usually about three feet. The reason that Castlefynn Bridge

cost so little to construct was of the availability of the material used in its construction. Which was that of the Castle remains, what was left over after the construction of Castle Finn Bridge the remainder went to the Building of Killygordon Bridge? The daughter Isabel Mary of Col. F.S. Mansfield, the address was Castle Wrey in 1889 married Sir Harry Jocelyn Stewart of Fort Stewart Ramelton.

Raphoe Castle Co.Donegal, 1642,



Raphoe Castle; An account of Raphoe Castle given by Captain Henry Finch, who was an officer of the Republican Army. Captain Finch gives the following record of how Raphoe Castle was put under siege: - ‘‘

13th August 1649 Raphoe Castle summoned, but rejected the summons.

14th August, a party of our own horse and foot and some of the O'Neill's marched with three pieces of ordnance to Raphoe Castle to beleaguer it.’’

The first Leslie to come to Ireland was Bishop John Leslie who was Bishop of the Isles of Scotland.

In June 1633 he was translated (it seems that only Bishops and foreign languages can be translated) to Raphoe in Co.Donegal where he built Raphoe Castle. At the age of Sixty Seven the Bishop married a young girl; Catherine Cunningham. They had five of a family, two of whom lived to adulthood.



Oliver Cromwell took revenge for the Ulster massacres of 1641



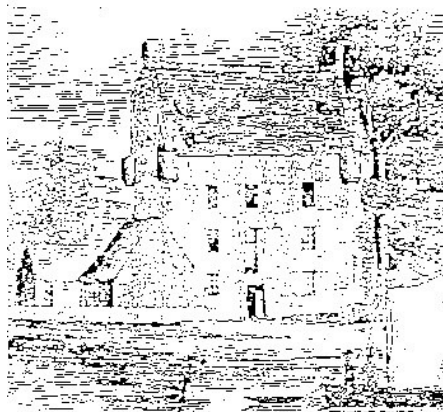
Bishop John Leslie was known as the ‘‘fighting Bishop,’’ and defeated Oliver Cromwell’s forces at the battle of Raphoe on the 14th. August 1649.

On the Restoration of Charles the 2nd. To the Throne, the Bishop then Ninety years old rode from Chester to London on horse back in Twenty-Four hours.

As a reward for his loyalty the King granted him £2000. In 1665 Glass Lough Castle and Demesne was sold by Sir Thomas Ridgeway to the Bishop of Clogher, John Leslie. The Bishop died at the age of 100 years in 1671. The original deed to the Castle is in the family archives.

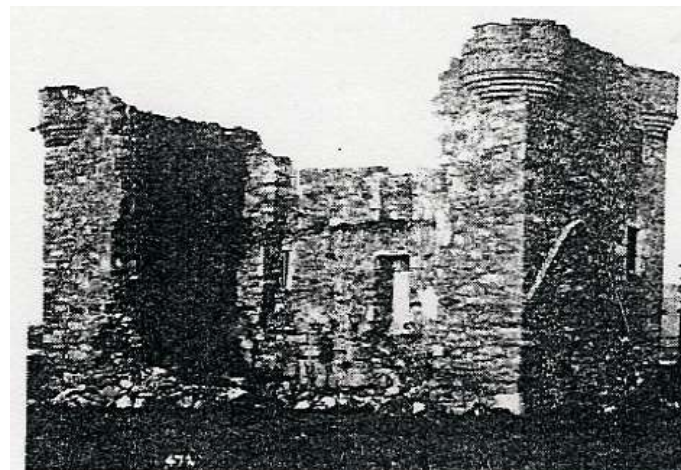
However Bishop John Leslie was not the man to give in easily and he defended the Castle with great bravery for a length of time.

St.Johnstowne Castle, Co.Donegal, 1642



**Mongevlin Castle St Johnston,
Built by Sir John Stewart 1700's**

**Old view of Mongevlin Castle- from the
Dublin Penny Journal dated 1836.**



Mongevlin Castle 1700's

1619

This Castle is situated about one mile from St. Johnston, on the River Foyle, is about seven miles upstream from Derry.

Only the keep now remains. During the last century the walls of the courtyard, which lay between the Foyle and the fortress, were still standing, and over the arch of the gateway a small stone was engraved with the initials, 'I.S.E.S.T.' bearing the date 1619. This has unfortunately, disappeared since then. Several scholarly attempts have been made to decipher this inscription, to no avail.

A few incidents in the Castle's history are of particular interest.

In the 16th century it was the chief residence of the beautiful Ineen Dubh, daughter of MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles and mother of the famous Red Hugh O'Donnell, Chief of Tirconaill. It was said of her that she was, 'excelling in all the qualities that became a woman, yet possessing the heart of a hero and the soul of a soldier.'

The State papers recording her possession reads; From Cul-Mac-Tyran runs a bog three myles in length to the side of Lough Foyle-in the midst of the bog is a standing Lough called Bunaber- here at Bunaber dwells O'Donnells mother (Inneed Dubh O'Donnell). Three myles above Cargan stands a fort called MC.Gevyvelin (now Mongevlin) upon the river called Lough Foyle-O'Donnell's mother chief house!

Being a princess in her own right, she had the privilege of bringing her own bodyguard to McGevyvelin (Mongevlin) following her marriage to Red Hugh's father. She chooses 100 of the largest soldiers she could find in Scotland. By a strange coincidence, about 80 of them were Crawford. When the O'Donnells abandoned the castle, the Crawfords settled in the adjoining district where their descendants are to be found to this present day.

In 1608 when Sir Cahir O'Doherty tried to recapture Derry he sent Sir Niall Garve O'Donnell to Lifford to prevent reinforcements reaching the city from that quarter, but Naill Garve had bigger spoils in mind. He wanted to be close to the scene where the booty was being shared out and Derry offered the best hopes for any person as avaricious as he.

He turned Ineen Dubh out of McGevyvelin (Mongevlin) and there installed himself to keep a closer watch on affairs in the city. He sent his men to plunder all the possibly could but Sir Naill Cahir incensed at this turn of events, evicted Naill Garve from McGevyvelin (Mongevlin) and reinstated the Ineen Dubh.

It was impossible for an establishment so hotly contested among members of the same family to withstand the effects of these quarrels. Actually in a very short time the castle was abandoned.

On the 23rd of July 1610 Ludovick Kennedy, Duke of Lennox was granted the small proportion of Mongevlin containing 1,000 acres and the advowson of the rectory of Taghoylin (Taughboyne) and Lettergull, containing 1,000 acres.

Among other various grants he received was Castlecufe (now Drumatoland) with permission to hold a market and weekly fair in St. Johnston.

He died without heirs, so the property passed over to his brother, Esme who became 3rd Duke of Lennox. Both James and Esme were poisoned.

History does not tell us why, or if anyone was suspected of the crime. Esme's widow later married James the 2nd Earl of Abercorn. Through this matrimonial arrangement the Mongevlin property passed to the Baronscourt family.

In a survey around that time, it is reported that 'Sir John Stewart, Kt. Hath built a castle of lime and stone on the river of Lough Foyle, 50 feet long and 25 feet broad, and three and a half storeys high, slated and with 4 flankers on the top thereof, and an iron door portcullis wise.

The principal timber and joists of the floor being of oak are laid but not boarded nor partitions made, the iron grates for the windows being within the castle ready to be set up.

There is a town erected called St. John's Town, which is intended to be made a borough town where there is already thirty thatched houses and cabins inhabited by British whereof there is one stone house thatched and walls of four houses more made of clay and stone 6 feet high. There is a foundation of a good church of lime and stone, the wall whereof are 12 feet high.

There is also near the town a water and tucking mill and also another tucking mill in the portion of Lettergull and there is like wise on this portion 15 stone houses lying dispersedly, whereof some of two stories high and the rest one and a half stories and there is also divers other houses inhabited by Britons.”

During the Siege of Derry, when Lundy returned to the city he insisted that it should not be defended and many took the same view. It was decided to bargain with the Jacobite generals about surrender term. A delegation for the purpose was sent to St. John’s Town, which included the Archdeacon Hamilton.

Obviously it is the ruins of the later, not those of the O’Donnell fortress as it is commonly supposed, that remain to the present day.

By the mid 18th century it was evident this castle of the Abercorn’s was beginning to show signs of wear.

In a letter dated 1745 from John McClintock of Strabane to the Earl of Abercorn then in Essex, it is noted. “ The roof of the castle of Mongevlin is greatly out of repair and John Crawford who is tenant for it is refused to repair it.

I don’t think that he is in a position to repair the castle or to keep it in repair and if your Lordship is pleased to order the timber of the roof and floors to be disposed of, there may be something to be got for them which will be lost if they are exposed to the storms of another winter...”

(John Crawford was evidently acting as caretaker/tenant and was in no way responsible for the repairs). The letter concludes”...if it pleases God to send some good weather to get the crop raped and carried home” (Contemporary pronunciation and local usage underlined)

On the 19th of September following, in a direct reply to this letter, James, Earl of Abercorn wrote to Mc. Clintock, “I shall be very unwilling to pull down Magavlin castle but would rather have you get Andrew Kinneir or some workman to view it and if the expense is not great I would repair it a little.

James the 2nd stayed at Mongalvin Castle in 1689

Taken from Strabane / Lifford notes, by Annie Harte.



From medieval times the area now known as Castlederg was of strategic importance, commanding a foot on the river between two lordships of O'Neill and O'Donnell

In 1497, returning from Tir Connell, Henry OG O'Neill took which was probably The

Tower House from presumably the O'Donnells.

Eight years later the castle was re-taken by the O'Donnells, a further three years after that it was retaken by O'Neill. A peace was negotiated at Ardstraw in 1514.

In the late 1590's Castlederg was the heart of Gaelic resistance and it's strategic on the route from Tyrone to Tir Connell meant frequent mention in English State papers.

After the defeat of the Irish forces at Kinsale and the departure of their Chieftain in 1607, the Barony was granted to a family of "undertakers" which included Sir John Davies who in 1609 was granted 2000 acres of land between Castlederg and Drumquinn, this district was known as Garvetagh.

On these lands Davies built two defended stone houses or Bans one in Castlederg and one at Kurdish near Drumquinn. The unfinished bawn of stone and lime at Castlederg was reported to be 100 feet long by 80 feet wide and 5 foot high, with open flankers at roughly the same height as the wall.

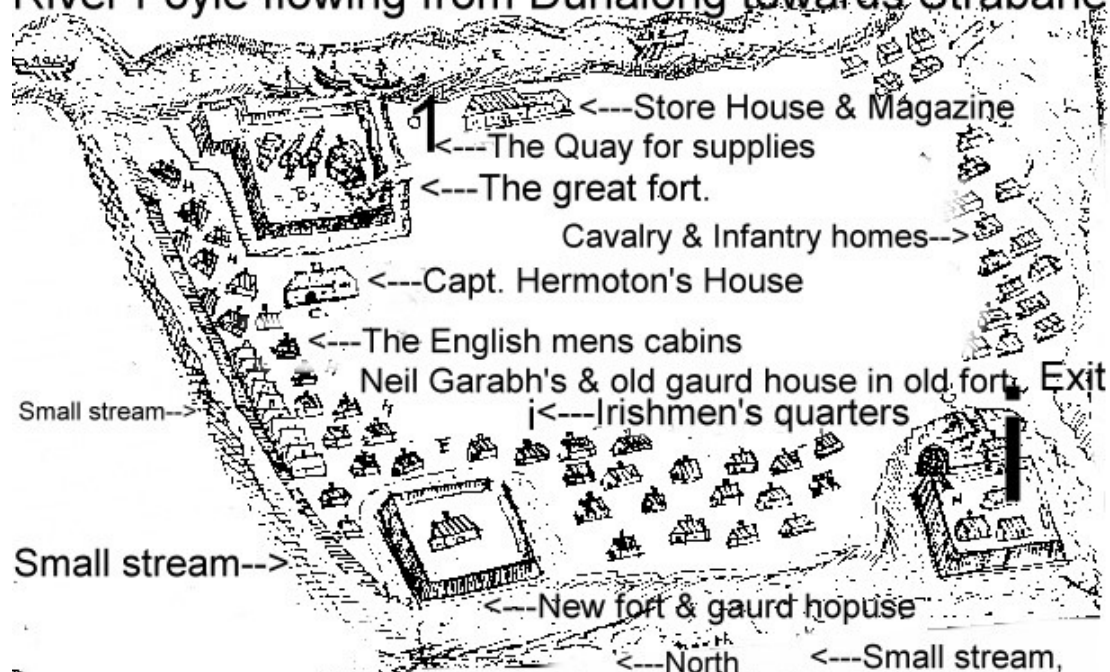
Davis born in Chrisgrove, Wilkshire, England in 1569 was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland in 1603. He was one of the Commissioners concerned with the plantation of the Ulster counties and for his services to the Crown he was awarded the post of Attorney General and Knighted in 1607.

In 1626 upon his death, the Estate passed to his daughter Lucy, and later to her husband's family the Earl of Huntington.

The bawn at Castlederg was probably a refuge for Planter families in the Rebellion that started in the following October of that year.

Lifford Castle 1527

River Foyle flowing from Dunalong towards Strabane.



Lifford Castle 1527;

Manghus O'Domhnaill was born in Co. Donegal. His father was Hugh O'Domhnaill, Chief of the sept of the northern Ui Dhomhnaill (O'Donnell) and holder of the English title Lord of Tirconnell.

It is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters (1632) that Manghus deputized for his father during 1510-1512 when Hugh O'Domhnaill visited Rome so it is unlikely that Manghus was born as late as 1500, the year usually attributed to his birth.

In 1527 O'Domhnaill built Lifford Castle and it was there that he wrote *Beatha Choim Cille* (1532) (A Hagiography of Saint Colmcille) gleaned from oral and literal sources.

In 1537 O'Domhnaill succeeded to the Chieftainship of the Ua Domhnaill and in 1538 he married his second wife Lady Eleanor McCarthy, the guardian of the twelve-year-old Gerald Fitzgerald, heir of the executed 'Silken Thomas' Fitzgerald of Kildare.

Henry the 8th suspected the Fitzgeralds and many prominent Irish families of plotting an insurrection and O'Domhnaill was under suspicion for harbouring the young Fitzgerald. The English King's suspicions proved true when O'Domhnaill and Conn O'Neill led a war against the English army garrisoned in Ireland. However, O'Domhnaill and O'Neill were defeated by the English at Lake Belahoe, Co. Monaghan in 1539. The following year O'Domhnaill agreed to Surrender and re-grants his lands to the Crown and sent a letter of submission to King Henry the 8th and swore the oath of Fealty.

In 1548 O'Domhnaill's son Calvagh took up arms against his father for having surrendered his family's lands. Calvagh pursued his father until 1555 when he captured and imprisoned Manghus in Lifford Castle. While imprisoned O'Domhnaill composed love poetry in Irish.

The version of O'Domhnaill's poem in Irish (about Lady McCarthy who left Manghus after he surrendered to the Crown) is from T.F. O'Rathaille's (Danta Gradha) (1926) with a verse translated by the Earl of Longford in his (poems from the Irish) (1944). ©

Full of strange thought do I find,
My heart that hath lost its love.
For a woman the proudest mind,
From its firm base could remove.
For my woe like a lumbering vine,
My dejected spirit hath bound.
And no shame it is that I pine,
For the ghost that compass me round.
The bird for the spring must part,
And the bright sun sink and be gone;
And torn is my weary heart,
For my sweet companion.

In 1596, Hugh O'Donnell (known as **Red Hugh**) entertained Don Alonza Copies, emissary of Phillip 3rd of Spain in this castle. He was sent to ascertain the possible levels of support, which Spain could expect from the Irish in the event of an attack on England.

Lifford Castle. By County Donegal .Net & Dun-Na- nGall.com ©

Culmore Castle, Culmore, Co. Derry, 1642,



Near the Innishowen border roughly three miles to the north from Londonderry. There is a marker there that indicates the place where the boom was placed to block any advance to Londonderry during that great siege of Londonderry in 1689. The locals refer to it as Boom Hall.

This great boom was made of fir logs, and tied together with ropes or cables up to 12'' thick.

On the 28th day of July 1689 the Mountjoy came to relieve the City of Londonderry after more than 100 days from the start of that notorious siege

About two mile further north lies the village of Culmore; it was here that the Air Squadron of General Balbo's stopped to rest in the year 1933 on their flight from Italy to the U.S.A.

Culmore Fort is situated on a point that juts out into the river at the village of Culmore.

In times gone by it was a Castle belonging to the O'Doherty clan but was taken by the English garrison about 1556-7 and then dismantled.

Sir Henry Docwra who landed there in around 1600 started his undertaking to re-build the castle and to enclose it with a stone Fort before continuing his journey to occupy Londonderry.

1560-1631 (Sir Henry Docwra); took Derry during Hugh O'Neill's Rebellion, established a garrison at Culmore, Co. Derry; laid out modern city; Dowcra persecuted a campaign against O'Cahan, enlisting help from Art O'Neill, son of Turlough Luineach (whom O'Neill deposed); Dowcra horse was 'shot in two places and fell dead under me' and was struck in the head by a spear on another occasion; suffered near starvation during the winter awaiting supplies; detached Irishmen from the rebellion; rode into Derry, 3rd 1600; continued to harry the Ulster Irish, in conjunction with Lord Mountjoy;

The building was completely surrounded by a moat; some parts of that moat can still be seen. The Fort stayed with the English garrison up until 1608-9 when Sir Cahir

O'Doherty, who then rushed to Londonderry, captured it, he surprised the garrison there and killed the Governor and burned the City.

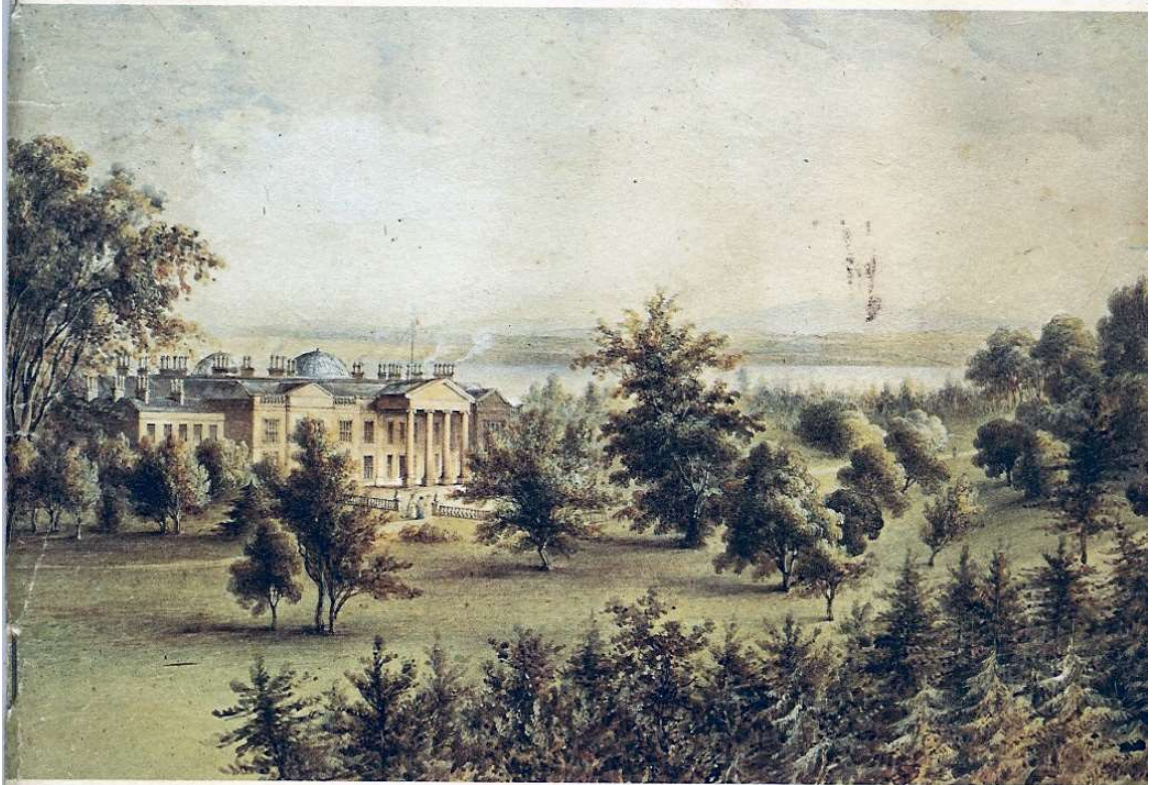
One of the last person's to live in this Castle or fort at Culmore was a Mr Deery. During the 1939 –1945 World War Two, American Soldiers were billeted at Waterside, Londonderry across the inlet from Culmore Point, Co. Londonderry, a distance of about 1000 yards of water.

Deery saw his opportunity of gainful employment and so purchased a boat and set up his own ferry services from Culmore Point over to the American Base Camp and in doing so became a very wealthy man.

The American Soldiers would travel in civilian dress across the border to the village of Muff, Co. Donegal, Rep. of Ireland, which is less than two miles from Culmore Point in Co. Londonderry. Food, Alcohol and Tobacco was in greater supply here than in Northern Ireland due to the economic war that was raging between the two Countries from 1935 onwards

End of Sir Robert's Stewart's Castle Quartering, 1642.

Mount Stewart



THE NATIONAL TRUST

THE FOLLOWING WAS DIGITISED BY GOOGLE FROM AN OLD BOOK – I only took the “Stewart” part. I hope it helps in some way.

AND HERALDIC HISTORY A GENEALOGICAL OF THE LANDED GENTRY OF IRELAND

GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC HISTORY OF THE *Stewart* (Sentry
SIR BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LLJX,
ULSTER KING OF ARMS. New Edition,
REVISED BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
LONDON : HARRISON & SONS, 45, PALL MALL, S.W.,
topsitajMtB % ling, 1912. i SEEN" BY PRESERVATION SERVICES

LONDON : HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

DIGITISED BY GOOGLE

TAKEN FROM WEBSITE:

http://archive.org/stream/genealogicalhera00burkuoft/genealogicalhera00burkuoft_djvu.txt

ON 6/6/2013

66 1

IRELAND.

Stewart.

(4) Sampson, now of Crobeg, b. 3 Oct. 1848 ; m. ist, i Oct ; 1885, Frances Matilda, dau. of Charles Cavanagh Murphy, of Streamhill, co. Cork, who d. without issue 16 Oct. 1888. He m. andly, Susanna Mary, dau. of Spiers Norcott, of Cottage, Doneraile.

(1) Anna Letitia, m. ist, 20 July, 1870, Warden Francis Grove Annesley, sth son of Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, co. Cork, who d.s.p. 19 Sept. 1875. She m. andly, Oat. 1878, Rev. J. Rice, who d.s.p. 1882. She m. srdly, 1885, Edward Fitzgibbon.

(2) Katharine Letitia, m. Oct 3. 1878, Rev. William Henry Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, co. Cork, and d. 1894, leaving issue.

2. John Robert, of Summerhill, b. 17 July, 1812, Capt. in the 38th Foot ; m. 14 Dec. 1854, Frances Anne, 3rd dau. of Sir John Allen de Burgho, Bart., of Castle Connell, co. Louth, and had issue,.

(i) John Allen George, b. 18 Dec. 1858 ; d. unm. 23 March, 1893.

(.?) William Eustace, b. 12 Dec. 1859 ; d. 1860.

(1) Anna Maud Katherine, m. i June, 1880, Henry Bird, who d. 20 Feb. 1900, leaving issue.

(2) Mildred Frances Elizabeth, d. 1862.

(3) Elizabeth Maria Teresa, d. August, 1864. "anas, b. 17 July, 1814. He was a Capt. in the 45th Foot, and afterwards served as Principal Barrack Master at the Cape of Good Hope. He d. 16 Nov. 1885, having m. ist, 25 Nov. 1840, Henrietta, 2nd dau. of Thomas Prothero, of Malpas Court, co. Mon., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Mon- mouthshire 1846, who d. on 2 Sept. 1850. He m. 2ndly, 14 Feb. 1854. Harriet Innes, dau. of Capt. Thompson, by which marriage there was no issue. By his ist marriage he had issue, a son,

George Dodsworth, b. 14 July, 1849. He served in the Devonshire Regt., and retired from the Army with the substantive rank of Col. Dec. 1902. He m. 20 July, 1887, Eleanora Mabel, 3rd dau. of Edward Byrom, of Culver, Exeter, and Kersall Cell, Lanes., D.L. of Devon, and High Sheriff of that co. in 1888, and has issue,

Katharine Eleanora Innes.

4. William, of Kilbrack, J.P., B.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, 6.n Nov. 1819. He inherited the property of Kilbrack, co. Cork, on the death, without male issue, of the Rev. Francis Stawell in 1866 (see STAWELL, of Kilbrittain). He d. 31 March, 1880. He m. 17 April, 1855, Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Croker, by whom he had issue,

(r) Francis, formerly of Kilbrack, and now of Mitchelstown, co. Cork, J.P., b. 14 Jan. 1859.

(2) William, b. 4 June, 1862 ; tn. 3 July, 1900, Ellen, dau. of Carre, M.D.

(i) Eliza Emilia Arcthusa.

t. Elizabeth, m. 20 July, 1825, Nathaniel Webb Ware, of Woodfort, co. Cork, and had issue. She d. 9 Jan. 1865.

2. Catherine, m. 16 Feb. 1833, Hugh Delacour, of Beareforest, co. Cork. She d.s.p. June, 1841. He d. March, 1873.

3. Susan Patience, m. 6 Aug. 1827, Capt. Robert Vivian, 22nd Foot, who d. 18 Dec. 1871, and had issue. She d. 1882.

4. Charlotte, tn. 14 Dec. 1840, Robert Longfield, Q.C., who d. in 1868. She d.s.p. Aug. 1894.

We now return to the eldest surv. son of George Stawell, of Summerhill, Ballylought and Ballyveniter,

JONAS STAWELL, of Oldcourt, co. Cork, b. 8 Jan. 1769, Ensign in the Mallow Independents, B.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for co. Cork. He d. 25 July, 1840, having m. 14 Feb. 1805, Anna Elizabeth (who d. 15 Nov. 1833), dau. of the Right Rev William Foster, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, whose father, the Right Hon. Anthony Foster, was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland, and his brother, John, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons before the Union, was created Baron Orde in 1821. They had issue, five sons and five daus.

1. George Cooper, of Oldcourt, b. 16 Sept. 1809 ; tn. 15 May, 1843, Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of George Tandy, of Balrath, co. Heath, and d.s.p. 14 Jan. 1862.

2. William, b. 1810 ; d. 3 Nov. 1814.

3. (Sir) William Foster, K.C.M.G., of Gurrane, co. Cork, and D'Estaville, Melbourne, B.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, and Barrister-at-Law, b. 27 June, 1815. He emigrated to Australia, where in 1851, he became the first Attorney-General of the newly created colony of Victoria, of which, on 25 Feb. 1857, he was appointed Chief Justice. He was knighted 1857, and in 1873 the degrees of LL. B. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. In 1875, 1877 and 1884 he acted as Governor of Victoria, and in 1886 he was created K.C.M.G.

In August, 1886, he resigned his office of Chief Justice and was appointed Lieut. - Governor of Victoria. He d. 12 March, 1889, having m. Jan. 1856, Mary Frances Elizabeth, dau. of William Pomeroy Greene, of Collon House, co. Louth, by whom he had issue,

1. Jonas Molesworth, b. 12 July, 1858. He is a Civil Engineer, and resides at Sydney, N.S.W.

2. William (Melbourne), b. 22 March, 1860. He tn. 1894, Clara de Castilla, dau. of Charles Lyon, and has issue,

(i) Juliet. (2) Joan.

3. Charles Leslie, B.A., LL.B. (Camb.), Barrister-at-Law (Perth, W.A.), b. 15 Sept. 1861 ; m. 1902, Mildred, dau. of Robert Kennedy, and has issue,

Richard, b. 25 April, 1905.

4. George Cooper, b. 23 Dec. 1862. Is in P.W. Dept., India. He tn. 1894, Kathleen, dau. of Capt. Alan Deane, and has issue, . William Arthur McDonald, b. 22 Jan. 1895.

5. Richard Rawdon, M.D., Melbourne (with gold medal), D.P.H., London (Melbourne), b. 14 March, 1864; m. 12 Aug. 1908, Evelyn, dau. of Henry Connolly, and has issue,

(1) Mary Elizabeth.

(2) Anna Evelyn.

6. Rodolph de Salis, B.A., M.B., B.C. Camb., F.R.C.S. (Eng.) (Castle Gates, Shrewsbury), b. 30 Nov. 1871 ; m. 5 Sept. 1900, Maud, dau. of Admiral Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B., F.R.S.

1. Anne Catherine, m. 17 Oct. 1889, Sylvester John Browne, of Whittingham, N.S.W., and has issue.

2. Mary Letitia, m. 14 May, 1890, Edward Willam Hawker, of Adelaide, South Australia, and has issue.

3. Henrietta.

4. Florence Melian, who was educated at Melbourne University and Newnham Coll. Camb. She was placed in the first division of the first class in the Classical Tripos, Camb. 1892.

4. Jonas Sampson, of Hillsborough, co. Down, and Gurrane', co. Cork, b. 19 April, 1817 ; d. unm. 2 Dec. 1887.

5. John Leslie (Rev. Canon), B.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, late Rector of Aughnameadle, Toomavara, co. Tipperary, b. 16 Oct. 1818 ; d. 25 July, 1911; m. 25 Aug. 1848, Frances, dau. of John Wilmot Smith, of Ballynanty House, co. Limerick, by whom he had issue,

i. Jonas Cooper Lloyd, B.A., M.B. Trin. Coll. Dublin, b. 9 Jan. 1857 ; m. 4 Oct. 1885, his cousin, Charlotte Mary, dau. of Charles Wilmot Smith, of Ballynanty House, co. Limerick, who d. on 4 Jan. 1890. He d.s.p. 26 Jan. 1901. i. Mary Anna Grace. 2. Letitia Frances Charlotte.

1. Catherine Elizabeth Anna, tn. 10 Feb. 1830, George Gamett, J.P., of Williamstown, co. Meath, who d. 1856. She d. 15 April, 1880, having had issue.

2. Elizabeth Georgianna, tn. 2 Sept. 1844, Arundell Hill, of Donnybrook, co. Cork, and had issue.

3. Anna Henrietta, m. 10 March, 1834, her cousin, George Stawell, of Crobeg (q.v.). She d. April, 1877.
4. Esther Harriet, d. unm. Sept. 1818.
5. Letitia, d. unm. 2 Aug. 1894.

Arms Gu., a cross lozengy arg., a crescent or for difference. Crest On a cap of maintenance gu., turned up erm., a falcon rising arg., in his beak a scroll, thereon the motto En parole je vis.

Seat Crobeg, Doneraile, co. Cork.

STEWART OF ARDS.

ENA DINGWALL TASCA, LADY STEW-ART-BAM, of Ards, co. Donegal, eldest dau. of the late Alexander George John Stewart and his wife, Julia Blanche, dau. of Charles Dingwall ; s. her grandfather 1904 ; m. 26 July, 1910, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart-Bam, of Sea Point, Cape Town, Capt. (ret.) Cape Garrison Art., J.P. (son of the late Johannes Andrew

Bam), who assumed with his wife by Royal Licence the prefix surname and the additional arms of STEWART on his marriage.

Lineage. ALEXANDER STEWART, 6. 26 March, 1746 (2nd son of Alexander Stewart, of Mount Stewart, co. Down, M.P., and younger brother of Robert, 1st Marquess of Londonderry),

Stewart.

THE LANDED GENTRY.

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purchased the estate of Ards from the Wray family, and settled there 1782, High Sheriff 1791. He m. 2 Oct. 1791, Lady Mary Moore, 2nd dau. of Charles, 1st Marquess of Drogheda, by Lady Anne Seymour his wife, dau. of Francis, 1st Marquess of Hertford, and by her (who d. 22 Feb. 1842) had (with other children, who d. young),

1. ALEXANDER ROBERT, his heir.
2. Charles Moore (Rev.), b. 5 March, 1799 ; m. - 1830, Alice, and dau. of the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, of Kilrush House, co. Clare, and d.s.p. Feb. 1831. His widow m. 2ndly, Col. John Vandeleur, 10th Hussars.

3. John Vandeleur, of Rock Hill, co. Donegal, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1838, b. 4 Oct. 1802 ; nt. 18 Dec. 1837, Lady Helen Graham-Toler, 3rd dau. of Hector John, 2nd Earl of Norbury, and d. 24 June, 1872, having by her (who d. 22 April, 1883) had issue,

i. ALEXANDER CHARLES HECTOR, of Rock Hill, Letterkenny, co. Donegal, and 23, Lennox Gardens, S.W., J.P. and D.L. co. Donegal, High Sheriff 1881, Major Gen. (retired), late Col. commanding 2nd Life Guards, b. 15 Nov. 1838 ; m. 25 April, 1872, Gertrude Mary, eldest dau. of Eric Carrington Smith, of Ashfold, Sussex, and has issue, a dau.,

Kathleen, ft. 8 Jan. 1875 ; m. 8 June, 1904, Philip Arthur Macgregor, D.S.O., Capt. Coldstream Guards.

2. Hector Brabazon, Rear-Admiral (retired) R.N. (13, Warwick Square, S.W.), b. 13 Dec. 1841.

3. Robert Seymour, b. 28 May, 1846, Major (retired) Donegal Militia Artillery, m. 27 Jan. 1885, Frances Lucia, only dau. Of Col. O'Hanlon.

4. Charles John, Barrister-at-Law, Public Trustee (32, Eccleston Square, S.W.), ft. 1851 ; m. n Oct. 1884, Lady Mary Catherine, eldest dau. of Hector John, 3rd Earl of Norbury, and has issue,

(1) Gerald Charles, 10th Royal Hussars, b. 29 March, 1888.

(2) John Maurice, 6. 27 April, 1895.

(1) Helen Margaret, 6. 4 April, 1886.

(2) Eirene Mary, ft. 29 Sept. 1890.

(3) Marjorie Alice, ft. 6 Aug. 1893. i. Elizabeth Georgiana.

1. Maria Frances, m. 10 June, 1811, Robert Montgomery, of Convoy House, who d. 1846 ; she d. 1857.

2. Gertrude Elizabeth, dec.

Mr. Stewart d. Aug. 1831, and was s. by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER ROBERT STEWART, of Ards and Laurencetown House, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff co. Donegal 1830, ft. 12 Feb. 1795 J m. 28 July, 1825, Lady Caroline Anne Pratt, 3rd dau. of John Jeffries, 1st Marquess Camden, and by her (who d. 7 Oct. 1827) left at his decease, 25 March, 1850, one son,

ALEXANDER JOHN ROBERT STEWART, of Ards.co. Donegal, and Laurencetown House, co. Down, J.P. for cos. Donegal, Down, and Middlesex, and D.L. for Donegal and Down, High Sheriff co. Donegal 1853, and co. Down 1861, 6. 5 July, 1827 ; m. 17 May, 1851, Lady Isabella Rebecca Graham-Toler (22, St. Aubyn's, Hove, Sussex), 7th dau. of Hector John, 2nd Earl of Norbury, and d. 30 July 1904 leaving issue,

1. **ALEXANDER GEORGE JOHN**, Barrister-at-Law, 6. 13 Feb. 1852 ; mt 10 April, 1883, Julia Blanche, dau. of Charles Dingwall, of Knollys Croft, co. Surrey, and d. 5 Dec. 1897, leaving issue, two daus.,

1. ENA DINGWALL TASCA, now of Ards.

2. Muriel Neara.

2. Charles Hector, b. 23 May, 18*3 ; m. 21 Oct. 1910, Minnie, dau. of William Barwell.

3. George Lawrence, ft. 6 Sept. 1861 ; m. 2 May, 1911, Emma May, dau. of Bradford Hardinge, H.M., Bengal C.S. (see BURKE'S Peerage, HARDINGE, Bart.).

4. Henry Moore, ft. 29 March, 1863.

5. Cecil George Graham, 6. 14 June, 1868.

1. Caroline Helen Mary, m. 5 July, 1883, Capt. Frederick Thomas Penton, late 4th Dragoon Guards, formerly M.P. for Central Finsbury 1886-91, and has issue,

1. Henry Alexander.

2. Cyril Frederick, m. 20 July, 1909, Gladys Lane, 4th dau. of the Rev. Canon Thynne, and has issue,

John, ft. 25 April, 1910.

1. Kathleen Winifred.
2. Dorothy Grace.
2. Beatrice Charlotte Elizabeth.
3. Ida Augusta Isabella.

Arms Quarterly :ist and 4th, per pale, sa. and or, barry of four counterchanged on a chief erm., a thistle slipped and leaved between two dice ppr. (BAM) ; 2nd and 3rd, or, a bend counter-compony arg. and az. between two lions rampant gu., a crescent for difference (STEWART of Ards; confirmed to the descendants of the late Alexander John Robert Stewart), and for distinction a canton of the fourth. Crests i. A thistle leaved and slipped ppr. between two ostrich feathers or (BAM). 2. A dragon statant or, charged with a crescent for difference, and (for distinction) charged on the wing with a cross-crosslet gu. Motto Metuenda corolla draconis.

Seats Ards, Letterkenney, co. Donegal, and Laurencetown House, Gilford, co. Down. Residence 5, Old Court Mansions Kensington, W.

STEWART OF HORN HEAD.

CHARLES FREDERICK STEWART, of Horn Head, co. Donegal, B.A., J.P., High Sheriff 1871, b. 10 March, 1845 5.his father 1868 ; m. ist, 12 Aug. 1869, Elizabeth Frances, 2nd dau.of Rev. Thomas Lindesay.Rector of Upper Cum-ber, co, Derry, and by her (who d. 4 March,i88i)has had issue,

1. CHARLES FREDERICK (Runcleven, Dunfanaghy), late Capt. sthBatt. Royal InniskillingFus., 6. 12 July, 1870 ; m. ist, 20 Sept. 1899, Alice

Mary Lydia, dau. of the late Capt. John Keys Humfrey, of Cavan a cor (see that family). She d. 3 Jan. 1907, leaving issue, i. Elizabeth Frances. 2. Alice Humfrey.

He m. 2ndly, 5 Oct. 1910, Hildegard Ellen Elizabeth, dau.of Frederick Lindesay, of Waverley iRoad, Liverpool, ,and has further issue,

- i. Charles Frederick, ft. 6 Aug. 1911.
2. Wiliam, ft. 2 Aug. 1871 ; d. 22 Jan. 1895.
3. Thomas Francis (Rev.), Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester, 6. 9 Oct. 1872.
4. Walter Edward, 6. 14 June, 1876 ; d. i Oct. 1883.

1. Ann Elizabeth Frances, m. 21 June, 1900, Henry Eliot Howard, and has issue (see HOWARD of Stone).

2. Nicola Mary, d. April, 1891.
3. Eleanor Louisa. 4. Elizabeth Frances, d. April, 1891.

He m. 2ndly, 6 May, 1884, Georgina Sophia, youngest dau.of Blackwood Hamilton, v of Highnam, Bray, by whom he has issue, B. Bertram Robert, 6. 14 Jan. 1886.

6. Richard Arthur, ft. 17 Sept. 1888.
5. Georgina Sophia.

Lineage. CAPT. **CHARLES STEWART**, an Officer in the Army of King WILLIAM III., and one of those who fought at the battle of the Boyne, had a lease of Doone, in King's Co., but migrating northward in 1700, he purchased from Capt. John Forward and Capt. William Sampson, the Donegal estates of Horn Head, &c., and was High Sheriff 1707. He left issue,

1. FREDERICK, of whom presently.
2. Charles.
3. Gustavus, of Ray, co. Donegal, High Sheriff 1750.
1. Eleanor, m. Benson, of Lumsford.

The eldest son,

FREDERICK STEWART, of Horn Head, High Sheriff 1742, m. 1730, Mary, eldest dau. of George Knox, of Prehen, co. Derry, and had issue. Mr. Stewart made his will 17 April, 1768, which was proved 14 May, 1770. His eldest son,

CHARLES STEWART, of Horn Head, Capt. of Dragoons, High Sheriff 1768, m. 1st, 1762, Elizabeth, dau. of his uncle, Gustavus Stewart, but by her had no issue. He m. 2ndly, 10 Oct. 1772, Nichola Anne, dau. of Charlton, and by her had issue. Mr. Stewart m. 3rdly, Elizabeth Knox; he made his will 4 Oct. 1799, and it was proved 12 Jan. 1809. His eldest son,

WILLIAM STEWART, of Horn Head, Capt. Donegal Militia High Sheriff 1805, m. 1799, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Maxwell, of Birdstown, and by her (who d. 13 July, 1860) had issue,

1. CHARLES FREDERICK, his heir.
2. Richard, Capt. H.E.I.C.S., dec.
3. William, M.D., of Killendarragh, Lifford, co. Donegal, b. 1805 ; m. 1833, Angel Isabella, dau. of Sir James Galbraith, Bart., and d. Jan. 1851, leaving issue,

1. William Richard, ft. 23 June, 1834 ; d. Dec. 1857.
2. James Frederick, b. 3 Aug. 1839; d. Dec. 1882.
3. Alexander Montgomery, of Killendarragh, Lifford, and Drumbeg, Inver, co. Donegal, ft. 23 April, 1842 ; d. 2 Dec. 1909 ; m. 10 Feb. 1897, Jemima Sarah, dau. of William Sinclair, of Holy Hill, co. Tyrone.

1. Dorothea. Elizabeth, m. 1863, James Hamilton, of Brown Hall, co. Donegal, and has issue (see that family).
2. Angel Isabella.
4. Peter Benson, Comm. R.N., m. Augusta, dau. of Capt. Foote, R.N., dec.
5. Alexander (dec.), Rector of Tullaghyhobigly, m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. Thomas Gibbings, and had issue.
 1. Anne, a. unm. 2. Nichola Anne Mary, d. unm.
 3. Elizabeth, dec., m. Leonard Cornwall, who is dec.
 4. Emily, dec. 5. Frances, dec.
 6. Charlotte Augusta, d. unm. 1. Georgina, dec. Capt Stewart d. 9 March, 1840, and was s. by his eldest son,

REV. CHARLES FREDERICK STEWART, of Horn Head, J.P., m. 9 March, 1831, Anne, only dau. of Col. Robert Stirling, H.E.I.C.S., by his wife, the dau. of Sir William Toone, K.C.B., H.E.I.C.S., and had,

1. William, Capt. 3rd Buffs, d. Sept. 1864.
2. Robert, d. under age.
3. CHARLES FREDERICK, now of Horn Head.
1. Elizabeth Mary, d. 1906.
2. Mary (dec.), m. Michael Becher, of Corriganeear, co. Cork.
3. Emily Anne, m. Rev. J .Brodie, M.A.

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IRELAND.

Stewart.

4. Charlotte, d. 4 June, 1905.
5. Ann Louisa, d. 1900. Rev. Mr. Stewart d. Oct. 1868.

Arms Quarterly :ist and 4th, az., three fleurs-de-lys within a bordure engrailed or ; and and 3rd or, a fessechequy az. and arg., within a bordure gu., charged with eight buckles of the first, over all in the chief centre point a mullet counterchanged. Crest Out of a ducal coroaet or, a bull's head sa., vomiting flames ppr.. and charged with a mullet or. Motto Avant Darnly.

Seat Horn Head, Dunfanaghy, co. Donegal.

STEWART OF BALLYMENAGH.

EDWARD MICHAEL STEWART, of Bally- menagh, co. Tyrone, and Corcam, co. Done- gal, and Ballytibbot, co. Cork, b. 24 March, 1864.

Lineage, Early in the reign of JAMES VI. of Scot- land and 1. of England, JAMES STEWART migrated from Scotland, and purchas- ing Cookstpnw, co. Tyrone, and the adjacent lands from one Cook, settled himself at. Ballymenagh. James had two sisters, Barbara, m. Rev.

Richard Darrocb, Rector of Derrytown, and Grissel, m. Richardson, of Clougher, in same co. This James had five daug. (Jane, m. Thomas Goodlott, of Derrygallie ; one m. Rev. John Cheevers, of Manor Roe ; one m. her cousin, James Richardson, of Clogher , Sarah, m. Barkley, of Magherafelt, co. Derry ; and Mary, d. unm 1701) and one son,

WILLIAM STEWART, who moved to Killymoon, which his father, who d. in 1679, purchased in 1634. He m. 1664, Margaret, eldesldau. of John Shaw, of Ballygellie, co. Antrim, and had issue,

1. JAMES. 2. Alexander, d. unm.
3. Henry, High Sheriff of Tyrone 1711, d. unm.
4. John, drowned in the River Killymoon whilst yet a boy.

1. Margaret, m. Dec. 1706, Clotworthy Upton. M.P. co. Antrim and d.s.p. 1797. 2. Mary, d. unm. 1701.

The eldest son, JAMES STEWART, of Killymoon, m. 1709, Helen, dau. of Patrick Agnew, of co. Antrim, and had issue,

1. WILLIAM, his heir.

2. Patrick, m. Mary Heywood, of Dublin.
1. Margaret, m. her cousin, William Agnew

The eldest son,

WILLIAM STEWART, of Killymoon and Ballymenagh, High Sheriff 1738, M.P. co. Tyrone 1747-68, b. ,1710 ; m. 1740, Eleanor, eldest dau. of Sir Henry King, 3rd Bart., of Rockingham, and by her (who d. 1811) he left at his decease, 1797,

1. JAMES, of Killymoon, M.P. co. Tyrone 1768, b. 1741 ; m 1774, Hon. Elizabeth Molesworth, dau. and eventually co-hei^r with " ",. . . . '.'

igh Derry) of Richard, 3rd Viscount Molesworth, and by her (who with Lady Ponsonby, wife of 1st Lord Ponsonby, and Mrs Staples, wife of the Right Hon. John Staples, of Lissain, co d. 30 April, 1835) had. with other issue (James, d. unm. 1812 Richard (Rev.), d. unm. 24 Feb. 1835), all dec.,, a. son and a dau., viz.,

WILLIAM, of Killymoon, M.P. co. Tyrone, b. 1780; d. 1850. At his death Killymoon was sold.

Louisa, m. Henry John Clements, M.P., of Ashfield Lodge, co Cavan, and d. 1850.

2. HENRY, of whom presently.
3. Edward, of London, b. 1750 : m. Amelia Anne Marler, dau. o John Marler, of Hadley, Middlesex, and d. 1834, having had sixteen children.
1. Isabella, m. John Hamilton, of Brown Hall, co. Donegal, and had issue (see that family).
2. Frances, m. Surgeon-Gen. George Stuart (see BURKE'S Peerage CASTLE STEWART, E.).

The and son,

HENRY STEWART, of Tyrallen, co. Donegal, b. 10 May, 1749 m. Jan. 1793, Hon. Elizabeth Pakenham, eldest dau. of Edward Michael, and Lord Longford, and by her (who d. 10 Aug. 1851) had issue,

1. William (Rev.), 6. 1794, m - 1815, Anne Eliza Williams, and d.s.p. 1858.
2. EDWARD MICHAEL (Rev.), M.A., of Corcam and Ballymenagh b. 1797 ; m. 1833, Jane Renwick, dau. of John Jeffrey, and by he (who d. 1878) had issue,
1. HENRY WILLIAM (Rev.), late of Corcam.
2. John Alexander, b. 1838, m. 1879, Elisa Charlotte, dau. o Rev. B. B. Gough, d. 1882.
- i. Charlotte Jane. 2. Elisabeth, m. 1861, F. Chadwick.
- Mr. Stewart d. 1883.

3. Henry, b. 1799 ; m. 1st, 1838, Lucy Elizabeth, dau. of John Norris, and 2ndly, 1856, Frances Isabella Anne, dau. of Capt. Style, R.N. By the former he had a son, William, dec.

4. THOMAS, late of Ballymenagh, Mount Blakeney, and White- gate House, co. Cork, J.P., b. 7 July, 1802 ; m. 29 March, 1855, Anne (d. 23 Feb.

1885), 5th dau. of James Penrose, of Woodhill, co. Cork, by Louisa Pettitot his wife, dau. of Robert Fitzgerald of Corkbeg. He assumed the surnames of BLAKENEY and LYON before STEWART and the arms of those families quartered with STEWART by Royal Licence 23 June, 1855, and d. i Jan. 1874-

5. James Robert, of Gortleitragh, Whitegate, and Mount Blakney (see STEWART of Summerhill).

1. Catherine, d. 1808. Mr. Stewart d. Sept. 1840.

REV. HENRY WILLIAM STEWART, of Ballymenagh, co. Tyrone, ndCorcam, co. Donegal, and Ballytibbot, co. Cork, M.A., Rector of Knockbreda, co. Down, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity, Dio. Down and Rural Dean, b. 24 Sept. 1834 ; o April, 1860, Fanny (who d. 26 Jan. 1911), dau. of Ven. Arthur Palmer, Archdeacon of Toronto, and d. 5 Nov. 1910, leaving issue,

1. EDWARD MICHAEL, now of Ballymenagh.
2. Arthur Henry, b. 1869 ; m. 30 March, 1891, Alice, eld. dau. of Arthur W. Mdsse, of Castletown, co. Kilkenny.
3. Pakenham Thomas, b. 1871 ; m. 1901, Mary Dupr6, dau. of John George Fennell, of Yara Grange, Melbourne.
4. William (Rev.), B.A., b. 1876. 6. James Robert, b. 1878. 6. John Alexander, b. 1881.
1. Frances Mary.
2. Jane Charlotte, m. 1884, Jonas Sealy Poole, M.D.
3. Hester Madeline, m. 1894, Lieut. O. H. Daniel, R.N.
4. Katharine Elizabeth Martha, d. un. 1892.
5. Elizabeth Margaret Anne Palmer.

Arms Or, a fessechequy arg. and az. between three lions ramp, gu.
Crest A griffin's head coupédpr. Motto Forward.

Estates Ballymenagh, co. Tyrone, Corcam, co. Donegal, and Ballytibbot, co. Cork. Residence 8, Mount Charles, Belfast. Club Royal Ulster Yacht.

STEWART OF SUMMERHILL.

GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART, of Summer- hill, co. Dublin, J.P, and D.I..co. Leitrim, High Sheriff 1892, b. i Nov. 1851 : m. 28 June, 1881, Georgiana Lavinia, dau. of Rear- Admiral Richard Robert Quin, son of Lord George Quin (see BURKE'S Peerage, HEADFORT, M.), and has issue,

1. CLEMENTS GEORGE, late and Lieut. Royal Inniskilling Fus., b. 9 Aug. 1882 ; m. 4 Jan. 1912, Ellen, dau. of late Thomas Eades Walker, M.P., of Lynden House, Lynden Gardens, London.
2. Robert Henry Rynn, educated at Wellington Coll. and Magdalen Coll. Oxford, b. 18 Sept. 1883.
1. Mary Selina, b. 22 March, 1887 ; d. July, 1908.
2. Ethel Georgiana, b. 10 Sept. 1890.

Lineage. JAMES ROBERT STEWART, of Gortleitragh, co. Dublin, and Mount Blakeney, co. Limerick, J.P. and D.L. co. Dublin, M.A., sth son of Henry Stewart, of Tyrcallen, co. Donegal (see STEWART of Ballymenagh), b. 1805 ; m. 27 Oct. 1835, Martha Eleanor, dau. of Richard Benson Warren, Serjeant-at-Law (see BURKE'S Peerage, WARREN, Bart.). She d. 5 May, 1865. He d. 10 Dec. 1889, having had issue,

1. Henry (Rev)., D.D., of Mount Blakeney, co. Limerick, Rector of Banbridge, co. Down, b. 1836; m. 1861, Martha Angelina, only dau. of Rev. Edward Michael Hamilton (see HAMILTON of Brown Hall), and niece of Baron Clermont and Baron Carlingford. He d. 1896, having had issue,

i. Edward Hamilton (Rev.), M.A., of Dromiskin, co. Louth, Trin. Coll. Camb., Vicar of Kemsing, Kent, b. 13 June, 1862 ; m. 9 Jan. 1896, Constance, eldest dau. of the late John Henry Gilchrist-Clark, of Speddoch, Dumfriesshire (see that family), and has issue,

(i) Henry Robert, b. Oct. 1903.

(1) Emily Hilda, b. Oct. 1897.

(2) Margaret Louisa, b. Feb. 1899 ; d. March, 1906.

(3) Eileen Constance, b. April, 1900.

i. Martha Louisa. 2. Emily Gertrude.

2. Richard Warren, Col. late R.E., b. 6 Nov. 1837; d. 12 Sept. 1910. His wife Mary d. 12 March, 1904.

Stewart.

THE LANDED GENTRY.

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8. James Robert, d. 1891.

4. Edward Pakenham, late Capt. 78th Regt.

5. Augustus Philip, d. 1864.

6. William Thomas.

7. Robert Warren (Rev.), m. Louisa, dau. of Dr. Josiah Smyly, of Dublin (see SMYLY of Camus). Both were massacred in China 1895.

8. GEORGE FRANCIS, of Summerhill.

9. Arthur Blakeney FitzGerald, d. 1879.

1. Elizabeth Martha, d. unm.

2. Emily Lucy.

8. Mary Florence, m. 27 April, 1889, Robert William Norman (see NORMAN of Glengollen). Arms Or a fesse chequy arg. and az. between three lions rampant gu. Crest A griffin's head couped ppr. Motto Forward.

Seat Summerhill, Killiney, co. Dublin.

STEWART OF ST. HELEN'S.

JAMES AUGUSTUS STEWART, of Belle Vue, Bun- crana, co. Donegal, J.P., &. 7 March, 1835 ; m. 12 June, 1884, Ann Wilhelmina Jean, dau of William Wray, of Oak Park, co. Donegal, and has issue,

1. JAMES AUGUSTUS, b. 17 Aug. 1894.

1. Wilhelmina Augusta. 2. Mary Adeline Cecil.

3. Edith Frances. 4. Augusta Anna Blanche.

5. Hester Leonora Sophia. 6. Flora Euphemia.

Mr. Stewart is younger brother of Sir Augustus Abraham James Stewart, 9th bart. (who d. unm 4 26 Aug.: 1889), and 3rd son of Capt, William Augustus Stewart, 58th Regt. (who d, 23 Aug. 1876), and Anna his

wife (who d. 6 June, 1864), dau. of William Molloy, of Blackfort, co. Tipperary, and grandson of Rev. Abraham Augustus Stewart, D.D., Rector of Dunabate, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland^

Lineage, Arms, &c. See BURKE'S Peerage, STEWART, Bart. Club Sackville Street, Dublin.

STEWART. See BURKE'S PEERAGE,
LONDONDERRY, M.

STEWART. See BURKE'S PEERAGE, STEWART, Bart.

‘Sir William Stewart’s Castles where quartered at

Manorcunningham Castle, Ballylawn, Manorcunningham. Co. Donegal Ireland

Fort Stewart, Castle,

Newtonstewart, Co.Tyrone, 1642

Letterkenny Castle,

Ramelton,

Doe Castle,

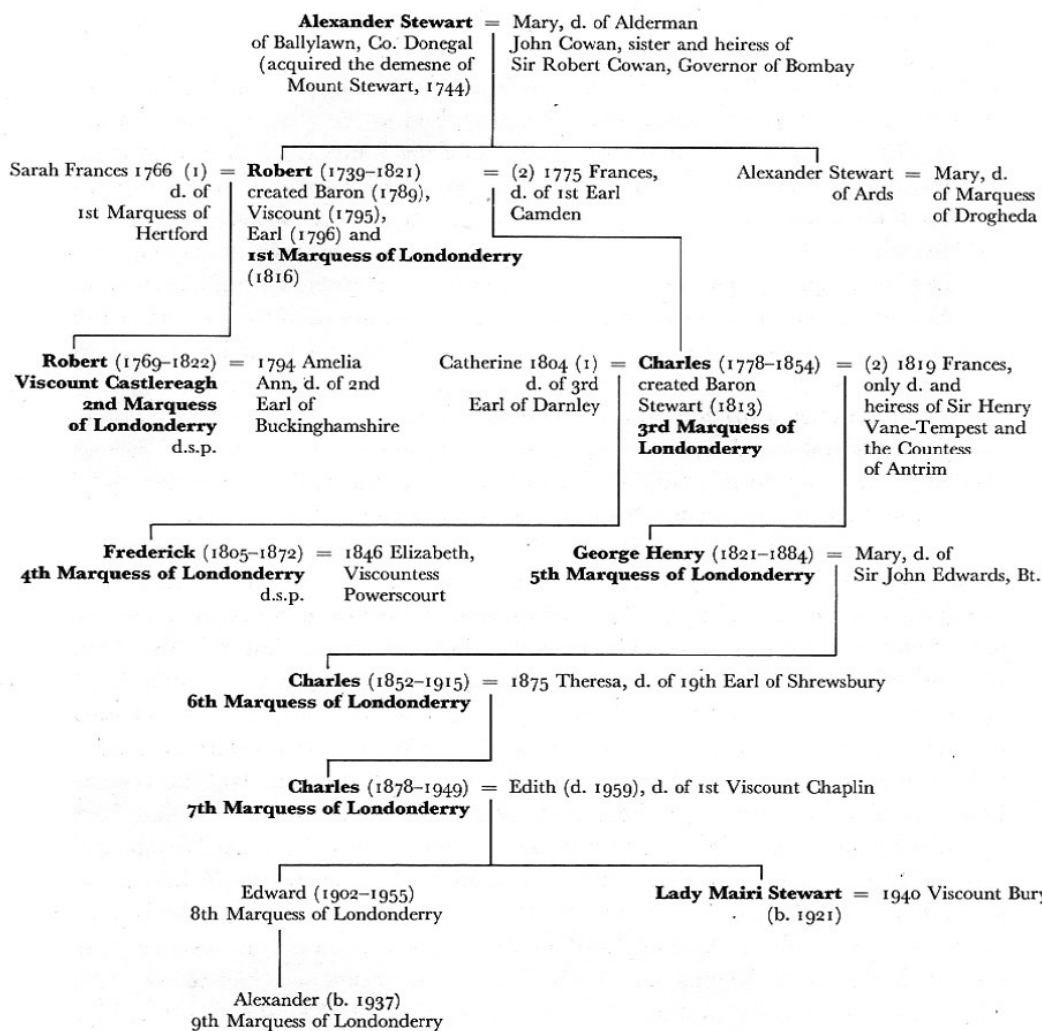
Morass Castle, Fanad

Newtowncunningham Castle,

Raphoe Castle

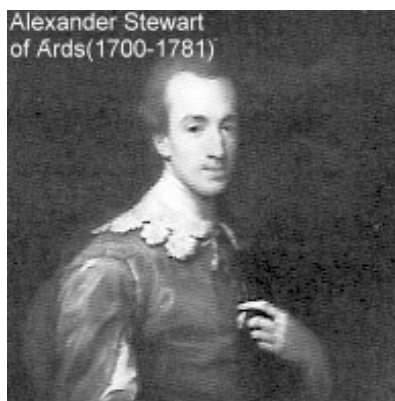
Wilson Forte Castle, Killynure.

Family Tree



The owners of Mount Stewart are set in **bold** type

Alexander Stewart 1703-1781



Alexander Stewart who was born at Stewart's Court, Ballylawn, Co Donegal, Ireland now acquired the Demesne land of Mount Stewart, originally called Mount Pleasant in 1744

Ballylawn, Manorcunningham, Co Donegal is situated along the shore of the River Swilley and on the opposite side of the river from the old home place of the Stewarts of Fort Stewart, Ramelton Co. Donegal



Stewart Castle, Manorcunningham, (1600.)

Manorcunningham marks the approach to Innishowen. To the west of the town are the ruins of Lord Londonderry's Castle or known locally as BALLYLAWN HOUSE.

Here on the shores of Lough Swilly was the ancestral home of the Marquess of Londonderry and it was from here that the great Lord Castlraweagh went in his coach and four to Grattan's

Parliament in Dublin.

Ballylawn had been granted to Alexander's great-great grandfather John Stewart at the time of the Plantation of Ulster by Scottish planters in the reign of King James the 1st.

After the passing of the Act of Union it was finally abandoned in 1830.

We of our generation remember it as the Cherry-garden's because of the great French Cherry Trees that once blossomed and bore delicious Cherries there at Ballylawn.

During the month of July and early days of August hundreds of people would gather on a Sunday afternoon to pick the cherries and have a picnic. That was around the 1950's.

Then when the great gales called Debbie came in mid September of 1961 that ended the Sunday picnics. The storm made havoc of the beautiful cherry trees that we all loved so much, because of their age nothing could be done to save them.

Alexander Stewart, (b) 1703- 1781 who was born at Stewarts Court, the family home at Ballylawn, served his apprenticeship in the linen industry in Belfast, subsequently migrating to London, where he did business with France and Flanders.

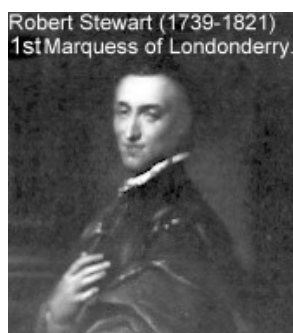
In 1737, he married his cousin Mary Cowan, who had inherited a large fortune from her brother Sir Robert Cowan, Governor of Bombay. The trustees of her marriage settlement recommended that part of her fortune, which consisted of East India Company stock, should be sold and invested in real estate. After looking round for several years for suitable properties, Alexander Stewart and his wife learned that there were two extensive manors in Co. Down, Newtownards and Comber, consisting in all of sixty townlands,

which were for sale and might be expected to yield a satisfactory return on the capital investment. The sale by the impecunious owner, Robert Colville, was completed in 1744.

The earliest Earl of Londonderry was Thomas Ridgeway, (c 1565-1631), a Devon man, who was the treasurer in Ireland from 1606 to 1616 and was engaged in the plantation of Ulster. Ridgeway was made a baronet in 1611, Baron Ridgeway in 1616 and earl of Londonderry in 1623.

The Ridgeway's held the earldom until March 1717, when Robert, the 4th earl died without sons. In 1726 Robert's son-in-law, Thomas Pitt (c 1688-1729), son of Thomas Pitt, 'Diamond Pitt', governor at Madras and uncle of the great earl of Chatham, was created earl of Londonderry, the earldom again becoming extinct when his younger son Ridgeway, the 3rd earl of this line, died unmarried in January 1765.

In 1796 Robert Stewart (1739- 1821), of Mount Stewart, Co.Down, was made earl of Londonderry in the Irish peerage. He had been created Baron Londonderry in 1789 and Viscount Castlereagh in 1795; in 1816 he was advanced to the rank of Marquess of Londonderry. The 3rd Marquess married the heiress of the Vance-Tempest and took the name of Vance instead of Stewart; the 5th Marquess called himself Vance-Tempest and the 6th Marquess Vance-Tempest-Stewart.



Robert Stewart born 1739-1821 married into two powerful political families, that of Lady Sarah Seymour-Conway, daughter of the Marquess of Hertford, who became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1765, and that of Lady Frances Pratt, daughter of Earl Camden, the great Whig Lord Chancellor.

In 1786, Robert Stewart became a Privy Councillor of Ireland. Three years later he was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron of Londonderry. In 1795, the year in which his brother-in-law the 2nd Earl Camden became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was created Viscount Castlereagh and a year later Earl of Londonderry. Which enabled his eldest son Robert to be styled by the courtesy title of Castlereagh, his final step in the peerage, to Marquess, came in 1816 in recognition of Lord Castlereagh's achievements as Foreign Secretary in Vienna and Paris. The 1st. Marquess was one of the Irish Representative Peers at the time of passing of the Act of Union, Entitling him to a seat for life in the House of Lords at Westminster.

Robert Stewart had by his second wife eleven children according to his son Charles, later 3rd Marquess; he was on the whole a popular and indulgent landlord.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Marquesses all fought duels with pistols-in fact, the 3rd Marquess fought two.

Robert Henry Stewart the 2nd Marquess of Londonderry (1769-1822), was the eldest son of Robert Stewart of Ballylawn, castle Manorcunningham, Co.Donegal, Ireland, and Mount Stewart Co.Down. He was an Ulster landowner, akin to the Galloway Stewarts, who became baron, viscount, earl and Marquess in the peerage of Ireland. The son, known in history as Lord Castlereagh, was born on the 18th of June in the same year as Napoleon and Wellington. His mother was Lady Sarah Seymour, daughter of the earl of Hertford. He went from Armagh school to St. John's College, Cambridge, but left at the end of his first year.

With Lord Downshire, then holding sway over the County Down, Lord Stewart had a standing feud, and he put forward his son, in July 1790, for one of the seats. Young Stewart was returned, but at a vast cost to his family, when he was barely twenty-one. He took his seat in the Irish House of Commons at the time as his friend, Arthur Wellesley, M.P. FOR trim, but sat later for two close boroughs in England, still remaining member for Down and College Green.

His first wife generally knew him by the courtesy title of Lord Castlereagh, who succeeded to the Marquessate a little more than a year before his death, was the 1st Marquess's only surviving son. He is the best-known member of the family in British history.

In 1790, at the age of twenty-one, the Hon. Robert Stewart (as Castlereagh then was) was elected M.P. For County Down, after one of the costliest elections on record amounting to more than £30,000. This crippled the family finances and delayed the completion of Mount Stewart for many years.

Castlereagh became Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and afterward served in successive British Cabinets, eventually becoming Prime Minister in all but the name. Indeed he was offered the Premiership by King George IV in 1821, but declined the offer. Castlereagh married in 1794, Lady Emily Hobart, youngest daughter of John, 2nd. Earl of Buckinghamshire. Their marriage was blissfully happy but they had no children and on his death his Irish title and including Mount Stewart estate passed to his half-brother Charles. Castlereagh died in April 1821



Charles William Stewart born (1778-1854) known as the 'Soldiers Marquess',

Charles William Stewart married twice, his first wife being Lady Catherine Bligh, daughter of the Earl of Darnley, by whom he had one son Frederick, had died in 1812. His second marriage, which took place in 1819, after lengthy Chancery proceedings



The third Marques is commemorated at Mount Stewart for having fought a duel at Wormwood Scrub and was shot through the wrist by Monsieur de Melcy, husband of the famous opera singer Grisi, to whom the Marquess had addressed a declaration of love

Charles William Stewart was 3rd Marques of Londonderry

Since Frances Anne was under age and a ward of court, was followed by promotion in the United Kingdom peerage to be Earl Vance and Viscount Seaham, with special remainder of these titles to his sons by Frances Anne.

Frederick William Robert Stewart, 4th Marquess (1805-1872) was known in his youth as 'Young Rapid'. From 1826 to 1852 he sat in the House of

Commons for County Down as Lord Castlereagh and held junior office in governments of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.



Elizabeth, wife of
4th. Marquess

Frederick William Robert Stewart married in 1846 Elizabeth widow of the 6th Viscount Powerscourt and daughter of the 3rd Earl of Roden. After his marriage he lived with her at Powerscourt in County Wicklow, but when his father died in 1854, he inherited Mount Stewart,

In 1855 Elizabeth was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, she later built a Catholic chapel and School at Newtownards.

Like his uncle, Frederick suffered a mental breakdown and after a long illness died in the old White Rock hospital in St. Loenards. He and his wife had no children, the Londonderry and Castlereagh titles passed to his half-brother Henry. The 4th. Marquess's widow died in 1884, aged 71 years.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th, Marquesses all began their careers as soldiers, combining this profession with politics which in those days they were able to do.

Henry Stewart 5th Marquess born (1821-1884) was perhaps the least conspicuous member of the family, preferring to live quietly with his wife Mary Cornelia on her Welsh estate Plas Machynlleth in Merionethshire, which she inherited from her father Sir John Edwards, Bart.



Theresa, Wife of
6th Marquess

Two years after the death of Henry Stewart the 5th Marquess in 1884 his son the 6th Marquess named Charles Stewart, who like his uncle Frederick had been M.P for County Down accepted the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and moved into Dublin Castle, and the Viceregal Lodge in Phoenix Park

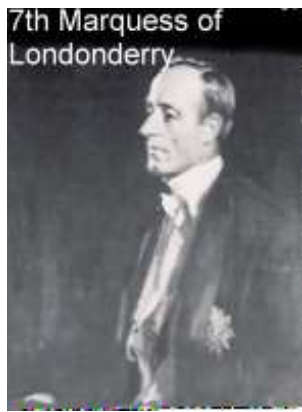
The 6th Marques held a number of Cabinet posts, under A.J. Balfour. Like the great Castlereagh before him he was also a Knight of the Garter. By a coincidence the 6th Marquess was appointed President of the Board of Education in 1902, while twenty years later on the formation of the Government of Northern Ireland Charles 6th Marquess's son Charles the 7th Marquess of Londonderry became the Minister of Education in the novel experiment of devolutionary government at Stormont.



April 1903 visit by King Edward
and Queen Alexandrra.

Charles 6th Marquess of Londonderry was a keen Racehorse owner and breeder.

He married Theresa daughter of Lord Shewsbury, the Premier Earl of England, and spent most of their time, when not in London, at Wynard or Seaham, they usually came to Mount Stewart at Christmas, Easter and Whitsun. In July 1903, they entertained King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra at Mount Stewart and before leaving the King and Queen planted two beautiful Copper Beeches, which still stand facing the north side of the house.

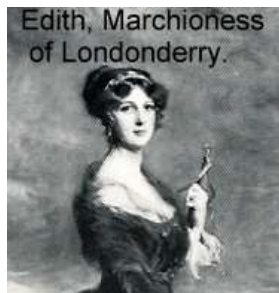


The 7th Marquess of Londonderry born (1878-1949) who was also named Charles and his wife Edith, daughter of the Conservative politician and racehorse owner Henry Chaplin (later Lord Chaplin) and grand-daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, entertained King George VI and Queen Elizabeth when they were Duke and Duchess of York as well as other royalty.

Both Theresa and Edith were outstanding political hostesses, notably at Londonderry House in Park Lane, which was bought by the 3rd Marquess of Londonderry for £43,000 in 1822 and sold in 1962 for half-a-million pounds, when it was demolished.



The Duke and the Duchess of York at Mount Stewart



Edith Chaplin, who married the 7th Marquess when he was Lord Castlereagh, was perhaps the most brilliant as well as the most beautiful of all the Londonderry hostesses.

During the First World War she founded the Woman's Legion for which she was made a DBE.

After the war, in which Charles Stewart 7th Marquess of Londonderry served with distinction in his old regiment the Royal Horse Guards in France, the 7th Marquess became Under-Secretary for Air when his cousin Winston Churchill was Minister; he refused the Air Ministry himself when it was offered to him by the Prime Minister, In June 1935 the 7th Marquess of Londonderry became Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords. He also continued to hold honorary posts such Chancellor of Queen University, Belfast, commander of a bomber and a fighter squadron, and Commandant of the Civil Air Guard. After 1935, in an endeavour to promote Anglo-German understanding, he made several private visits to Germany where he met Hitler and the other Nazi leaders, with whom he had long talks, and on one occasion he entertained Ribbentrop and his wife at Mount Stewart.

The 7th Marquess like his father was also an n enthusiastic racehorse owner and breeder, winning the St. Leger with his horse Polemarch in 1921.

Already an accomplished aviator, he later took up gliding, and it was from the after effects of an accident in 1945 when the tow –rope of his glider broke that he subsequently died in 1949.

Edith Londonderry survived her husband by ten years, dying in 1959.

To her belongs the chief credit for the laying out round the house the magnificent gardens, which acquire such outstanding merit within the relatively short period of Thirty- five years, giving the impression that they had been there for generations.

Eventually the gardens were offered to the National Trust, which accepted them in 1957. To the north of the house above the lake, is Tir Nan Og, Gaelic for “The Land of the Ever Young”, a hill planted with a variety of shrubs including olive trees grown from seed sent from the Mount of Olives.



Lady Mairi Bury, (nee) Stewart

On the summit is the private family burial ground, surrounded by a wall and guarded by statues of Irish saints. Here the 7th Marques and his wife are both buried, as well as their daughter Lady Margaret Stewart.

In 1977, Lady Mairi Bury, who had inherited the property from her parents, transferred the house, including pictures, miniatures and other memorabilia of the Londonderry family, to the National Trust together with an endowment, added to that provided by the Ulster Land Fund, with the intention of preserving this unique Ulster heritage for the benefit of posterity

By. H. Montgomert Hyde.

Stewart Fort, Co.Donegal, 1612,



Fort Stewart House with Terraced gardens and Tennis Court.

Advance to the Peerage of Ireland taken from the Historic Irish mansions no 237, Fort Stewart.

Captain Stewart was knighted in 1613, and erected a Baronet of Ireland on the 2nd of Mat 1623. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. Of Mosstown Co.Longford, (by Catherine his wife,

daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland), and had among other issue two sons and a daughter viz., Alexander, Thomas of Fort Stewart, and Katherine who married, in 1631, Sir James Montgomery, of Rosemount.

Having served as a military officer in the wars in Ireland, Sir William received in satisfaction for the arrears of pay due to 5th June, 1649 one debenture of £4,329 while his son Sir Alexander Stewart, was allotted for services one debenture of £ 2,599. Sterling.

Sir Alexander who succeeded as second Baronet, married, about 1648 his cousin Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. And was killed at the battle of Dunbar, 3rd, September 1650 fighting on the King's side.

Sir Williams's only son Sir, Williams Stewart, 3rd Baronet, was advanced to the Peerage on the 19th of March 1682 by the titles of Baron Stewart of Ramelton, Co.Donegal, Ireland and Viscount Mountjoy, Co.Tyrone.

The Viscount served in Hungary in 1686 and on his return to Ireland he was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, with the pay of £497 ten shillings a year. He undertook, with Sir Stephen Rice, in 1688, admission from Lord Deputy Tyrconnell to James the 2nd. Then at Paris, and was, immediately on his arrival in that city, thrown into the Bastille, and there confined until the year 1692. Upon his release, he waited upon William the 3rd, in Flanders, and was killed at the battle of Steinkirk in August of the same year.

His Lordship, who married Mary, daughter of Richard, first Baron Coote of Colooney, and had by her the following issue,

- 1, William;
- 2, Alexander, who married Mary, daughter of William Tighe, of Dublin and died in 1701, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Anne, who married the Right Honorable Luke Gardiner, ancestor of the Earl of Blessington, and The Viscount Mountjoy
- 3, Charles, Vice Admiral of White, M.P., Co. Tyrone, who commanded a naval expedition against the Saltee pirates in 1720, and signed the treaty with the Emperor of Morocco.
- 4, Mary married, first, John Preston, of Ardsallagh, and secondly, The 3rd Earl of Grannard; and

5, Catherine who married Arthur Davis, of Carrickfergus; their daughter Mary, married, in 1736, George, 4th Earl of Grannard.

Lord Mountjoy was succeeded by his eldest son Sir William Stewart, Bart. And 2nd Viscount, Lieutenant-General in the army who married, 23rd November 1696, the Hon. Anne Boyle, daughter and eventual heiress of Murray Viscount Blessington. This Lady brought into the Stewart Family the Boyle estate in Co. Wicklow and Kildare, as well as the Manor of Silchester in Hampshire.

His Lordship died on the 10th. January 1727, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir William Stewart, 5th Bart. And 3rd Viscount. He was created Earl of Blessington on the 7th of December, 1745; and married on the 10th of January, 1733, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzgerald, County Cork, by whom he had two sons, viz, William, Viscount Mountjoy, who died on the 2nd of February, 1724 and Lionel Robert who died young.

Peerage Expires,

His Lordship died without surviving issue, on the 14th of August 1769, when the Peerage expired, but the Baroncy developed upon his heir-at-law, Annesley Stewart of Fort Stewart, whose claim to the title is derived from by descent from Thomas, born 1630, second surviving son of Sir William Stewart, first Baronet.

This Thomas married a daughter of John Montgomery, of Croghan, Co. Donegal, and had by her four daughters, an only son, William, of Fort Stewart, High Sheriff Co. Donegal, 1697, who married in 1693, Mary Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, and had by her one daughter and two sons, viz. Ezekiel and Robert (Rev.), he died in 1713.

The oldest son, Ezekiel Stewart, of Fort Stewart, married Anne, daughter of Charles Ward and died in October 1734, leaving an only son, the above-mentioned Sir Annesley Stewart, 6th Bart. M.P. for the borough of Charlemont 1763-1797.

Sir Annesley married in September, 1755, Mary, daughter of John Moore, Drumbanagher, by whom he had, with a daughter two sons, viz. James and William, Colonel of the 89th Regiment, who married Anne, daughter of John Hyde, of Castle Hyde, Co. Cork and died without issue in 1842.

Sir Annesley Stewart died in March 1801, and was succeeded by his elder son Sir James Stewart, 7th Bart. M.P. for Enniskillen 1783-1790, and for Co. Donegal 1802-1818, He married on the 19th of December 1778, Maty Susanna, daughter of Richard Cappel-Whaley, of Whaley Abbey, Co. Wicklow, by whom he had issue as follows; James Annesley; William Henry, who served at Waterloo as Lieutenant, 11th Light Dragoons, and died in 1820; Anne, who married first in 1797, William Conolly Staples, and, secondly, Richard Napier; Elizabeth Susanna, married 24th June 1820, the Hon. Charles Abel Moysey Archdeacon of Bath; and Sophia Frances, who married Andrew Rutherford, Solicitor General of Scotland. 1837.

Buck Whaley

It is of interest to recall that Sir James Stewart's wife was a sister of the notorious Thomas Whaley, that remarkable figure do Dublin Society in the last quarter of the eighteenth

century, whose eccentricities and exploits formed the theme of many a ballad and broadside at the time.

Buck Whaley he was called, earned the additional appellation of ‘‘ Jerusalem’’ Whaley, by winning a wager, said to have been for the sum of £ 20,000. That he would (except where the sea passage was unavoidable) to Jerusalem, play ball against the walls of that great ancient city, and return to Dublin within the twelve months.

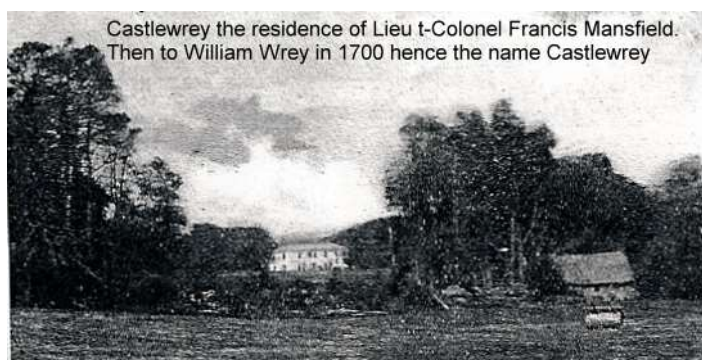
He started on the 22nd day of September of 1788, and returned in the following July.

‘‘His arrival at his house at Stephen Green ‘’, says the Dublin Evening Post of July 1789, ‘‘ being joyfully greeted in bonfires by the populace’’.

The Whaley’s resided in that famous mansion, No.86 St. Stephens Green which the great Newman opened on the 3rd of November 1854, as the catholic University, and which, in 1909, became absorbed in a new and more extensive institution as a constituent part of the National University of Ireland.

Founder of the Stewart Institution

Sir James Stewart died on the 20th day of May, 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James Annesley Stewart, 8th Baronet, who married, in 1830, Jane, daughter of Francis

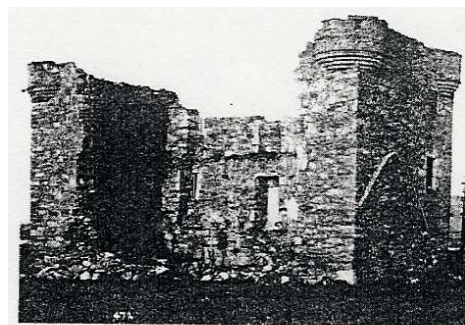


Mansfield, of Castlewrey, Co. Donegal, (could be the same Francis Mansfield’s as that of Killygordon estate of 1830.) Sir James Annesley Stewart died without issue on the 13th of August 1879.

He was succeeded by his kinsman, Sir Augustus Abraham James Stewart, whose claim to the Baroncy

derives from as follows;

Tee Rev. Robert Stewart, second son of William Stewart of Fort Stewart, married Rachel, daughter of Abraham Nickson, of Coollattin, Co. Wicklow, and died in 1772. His only son, Captain Abraham Stewart, married on the 4th of May 1761, his first cousin, Hester, daughter of Abraham Nickson, of Munny, Co. Wicklow by whom he had three sons. The



Mongevlin Castle 1700's

eldest son, Rev. Abraham Augustus Stewart D.D., Rector of Donabate, Co. Dublin, married on the 24th ,January ,1793, Frances, daughter of William O’ Conner, of Mongavlin, Co. Donegal, and died in 1812, having had by her the following issue;

1, William Augustus; 2, Henry Hutchinson M.D., founder of the Stewart Institution at Palmerston, Co. Dublin; 3, Lonzio Moore, married, Emily, daughter of Richard Quinton, 4, Rev. Annesley, 5, Robert, M.D.; 6, Charles Lennox, 7, Hester, 8,

Alicia, and 9, Emily Frances.

The eldest son Captain William Augustus Stewart, married, in 1832 Anna, daughter of William Molloy, of Blackport, Co. Tipperary, and died in 1876, having had the following issue;

Sir Augustus Abraham James, 9th Baronet; William Molloy, James Augustus, Robert John Jocelyn, Harry Augustus, Hutchinson Augustus, Anna Blanche, Matilda Charlotte, and Frances.

Captain Stewart's second son, William Molloy Stewart, married, 1864, widow of Francis Berkley Drummond, and daughter of W. H. Urquhart, by whom he had, with three daughters, two sons, - viz., William Augustus Annesley and Harry Jocelyn Urquhart, who succeeded as 10th and 11th Baronets, respectively.

Sir Augustus Abraham James, 9th Baronet, died unmarried on the 26th day of August, 1889, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir William Augustus Annesley Stewart, 10th Baronet, who also died unmarried, on the 4th day of January, 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Harry Jocelyn Urquhart Stewart, the 11th and present Baronet, of Fort Stewart, High Sheriff, Donegal, 1905.

Sir Harry married on the 12th day of August 1896, Isabel Mary, daughter of Colonel F.S. Mansfield, of Castle Wrey, and has had the following issue.

1, William Francis, who married on the 21st day of December 1923, Lucy Dorothy, daughter of Archibald Netcal-Smith, of London;

2, Jocelyn Harry, married Constance Shillaber, and has had a son, Alan D'Arcy, born on the 29th, day of November 1932,

3, Walter Annesley, married on the 10th day of February 1929, Dora Longridge,

4, Malcolm Geoffrey,

5, Allan Robert, died 10th of February 1916,

6, Isabel,

7, Kathleen Mary, who married on the 24th day of February 1925, Geoffrey Watt, of Claragh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.

8, Hester Anne Lillian,

9, Violet May, married on the 14th day of April, 1926, Major Allister Colville Baillie, M.C., R.E., and,

10, Evelyn Frances.

The Lieutenant William Stewart line of descent of these Stewart's stem from the 5th son of William Stewart named Alexander Stewart who married Rebecca Galbraith and they became the parents of six children; Alexander Jnr., (eldest son and heir, with Charles, Robert, William, and the daughters Margaret, & Frances.

Rebecca a widow in 1745 took her five children to America in 1745, leaving the eldest son of the estate in Co. Donegal, Ireland.

The Arms of the Stewarts of Fort Stewart (from Burkes 'Peerage' are ;)

Or, a fess chequy azure and argent surmounted of a bend engrailed and in chief a rose gules, all within a bordure of the third charged with three lions rampant of the fourth. Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting his degree with a mantling azure doubled or, and on a wreath of his liveries is set for crest; A dexter arm erect couped at the elbow, the hand holding a heart all proper, and in an ascol over the same this motto;

NIL DESPERANDUM.

By Heber I. Rankin, December the 1st 1965.

Newtownstewart Castle



Castle Newtownstewart, 1500's

On the 17 of March 1683, Sir William Stewart, of Newtownstewart in the County of Tyrone wrote to the Duke of Ormond;There was never such a winter for country sports as the last and I have enjoyed them in much perfection.

Jihad very good hawks and hounds but we have not had more success in any sport than Tory hunting. The gentlemen of the country have been so hearty in that chase that of the thirteen in the county where Alive in November, the last was killed two days before I left home.

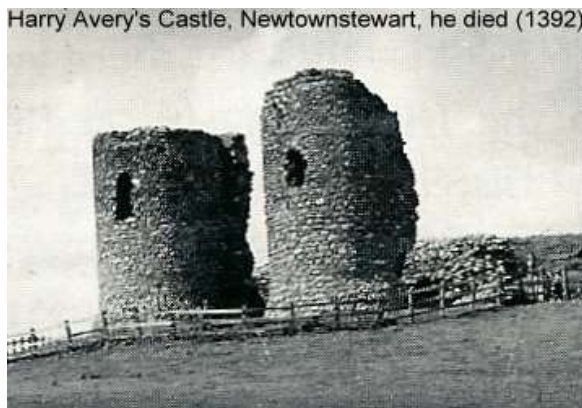
On James the 2nd's return from Londonderry after an unsuccessful assault in 1689 he spent the night at Newtownstewart Castle.

He arose early next morning, he was in the worst of temper, and he ordered the Stewart castle and the town to be burned down.

In the main street a piece of the castle wall still remains standing in the year 2003. The Northern Bank building on the corner was the scene of a famous murder in 1871 when a bank cashier named Mr William Glass was robbed of £1,600 and murdered at the Bank.

The District Inspector Montgomert from the Royal Irish Constabulary was in charge of the murder investigation.

The other Castle ruins in Newtownstewart, known as Harry Avery's Castle, a fourteenth-century Gaelic stone castle –most unusual in Ulster. It is situated at Rathkelly, near the town of Newtownstewart, Co.Tyrone. The only remaining section of this massive D shape twin towers of the Castle built by Henry Aimbreidh O'Neill who died in 1392 still remains in the year of 2003.



Harry Avery's Castle, Newtownstewart, he died (1392)

It is said to be connected by a tunnel to the Castle in the town itself. This has always been talked about, but nobody was ever able to prove it.

The fact that the old O'Neill Castle at Rathkelly preceded the one in Newtown Stewart by almost 1000 years, makes the claim seem improbable, unless of course, O'Neill may have had a castle or some sort of Fortress on the site where the remains of the old Stewart castle now

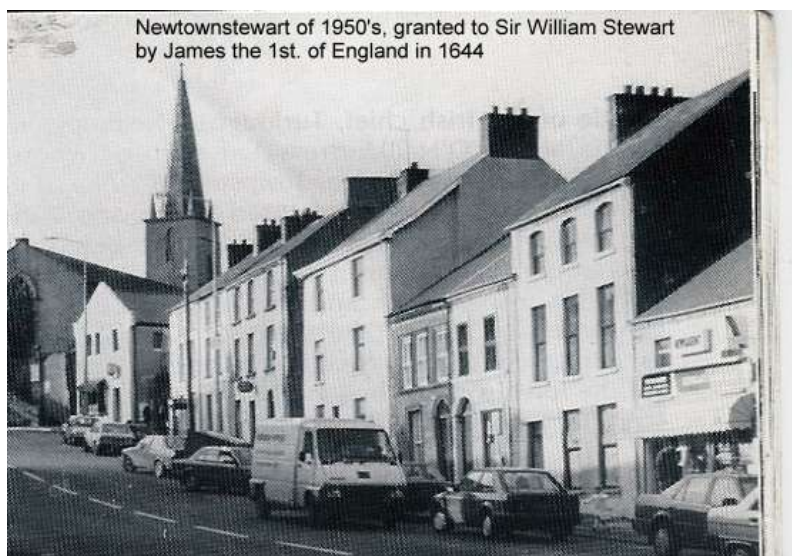
stands.

The legend that Henry Avery O'Neill had a sister, or daughter who had a pig's head, is also well known around the area.

A number of O'Neill's prisoners who preferred to hang rather than marry her, are said to have met their fate on a hill behind the old castle at Rathkelly, which is still known as

Gallows Hill, Henry ‘‘Ambreidk, the quarrelsome’’; is said to be buried in the Old Abbey Burial Grounds, at Ardstraw, County Tyrone.

Newtownstewart



This quiet market town stands beside the River Mourne, near to its confluence with the Owenkillew. Two picturesque and strangely named hills overlook the town, Bessy Bell and Mary Gray. It is said these names were taken from the daughters of Scottish planters who settled here. Francis Carlin, the Irish American poet, whose mother came from this area, frequently mentioned Bessy Bell. This was a planter's town, first granted to Sir J.

Clapham by James I, but as he did not comply with the conditions of the grant, the property was forfeited to the crown. It was then granted by Charles I to Sir W. Stewart, who was the forerunner of the Stewart, Cardiner, Blessington, Mountjoy line.

The situation of Newtownstewart, from the scenic point of view, is just about as perfect as one could wish. Four miles to the west lays Baronscourt, the countryseat of the Dukes of Abercorn and a house built in the 18th century. The beautiful gardens are in Italian style, with a chain of lakes in a nest of woods with a splendid display of flowering shrubs when in season, while seven miles to the east at Gortin, the Department of Agriculture has planted a wide mountain area, which is open to the public as forest parkland.

Like Strabane, the town is at the confluence of two excellent fishing rivers, the Mourne and the Owenkillew. Its name derives from the Stewart family, which, like the Abercorn, arrived at the time of the Plantation. On the estate for long stood the castle of the Irish Chief, Turlough O'Neill, and not far away was Harry Avert's castle, also an O'Neill Fortress (14th. century) whose imposing ruins are still visible.

Again like Strabane, Newtownstewart suffered in the wars of 1641 and 1688. In 1641, Sir Phelim O'Neill captured 'Newtown' (Turlough's castle), and with it Lady Strabane, daughter-in-law of the Earl of Abercorn and a widow. In 1688, James II passed through the town on his way to Derry. His route north lay through Main Street, Crosballenrigh and the Douglas Burn, and when he returned from his unsuccessful mission he slept for a night in the Stewart castle. His soldiers occupied the church. Next day he ordered both to be burned! The reconstruction of the town was not begun until 1722 but the castle remained in ruins. The next century saw Newtownstewart share in the general return to prosperity.

Letterkenny, Co.Donegal, .1642



Letterkenny Castle situated about 100 yards to the south of Southwell Place, up to the middle of the last century a piece of ground there was known as the "Castle Garden", and it is probably from this ancient residence that Castle Street got its name.

Sir John Cunningham was the occupant of Letterkenny Castle during the Williamite War, and it is recorded that Redmond O'Hanlon the famous Rapparee found refuge there until the sleuth hounds had lost the scent of their quarry in the year 1690. What we were not told is that according to tradition is the affection of his subject of James the Second engendered in the heart of Cunningham's daughter by Redmond's noble bearing and chivalry. In any case, he was dismissed in safety and accompanied beyond the danger zone by trusty defenders. The Castle was built in the year of 1625.

The Castle was referred to is the square Plantation mansion, built by Sir George Marbury in or around the year 1625m and fell into a ruinous state around 1752 or 1753 or there about

It was around that time that Letterkenny had a visitation from the very much celebrated Dr. Peacock, he gave a description of the town as such; the view of Ballymacool, Rockhill, and Gortlee where Major Stafford home is, he was a page to King James the 2nd. Who has been dead for some time past; add greatly to the beauty of the town.

The residence until covers the site of the old castle quite recently occupied by a respectable family named MacConnell, between the convent ground and the town, it was originally described as a bawn of the usual dimensions.

"On the 20th of September 1611 a grant was made to a Mr. Patrick Crawford of the town of Lifford, Esq. The townlands of Ballyraine and Letterkevin, one quarter each; Sallanagreen, Gortlea, Cloncaraha, Carnamuggagh, Killosty and Killeshander in part 1000 acres in all, with free fishing in the Swilley. The premises are created the manor of Ballyraine with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron,

This family of Crawfords served in various capacities; Captain Patrick Crawford appears to have joined the British Army at a young age, although other members of his family stayed with the old Irish party in the north of the country.

Captain Crawford's father, Owen was living near to Donegal town in 1610, and his brother David was a servant to Rory O'Donnell when he made his escape in the autumn of 1607.

This Captain Crawford was a faithful officer, but did not live long to enjoy his newly acquired Estate. He died at the battle of Dunyvey, in Isla in 1614, and Sir John Mulbury, having married his widow, obtained a patent for the estate of Letterkenny in the rights of his wife.”

Ramelton, Co.Donegal, 1642,

Ramelton of the 1400's Taken from Historic Irish Mansions No.237 Fort Stewart



It says; Ramelton the principal site of William Stewart's Ulster residence, is one of the most charmingly situated towns in North –West Donegal and was a favourite seat of the O'Donnells up to the beginning of the reign of James the 1st

Here, as Pynnar's Survey records, Hugh M'Hugh Duffe O'Donnell resides in his castle, and had a grant of the lands of Breahy, Nahard, Derriemonaghan, Carna, Cloone, Glenmore and Glenbeg-in all, 1'000 acres.

This Hugh O'Donnell is believed to have been the same person yet vividly remembered



traditionally as "Aodh Dhu Na Nach Shang"- i. e. " Black Hugh of the lean swift steeds"- who commanded O'Donnell's cavalry at the battle of Fearsnore and who was the most famous angler, archer and horseman of his time.

Tradition says that he choose his horses in a particular manner, a number of them were driven into the river Leanan, and the animal that rushed out into the stream most recklessly, going the greatest distance before stopping to drink was the one which he would most assiduously train as a war steed.

(Another story has it that on one occasion, when Black Hugh was in prison a number of English Officers had assembled to witness his dexterity in horsemanship. Head been provided with one of his famous chargers for the exhibition After careering around the inside of the courtyard for several minutes, he stated that owing to his long absence, the animal had forgotten, but that if he had his son behind he could manage better.

Accordingly, the youth who had arrived with the steed from Ramelton, mounted behind his father, and immediately the charger bounded over the prison wall. O'Donnell and his son escaped to the fastnesses of their native mounts after a stern chase, in which they completely baffled their pursuers

Not a vestige of this old Castle now remains. About half a mile from the old site, at a place called Bel-atha-daire - i. e., "The mouth of the ford of the...Wood"-now anglicised Belladerry, a great battle was fought on the 19th of October, 1495, after, as the Four Masters record, Henry Oge O'Neill, son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great

army into Tyrconnell, and committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell- i. e., Con- met this army over the river Leanan, but was defeated. He was killed there with 160 of his men.

There are few more romantic and historic spots in all Tyrconnell than Ramelton and its vicinity, and few more picturesquely situated seats than for Stewart, which stands near by in a well-wooded demesne in the beautiful Vals of Leanan, eight miles northeast of Letterkenny.

The immediate environs of Fort Stewart are as rich in scenes and of beauty as many of the better known and more favoured (by tourists) districts in Ulster; while the mansion itself, with its splendidly proportioned apartments, its grand old furniture and the numerous relics of Ulster's history that adorn its wall, may well claim to be one of the most interesting residence in the northern province.

Ramelton is a scenic village set along the banks of the river Lennon. (Leanan) Most of the beautiful buildings are dated as far back as to the early 17th century. The river Lennon (Leanan) on which the town of Ramelton lies was once navigable by ocean going vessels, some of these vessels sailed as far away as Jamaica.

The town is steeped in history and it was nominated as a heritage town.

Ramelton old Presbyterian Church is now converted into a Genealogical Centre.

This centre is a must for those trying to trace their elusive ancestors.

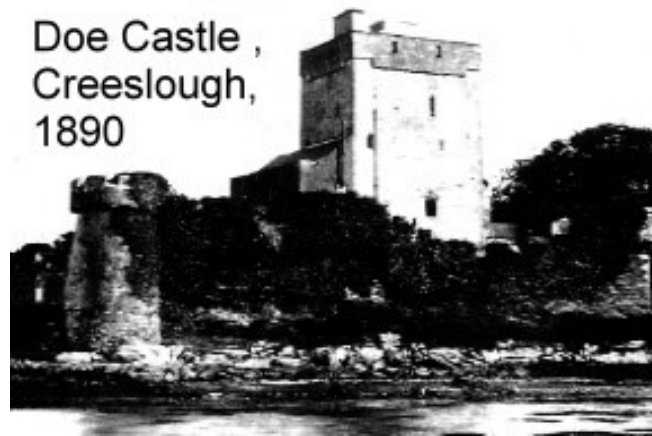
By Heber I. Rankin Dec. 1965.)

There is also Killydonnell Abbey founded by the O'Donnell's in the 16th century, this abbey is only a few miles from the village and is well signposted in the year 2003.

The latest of the Castles of Ramelton is now converted into various types of Business Premises and town houses; the old castle building is situated on the bank of the river Lennon, (Leanan) in the town centre.

It is this building that the tourist information centre is situated and it in the office that you can get all the information that is need for tourists to enable them to discover Ramelton for them. And it is also from this office that one can watch the short film provided for your information on the Stewart family that came to Ramelton in 599 / 1600 era, and of their conquests in that area at that time.

Castle Doe, Co.Donegal, 1642,

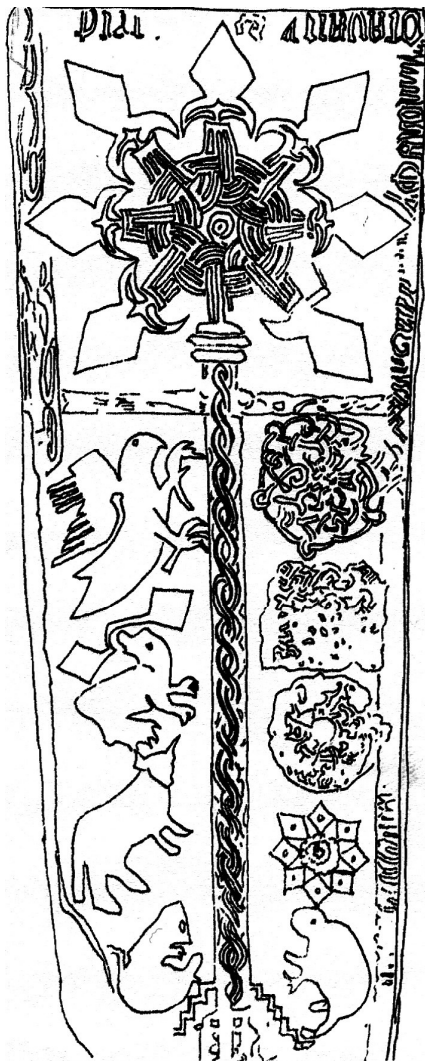


(Caiseal Na dTuath)

Castle Doe is situated near Creeslough, Co. Donegal. It was the seat of the Mac.Sweeney family who built the Castle in the 1500's.

The central tower of the Castle is surrounded by a powerful bawn-wall overlooking the sea on three sides.

As one of Donegal's strongest fortifications, Doe Castle played a pivotal role in Irish history.



16th cent. tomb slab at Doe Castle. The inscription, now illegible, was thought to give the date (1544) and the name of the sculptor Madoniuf Oravaity (ME) FECIT.

Sir Cahir O'Doherty set up his headquarters here before his attack on Derry in 1608; the Castle was recovered by the Mac.Sweeney In 1641 and it was at Doe Castle that Owen Roe O'Neill landed on his return from Europe to lead the 1462 rising.

On the morning of the 6th of July, in the year of 1642, a Spanish frigate with a 30-gun capacity named the St. Francis, managed to escape attention of the Royal Navy that was sent to intercept her, and sailed into Sheephaven Bay undetected and anchored in the waters of Doe Castle.

The Castle was protected on one side by a moat with a drawbridge as means of approach for entry. The Castle measured from the ground to the top of the parapet its most extreme height was 55ft

After the restoration of Charles the 2nd in 1660, an English garrison occupied the Castle until it was reposed by the Mac.Sweeney's during the Williamite wars in the 1690's. The Castle was restored around 1800 and was occupied until the beginning of the 20th century. The Office of Public Works is now cared the Castle.

After a short stay at the Castle of Doe the Spanish frigate set out for Ballyshannon with 1,500 hand picked men on board.

To the west of the Castle is an old Franciscan Friary with adjoining graveyard where the MacSuibhne chieftains were buried; some of the tombstones date back to 1621.

Moross Castle, Fanad, Co.Donegal, 1642,



*All that remains of Magh Ros Castle built by
Turlogh Mac Suibhne in 1532.*

One summers day, up Mulroy Bay,
On the swirling flooding tied.
With white sails grand,
By the sea breeze fanned.
A ship did gently glide.
The narrows past, the anchor cast,
By Rossguill's woody shore.
A boat they manned and rowed to land,
With their young Chief Eoin Mhor.

(By the Late Hugh Friel, N.T. Ballyheerin)

The first permanent settlers of the MacSuibhne tribe or clan were in Fanad in North Donegal. It was in the early part of the fourteenth century. Their leader was none other than the man called Murchadh Mear, (Mear meaning the Mad), after manning a fleet of sailing and other boats and started to cross the North Channel.

After leaving Scotland, they sailed along the North Coast of Ireland until they came close to Fanad Head, there they turned South into the long River of Swilley, where from there the west bank of which is Fanad. They decided to land here.

It was always the rule that while the MacSwines chiefs were in Scotland, that they be inaugurated in Iona by Saint Colmcille's successor. When they came to Fanad they started to be inaugurated on the crowning at the Rock of Doon, outside Kilmacrennan, close by the native place of the great Saint Colmcille.

The MacSwines built their first castle in or around the year of 1516 / 18 in Rathmullen. Rathmullen is on the East coast of Fanad and in the year of 2003, if you visit the site at Ard a Chaisil not a trace is to be seen of it. The castle was situated between the present road and the Sea at Rathmullen. Ruadhri's wife we are told attended mass at least twice a day; 'Three days a week she used to spend on bread and water, with Lenten and winter fasts, and the Golden Fridays '. She died in 1523. The Prayer book that she used is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Maire was born, Maire O'Maille, a daughter of Eoghan O'Maille, chief of Umalia, County Mayo. Maire built a castle in Donegal one in Connacht.

In 1532, Ruadhri's son, Turlogh built a castle on the west coast of Fanad, at Carraig na Feile, in Mulroy known as Moross (Magh ras). In the year of 2003 part of this castle is still standing.

Castle Cunningham, Co.Donegal, 1642,

The Castle was owned in later years by The Rev Thomas Pemberton M. Bence-Jones 1814-. ‘Taken from an historical account of the Plantation of Ulster’. Belfast, Mc.Caw, Stevens and Orr. 1877.



In 1610 a grant of lands was made to John Cunningham of Crafield or Crawfield. The small portion of Donboy.... Upon this is a Bawne of lime and stone, 70 feet square, 14feet high, with two Flankers, which be three stories high; and in them good lodging, and a good house in the Bawne, in which himself with his wife dwellth.

Near adjoining to the Bawne he hath built a town of 26 houses, and a good water mill, all which is inhabited with British tenants. (The name of this residence is Castle-Cunningham, which name was subsequently used to designate the whole estate or manor) consisting of, Donboy, containing the lands of Donboy, one qr; Monegragan, one qr., Ardry, one qr, Moyla, one qr, Moyfadda, one qr., Plainter, one qr, and five-sixteenth part of the quarter of Roughan next Monegragan quarter; in all 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Lough Swilly.

A further grant to Cuthbert Cunningham (152). The small portion of Coolem Itrien, containing Ballyaskyn, Rousky, Dromoylan, Gortrie, one qr. each; two $2/8$ part of the quarter of Tullyannon, next to Dromay; in all 1,000 acres with free fishing in Lough Swilly. The premises created a manor of Coolemitrien, with 300 hundred acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent £51-0-0p English money.

A further grants to James Cunningham Esq. (153) the small portion of Moyagh.... Contain Moiagh; Dryan, Magherabegg, Magherymore, Tryan-Carrickmore; all of one qr., In all 1,000 acres, upon this there is a Bawne of Lime and Stone, 60 feet square, with two Flankers; within the bawne there is a good stone house, three stories high, himself and his family dwelling therein, I find planted and estated upon the land, of British families.

Also a grant of land to Sir James Cunningham the small portion of Decastrose a Portlogh. Upon this there is no more built than there was three years past which was a little bawne of lime and stone, and a small house in it, in, which the Lady and her daughters do now dwell; but near to the bawne there is a small village consisting of 12 houses.

This proportion containing Sessiogh-Hugh-Boy, Decostrose, Attachery, Tubberslane, Tullagroone, Gorteleny, each one qr.; and $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of Bohehy QR. Near Gorteleny QR; in all 1,000 acres. Also the small portion of Portlough, containing the lands of Dromlogheran, Corcamon, Gorttlost, Portlogh, Leitrim, Moyglass, and of the qr. of Tullyamcon, next Corcamon, in all 1,000 acres.

Four sections it will be seen were apportioned to a family of Cunninghams (this is roughly the modern day district of Newtowncunningham and Carrigans, and the St.Johnston area to duke of Lennox Ludovic Stewart.

Sir John Stewart, who leased the lands from his kinsman Duke of Lennox, was not a man of very high character, and in 1628 was imprisoned in Scotland. Nor were his servants either, of any great reliability.

The Castle Cunningham was owned in later years by The Rev Thomas Pemberton M. Bence-Jones 1814-.

Raphoe, Co.Donegal, 1642,



The Castle of Raphoe out lasted not only this rebellion, but there are other wars of the 17th and 18th century, only to be burned down in later days. Dr. Killen, who was then Presbyterian minister of Raphoe, tells the story of its burning in his Reminiscence: -

“ It was a beautiful and spacious edifice, surrounded by an extensive park, and no cost had been spared on its construction. It was now

offered for sale, but as no purchaser willing to give the required price was forthcoming it remained untenanted.

Fires were kept up in some of the apartments, but no fenders had been provided to surround the fireplaces, and it was said that a live coal, falling out of the grate in one of the rooms, had ignited the flooring, and as the caretaker happen to be absent the fire spread unnoticed until it was found impossible to arrest its progress. I well remember the night of the burning. I was sitting in my house at the other extremity of the village when the deep toned bell of the Cathedral began to ring violently, and immediately afterwards I received intelligence that the Castle was on fire.

In company with some others, I set out for the scene of the disaster. I found a crowd already assembled there in front of the main building watching the progress of the devouring element. The fire roared and glared as it burst through the edifice. The inner partitions of the castle were composed of dry peat or turf over-spread with mortar. This wall of turf was much lighter than a wall of brick, and had apparently been chosen to diminish the weight of the pressure of the ceilings of the apartments underneath. As these partitions, one after another, tumbled into the mass of the fire, the flame was prodigious. The Conflagration increased and the whole country was ‘illuminated.

The Ruins of Raphoe Castle still stands high overlooking the town of Raphoe and the surrounding districts in the year 2002.

Wilson Fort, Convoys, Co. Donegal of the years 1610-1642.

About Wilsonforte Castle, Killynure, Convoiy, Donegal we find. -



In the Muster Roll of Sixteen Thirty-One. When the Manor of Wilsonforte is examined, it will be found that most of the typically English names mentioned there do not occur after the rebellion. The Wilsons themselves died out as far as the direct line was concerned, but their agents the Parmenters remain connected with Convoiy until the middle of the 18th century. And it's around this time that the Stewart Families of Ramelton arrived in the

area.

William Wilson an English man from Clarye in Suffolk, originally intended to take only 1000 acre but later Sir Henry Docwra, who had undertaken to plant 2000 Acres had passed over his portion of land to Wilson, by allowance of the council and that Wilson had taken out letters patent in his own name. His grant was made on 18th July 1610 and consisted of the following lands:

Trentaboy. One quarter. Drumgumberland one quarter, Knockagarron one half, Killynure one-quarter, all about 1000 acres. Findrum one quarter, Carrickbrack one quarter, Ruskey one quarter, Tullydonnell one quarter, a few years later an additional grant was made to William Wilson of 160 acres called Conveybeg and Convoymore no rent was reserved on this latter grant.

Several surveys were made by direction of the Government to see what progress the Undertakers made and to see what Fidelity their covenants were being kept.

In 1611 Lord Carew reported that Wilson and his agent Chris Parmenter resident, there were some families of English resident, they had brought over a good store of household foods and had stock, 21 Cows and Oxon, 9 Mares, One service horse, and some small Cattle.

Killynure Castle & Bawn, 1618--1619. (less trees)



Killynure Castle & Bawn 1618 / 1619



In 1618-19, a further study was made by Captain Pynnar, who reported that, Wilson had built the Castle on a high mount, with a bawne attached, and that he himself with his wife and family were living in it, and that it was thoroughly finished. Not only this, but he had made a village consisting of 10 well built houses. He found that the following freeholds and leases had been granted.

Six freeholders with 120 acres each,
Four leases for three lives of which four had 200 acres jointly,

Two had 200 acres jointly,

And one had 66 acres.

These 20 families had 50 families under them off which many dwelt together, they were all of British nationality, and were able to muster 106 men.

The castle referred to was built on the site now occupied by Mr Peter Finlays house in Killynure. William Wilson had a family of five, two sons John and Andrew, and three daughters, one of these daughters married Hamilton, and had four children. On July 2nd, 1629 John Wilson of Killynure was created a Baronet, being nominated by Sir Frederick Hamilton.

1647. The Commissioners.

The Marquis of Ormonde still held Dublin for King Charles. But, despairing of being able either to gain the Scots, or to rule the Kilkenny Confederates, he agreed to surrender the city to Commissioners of the English Parliament.

These Commissioners reached Dublin in June 1647 and one of the first acts was to substitute the Directory for the Prayer Book, as Prelacy had been previously abolished in England. The Episcopal ministers on refusing to carry out this order, were deprived of their weekly allowance of bread, given by Ormonde, and were told that, if they were preaching ministers, they did wrong if not officiating in such churches as wanted the ministry of the Word; but, if they were not qualified to preach, they ought to be take themselves to another calling. Were they enlisted in the army; they would receive the provisions as Soldiers.

Although the Commissioners had substituted the Directory for the Prayer Book, they were as a body favourable to the Independent, and hostile to the Scotch influence in Ireland. On 16th July, the only English regiments in Ulster, which were hitherto under Munro, were placed by Parliament under Colonel George Moncks, one of the most renowned timeserver's mentioned in history.

Moncks at first pretended to favour the Presbytery, and to act in conjunction with the Scottish army. Coote made a similar profession, but the Laggan Forces under Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart, doubting his sincerity, refused to follow his leadership against the Irish rebels in the West.

The majority of the Long Parliament was Puritans, who desired to reform the Church on the basis of Presbyterianism. But several sects of enthusiasts had of late sprung up in England. Of these the most powerful were the Independents, who held that every Congregations was a self-governing community, owning no subjection to either Bishop or but.

Oliver Cromwell took revenge for the Ulster massacres of 1641



Their chief leader was Oliver Cromwell, and they were as powerful in the army as Presbyterians were in the Parliament. In political matters he aimed at a ‘‘root and branch’’ reformation, desiring to establish a Commonwealth on the ruins of Monarchy while the Presbyterians desired to merely limit the King's power.

The Independents failed to prevent Parliament from resolving to establish Presbyterianism as the National religion of England, but they succeeded in preventing that resolution from being carried into effect; and the Presbyterian system was not established anywhere except and Middlesex and Lancashire. Without organization it had no chance of surviving at the Restoration...

Meanwhile Charles tried to negotiate with both parties, at the same time, in ordered to extirpate the one and the other’’. But failing in these attempts, he surrendered himself to the Scottish army before Newark. The Scot’s has received payment for their services in England, gave up the King to Commissioners of the English Parliament, lest it might be thought a breach of faith to bring him to Scotland. In June 1647 the English army seized him. The parliament condemned this Act, and determined to continue negotiations with

his Majesty; but the army marched into London, and established their dominion over the Parliament, from which 11 Presbyterian members were then expelled.

The Scotch, alarmed by these events, concluded a treaty with Charles known as The Engagement. By this treaty, the King was bound to establish Presbyterianism in Scotland for three years, within which time a General Assembly would prepare a plan of church government.

After some time the King what brought to trial, condemned, and on the 30th January 1649, beheaded at Whitehall. The Commons now abolished the House of Lords and Monarchy itself.

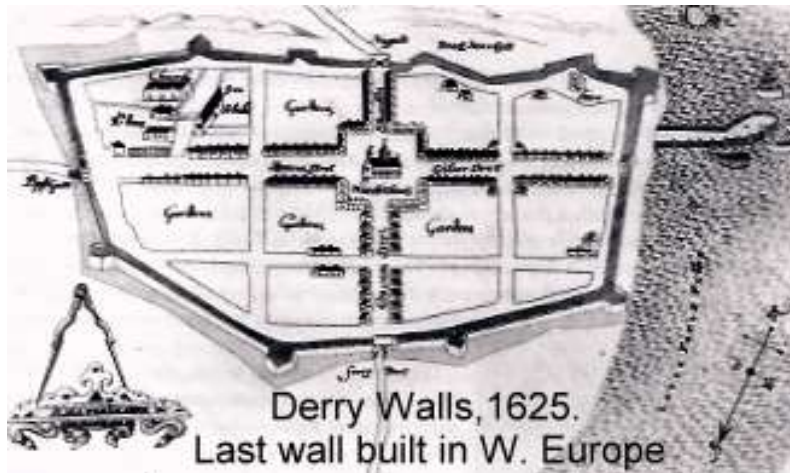
The Presbytery, although in the power of Monck and Coote, protested against the execution of Charles. This pronouncement evoked the wrath of John Milton, who, although he had sworn to the Covenant, was angry with the Westminster Assembly for condemning his dangerous doctrine of divorce. He published a reply to the Presbyterian protests as full of scurrility as to be unworthy of the greatest English man of the age. He calls Belfast a "barbarous nook of Ireland" accuses the Presbytery of exhibiting "as much devilish malice, impudence, and falsehood as any Irish rebel could have uttered," And declares that by their actions he might rather judge them to be "a generation of Highland thief and Redshanks."

Meanwhile the moderate Catholics disgusted with the insolence of Rinuccini, the papal Nuncio, had driven him from power. Ormonde, who returned in September 1648, made a treaty with the Confederates, and was soon at the head of an Irish army in the interest of the King. But Monck in the East, and Coote in the west of Ulster, held the greater part of that province before the Parliament.

For some time, there had been five distinct political parties in Ireland, each possessed of an army: - (1) the extreme Catholics under the leadership of Owen Roe O'Neill, who wished for the utter destruction of Protestantism; (2) the moderate Catholics, who had made peace with Ormonde; (3) the Royalists who supported the King "without the Covenant"; (4) the Presbyterians who upheld "the King and The Covenant"; and (5) they Republican, represented by Coote and Monck.

The Ulster Scots, enraged at the King's execution, withdrew from the Republicans, and inclined to join Ormonde and the Royalist, who were now going strong; As the Parliament had of late neglected Ireland. Monck had left the country, and Coote, with about 1000 men, the only Republican force in Ulster, remained in occupation of Londonderry.

The Siege of Derry 1649.



Sir Alexander Stewart, son of Sir William Stewart, with the Presbyterian troops of the Laggan, sat down before that City in March, 1649 and until August it was closely blockaded, Sir Robert Stewart, uncle of Sir Alexander, joined the besiegers with a party of Royalists, and Sir George Munro, who had a commission from Charles,

came with a number of Highlanders and Irishmen. Lord Montgomery, who by an exchange of prisoners had been released from his captivity among the Irish rebels, afterwards joined these commanders. The greater number of Laggan officers threw up their commissions and their men abandoned the siege. The Royalist extremist continued to blockade Derry until the Republicans were relieved by a body of Roman Catholic troops under Owen Roe O'Neill.

Men from the Convoy district who took part in the siege of 1649 were; Andrew Hamilton, who had succeeded to the Wilsonfort Estate after his uncle, Andrew Wilson, died; John Nesbit of Tullydonnell, **and George Knox, who had a lease of Drumkeen and was Provost- Marshall at the siege.** When the rebellion period ended in 1653 and the Republican Party was in full control they drew up a list of land-holders in Ireland who were deemed by their actions to have forfeited their lands, and the list for Raphoe Barony includes the names given above. In practice, Protestants in arms against the Republican or Commonwealth party were allowed to compound for their misdeeds by paying fines, and none of the land in the Convoy district were actually confiscated.



List of men who have taken the momentary oath of allegiance before the Reverend William Hamilton:

167 Established Protestants,
82 Dissenters,
876 Roman Catholics
Total 1125

List of Arms in the Parish of Clondavaddock acknowledged on Oath before the Reverend William Hamilton,

103 Guns,
20 Pistols
23 Bayonets
32 Swords
18 Pikes
1 Cannon
1 Cannon 16/8 Irish bore this never came into action.

There were a great number of Pikes, probably 100 or more, brought in to action, but as criminality seems attached to the possession, few persons can be induced into acknowledging them. A factory of pike handles in a state of preparation, 12 mines from hence, has been found by Mr Stewart of Fort Stewart, in consequence of information received from me.

The First Stewarts of Ramelton, Co. Donegal originally came from Scotland late 1500's, his name was William Stewart.

He was founder of, Ramelton, Co. Donegal. (Laird of Dunduff), and Newtown Stewart Co. Tyrone

1st. Baronet, Sir. William died in 1648.

His family were

2nd. Bt. Sir. Alexander died 1650, John, also died, 2 daughter, Thomas The Battle of Dunbar, at Dunbar, _ youngest son

3rd. Bt. Sir William. Died, 1692 Created Viscount Mountjoy 1682 (William, Col. Died 1713, Sheriff of Donegal 1693)

4th. Bt. Sir William died 1727, 2nd. Viscount Mountjoy. Ezechial died 1734. And Robert Clergyman Presbytery of Freshford, Kilkenny. Ezechial's Family

5th. Bt. Sir William died 1769, 3rd. Viscount Mountjoy. No family, William, Charles, Michael, Annesley

6th. Bt. Sir Annesely died 1801, Purchased Ramelton & Fanad from the Countess of Blessington.

7th. Bt. Sir James died 1827, Inherited Ramelton & Fanad. M.P. 1802-1818.

8th. Bt. Sir James died 1879, Vice Lt. of Donegal, High Sheriff, 1830, no issue

9th. Bt. Sir Augustus Abraham James, descended from Robert, Clergyman,

10th. Bt. Sir William Augustus Annesley died 1894 not married. Nephew of Sir Augustus, 9th Br.

11th. Bt. Sir Harry Jocelyn Harry Urquhart died 1945. Brother of Sir William 10th Br. Sold Fort Stewart D.L. Co. Donegal, High Sheriff 1905.

12th Bt. Sir Jocelyn Harry, second son of Sir Harry 11th. Br. Served in W.W. 2. married in Australia, Returned to Ramelton.

13th. Bt. Sir Alan Darcy born and grew up in Australia, lives in Ramelton Co. Donegal.

For to see the story of Sir Robert Stewart 1739-1821 Mount Stewart Co Down created Baron Londonderry 1789 please return to page numbered 49.

Sir William Stewart, son of John Stewart, Fort Stewart.

William Stewart had no hereditary titles such as those possessed by his ancestors in Ireland and Scotland. His life is of great interest, however, to thousands of families in America who can trace their ancestry to him. A number of women joined the Daughters of the American Revolution and at least one man joined the Sons of the Revolution because of William Stewart's participation in the War of Independence.

He was born at "Green Hills" on the family estate of Fort Stewart in 1738 in Co. Donegal Ireland. He was the second son of Alexander and Rebecca Stewart (nee) Galbraith. His father died in 1743. In 1745 his mother Rebecca Stewart along with her young children came to America with other families from Co. Donegal. Like so many Scots from Ireland they came to the Port of Philadelphia. From there they settled in Donegal Townships, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Sometime after his mother's death (1749) young William Stewart went to Meeting House Springs, a few miles north of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County. Historians say almost exclusively immigrants from Northern Ireland inhabited this area. There he met and married Mary Gass in 1760.

Mary's father, Benjamin Gass, was of Dutch descent. In 1690 he and his family emigrated from Holland to an area along the Bann River in County Down, Ireland. They went there to teach the people the art of fulling (The Dictionary describes the word fulling as; milling or fulling cloth.). Later the family came to America and lived in Cumberland County, now Franklin County. Benjamin Gass married Eleanor Galbreath, thus, William Stewart's mother was a Galbreath and his mother was also a Galbreath.

The story has been told and written that Mary was a fair and beautiful girl like her Dutch ancestors. When she was ten her parents were killed by the Indians and she was kidnapped. She lived and played with the Indian children for seven years. Someone noticed this fair-skinned girl in an Indian camp in central Pennsylvania and became suspicious. Some settlers went to the Indian Camp with lots of whiskey and a dancing bear to entertain the Indians. While the Indians were being entertained and intoxicated they rescued Mary Gass. William Stewart was a member of that rescue party. He and Mary fell in love and married.

When William was 39 years of age, he enlisted in the Cumberland County Militia on the 31st day of July 1777. By this time he and Mary had seven children. He was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Company of Captain William Donaldson (also spelled Donnelson), Company No. 3 in the 2nd Battalion under Col. John Davis. (Pa. Archives, Vol. VI pp154-165). He was wounded in 1777. In August 1782 William Stewart reenlisted under Captain James Harrell in the 7th Battalion to fight the Indians who were threatening Cumberland County from the northwest. His regiment was disbanded in 1783.

The Pennsylvania Act of 1783 set aside the territory west of the Allegheny River and north of Ohio River into two grand sections, "intended as donations to the Revolutionary soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, and for the redemption of the certificates of depreciation from the continental scale given to them for their pay," The purpose of this act was to comply with the original promise of a bonus to the soldiers. The Donation land included parts of the present counties of Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong, Venango, Forest, Warren, and Erie and the whole of Crawford and Mercer Counties.

For William Stewart services in the Revolutionary War, he was given Donation Lot 595 consisting of 200 acres of land on Indian Run, approximately ten miles south of Mercer in Mercer County and northern Lawrence County. (See maps on pages 59 and 60). Lieutenant William Stewart went to Mercer from Washington County in 1807. It is not known how long he lived in Washington County, but many of his descendants live in the county. In his Will of 1811, printed on a subsequent page, the land was divided between his two youngest sons, Robert and George.

The top leaf from the family Bible of William Stewart, which in 1964 was in the possession of Mrs. Clarissa Pentecost Eagleson of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows;

“Wm. Stuart, his bible, bought in Carlile from John Wickey.

Wm. Stuart is may name,
Do not stale this book for fare of shame.
For underneath,
Is the owners name
For if you stale it
You may depend
That surely you,
Will be brought to shame.”

The children's birth dates were given on succeeding page(s);
John Stuart was born 17th July one Saturday 1761, (died in infancy.)
Bengamin Stuart was born 9th Aug. one Saturday 1762
Prudence Stuart born on Friday 8th September 1764
Galbrath Stuart was born 26th Dec. 1767 on Friday.
John Stuart was boren 3^{thd}. 1769
Rebaky Stuart was born 7th July on Sunday 1771
Mary Stuart was born on Friday the 3^{thd}. Of November. 1774.
Elizabeth Stuart was born on Sunday 1777 Feby. 18th.
Wm. Stuart was born on Friday the 21st, of August 1779.
Robert Stuart was born Friday 17th Sept. 1781.
George **Stewart** was born on Monday 12th Jan. 1785.

The reader should note that William Stewart entered all the names as “Stuart” Until William's last child, where it is written “Stewart”. When making his Will he used the Scottish spelling of Stewart. Members of his family have continued to use both spellings.

It is thought that Benjamin inherited the family home near Carlile. He lived and died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Descendants of Prudence have lived in Emlenton, Pennsylvania.

Galbrath lived in Washington County.

Elizabeth married James Bailey and lived Columbiana County, Ohio where they reared 13 children.

William the 2nd came to southwestern Clarion County in 1808, which at the time was part of Armstrong County.

Others went to Iowa and St. Louis, Missouri.

In May 1964 Heber Rankin wrote to a relative the following, '' Lieut William and Mary had 11 children, 10 of which reached maturity and those 10 produced 85 grandchildren. Imagine that! I have found the names and dates of 79 of those grandchildren, but it took me about 10 years.''

William Stewart was the great, great, great, grandfather of Heber Rankin and the Author's husband, Harold W. Stewart. Some of Mr. Rankin's information came from the book *The Millers and Stewarts* by Dr. Robert Stewart, St. Louis. 1909
This next piece of information regarding William Stewart born 1738 was supplied; By Laurel. This information received June 2003. For more information on this subject. Contact George Gordon, Omagh, Co.Tyrone.

Capt. William Stewart married Frances Newcomer (Robert Newcomer's daughter),

Thomas Stewart married a daughter of John Montgomery (I think her name was Anne but can't prove it.)

Col. William Stewart married Maryanne Hopkins.

Alexander Stewart married Rebecca Galbraith.

Alexander died in 1743 at the age of 40 years. Rebecca took her children to America to be with her family, who had settled in Lancaster Co, in 1718.

Two of Rebecca and Alexander's children are my ancestors. Lt. William Stewart (born 1738) and Margaret Stewart (born 1742).

I will give you my line through William here.

Lt. William Stewart married Mary Gass, He was an army Lt.

William was a Revolutionary War Lt in Cumberland Militia and then Adjutant for Hazen's Continental Troops. Because of this, the family in America did not speak to the family in Ireland for over 100 years.

Robert Stewart (born 1781) married Mary Young.

John Young Stewart (born 1851) married Susan Fleming,

Samuel Stewart (born 1839) married Nancy Beggs,

John Beggs Stewart (born) 1872 married Jennie Thompson (my great grandparents.

The Clan's

Of the

O'Neills

And the

O'Donnells

1500's

The Year was 1500 AD.

Extracts from Adhamhnán O'Domhnaill's. (I Naill Garbh O'Domhnaill)

Pictures inserted by Ivan Knox 2003

Catherine MacLean, born 1509 and died in 1583. She was the dowager Countess of Argyle... is counted to be very sober, wise and no less sotell, being not unlearned in the Latin Language, she speaks good French, and also can speak a little Italian. Catherine MacLean married Calbhach O'Donnell a Donegal Chieftain born (circa) 1500, and had a family of two sons and one daughter named Mary. The son's names were Neachtain and Conn.

Mary married Sean O'Neill and died in the year 1561. They had a daughter named Rosie.

Neachtain died 1561. No mention of marriage here.



Castle Finn castle site, of (circa) 1450



Castle Finn Bridge

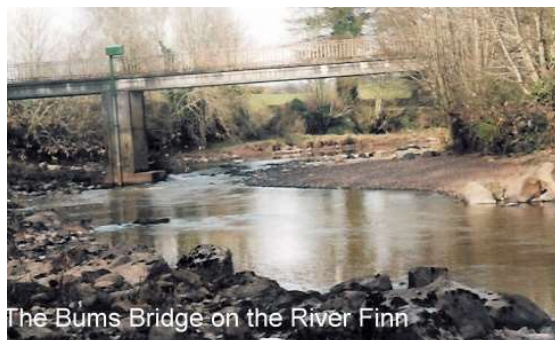
Conn married his niece Rosie O'Neill and had twelve of a family of nine sons and three daughters. This family lived in Castle Finn; the stones of their Castle were used to build Castle Finn Bridge over the

river Finn. They had another Castle in Lifford.

The names of the twelve children were;

Calbhach, died 1588, Neactain, died 1582, Maghnas, died 1589, Aodh Buidhe, born 1549, he is a direct descendant of Catherine MacLean and his family can be traced to Con of Glassagh, in Glen Finn, Co. Donegal, who was Lord Lieutenant 1689 of County Donegal for King James the 2nd. Nail Garbh born 1569 died 1626, Domhnall, Siobhan, Rosie, Conn Og, died 1601, Elizabeth, Calbhach died 1607, and Cathbar.

She had a brother named Lachlan MacLean who resided at Duart in Scotland. It was Lachlan MacLain who was the foster father of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, born 1569 and died in 1626. Who was a full cousin of Nail's father Conn O'Domhnaill?



The Bums Bridge on the River Finn



River Finn at Killygordon Bridge

Neachtain was slain in battle on the banks of the River Finn, he died in 1582,

Calbach OG, he was slain on the banks of the River Finn, in 1588,

Maghnas was slain at Cois Finn in 1589,

Cathbar was slain in Cois Finn in 1607,

Conn Og died when a wall collapsed on him at the siege of the Abbey in Donegal town in 1601.

Naill Garbh O'Donnell,

And Aodh Buidhe O' Donnell died in 1649

As did Domhnall O'Donnell, and his sister

Siobhan O'Donnell, they died in January of 1591.

By the year of 1601 Nail Garbh had captured the following Castles in Co.Donegal

Fanad Castle,

Doe Castle,

Rathmullen Castle,

Ramelton Castle,

Newtown Castle,

Castle Derg,

Donegal Castle,

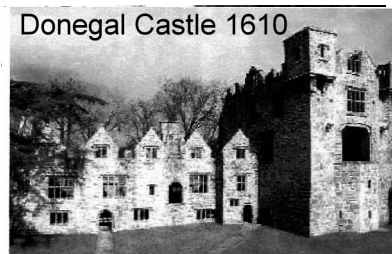
Magherabeg Castle,

MacSwines Castle of Bohaine,

Lough Eske Castle.

Phelim O'Neill then took over the charge of these Castles, but because of his abuse of his authority in granting favors to the Irish people his authority was taken from him and the Castles re-granted to Sir James Stewart of Rathmullen in 1601.

Taken from Donegal Annual 2002, by Adhamhnan O'Domhnaill.



Elizabeth the 1st. Came to the throne in 1558. She died in 1603. English power and pride grew greatly. This was the age of Drake and Shakespeare the age when England became 'a Protestant nation.

But Elizabeth had problems. England had strong enemies, notably Catholic Spain. Foreign fleets might land their armies on British soil. The very survival of England seemed to be at stake.

It was this fear, which focused attention on Ireland. Ireland was a weak point in Elizabeth's defenses, a kind of 'back door' into England. For at the start of Elizabeth's reign the English had little control over much of Ireland.

There were three main groups of people in the island. One group, the *Old English*, was descended from the Norman invaders of long ago: lords and townsmen, mostly Catholic by religion.

A second group was the *New English* Protestant soldiers, civil servants, and clergymen who had only recently arrived in the country. They were small in number, but quite strong in 'the Pale' (the area round Dublin). To Elizabeth they were the most loyal of her Irish subjects.

The third group was the *Gaelic Irish*, the bulk of the population. They had their own separate (*brehon*) laws, their own customs, and their own language. They were organized in many tribes under their own chiefs, they clung to the Catholic faith, and they were generally hostile to the expansion of English authority.

Ulster was the most Gaelic province in Ireland. The map shows the main tribes and clans. The strongest chiefs were 'The O'Neill' of Tyrone, 'The O'Donnell' of Tyrconnell, and the Scottish MacDonnells in the northeast. All these leaders were unfriendly to the spread of English ideas.

Conn O'Neill had been given the English title 'Earl of Tyrone'. But this did not make his people less Gaelic. His son Shane was inaugurated as "The O'Neill" in 1559

Shane O'Neill was a bold man, but rash. "My ancestors," he said, "were kings of Ulster: Ulster is mine and shall be mine". He was prepared to fight, not only the English, but also his neighbors the O'Donnells and the MacDonnells of the Glens: and at first he was very successful.

In 1565 Shane routed the MacDonnells in battle at Glenshesk and captured their leader. Elizabeth was not pleased, but hoped to avoid a war. She tried to flatter Shane and to weaken him by encouraging his opponents in Ulster. In 1567 he was completely beaten by the O'Donnells.

Shane then fled to northeast Ulster. But the MacDonnells killed him and sent his head to the English. Shane's cousin Turlough then became chief in Tyrone. He submitted to the English.



Irish Marauders, led by a piper late 1500's



Queen Elizabeth of Eng. 1558.

Owen Roe O'Neill.



Owen Roe O'Neill, 1646.



Owen Roe and 100 Irish veterans from the Spanish armies on disembarking at the boatslip of Doe Castle they were greeted by Sir Pfelim O'Neill and many of the Northern Irish leaders; and, after a short stay in the Castle, they set out on that dangerous route to Charlemont where Owen Roe took over command of the Irish army in Ulster.

During those eventful years Doe Castle was more often than not an isolated outpost of the Ulster Irish forces as the country between Ramelton and Raphoe, was, from November, 1641 securely held and defended by the Ulster Scottish regiment of Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart, while the Royalist Gores and ffolliots of Donegal and Ballyshannon, held steadfastly their grip on the Barony of Tírugh.

From time to time flying columns, particularly those from the Stewart regiments, swept fire and sword throughout the rest of the country and on more than one occasion swept past Doe Castle, through Meath, down into the Rosses; leaving West Donegal fit for neither man nor beast.

On other occasions the swept past Sheephaven in galleys from the ports of Rathmullen, Ramelton, and Derry, and in February, 1650 Doe Castle became the target for one of these amphibious raids. It was a complete success for the Garrison was taken by surprise by a force belonging to Sir Charles Coote, the Parliamentary governor of Derry.

The indication is that Doe Castle was returned very reluctantly to private ownership on account of its suitability as a fortress and military depot for the Northwest.

In addition to record we have a very substantial tradition, which deals with an officer of the garrison during the years following its recapture by Cootes forces from Derry in February 1650. This tradition tells us that the constable of the but what was then one captain (Robert) Cunningham and that he was slain near Ards by two men from the Rosses in revenge for Cunningham's part in a massacre of women and children.

This, of course, is the bare outline of the traditional account, involving of a number of incidents, recorded by Archdeacon Kerr in his journal. An objective study of contemporary documents disclosed that Cunningham was a company commander in Sir William Stewart's Regiment (which began the war, as King's liegemen and ended it as Cromwell's henchmen) and that in November 1641, his company, and galleys, raided island in the Rosses and slew 63 women and children; for which act he was commonly "called the killer of old woman". His act was, unfortunately, not an isolated incident and

we have raked the embers of this barbarous war in Ireland to point out that nemesis overtook (Connyngham as he is called in tradition) some nine years after his dreadful act. The Cromwellian Census of 1659 shows that the townland on which Doe Castle stood ranked in the barony of Kilmacrennan, next to Letterkenny and the number of English and Scottish persons domiciled there. This relatively high number, 45 English and Scottish residences as against 11 Irish persons were largely made up of the warders, garrison and their families. No Titulado is registered against the Castle and the Hearth Money Rolls of a few years later (1665) also revealed that the Government exempted it from Hearth tax on account of it being commandeered as a military depot. This assumption is confined by a return furnished in the years 1664 by Captain Webb a famous military engineer in which it has shown a the government has spent £100 a relatively large sum for those day in repairing and strengthening the Castle and its defences.

In 1943 I was attending Cooladawson National School. The teacher was Miss Nelly Herron, from Glenn Finn, Cloghan, Co.Donegal, Miss Herron as we referred to her as, taught the class the poem of Owen Roe O'Neill that was 60 years ago.

End of the Ramelton Stewarts



Owen Roe O'Neill, 1646.

LAMENT FOR THE DEATH OF EOHAN RUADH O'NEILL

Commonly called Owen Roe O'Neill (By Thomas Davis.)

(Time- 10th November 1649. Scene—Ormond's Camp, County Waterford. Speaker- a Veteran of Owen O'Neill's clan, and one of the horsemen, just arrived with an account of his death.)

"Did they dare, did they dare to slay Owen Roe O'Neill?"

"Yes, they slew with poison him they fear to meet with steel."

"May God wither up their hearts! May their blood cease to flow!

"May they walk in living death, those who poisoned Owen Roe!

Though it breaks my heart to hear, say again those bitter words"
From Derry, against Cromwell, he marched to measure swords;
But the weapons of the Saxon met him on his way,
And he died at Cloc Uactair, upon St. Leonard's day.

"Wail, wail ye for the mighty one! Wail, wail ye for the dead;
Quench the heart that holds the breath- with ashes strew the head.
How tenderly we loved him! How deeply we deplore!
Holy Saviour! But to think we shall never see him more.

Sagest in the council was he, kindest in the hall,
Sure we never won a battle, -'twas Owen won them all.
Had he lived-had he lived-our dear country had been free:
But he's dead, but he's dead, and its slaves we'll ever be.

O'Farrell and Clanricarde, Preston and Red Hugh,
Audley and MacMahon- are valiant, wise and true;
But, what are ye all to our darling who is gone?
The rudder of the ship was he, our Castle's corner stone!

Wail, wail him through the Island! Weep, weep for our pride!
Would that on the battlefield our gallant chief had died.
Weep the Victor of Beinn Burb---weep him, young men and old;
Weep for him, ye woman---your beautiful lies cold.

We thought you would not die---we were sure you would not go,
And leave us in our utmost need to Cromwell's cruel blow---
Sheep without a Shepherd, when the snow shuts out the sky---
Why did you leave us Owen? Why did you die?

Soft as a woman's was your voice, O'Neil! Bright was your eye,
O! why did you leave us, Owen? Why did you die?
You're troubles are all over, you're at rest with God on high;
But we're slaves, and we're orphans, Owen, --why did you die. (The end)

3. (Photos by Ivan Knox 2003.) **James Stewart**

Of

Ballymenagh

Killymoon

And

Tyrallen

1610

The Arrival of William Stewart in Ulster in (circa 1601,)

And

James Stewart of Ballymenagh,

Killymoon, Tyrallen, Corcam



James Stewart of Ballymenagh, Killymoon, Tyrallen & Corcam was written by G.P. Stewart, B.A. LLB. Indian Civil Servant till 1947, then to his home in New Zealand. Written about 1980.

EDWARD MICHAEL STEWART

Much of the Detail's of the Stewarts that follow are from the work by Gerald Pakenhar Stewart.

Born: Dublin, 24 / 9 / 1797

Died: at Knockbreda, Belfast Dec 2, 1883 Buried: Glendermot Church, Co Derry.

Parents: Henry **Stewart** and Elizabeth Pakenham,

He \vas in Holy Orders, of Guelph and of Clooney, Co. Derry,

Educated Armagh Roy. Sch. by Dr Carpendale, TCD as FC June 7, 1813 aged 15. BA 1817

MA 1824, BA Cantab 1820.

1820, Termoneeny Curate, nom Dec 2 (DR)

1830, Donagherry, Armagh, curate.

1832, onwards: Canada.

1867, Balteagh, acted as Temporary Curate residing in Glebe House.

Henry's Entry in SLP, referred to as "of **Ballymenagh**, Co Tyrone & Corcam, Donegal"

Barrister at Law, Went to Canada 1832, but afterwards lived in Derry.

Window to father and son at All Saints, Clooney.

1851-59 St Alban's Acton

1858, St George's Guelph, Assistant.

1859 Returned to Ireland.

**The Arrival of William Stewart in Ulster in (circa 1616,)
And
James Stewart of Ballymenagh, Killymoon, and Tyrcallen,**

Killymoon Castle

Killymoon Castle, origi. built 1671-
by James Stewart of Scotland



The picturesque Killymoon Castle is located c.1 mile southeast of Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, on an incline overlooking the Ballinderry River.

The original castle was built in 1671, by James Stewart, was destroyed by fire in 1801. Stewart's ancestors had come from Scotland during the Plantation period to settle in Cookstown, and in 1666 James bought the land lease for the castle from Alan Cooke- founder of Cookstown.

When in 1802 Colonel William Stewart decided to rebuild the Castle, he employed one of London's greatest architects John Nash; to design his castle-Nash later became the personal architect to Prince Regent. While Killymoon Castle was Nash's first Irish project, much of London's finest architecture can be ascribed to him, including most of the route from Piccadilly Circus up Regent Street to Regent's Park.

The second Killymoon Castle was built on a much grander scale than the original, illustrating the position of Colonel Stewart among the Irish aristocracy. Thus, by its completion in 1803, the castle is reputed to have cost £80,000.

The castle is a two- story structure, it is irregular in plan, and the entrance is located on the east front. The castle is flanked by towers of which no two are the same. The drawing room window consists of unique six-intersecting arches. Meanwhile the garden door is recessed in a Saxon arch framed by zigzag mouldings. Nash also incorporated part of the original castle, the Gothic chapel like building as a library at the northwest intersection, comprising of a crenellated sandstone structure with square towers.

The interior provides a dramatic entrance with a narrow flight of stairs leading to the vestibule, beyond, which lays the main hall. In keeping with Nash's style of double return staircases, the main hall has a return stone staircase. The dinning room is an oval design while the drawing room is laid out in an elongated octagon fashion, apperar much larger by the use of large mirrors in the corner walls.

Extensive stables, out-offices and laborers cottages were built on the demesne, and on completion of the residential quarters Colonel Stewart had 585 ac. Of the Killymoon demesne enclosed by a wall 10 to 12 feet high. Entrance to the demesne was by way of four stone lodges and avenue at various points along the boundary wall.

The Killymoon estate remained the property of the Stewart family for six generations. But soon their extravagant lifestyle, typical of many of the Irish aristocracy, caused the Stewart family to fall on hard times especially during the years of the Great Famine. Hence, Colonel William's great-grandson Henry T. Clements sold the Killymoon estate

in 1852 for £100,000. Less a tanner (a tanner was a nickname for a sixpence or in to-days terms 2.5 pence sterling.) In 1857 the castle had again been sold to the Cooper family, and in 1865 Colonel Bolton, an English gentleman bought the castle. Yet a mere 10 years later Mervyn Stewart Thomas Moutray J.P. became owner of Killymoon Castle until 1916, when Gerald Macrura bought the castle and the town of Cookstown for almost £100,000. By 1918 Macrura was also in financial difficulties and was compelled to sell off his assets. Hence in 1922 John Coulter bought the castle and grounds for the princely sum of £100.

To day, the castle, which has been kept in impeccable condition, remains the home of the Coulter family. In addition, situated on what was previously some of the castle's estate lands is an 18-hole golf course. (Taken. from the Internet in 2003).

Gerald Packenham Stewart BA.LLB wrote the arrival of the Stewart family Indian Civil servant till 1947, then to home in New Zealand,

It was written about 1980.

It contains about thirty pages for the full comments, but I intend to use only part of the family history that was written by him.

.
I will be following mainly the family line of James Stewart the 1st **born (circa 1595) died 1679, buried at Derryloran, of Ballymenagh.**

Then James Stewart the 2nd, born **1665, died & buried at Derryloran, 1726.**

Then to his son William Stewart the 2nd born **1710, died 14th May 1797**, high Sheriff, **1738. M. P. Co.Tyrone 1747-1768.**

Elder for the Presbyterians of Ulster and by **1750**, was the largest landowner in Co.Tyrone.

Then to Henry Stewart, **born 1749, died 1840**

Then Henry Stewart, born **1799, died 1872** buried at Stranorlar. Owner of Corcam

Then Edward Michael, born **24 / 3 / 1864**, and sold Corcam in **1930** to William Magee, Trennamullen Stranorlar, Co. Donegal

James Stewart, 1st Landlord, Ballymenagh, Killymoon and (Tyrallen, Stranorlar Co.Donegal)



James Stewart the 1st **came** to Ireland around **1616**.
Born (circa 1595, married 1624, died at Derryloran 1679.

He was a Presbyterian who migrated from Scotland early in the reign of James the 1st about 1619. Took up residence in Ballymenagh Castle in 1619, bought Killymoon in 1634 from Shane O'Neill, acquired lease of Cookstown in 1666, and built first castle at Killymoon in 1671.

He was probably from Edinburgh about 1616. Generally supposed to be the younger brother of Capt. Andrew Stewart, who came to Ulster with Lord Ochiltree?

James Stewart married Barbara Lindesay, (born circa 1608) Baptized in South Leith, 1st November 1608 and married in 1624. She was the daughter of Robert Lindesay of Leith, a small settler, (1000) and acres at Loughray, Co.Tyrone.

Their son William the 1st born 1625 married Margaret Shaw in June 1664 daughter of John Shaw a Co.Antrim Gent.

William Stewart the 1st was M.P. for Charlmont 1690. He died in 1706.

William the 1st and Margaret Stewart (nee) Shaw, their son;

James Stewart the 2nd born 1665, died in 1726, buried at Derryloran, he was a very wayward

Married Helen Agnew, daughter of Patrick Agnew of Killywaughter in 1706.

James the 2nd and Helen Agnew (nee) Stewart, their son;

William Stewart the 2nd born 1710 married 11th March 1741, Eleanor King, eldest daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir Henry and Isabella King of Rockingham, Bt. M.P. Co. Roscommon.

William the 2nd died 14th May 1797, and is buried at Derryloran.

He was M.P. for Co.Tyrone 1747 to 1768, he was High Sheriff in 1738, he rebuilt Cookstown, He was an Elder for the Presbyterians of Ulster and by 1750 the largest landowner in Co.Tyrone.

He also built an aqueduct to bring water to Cookstown from springs high up on his estate, and a weir across Ballinderry River to provide power for his linen mills.

Colonel in the Militia raised a corps of artillery volunteers.
Killymoon Castle a superb and beautiful seat with ample and cultivated domains.
The old house was burnt down in the late 18th or early 19th cent.

William and Eleanor Stewart the 2nd, their son;

Henry Stewart born 1st May 1749, died 10th September 1840, buried at Derryloran, was of Tyrallen & Corcam, Co.Donegal.

B.A. TCD 1768, Middle Temple 1766, Irish bar 1773. He was M.P. for Longford Borough.

Land Agent – perhaps accountant – who managed the estate affairs of a number of families from an office in Leinster St. Dublin with a partner, G.C. Swan.

He bought the Tyrallen estate from the Rev. Oliver Mc.Causland in 1789 with a partner George Whitlocke, of Workingham, Berks.

Certificate of Arms of Henry Stewart of Stranorlar, Co.Donegal, 2nd surviving son of of the later William Stewart of Killymoon, died 20th Feb. 1797.

The Dublin Directory 1835 also shows Henry Stewart esq., 6 Leinster Sq.

Henry Stewart, of Tyrallen & Corcam (nee) Ballymenagh & Killymoon, married Elizabeth Pakenham, daughter of Edward Michael Pakenham, 2nd Baron of Longford. On the 7th of January 1793.

Her sister the Lady Catherine Pakenham, married Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, her brother Sir Edward Pakenham, was a general in the British army who lost New Orleans to Andrew Jackson in 1815

Henry and Elizabeth Stewart (nee) Pakenham, Tyrallen & Corcam, Co. Donegal, their family;

William Stewart, Rev. born 14th April 1794, died 4th of May 1858, buried at Mt. Jerome, Dublin, of Tyrallen, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal, married Anne Eliza Williams born 1798 and died in 1873. They had no issue.

Edward Michael Stewart born 24th September 1797, and died at Knockbreda, Belfast, on the 2nd of December 1883, and is buried at Glen Dermot Church, Co.Londonderry.

Henry Stewart born 1799 died 1872, married twice; his first marriage was to Lucy Elizabeth Norris, who died at Corcam on the 14th of July 1854, at Corcam Stranorlar,

Co.Donegal. she is buried at Stranorlar Church of Ireland Grave Yard. Her father was John Norris; they had a family of one son called William Norris Stewart born 1836 who died young.

Henry Stewart born 1799 remarried, this time to Frances Isabella Style, daughter of William Style, Captain – 2969 of Maidstone Kent.

Edward Michael and Mrs Stewart remaining family were;
Catherine Stewart born 8th July 1800, died 26th of December 1808.died at Summerhill, Co. Meath, buried in Summerhill Mausoleum.

Thomas Blakley Stewart, born on the 7th of July 1802, married Anne Penrose, born, 1807, her father was James Penrose.

Edward Michael Stewart born 24th September 1797, married Jane Renwick Jeffrey, born 20th of March 1805, and died on the 16th of February 1878, Clooney Co.Londonderry, and is buried in Glendernot Church, Londonderry, Co.Londonderry.
She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Catherine Jeffrey (nee) McConnell

Edward and Jane Stewart (nee) Jeffrey, their son;

Henry William Stewart born 24th September 1834, in either Cayuga, 35 miles West of Niagara or he could have been born in Ballymenagh Co.Antrim Ireland... Family letters imply that he was born Irish; he died at Knockbreda on the 5th of November 1910.and is buried there.

Henry William Stewart born on the 24th September 1834 married Frances Palmer daughter of the Ven. Arthur Palmer, Archdeacon of Toronto, she was born on the 3rd of May 1836 and died on the 26th of January 1911.

Henry William & Frances Stewart (nee) Palmer their son;

Edward Michael Stewart born 24th of March 1864, died in Knockbreda on the 27th of July 1931,married Helen Margaret Imray, daughter of George Imray of Culdean, Granton on Spey .

It was Edward Michael Stewart who finally sold Corcam to William Magee and Family of Trenamullin, Stranorlar, Co.Donegal, around that time

The Stewarts of Tyrcallen, & Corcam, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.



The Steward papers comprise of a large number of documents and some 25 outsize maps. They derived from the Tyrcallen, Stranorlar, and Co. Donegal.



A branch of the Stewarts of Killymoon, Cookstown, County Tyrone. In particular to Henry Stewart of Tyrcallen (1743-1840) younger brother of James Stewart of Killymoon, MP. For Co. Tyrone from 1768 to 1812.



Henry Stewart's wife, Elizabeth was a daughter of the second Lord Longford and a sister of the Duchess of Wellington.

There are papers about the private affairs of Henry Stewart and G.C. Swan, relating to private and financial affairs of Henry Stewart include; accounts, 1786 to 1801 between Henry Stewart and George Whitelocke, Wokingham, Berwickshire, all relating to the joint purchase of the Tyrcallen Estate, Stranorlar, County Donegal, from the Reverend Oliver McCausland in 1789 and the subsequent receipts from and disbursements; of that property subsequent Tyrcallen estate papers, 1808, 1819 and 1836 to 1850, including correspondence about the sale of the estate in the second half of the 1840's; receipts, receipted accounts, vouchers, etc, 1823 and 1828-1840, to Henry Stewart and other members of his family for all sorts of things, among them work on to Tyrcallen House 1828, a carriage 1829, work and other expenses relating to Stewart's business office at Six Leinster Street, Dublin, at various times, his funeral expenses 1840; etc.; and an original bundle of vouchers of the Honourable Mrs Elizabeth Stewarts account from 1st February 1843 to the 31st January 1848.

Papers about the private estate in financial affairs of Henry Stewarts partner, Grave Chamney Swan, include: deeds, bonds, judgements, accounts and correspondence, 1739 and 1774-1844, about Swans estate in Drogheda, Kildavin and Ballypierce, County Carlow and at Bolecreen and Ballinclea, Co. Wexford, and those of the Grave Chamney and Graham Families in Drogheda, Counties Louth and Meath, County Carlow, Wexford and Wicklow, and Dublin City and County, 1668-1799, including a rent roll of the real and personal estate of John Graham of Plattin County Meath 1763

Probably the Reverend Fredrick William Stewart, died on the 4th the January 1884 AD. 22nd February 1884, of Farnham House, Finglass County Dublin, bachelor, granted to Margaret Reid, wife of William Reid, of Randolphfield, Sterling the sister and one of the next of kin.

Corcam Castle / House picture 1920's



Map of the Stewart Estate of 1854 including Corcam, Stranorlar, County Donegal.



The Stewart Family names from around 1800. AD.

Henry Stewart Landlord, Tyrallen, with lands at Labbadoo, Gortletteragh, Trennamullen, and Corcam totaling some 289 ac. 2 rd. 11 pr. Co.Donegal Ireland.

Ann and Robert Stewart with lands and Mills at Mill Town Convo, totaling some 50ac.00rd.35 pr.

Rev. William Stewart, with lands at Mullaghagarry totaling some 45 ac.

William Stewart and Eleanor Stewart (nee) King, their son, (Charles Edward Stewart) was an Uncle to Henry, J.R., & Rev. William and Edward Michael Stewart of Tyrallen Est.

**Charles Edward and Mrs. Stewart, was the Landlords, of Killynure, Convo, Co.Donegal and Cavan Lower, Killygordon, Co. Donegal
Lands Totaling 615 ac.1rd. 35 pr. Parish of Stranorlar, Co.Donegal, Ireland.**

Alexander James Robert Stewart, born 1805 died 1889, of Ards, Co. Donegal, Landlord, with lands at the following places. Corcam, Cavan Lower, Cavan Upper, Bahoiboy, Leight, Calhame, Mullingar, White Hill and Carricknamanna. Co.Donegal, Ireland. Some 2297 ac. 2 rd. 11pr.

Next is the name of each townland of Alexander J. R. Stewart, and the names and acreage of each holding of the families that lived on these properties in 1856 and what became of each property until 2003.

Total acreage for the four Stewart families in 1854 was 3257 Ac. 03 Rd. 27 Pr's.

Information taken from Richard Griffith Commissioners dated 7th December 1857.

General Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland Barony of Raphoe, North.

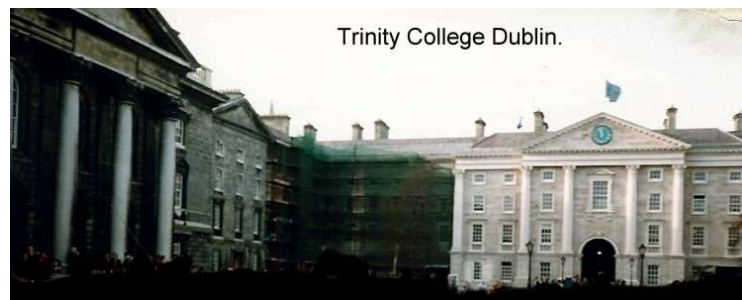
Henry Stewart of Tyrcallen and Corcam 1749

Son of William Stewart of Killymoon born 1710, and died 1797 in Derryloran.



Henry Stewart born 1749 died in Dublin on the 10th October 1840, and is buried in Derryloran, of Tyrcallen and Corcam, Ballybofey, County Donegal, Ireland.

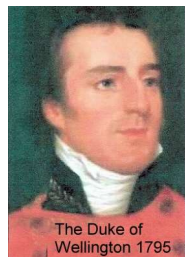
Son of William and Eleanor Stewart (nee) King, of Killymoon County Tyrone.



In 1766 he gained his Middle Temple.

By 1768 he had received His BA. Degree in Trinity College Dublin, to the Irish Bar in 1773, and became MP for Longford Borough.

He was an land agent-perhaps-accountant-who managed the estate affairs of a number of families from an office in Leinster St. Dublin with the partner, G. C. Swan, He bought the Tyrcallen Estate, Stranorlar, County Donegal, From the Reverend Oliver McCausland, in 1789 with a partner, George Whitlocke, of Wokingham, Berks. Certificate of Arms of Henry Stewart of Stranorlar, County Donegal, second surviving son of the latter William Stewart of Killymoon, the 20th Feburary 1799.



In 1835 his address was, Henry Stewart Esquire, at, Six Leinster Square, Dublin.

Married on the 17th January 1793, to Elizabeth Pakenham, daughter of Edward Michael Pakenham, second Baron of Longford. Her sister, the Lady Catherine Pakenham, married Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington's. A brother, Sir Edward Pakenham, was General in the British Army who lost New Orleans to Andrew Jackson in 1815.

She was left \$1,000 by her mother, Dowager Countess of Longford.
The family of Henry and Elizabeth Stewart (nee) Pakenham consisted of:



William Stewart, (Rev.) born 14th April 1794, died on the 4th May 1858, buried in Mt. Jerome, Dublin, of Tyrcallen, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal. Married on the 18th of December 1816, to Anne Eliza Williams, born 1798 and died in 1873, there was no issue to this union.

Edward Michael Stewart, born, Dublin 24th September 1797 died at Knockbredda, Belfast on December 2nd, 1883, and is buried in Glendernmot Church, in Derry, Co. Londonderry. His parents were Henry Stewart and Elizabeth Pakenham. He was in Holy Orders, of Guelph, and of Clooney, Co. Londonderry.

Educate our Armagh Royal School, by Dr, Carpendale, Trinity College Dublin, and June 7th 1813 aged 15, B A. degree. 1817, M A. degree 1824, BA Cantab 1820

By 1867 he was in Belteagh, acted as temporary Curate, residing in Glebe House, and so on Henry's entry he is referred to as of Ballymenagh, Tyrone and Corcam Donegal.

Barrister at Law

Went to Canada 1832 but afterwards lived in Derry, returned to Ireland in 1859.

Edward Michael Stewart married Jane Renwick Jeffrey's, daughter of John and Elizabeth Katharine Jeffrey (nee) McConnell, born 20th. March 1805, died the 18th February 1878, in Clooney, County Derry, and is buried in Glendernmot Church, County Derry; her parents were John Jeffrey and Elizabeth Catherine McConnell.

Records show that they had seven children, has births in Ireland and in Co. Donegal.

Their names are:

Henry William Stewart, born 24th September 1834, born in Cayuga, married on the 10th April 1860, to Frances, daughter of Ven. Arthur Palmer, Archdeacon of Toronto, born on the 3rd May 1836 and died on 26th January 1911, in Belfast and buried in Knockbredda.

Charlotte Jane Stewart born on the 26th. November 1836 became a Nun in South Africa.

John Alexander Stewart, born 24th July 1838, entered Trinity College Dublin on July 2nd, 1856, gained his BA. Degree in 1860, his MA. Degree in 1867, Ordained in 1862 and got his first parish in 1863, died of consumption on the 24th December 1880 at Glandore Cottage, Co. Cork aged 42 years.

He married in 1869 Eliza Charlotte Gough, she died in 1894, she was daughter of Benjamin Bloomfield Gough.

John Alexander and Eliza Charlotte Stewart (nee) Gough, had four of family, their names were.

Edward Pakenham Stewart, Hugh Gough Stewart, Percy Bloomfield Stewart and Eleanor Mary (Nora) Stewart.

Packham Edward Stewart born 9th March 1841 died 11th November 1861, buried Wood Lawn Cemetery, Guelph, third son of the Reverend E.M. Stewart, plot purchased by him.

Catherine Caroline Stewart born the 11th July 1842, died the 11th January 1866.

William the Connell Stewart born 30th March 1844, and died 20th March 1865.



Henry Stewart (born 1799) died in 1872, was married first to Lucy Elizabeth Norris whose father was John Norris. She died on the 14th July 1854 at Corcam and is buried in Stranorlar Church of Ireland graveyard. Henry and Lucy Stewart had one son named William Norris Stewart, born 1836 and died in infancy.

Henry Stewart's second wife was Frances Isabella Anne Styles, daughter of Capt.

William Styles, of Maidstone, Kent, England (owner of Glenfin estate).

Catherine Stewart born 8th July 1800 died 26th December 1808, died at Summerhill, County Meath, buried in Summerhill Mausoleum.

Thomas Blakeney Lyon Stewart, born 7th July 1802, died 1874.

Married Anne Penrose, born 1807, daughter of James Penrose.

James Robert Stewart, born 29th of October 1805, died 10th December 1889, He was JP. And DC. (Or DL.) For Dublin, he gained his MA. And married Martha Eleanor Warren, born 1814, and died on the 5th of May 1865, daughter of Richard B. Warren, QC.

James and Martha Stewart had a family of seven,
Their names were.

Henry Stewart (Rev.) born 10th August 1836, and died in 1896, married Martha (matty) Angelina Hamilton, on the 21st August 1861, she was born in 1834 in Drumconrath, Co. Meath, Ireland, and died in 1908, her parents were Edward Michael and Martha Anne Fortscue Hamilton. Their family names were Edward Hamilton Stewart, James Robert Stewart, Martha Louise Stewart and Emily Gertrude Stewart. All born after 1863.

Col. Richard Warren, RE. Stewart, born 6th November 1837. Died in 1910, married Mary Jane Chisholm. On 20th September 1864, and had nine of a family, their names were,

Elizabeth Martha Stewart, James Robert Stewart, Florence Mary Stewart, Dudley Warren Stewart, Eleanor Lucy Stewart, Edith Blanche Stewart, George Blakeney Stewart, Mabelle Stewart, Eileen Stewart,

James Roberts Stewart, born the 9th of August 1839, died in 1890, married in 1871, Gertrude Trench, daughter of Frederick William Le Poer Trench, and had five of a family, there are name were,

Florence Emily Stewart, Kathleen Stewart, Henry Pakenham Stewart, Helen Stewart, Charles Trench Stewart.

Edward Pakenham Stewart, born 27th February 1841, died in Summerhill in 1864, married Charlotte Henrietta Pim, she died in 1907, and had three children, their names were, Charlotte Eva Stewart, Ada Mary Stewart, George Pakenham Stewart.

Augustus Phillip Stewart, born 5th October 1842, died in 1864.

William Thomas Stewart, born 10th February 1844, 10th February 1844 died on the 27th October 1926.

Elizabeth Martha Stewart, born 12th November 1845 died in 1870 (Malaga.).

Emily Lucy Stewart, born the 27th of April 1848.

Robert Warren Stewart, (Rev) MA. , Born 9th March 1850, married Louisa Catherine Smiley of Dublin in 1876, with five sons and three daughters.

He was a missionary in China and was murdered by boxers with his wife in 1895, some children escaped, the children's names were,

Arthur Dudley Stewart, Philip Smiley Stewart, James Roberts Stewart, Mildred Eleanor Stewart, Kathleen Louisa Stewart, Herbert Norman Stewart, Evan George Stewart, Hilda Sylvia Stewart.

George Francis Stewart born 1st November 1851, died in 1928, married Georgina Lavinia Quinn, daughter of Richard Robert Quinn, and had four of a family, their names were, Clements George Stewart, Robert Henry Ryan Stewart, Mary Selina Stewart, Ethel Georgina Stewart,

Arthur Blakeney Fitzgeralds Stewart, born 5th August 1853 died at 1855.

Caroline Hamilton Stewart, born 19th August 1855 and died in 1855.

Florence Mary Stewart, born 19th February 1858, married Robert William Norman, on 27th April 1889 and had six children, their names were, Luke Gardner Norman, Connolly George Norman, Robert Warren Norman, Dudley Stewart Norman, Patrick Elyn Norman.

Arthur Blakeney Stewart born 12th September it 1860 died in 1879.

Edward Stewart born 28th June 1750 died on 1st February 1833 married Amelia Anne Marlar, on 31st July 1777, born on 17th January 1758 and died on the 10th March 1816. Daughter of John Marlar, merchant, London. They had 13 children, their names are

Anne Stewart, born 1779, Eleanor Stewart, born 1780, Emily Stewart, born 1781, William Stewart, born 1782, Isabella Stewart, born 1783, Edward Stewart, born 1784, John Stewart, born 1785, James Stewart, born 1786, Charlotte Stewart born 1787, Frances Vere Stewart, born 1788, Eliza Stewart, born 1789, Susan Stewart, born 1791, Henry Stewart, born 1791, died in 1872.



Lands by Charles Edward Stewart at Cavan Lower 1854,

James Smyth	08 ac	00 rd	35 pr
+	00 ac	01 rd	10 pr
Total acreage			
For Charles Stewart =	08 ac	02 rd	05 pr

Thus making the whole Estate of the four Stewart's
 Charles Edward House, flax-mill & land & Mill pond = 08 ac 02 rd 05 pr

Alexander J. R, Stewart all lands = 2297 ac 02 rd 10pr
 Total Acreage of the estate, **2 604 ac. 00 rd. 21pr**

Henry Stewart



With lands at Tyrcallen of some **65 ac. 1 rd. 30 pr.**



Rev. William Stewart Tyrallen 26 ac 00 rd 35 pr



Rev William Stewart at Mullaghagarry, 4 ac. 1 rd. 20 pr.
Total Land acreage of all Four Stewart = 2638 ac.02 rd. 11 pr.

Corcam Castle / House picture 1920's



Henry Stewarts Estate was located at Corcam, Stranorlar, and Co.Donegal, Ireland. On what was known as the Old Letterkenny / Dublin Road, this road ran from Letterkenny, via. Corrawaddy, Drumkeen, Magheracorn, Lisnaree, Tyrallen / Mullaghagarry, Gortletteragh, and out on the roadway that joins Killygordon / Stranorlar at Corcam. Better known locally as the Castle Avenue, with

considerable office buildings attached to the premises.

The Castle / House consisted of 15 to 20 rooms are of but which 12 of them were large bedrooms, plus two reception rooms, very large dining room, sitting room and study, a large kitchen with numerous small rooms, like pantry, scullery, utensil room, food store, to name but a few.

The house was built of stone throughout and roofed with slate. The coinesess were of large hand cut stone as were the plymphs and windowsills as can be seen in the picture.

This picture is the only one to be had at present; it is a copy at of their original Painting, which was kindly given to me by Mr. J.George Lawson of Omagh Co.Tyrone. Many thanks to George and to your sister (Mrs. Pink) for letting me have it.

I am so delighted to have been given it.

Mrs. Pink who was born in 1918 and lived in Corcam for only a short time. She said it was bigger than it looks in the picture! But she was only a child then. George says, (younger still) that he recalls that the front door (on the left) faced down the Avenue, and was rather dark, therefore (seldom photographed) due to the trees close up to the House.

There were quite a number of servant quarters attached to the castle as well.

There was a stone built wall surrounding the property as was usual at that time thus forming an enclosed farmyard consisting of stabling, byres, and looseboxes, with barns, potato, turnip and machinery storage also available.

It also had a coach house together with its tack room and the Coachman lived at one of the Gate Houses at the end of the beautiful avenue that led up to castle type house that was built around 1845, and modeled on The Castle at Meenglass, the residence of Lord and Lady Viscount Henry the Fourth of Lifford.

Some years previous to the 1854, part of the lands of the Stewart Estate was bought by a Mr. Robert Magee, the former, with a family of Solicitors in Strabane, containing some 23 acres, 3 roods, and five perches.

Mr. Samuel Maxwell, Trennamullen, Stranorlar Co. Donegal, containing some 30 acres, one rood, and 30 Perches, bought another part of the Estate.

And yet another part was taken over by Jane Temple, this consisted of at the house and some 61 acres, one rd and 25 Perches, of land, together with a flax mill and of its houses.

The Stewart family also retained the smallholding containing the Castle and some 54 acres of land, and outbuildings thereon, situated at Corcam, Ballybofey, and County Donegal.



The Estate had two Gate Houses at their front entrance built but not completed in the 1850 period, the last occupant of the one on the left as you enter the avenue was the McBrearty Family, formley William Temple's, Mrs Paddy McBrearty father.

This Gate House (erected in 1854 but not finished) was demolished in the late 1980's and a new bungalow was erected, not on the original site but in the garden and backyard of the old house, the present owners of that property is Tony and Ann O'Meara, but George Quinn of Trennamullen, actually owns the site of the old gate-house and the remainder of the grounds of the old gate House.

The other gatehouse was a copy of the first gatehouse but was substantially changed over the next 65 years.

This is how the changed gatehouse looks now in the year of 2003,

The Henry Stewart Estate of Corcam, around the early part of the years of 1854. + Trenamullen + Gortletteragh.



Lands at Corcam

Henry Stewart, Castle &

Out offices, & Land = 60 ac 03 rd and 34 pr

John O Donnell 2 ac 0 rd and 25 pr.

Richard Blair 3 ac 1 rd and 34¹ pr.

Water 1 rd and 13 pr.

Total acreage

Total for Corcam = 66 ac 3rd and 26pr.



Lands at Trennamullen

In the name of

Richard Blair 2 a 1 rd and 32 pr.

3 ac 2 rd and 00 pr

Total acreage

For Trennamullen = 5 ac 3 rd and 32 pr



Lands at Gortletteragh

Henry Stewart from the
Marquis of Conyngham
 18 ac 00 rd 20

Richard Blair from
 Henry Stewart & The
 Marquis of
 Cunyngham 19 ac 00 rd 10 pr

Total acreage for
Gortletteragh 37 ac 00 rd 30 pr

Labadoo,



Labbadoo, Tait's,
Robert Smyth &
Glen's lands}

Total for all three farms = 216 ac 02 rd 11 pr

The arrival of the Lawson family from Scotland Late 1800's

Corcam Castle / House picture 1920's



William Ramsay Lawson was born 1850 in Scotland, married Margaret Jackson Spencer, whose father was an Industrialist and was Sir? Spencer, and resided in or near Glasgow, Scotland.

William Ramsay Lawson departed this life on the 31st May 1936

Margaret Jackson Spencer was born in 1852.and departed this life on the 25th.

February 1936, as Margaret Jackson Spencer Lawson wife of above.

William Ramsay Lawson and Margaret Jackson Spencer had a family of three, two sons and one daughter, their names were;

James Spencer Lawson born 1886 never married, died 1973, and aged 78 years. He was an Architect, and had his office in Dublin,

His sister Marjorie Agnes made a gift of a wooden type box that James Spencer Lawson used with his business for holding pencils in and had his name, James Spencer Lawson, Corcam written on the lid in pencil to her Farm Manager Charles Stevenson.

A member of the Knox family to which Charles Stevenson made a gift of it to before his death treasures this box. His name is Joseph Knox and is a Quantity Surveyor in Dublin; Charles Stevenson would be Joseph Knox's Uncle by Marriage.

Quinton Young Lawson born 1888 married Amy Florence Ada Smyth, born 1889, more on Quinton further on.

Marjorie Agnes Lawson born date not known, not married, died as a result of a road accident at Maydown, Ellington Co. Londonderry on the 31st May 1962.

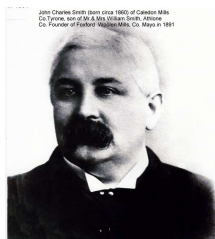
Their farm manager at Round Hill was Charles Stevenson from the Sion Mills area Co. Tyrone.

After the tragic death of Marjorie Lawson in a fatal road accident Charles Stevenson inherited one of the Lawson farms at Ballymagorry.

Charles Stevenson married Isabel Knox of Labadoo who is a sister of Jean Wilson (nee) Knox. Magherahane, Raphoe, and Ivan Knox latterly of Labadoo, now live at Corcam. Since 1966, this is the year 2001.

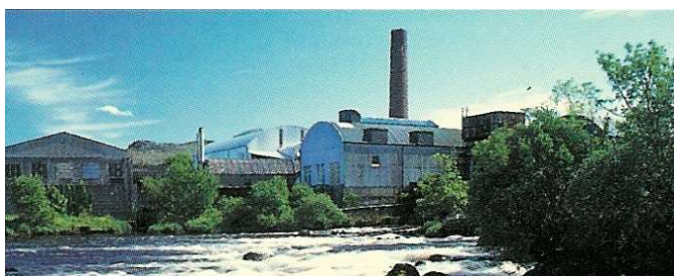
In the late 1800's, William Ramsey and his wife Margaret Jackson Spencer Lawson took over the lands of Corcam, part of the Henry Stewart Estate, containing some 54 acres with its very large house that was known locally as Corcam Castle,

His Son Quinton Young Lawson born 1888, died 1973, of Corcam, married Amy Florence Ada Smyth born 1889, died 1973, from Ballintra who also had a residence in Rossnowlagh, Co.Donegal.



John Charles Smyth born circa 1860, of Caledon Mills Co. Tyrone, now 2002 & 2003, Ireland, 1991 Co. Tyrone of Ireland, 1991, Co. Mayo 19 1991

Her father's name was John Charles Smyth, and originally came from Athlone where they family owned Woollen Mills. There were three or four more brothers of this family. John Charles Smith was a noble standing member of the Orange Order and a Free Mason. He was friendly with a Nun in a County Mayo Convent, and she was very interested in setting up some kind of employment for her young Apprentice Nuns to learn them something so that they could make themselves use-full at, so she decided to seek the help of her great friend. And avail of whatever assistance he may be able to put her way in this project. To her delight and somewhat surprise he agreed to help her and together the set up the Woollen Mills on the banks of the Moy River, in Foxford Co. Mayo. They employed a large number of people including the apprentice Nuns in the manufacture of the ever-famous Moy-gashel Foxford Woollen Blankets and Rugs, the name used on their product. These Woollen Blankets were widely used for Military and Army purposes and during the World Wars that followed.



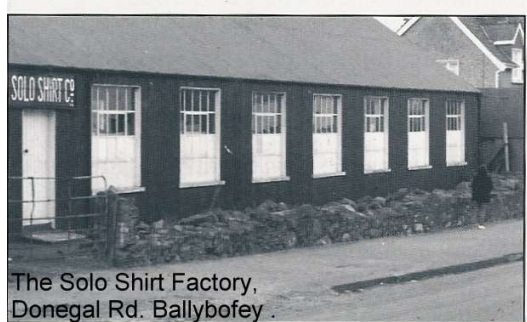
Foxford Woollen Mills, Co. Mayo, Late 1800's.

They were used also by people to keep themselves warm while travelling by side-car, or by pony and trap, even the Gentry used them for the same purposes while they travelled by Coach, and also by their Coachman who sat outside on a seat which was placed high up on the coach where he had a view out over the horses heads.

They also had a Factory at Caledon, Co. Armagh, which was previously used as an old Corn Mill, this they converted into a Woollen Mill in conjunction with Moygashel Mill Project, in Foxford, Co.Mayo. To-day in the year of 2002 all that is left of these two old Woollen Mills are the Museum pieces that is based in the Courtyard Shopping Center outside Dungannon, Co.Tyrone, where you can still see the old materials that was so widely used in the day's of yore.

There is a Museum of the Moygashel Factory in Co. Mayo where there is a Figurine of the Nun that set up the Factory there. There is also a pamphlet available of the success of the Factory during its time.

See the. Accompanying pamphlet named Agnes Morrogh-Bernard 1842-1932.



The Lawson family were into the Textile industry as well owning the Solo Shirt Factory at Donegal Road, Ballybofey, and Co. Donegal. These shirts were sold all over Ireland and elsewhere.

When the Lawson family left Corcam around 1927 or 1928 they sold the Factory to a family of McGuickans of Dunwilly, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal. This family were kept very busy with their product up until the mid 1980's when a new material for the manufacture of shirts came on the market and silently and efficiently close down the only factory for employment of that type of workforce in the Ballybofey/ Stranorlar area.

The building was offered for sale and a family of McBride's from the Barnes Road area and transformed it into a Fireplace and Tile Centre under the capable hand of its owner John McBride, who still runs his very successful business from there in the year 2002.

Quinton Young and Mrs. Amy Lawson had a family of six children, four girls and two boys.

Their names were

Quinton Young Lawson Jnr. went to Scotland, joined the R.A.F. and served during the Second World War 1939-1945, married a girl named? Glenny, from Co. Fermanagh and have a son named Charles Lawson and a daughter named Mary Lawson,

Phyllis Spencer Lawson, married Edward Marr, and has a son named Alexander Marr, and resides in Scotland where Phyllis Spencer Marr (nee) Lawson passed away around 1999 I think.

Virginia Lawson, married a Lecturer in Queens University, Belfast named Dr. Pink, a Dr. of Chemistry. Virginia Lawson is living in or near Belfast in the year of 2002 and also has a holiday home in Dunfannaghy, Co. Donegal and visit's there quite often. To-gather they have a family of two sons.

John George Lawson, Joined the Navy and served during World War Two, qualified as a solicitor, and I believe had a Practice in Omagh, Co. Tyrone where he now resides with his wife Sheila (nee) Andrews, and have three of a family their son Fergus is married

with two sons, Thomas, and Alexander. Their two daughters names are Jane and Ruth, as yet these two girls are not married.

John George and wife and family also have a holiday home at Horn Head, Dunfannaghy, and Co. Donegal where they are regular visitors.

Marjorie Lawson;

Regina Lawson; The French Marble Clock is still in existence and is in the care of Regina. In Belfast.

Quinton Young Lawson was born in 1888 and died in 1973 aged 85 years and is buried in the Church of Ireland burial ground at Urney, Clady, Co. Tyrone

His Wife Amy Florence Ada Lawson (nee) Smyth) born 1889, and died in 1973 aged 84 years. She is buried also in the Church of Ireland burial grounds at Urney, Clady Co. Tyrone together with her Husband. A little piece from the Bible states;
Do justly love mercy and humbly walk with thy God.

Lands and acreages owned by Henry Stewart at Corcam, Killygordon, in 1856 was either rented to or sold to the Lawson's family in the late 1800's. This family remained at Corcam until 1928 and went to live at Urney, Clady, Co. Tyrone. The property was then offered for sale by the owners Edward Michael Stewart, on the 13th, day of January 1930, and the new owner of Corcam was Mr. William Magee of Trennamullen, Stranorlar Co. Donegal.

The Lawson family remained at Urney and belonged to the Church of Ireland in Urney and it here that the Lawson families are laid to rest in the Burial grounds of the Church. The names on their Headstone read thus,



The Lawson Family.
In Loving and affectionate Memory
Of
Margaret Jackson Lawson
Who departed this life 25th February 1936?
And her husband,
William Ramsay Lawson
Who followed her on the 16th May 1936?
Also their daughter Marjorie Agnes
Died as the result of an accident (at Maydown, Londonderry,)
The 31st May 1962.
And James Spencer Lawson 1886-1973.
Blessed are the Pure in Heart.
There is an inlay on the grave as well that reads;
Quinton Young Lawson
1888-1973
And his wife
Amy Florence Ada 1889-1973.

Do justly love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God.
After the family sold Corcam, James Spencer Lawson went to reside in Dublin,
Quinton Young Lawson went to live at Urney, while
Marjorie Agnes Lawson went to reside at Round Hill, Strabane, and Co.Tyrone.

The arrival of the McMenamin's of Cloghan

A family of Mc. Menamin's from Cloghan then took up residence for a number of years and one of the families was the Late Liam Mc. Menamin District Justice for Co. Donegal, resided here during his childhood days together with his brothers and sister.

The Mc.Menamin family attended Cooladawson National School under the Head Master, Master Maguire and Mrs... Maguire his wife, who resided on their farm at Cooladawson at that time.

The Mc. Menamin family remained in Corcam until the moved to Main Street Ballybofey; the late Laim's Father William Thomas (Willie Tom) was State solicitor, as was also the late Liam O,

After Liam qualified as a solicitor he met and married Martha Orr, a Nursing Matron of Altnagalvin Hospital in Londonderry, and Some years after their marriage she became gravely ill and died on New Years Day 1982, with out issue. Martha Mc. Menamin (nee) Orr was laid to Rest in the Church of Ireland Burial Ground in Stranorlar Co.Donegal.

Liam O. Mc. Menamin died some Fifteen years later on the 13th March 1997, after he suffered a heart attack while on holiday abroad. His body was cremated and his ashes placed in the grave of his wife Martha in Stranorlar Church of Ireland Graveyard.

The Magee's of Mullindrait

Mr. William Magee died on the 22nd day of September 1932, he married Winfred McFarland, Gortin, Co.Tyrone, I think that she was off the same McFarland family as Wilhemina McFarland, Gortin Co.Tyrone that married R.J.B. Harper from Castle Finn who was a full cousin of Sarah Knox's of Labadoo, (nee) McKane of Whitehill, Killygordon, who was my, Ivan Knox's Mother.

He left in his Will all his holdings to his sister Metta Magee (not married) and his wife Winifred, who two years later was to marry for the second time Thomas McClay of Stranorlar, There, was no offspring to either of her two marriages.

Owing to the fact that there was no issue, Mrs. and Thomas McClay decided to adopt a child. She was brought up and went to school from Corcam, and when the McClay's went to reside Bangor in the around 1951 or 1952 the adopted daughter went also, there she met her future husband and sometime later they were married. Although Mrs. and Thomas McClay are dead now their adopted daughter and family still reside around Bangor Co. Down. N.I.

When the McClay family left Corcam it was an absolute picture as Mrs. McClay was a perfect gardener, complete with it's Rose gardens, it's Rockeries and rock plants the little garden walks that took you right around the Garden. Many people would go and visit the McClay family and have a walk with them in the Garden. Many people passing would also stop and look at the beautiful Place.

On Winifred McGee's second marriage to Thomas McClay she purchased a small part of Corcam Estate known as the gate-lodge with out-offices and gardens attached recently occupied by John Calvin, and a field known locally as (John Temples) from the acting Solicitors Robert Magee, Strabane, and the Auctioneers Thomas Kee of Ballybofey, acting for the Magee estate owing to the death of her husband William Magee in 1932.

Michael Burke at Corcam.

The Castle and the remaining lands remained in the hands of Metta Magee, who before her death sold the Castle and Lands to a Mr. Michael Burke who had a Saw Mill Business in Stranorlar at that time. Michael Burke who was married to Mary Lynch of Knockagarron, Convoy, and lived at the Cross Roads Killygordon at that time, before going to retire near Dublin.

Michael Burke in turn sold it to its present owners the Quinn family of Trenamullin in 1969, for £1255.

By this time Michael Burke had stripped the grounds of all its mighty Oaks and whatever other valuable trees was on the holding, together with the Grand old Castle type building that went for the making of a new forestry road at Meenglass where there was another Castle locally known as Meenglass Castle the home of Viscount Lifford, built by the same Contractor as Corcam but just before Corcam, and met the same end as well. It was on Meenglass Castle that Corcam House / Castle was modeled.

When the Lawson family left the Estate of Henry Stewart at Corcam they went to live at Urney, and from there they branched out to other locations, such as Strabane, Omagh, and Dublin.



Map showing Corcam, Avenue to the Castle, the Exit of the old Letterkenny / Dublin Road in 1850.on what is now known in 2001 as the main Ballybofey / Lifford road and the burn itself with its seven Dams and Right of ways with my home that is called Kia-Meau which is at number 487.on the map.

Father Duffy comes to reside at Corcam.

The last person to live at the Castle was a Roman Catholic Priest namely Father Duffy.

During Father Duffy's occupancy of the Castle he held Mass every morning, and also heard confessions, during those years of the late 1930's and 1940 all the local Roman Catholic people went there to hear Mass. It was a very convenient place for them to do so as both other places of worship for these people was several miles away in either Stranorlar, or Cross Roads, Killygordon, and the only transport was cycle or walk. There were little or no cars then.

After the death of Father Duffy the Castle was sold for demolishing amidst rumors of the building being haunted. For many years it was known as the Corcam Ghost House and it was Father Duffy himself that exorcized the Ghost to another location not known to any one in the locality and laid it to rest at that place. To all of us who knew the story of the Ghost we would refer to its name as Jackie, and Jackie was indeed very real to a lot of local people and would tell stories of some of his antics around the place.

The Gate House below was the second one, and was on the right hand side of the entrance as you enter the avenue, as it was before it was altered, (see next page for the alterations)



This Gate House (erected in 1854 but not finished) was occupied by William and Margaret McCloskey and daughter Rebecca together with an orphan boy named George Wray who later was to marry a sister of Mosie Glenn of Cavan Upper, Killygordon, they had one son named George who married a sister of Dick Blair's of Corcam, Stranorlar, (then to live at Cooradoey, Convoy) Dick, and Mrs Blair are now

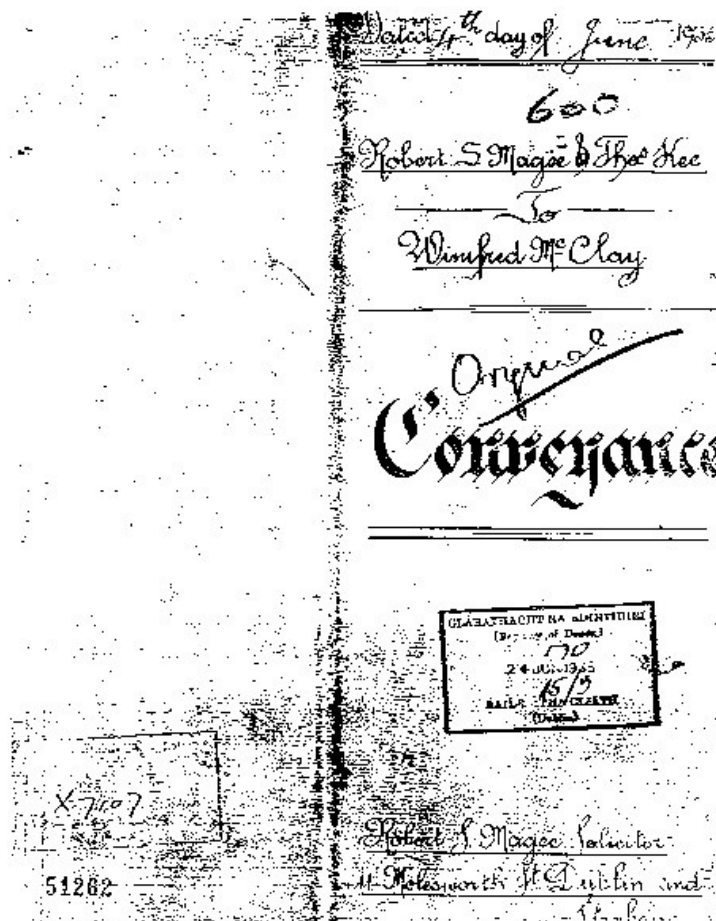
deceased and their three of a family are left Cooradoey, married and have families of their own at other addresses .

Another family that lived in this gatehouse in 1911 was by the name of Kee; their names were George who was coachman for the Estate, his wife Mollie and two daughters Alice and Martha.

The Gate- house and a few acres of land were then sold to Winifred McClay married twice (nee) Magee, (nee), McFarland of Gortin, and now of Trennamullen, Stranorlar Co. Donegal in 1935, see copy of sale agreed.

Henry's last chapter

A new Generation of the Stewart family. Named in the Indenture of 1930.



This Indenture bearing the date **13th January 1930** made between **Edward Michael Stewart** on one part, and **William Magee** of the other part. All that and those lands in the **townland of Corcam, County Donegal**.

This Indenture Made this
Fourth day
of June nineteen hundred and thirty five Between
Robert S. Magee of Strabane in the County of Tyrone Clerk
and Thomas Kee of Ballyboeys in the County of Donegal
Auctioneers of the one part and Winifred McElroy of
Trenamullen in the County of Donegal married woman of the
other part. Whereas by Indenture bearing date the
thirtieth day of January nineteen hundred and thirty
made between Edward Michael Stewart of the one part and
William McFhee of the other part for the consideration there-
in the said Edward Michael Stewart thereby conveyed unto
the said William McFhee All that and those the lands
situate in the Townland of Corcam in the said County of
Donegal therein more particularly mentioned and described
and a part of which is intended to be hereby conveyed to
hold the same unto and to the use of the said William Mc-
Fhee in fee simple subject only unto a portion of the said
lands (known as John Temple's field) to the yearly fee farm
rent of twenty five shillings. And Whereas the said
William McFhee died on or about the twenty second day of
September nineteen hundred and thirty two having first
made and executed his last will and testament bearing
date the twentieth day of December nineteen hundred and
thirty whereof he appointed the said Robert S. Magee and
Thomas Kee Executors and Trustees and Probate of the
said Will was on the twenty first day of December nineteen

hundred and thirty-two granted both by the Principal
Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in Great Britain
Exeunt to the said Robert S. Magee and Thomas Kee the
Executors in said Will named. And Whereas the said
Robert S. Magee and Thomas Kee have agreed with the
said Winifred M. Clay for the sale to her of a portion of
the said lands comprising the dwelling house recently
occupied by one John Colvin with the out offices and gardens
attached thereto and the field known as John Temple's field
of the price of one hundred and fifty pounds. Now this
Indenture Witnesseth that in pursuance of the said
agreement and in consideration of the sum of One hundred
and fifty pounds to the said Robert S. Magee and Thomas Kee
paid by the said Winifred M. Clay on or before the execution
of these presents (the receipt whereof the said Robert S. Magee
and Thomas Kee do and each of them doth hereby acknowledge)
the said Robert S. Magee and Thomas Kee as Personal Rep-
resentatives of the said William M. Ghee deceased do and
each of them doth hereby convey unto the said Winifred
M. Clay All That and Those that dwelling house as recently
in the occupation of one John Colvin with the out offices and
gardens attached thereto and the field adjoining same known
as John Temple's field, containing in all two acres or thereabouts
statute measure all of which said lands are situate in the
Parish of Cream Parish of Chancery Barony of Raphoe
South and County of Donegal and are coloured red in the
map indexed hereon. To Have the same unto and to
the use of the said Winifred M. Clay in fee simple absolute
only as to the portion thereof known as John Temple's field
to the payment of the yearly fee farm rent of twenty-five
shillings. And the said Robert S. Magee and Thomas Kee here-
by acknowledge the right of the said Winifred M. Clay to
production of the hereinbefore recited Indenture of the thirtieth



This is the second Gatehouse after Thomas and Mrs. McClay altered it in 1935, with the old coach and apartment building at the rear of the dwelling house

It is the cross section at the front that is the new building, the T section adjoining the new section was also raised to its present level and the flat roof area was added on in 1967 built

by William Dinsmore and Eamon McGroarty who were employed by the new owner Ivan Knox.

George Wray and his wife went to live near Carnone, Raphoe, and without issue, they adopted a boy and named him Raymond, Raymond married a Castle Finn girl, both he his wife and family sold up the farm in the early Nineteen Eighties and immigrated to Canada where they still live in the year 2001.

The next family that lived in the Gate House was George and Mollie Kee and their two daughters Alice and Martha. George was coachman to the Lawson Family.

There was a two story coach house built with stone and roofed with slate, next door to the Gate House and also a dwelling apartment, it consisted of two apartments on the lower section, apart from the coach, harness and equipment room in the lower apartment, there was also a kitchen with a hearth fire and crane.

There was no stairway to the top apartment, to gain entrance one had to go up the stone steps that were provided just outside the coach house door. The floor in these two upper compartments were of 9inch by 3inch by 11 feet tongue and groove flooring boards that were laid on stone ledges left there by the builders of the premises for that purpose. There was a hearth fireplace in each of the two top apartments as well.

The name of a family that lived in this apartment building in 1911 was Foster & Mrs. Annie Moore and family, John, Ellen, Robert and Lily, Foster Moore worked with Donegal Railways at Stranorlar as a carpenter.

This building is still on it's original site in 2001 although about 12 foot shorter than it originally was, and the reason is that around 1980 stores were being got ready for the storage of barley by the present owner Ivan Knox, the kitchen and one of the upper rooms was demolished and the timber flooring removed from the other section, the slate roof was also changed to that of corrugated iron, the dividing wall with it's three fire places was also removed and replaced with a concrete block wall, the rest of the building is as it was when constructed in the early 1800's

The arrival of Tom and Mrs. Mc.Clays.

The next family to take over the Gate House was Thomas and Mrs. McClay of the McClay's shop Stranorlar, it was Mrs. McClay who received the Gate House together with three and one half acres of lands from the Magee family after the death of her husband and her remarriage to Thomas McClay of Stranorlar (see Conveyance dated 4th June 1935.)

Tom McClay was a second cousin of my Mother Sarah Knox (nee) McKane (by marriage only.) my name is Ivan Knox, now residing at Corcam since 1966.

Tom McClay's Mother was McCormack from Blairstown, Liscooley, and Matthew McKane wife was her sister, Matthew McKane was my Mother's uncle being a brother of her Father James McKane of White Hill, Killygordon, formley Drumboe, Stranorlar, Co.Donegal, around 1854 or so.

Tom and Mrs. McClay done extensive renovations to the building that included the building of a new double story bay window cross section at the front which was completed in 1935, the builders being the Kennedy's brothers, namely John Joe and Austin from Stranorlar. The tiled entrance hall is a constant reminder of their craftsmanship.

Joe Mc Menamin of the now Joseph Mc.Menamin and sons Builders, Stranorlar as a young lad worked with the Kennedy Bros. while building this house in 1935. The McClay family had no issue and around 1948 /1950 left and went to Bangor Co.Down.

The arrival of Matt and Mrs. Mc. Menamim.

Matthew and Mrs. Mc.Menamin from Glen Finn a son of Daniel Mc.Menamin the T.D. purchased the property and lived there until 1963 / 1964 when they moved to their new home that they built in Stranorlar. Matthew Mc.Menamin was a Dentist for the National Schools run by the Dept of Health and also had a private practice in Ballybofey, Co. Donegal. He died in the late 1980's leaving a wife and two sons who are now married with families of their own, while his widow remains living in the home they built together in 1964 in Stranorlar in this year of 2002.

The Arrival of the Knox Family 1966.

When the Knox family came to live at Corcam in 1966 the story was told to them by a neighbour who really thought that there was a Ghost lurking around and that they had a cousin that would not go near the old Castle after it got dark in the evenings, as he had a few encounters with the Ghost,

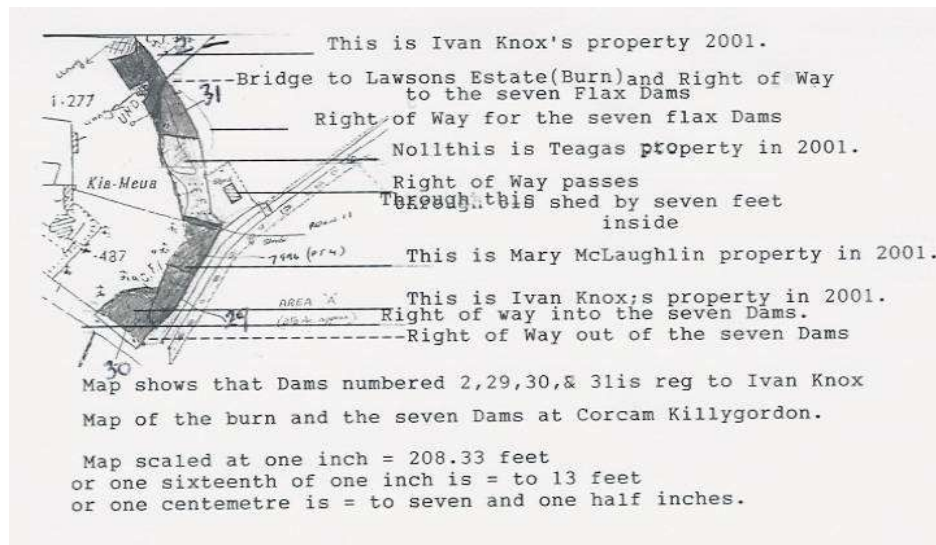
This man would walk a further mile at night to avoid passing the old Castle.

One day the neighbour remarked to a member of the Knox family; have you ever met Jackie or heard of his antics at night yet? To which the family member replied, no, But let me tell you this much said the family member; that whatever night I do meet up with Jackie, let me tell you that it will be the first Ghost Wake or funeral that you will have ever attended, that I can assure you, for I will have the greatest of pleasure of laying him low for all times.

The Ghost was never mentioned to the Knox Family again nor did they at anytime over the next thirty five years see or hear anything sub-natural about the

They sold their home at Corcam to Ivan Knox in 1966 for the princely sum of £2250 together with the three and one half acres of land.

Map of the seven Dams & Right of Ways at the burn at Corcam Killygordon in 2001



Mary Heavey
(Law Searcher)
Tel: (01) 8471680

62 Riverside Park,
Clonshaugh,
Dublin 17.

REF/

29th May, 2001

Dear Sirs,

I have inspected Land Registry maps. Areas which I have shaded in pencil on your map are registered on Folio 43974 Co. Donegal (Plans 2, 29, 30 & 31) R.O. Joseph James Ivan Knox, Corcam, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.

Area shaded in red is registered on Folio 7996 Co. Donegal (Plan 7996) R.O. Mary Theresa McLaughlin, Carricknamana, Killygordon, Lifford, Co. Donegal.

The two small areas which I have cross-hatched in black do not appear to be registered in Land Registry.

Remaining area shaded in blue is registered on Folio 40536 Co. Donegal (Plan 11) R.O. County Donegal Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse, Lifford, Co. Donegal.

There is a right of way registered on this Folio in favour of Paul and Marie McGirr (the r.o. of Folio 32016F). I have indicated roughly in yellow the location of this right of way.

Yours faithfully,

46
Mary Heavey.

Kanes / Thomas Bogans 4 Dams were purchased by Joseph James Ivan Knox, Corcam, Ballybofey, together with Right of Way from Ted O Kane in 1975 or so for £110 plus Solicitors expenses which was Liam Mc Menamin State Solicitor at that time, his business was later transferred over to McMullen and Co. Solicitors, Donegal Road Ballybofey, when Liam Mc.Menamin became a District Justice for the Donegal Circuit.

The Dam plus the Right of Way the property of Joseph McGlaughlin / Tobias Bogan, Carricknamanna, Killygordon, was obtained also by Joseph James Ivan Knox, from his daughter Mary Sinnett (nee) McGlaughlin Carricknamanna, Killygordon, in the year 2001 (month of April) For a Fee of £1000 to be paid to her, plus what ever other charges of Solicitor's expenses that were incurred in the purchase of the property to be paid to the two Solicitors involved, namely Mc Mullin & Co. Donegal Road Ballybofey.

The purchase of the remaining two Dams plus Right of Way the property of Teagash / Joseph Fairman, Cavan Lower, Killygordon, is presently at an early stage. Auctioneers involved at this time Henry Kee and Son Ballybofey, this purchase will clear up the whole issue of the Seven Dams and Right of Ways for all times.

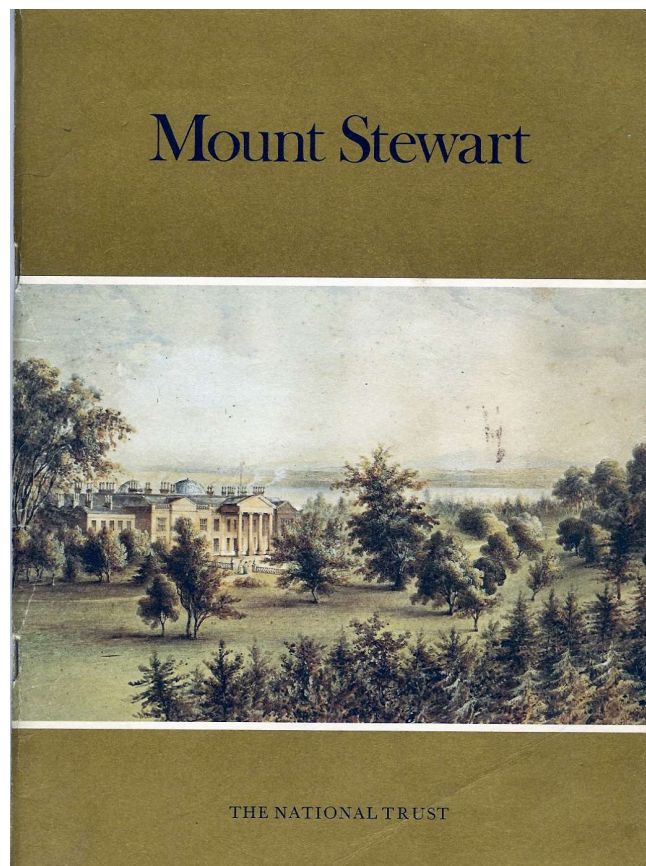
End of the Family of Henry Stewart of Tyrcallen and Corcam of 1749.

The History of Ards

Ard , Co.Donegal, built around 1750



The Stewarts of Ards Co.Donegal,



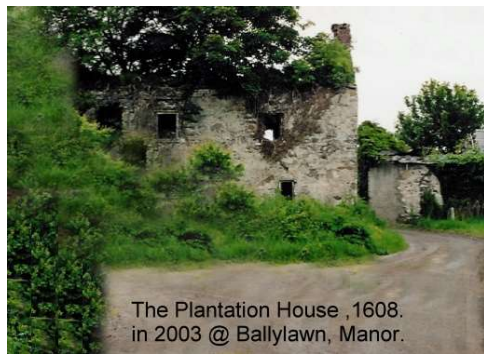
And Mount Stewart Co. Down

Faugher House

The O'Boyles, of Knockduff, Dunfannaghy, Co. Donegal

Between Ballymore Church of St. John's and the town of Dunfannaghy in the townland of Knockduff is the old ruins of Faugher House or O'Boyles Castle of 1610, built by Tirlough Oge O'Boyle, Faugher house is a fine house, a fortified house from the time of the Ulster Plantation,

There is another plantation house on the premises of the Russell family at Ballylawn, Manorcunningham, Co. Donegal built around the same time as the plantation house at Knockduff



The Plantation house at Ballylawn was built by Sir William Stewart, of 1600, Fort Stewart, Ramelton, Co. Donegal around the beginning of 1610 A.D. It is known locally as the home of The Laird of Dunduff. He died in 1648.

It was from this home and estate that the Stewart family left in 1744, when the family acquired their new home at Mount Stewart, Ard peninsula, Co. Down.

Alexander Stewart of Co. Down then acquired the property known as the William Wrey Estate on the banks of Sheephaven Bay, on the 4th day of April 1782 for the princely sum of £13,250 - 0 - 0 p. Alexander Stewart the new owner was a brother of Robert Stewart, 1st Marquess of Londonderry 1739-1841. This stately manor that later became known as Ards House.

The Wrey Families.

It was indeed Mrs Wrey's ambition to have built for her son Humphrey a mansion, which would far surpass that of Castlewrey, which was given to her stepson Henry.

Ards Peninsula Co.Donegal is one of the most rugged and attractive coastlines of Co.Donegal. It forms part of Sheephaven Bay, and in acreage it consists of approximately 2000 acres.

In olden times it was known as just "Aultrum". In the early 1600's it was said to be a very lonely and remote and uninhabitable area of land; it was very stony, and gales lashed the Coast constantly, it was also thickly covered in forests.

Around the year of 1611 according to history we are told that Turlough OG O'Boyle built a fortified residence, the remains of which can yet be seen near Portnablagh. It was known as O'Boyles Castle. Or Faugher House.



In 1641 some thirty years after Faugher House was built the head chiefs were again at war with the British, and on the morning of the 6th of July 1642, the Gun Boat Saint Francis, sailed into Sheephaven Bay, she was a Spanish frigate with thirty guns. She anchored at Doe Castle, near Creeslough, Co. Donegal, which belonged to the MacSweeny clan. The St. Francis had on board Eoghan Rua O'Neill and a hundred Irish veterans from

the Spanish armies.

Chieftain Turlough OG O'Boyle was one of the chiefs who were there to welcome Eoghan Rua. The battle was lost and Turlogh had his property forfeited to the English Crown.

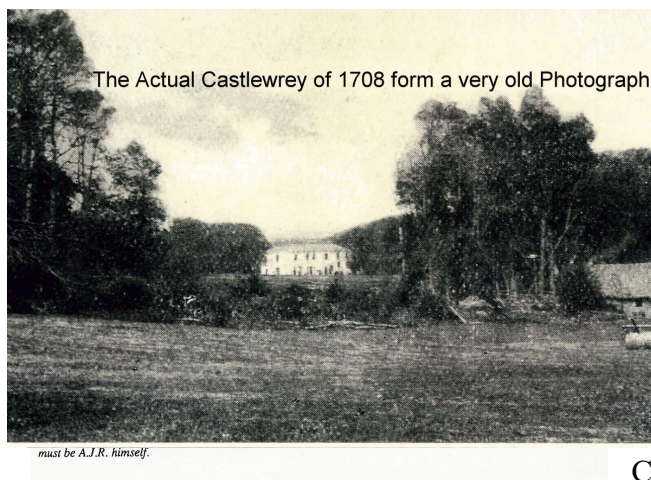
Some ten years after the (Battle of the Boyne of 1690), in 1700 a vast area of land including Ards peninsula came on the market and was purchased by William Wray from Yorkshire, in England.

Castlewrey.

From an extract in the Belfast and the Province of Ulster book page 290, it says about Castlewrey; the residence of Lieu-Colonel Francis Stewart Mansfield J. P., D.L. lies in a well-wooded park on the shore of Lough Swilly, four miles north-west of Letterkenny railway station, Co.Donegal.

The first of the family to come to Ireland was Robert Mansfield, groom of the bedchamber to Henry the 4th. In 1444 sent over to recall James the 4th Earl of Ormond, the then chief governor of that kingdom.

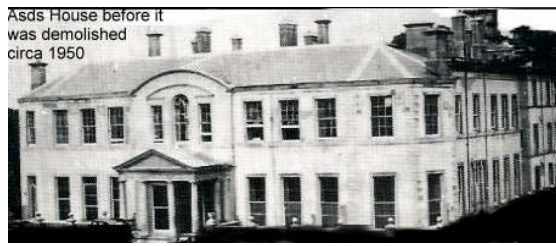
An ancestor of Colonel Mansfield, Captain Ralph Mansfield, settled in Ireland, and was granted by James the 1st one thousand acres of land now known as Killygordon, part of which is still in the possession of the family. His great grandson, Francis, married the granddaughter of the 2nd Viscount Montgomery of Great Ards.



The present owner of Castlewrey is the great great grandson who married the eldest daughter of Simon Harcourt, of Ankerwycke, Bucks.

In the same year William Wray's son, Henry, was given the Manor of Castlewray on the banks of the Swilley not far from Letterkenny, Co Donegal, as a gift from his parents.

Around the year of 1708, Humphrey's mother built him on a well chosen piece of ground close to the banks of Sheephaven Bay a stately Manor House which in later years became known as The House at Ards, then later to Ards House. It was his mothers ambition that Humphrey should have a mansion surpassing in splendor the manor of Castlewray given to her stepson Henry Stewart, as Humphrey's mother was William's second wife as his (first wife had passed away). Humphrey died in 1723 and his son William succeeded him.



Ards House before it was demolished circa 1950

William Wrey in the late 1700's, son of Humphrey's, planted many trees around the Manor, the manor was facing south, overlooking the picturesque Sheephaven Bay, a view to behold.

He also had extensions built on to the Manor. William Wrey was a very generous man, in that he donated a site for a Catholic church at the townland of Cashelmore and also gave the Church five cartload of fencing posts for the purposes of fencing in their property. At that time there was no talk of Catholic Emancipation, or, any other religious form of Emancipation at that time.

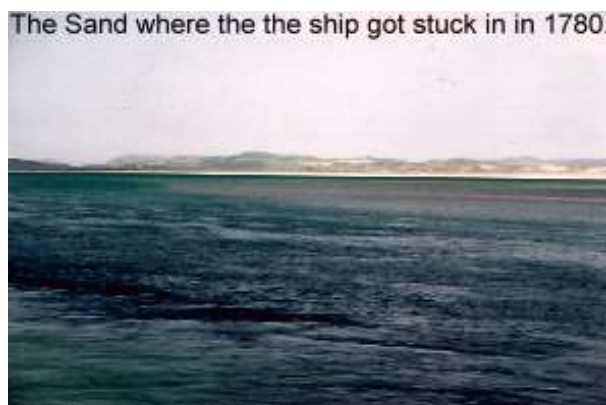


The shore Front at Ards House

At that time neither Roman Catholics nor Presbyterians were allowed to any kind of worship, only the Episcopalians were allowed to worship in churches, all others had to worship behind closed doors or in family homes, thus the name of meeting houses sprung up. They were simply a place for peoples of faith for to pray to their God, these places were not known to the authorities of the time.

William Wrey was a great road enthusiast; he got very much involved in building a road from his Manor at Ards to Kilmacrennan via Lough Salt and Glen and crossed the rivers Lackagh and Duntally.

There was no road at that time going through Barnes Gap to Letterkenny, Co. Donegal; it was not until about 1835-40 that, that road was constructed.



The Sand where the the ship got stuck in in 1780.

He got very involved in constructing a new road from Letterkenny to Convoys, Co. Donegal. Now almost out of existence, it was the constructing of this road that finally paved the way to bankruptcy for him.

William's financial difficulties finally came to an end when a ship put to anchor just off the shore at the Manor House, of Ards, There was a large tree growing on the bank of the estuary, the

Captain tied his vessel to the tree without asking William Wrey's permission.

William Wrey slashed the rope; the boat drifted on to a sand bank across the estuary, got embedded down in the sand, and was eventually wrecked by a storm. William was taken to court and was found guilty, which resulted in William having to pay heavy damages for his part in the rope cutting exercise. To pay for his follies he had to sell his demesne.



On July 26, 1910 Ena Stewart married Sir Pieter Bam at St. Andrew's Church, Wells St., London. Photo shows arrival of the newly-married couple at Ards House. On Sir Pieter's left are Mrs. Maggie and Paddy O'Brien.

Alexander Stewart of Kilrea, Co.Londonderry was the new owner; he bought Ards House and the entire demesne on the 4th of April 1782 for £13,250. He was a brother of the 1st Marquess of Londonderry.

In 1791 Alexander Stewart married Lady Mary Moore, daughter of the Marquess of Drogheda. She was long remembered for her charity towards the poor, providing them with food and clothing.

The Stewarts were the first people to name their Manor Ards and later on they included the peninsula into the name.



In the Ards peninsula of Co.Down the Stewarts had a manor there also and they called that country residence Mount Stewart House. It was a recognition factor of the Stewarts to carry the name of Ards with them wherever they set up home, like Ramelton, Derry, Connel, and Argyll and later on Ards.

Alexander Stewart of Mount Stewart, Co.Down, died in 1782,

Ard , Co. Donegal, built around 1750



Alexander Stewart who died in 1831 was the second son of Alexander Stewart, of Mount Stewart. After Alexander Stewart 1831 died, he was succeeded by his son, Alexander Robert Stewart.

The Stewart Arms Hotel, now
The Carrig Rua, about 1900.

(Photo : Lawrence Collection.)



Alexander Robert Stewart, who built the Stewart Arms hotel in Dunfannaghy, somewhere around 1840. That hotel is now known as the Carrig Rua. He also built the Market House in Dunfannaghy in 1845 as is recorded on a stone in the Market Square. Alexander Robert Stewart of Ards, Co. Donegal died in 1850.

His son, Alexander John Robert Stewart, better known as A.J.R, succeeded him, On the 17th of May 1851 he married Lady Isabella Graham Toler, daughter of the second Earl of Norbury and granddaughter of the first Earl of the first Earl of Newbury better known as the "Hanging Judge".

Lady Isabella Graham Stewart (nee) Toler was a proud and aloof lady, who even more than her two previous predecessors, looked with distain on her tenants. Her husband A.J.R. ruled with an Iron like Rod, and built a wall enclosing the demesne from Cloon to Ballymore.

Rumor has it that the new Mrs. A.J.R. Stewart desired a new carriage way built from her residence to St. John's Church at Ballymore so that she wouldn't have to meet the tenants on her way to worship.

The connecting church Tunnel, built for Lady Isabella



A.J.R. agreed to the request, and had the most unique tunnel ever built in Ireland at that time.

To get his wife to church, A.J.R. built a bridge on the river Derryart, and a new road was made across the sands to Ballymore Hill. The road was cut from rock, and wound its way to the top of Ballymore Brae, where from here that

the ideas of Lady Isabella were brought to its final fulfillment. A tunnel was built a

cavernous concept, and stables, which must have pleased Her Ladyship to no end. The tunnel measuring approximately 38 yards long completed around 1852.

St. John's Church of Ireland, Ballymore, Co. Donegal.



A coach of four horses would be drawn up to the entrance of St, John's Church, Lady Isabella and her guests would alight from the coach and walk the remaining short distance to the Church for service. The coach would remain at the at the entrance and the horses taken to the stables and brushed and fed, and made to pick up Lady Isabella and her friends after the service.

A.J.R. was the longest reigning member of the Stewart dynasty his reign lasted for (54 years approx.) in Ards, Co.Donegal. He left Ards in Co.Donegal in 1878 never to return Alexander John Robert Stewart died in the year of 1904.

Alexander John Robert Stewart had a son named Alexander A.J. Stewart, who had a daughter called Ena Dingwell Tasca Stewart, better known as Lady Dingwell Tasca Stewart.



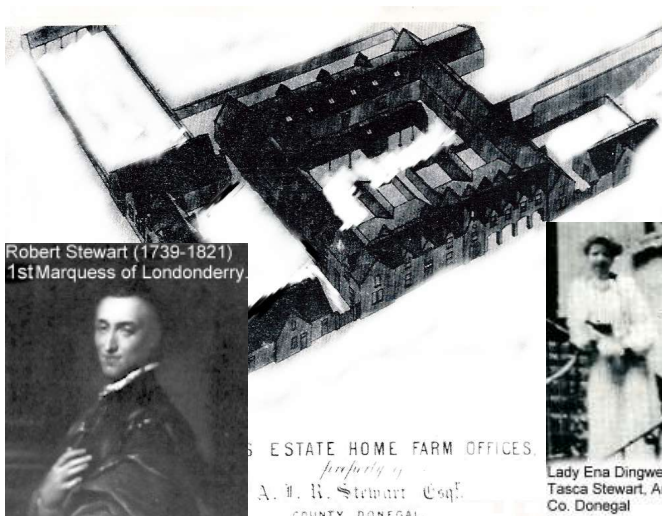
Lady Ena Dingwell Tasca Stewart, Ards, Co. Donegal



Lt. Pieter Von Blommenstein
1889-1902.
Boer War.

Lady Dingwell Tasca Stewart married Lt. Col. Pieter Canzius Blommenstein Bam from Capetown in 1910, The Stewarts estate of Ards then became known as the Stewart-Bam estate. He had trees planted along the path to the west of Master John's tiny house and each tree named after each member of his children, oak for the boys and copper beach for the girls, their names were on brass plates at the foot of each tree. In the years that followed all the brass plates

disappeared except one, that of Patricia, who was born in 1912. The tree with her brass plate was planter on New Years day, 1913.



Robert Stewart (1739-1821)
1st Marquess of Londonderry.



Lady Ena Dingwell Tasca Stewart, Ards, Co. Donegal

The Farmyard at Ards, in the early years of 1900, their stock consisted of some 24 milch cows, 14 horses, two of the horses names were recorded as "Charlie and Lincoln", pigs, and poultry, Butter and eggs were sold in local shops. This practice stopped when the Irish Land Commission took over the property in 1928.

The farmyard is an architect's drawing for Ards Farmyard, commissioned by A.J.R. Stewart in 1870.

An architect's drawing for Ards farmyard, commissioned by A.J.R. Stewart around 1870. In the actual building, this plan was, evidently, not fully carried out.

In the actual drawing, this plan was, evidently not totally carried out

Every year an all night dance and entertainment be held in one of the corn sheds for the pleasure of the workers, A roasted pig and a barrel of beer would be provided by the House (or on the House) as they would say in those times.

The staff was driven in a Two Horse four wheeled covered wagon with glass paneling, to Mass every Sunday morning at Cashelmore, while the family were driven in their Rolls Royce Car driven by their chauffeur Henry MacDonald.

Each year at Christmas Sir Pieter would go round all the tenant families on the demesne and would give each family ten shillings as a Christmas box which in those years was considered as a very generous gift. He would also arrange a big Christmas party for all the tenant children of which there was as many as 100 of them. In the big dining room there was a large Christmas tree 12 foot high with presents for all the children hanging from the tree. The Butler and his wife Paddy and Maggie O'Brien would distribute the Christmas presents

In the summer, there was a day kept aside for Sports for all the tenant children held in the grounds of Ards house with prizes presented to all the winners.

1870 marked the beginning of the British Parliament to intervene in the land question on the side of the tenants

In 1879 the Land League was formed against Landlordism, and for the first time the tenants stood up against landlords, an immediate result was that the rents were reduced by up to 25 per cent. The Land act of 1881 reduced them even further by 40 per cent.

The Wyndham Act of 1903 totally abolished landlordism and turned Ireland into a land of peasant Landowners, which has been decried by many as the greatest revolution in the history of Ireland at that time.

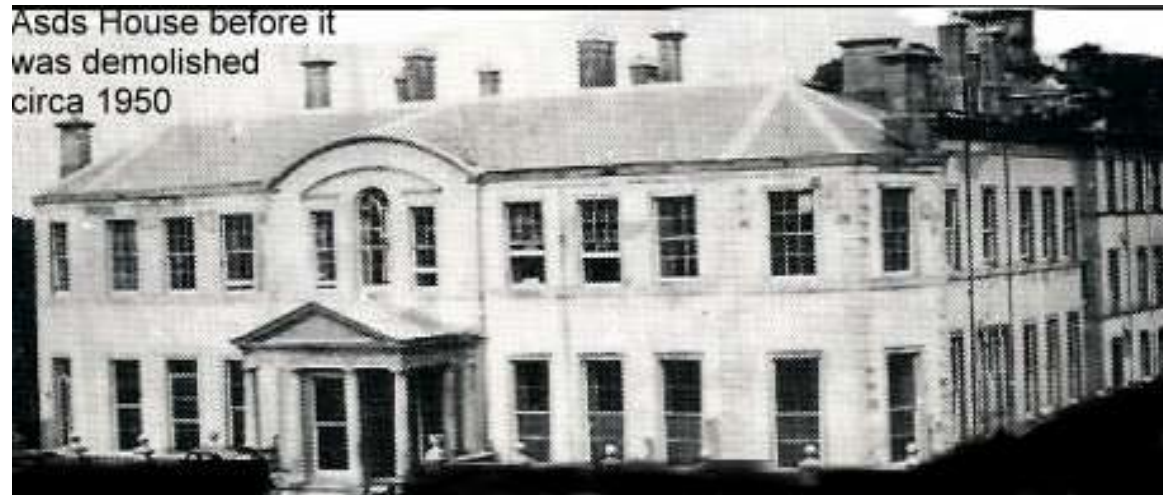
This augured badly for Sir Pieter and Lady Ena Dingwell Tasca Bam (nee) Stewart and in 1922 they put the place on the market. The house had not been lived in for many years and had got into a state of disrepair. During this time they were living in their house in London.

The Land Commission gave the northern section to the Dept of Lands for forestation. The Irish Land Commission divided the rest of the property, with the exception of the grounds surrounding the house among the tenants.

An auction was called, and an auctioneer was appointed, they were a Dublin based Co. of Battersby and Westmoreland who were employed for to act as auctioneers. It was their first major sale. All moveable articles in the house was put under the hammer and disposed of.

The Great House of Ards is sold to the Capuchin Friary

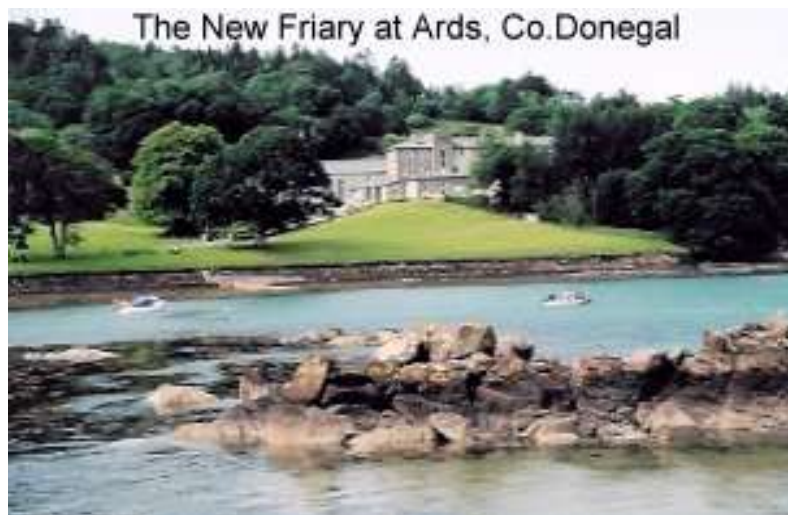
After many years on the market there was no takers so the Irish Land Commission took over the lands in 1927 a year later saw the death of Sir Pieter at his home in Northwood, Middlesex on the 20th of December 1928.



In 1930 Ards House was taken over by the Capuchin Monks on the 19th of March. They changed the name to Ard Mhuire

During the fitting out the old chapel and choir, the marble fire places had to be removed and a Mr. Kingsley Porter a professor at Harvard was happy to have them at £90 each, he was from Glenveigh and they are to be seen now on the ground floor of Glenveigh Castle which belongs to National Trust of Ireland. One of them has the Stewart coat of Arms;

two griffins rampant.



There was a new friary then built at Ard Mhuire, the contractors on this occasion was Mr. P.J. Mc Laughlin, of Longford. His contract included the demolishing of the old buildings, and it was his right to sell of anything that had any value whatsoever.

This he did by calling an auction on the premises;

there were a lot of objects that was lying around really only scrap. For example, there was the old lead that came from the valleys and the ridging that weighed around 14 or fifteen tons, of which there were plenty of bidders for.

The ornamental glass-dome, which measured 16 feet across went to Kilmacrennan, It is now part of a summerhouse in Ramelton.

Before the Auction, Henry Mc. Illehinny of Glenveigh Castle, purchased four fireplaces, three of them for £100 each and the fourth for £120, these were genuine Adams and are

now installed in the upstairs room of the Castle at Glenveigh. They are still on show and can be seen on a visit to Glenveigh Castle in 2003. Mr. McIllehinny also had bought for him at the auction by his land Stewart a Mr. Burkitt the black and white marble flags that paved the inner and outer hallways. His instructions were to pay up to £200 for them but he got them for £80, they now pave part of the courtyards of Glenveigh Castle-the one that is on the way to the tea rooms.

A lot of the old furnishings that were not disposed of at the auction now forms part of the furnishings of the new abbey and is still in excellent condition after all of these years.

Glenveigh Castle



Few buildings in Ireland can boast as fine a setting as Glenveigh Castle, a castellated mansion standing atop a slight promontory that juts into Lough Veigh. Built from rough-hewn granite, it consists of a four-storey rectangular keep with walls 1.5 meters thick, along with battlement ramparts and a round Tower.

Built in the year 1870 / 1873, the estate was created by John George Adair in 1875-1879 by purchasing quite a lot of small farm holdings that surrounded the Castle building. He attained an infamous reputation throughout Co.Donegal and the rest of Ireland for his part in evicting all of his tenants on the Glenveigh estate in the severe cold winter of 1861 John George Adair died in the year of 1885.

Access to the interior is by tour only. Morning and afternoon teas are served in the Castle tearooms. Ground floor of Castle is partially accessible for people with disabilities. Consists of some 40, 873 acres of mountains lakes and woods with a herd of red deer consisting of. 400 head.

The Scottish style Castle is surrounded by one of the finest gardens in all of Ireland. Which contrast with the rugged surroundings?

1950 November 24th, the death has been announced of Ena Dingwell Stewart-Bam of Ards, Co.Donegal, and Ards, Connell, Argyll, who died at her Hyde Park Mansion, London on Saturday, November the 24th 1950. A daughter of Alexander A.J. Stewart of Ards, she was the widow of Lieut-Colonel Sir Pieter von Blommanstein-Bam, who was born in Capetown, S.A., in July 1869. On his marriage to Miss Stewart in 1910 he changed his name to Stewart-Bam by royal consent. Sir Pieter died in 1928, received the O.B.E. in 1927 and was a Justice of the Peace for County Donegal.

Lady Stewart-Bam was connected with the family of the Marquesses of Londonderry, and she was a cousin of the late Sir Charles Stewart of Bancaldine.

During the War she performed valuable service in Oban, being associated among other things, with the Argyll Canteen and President of the Sailors Rest. She purchased her residence in Connell at the end of 1931.

Her two daughters, and one son, who, is a Major in the A. & S. Highlanders, survive Ena Dingwell Stewart-Bam. Her second son was killed in action (North Africa).



**In
Memoriam**

*

Lieut.-Col.
SIR PIETER CANZIUS VAN
BLOMMESTEIN
STEWART-BAM,
Kt., O.B.E.

*Founder of the British National
Union and the South African
National Union; Chairman of
the Executive Committee of the
British National Union and
of the London Committee of the
South African National Union.*

*

Died at Northwood,
Middlesex,
Thursday, 29th December,
1928

Aged 59

—

Requiescat in Pace



The last Landlord of Ards

Lady Ena Dingwell
Pasca Stewart, Ards,
Co. Donegal



THE ROYAL STEWARTS

Gaelic Name Stillbhard, Stuibard English

Name Stewart, Steuart, Stuart. Origins of the name from the High Steward of Scotland. Crest Bardge A pelican argent winged or feeding its young. Plant Badges Oak or thistle Mottos "Virescit vulnere virtus" "Courage grows strong at a wound" Chief and Chieftains Clan Stewart. Pipe music Bratach Bhan nan Stuibhartach. The White banner of the Stewarts

CLAN STEWART OF APPIN

Gaelic Name Mac-Ianin Stiubhairt na h-Apunn English Names Stewart, Lands- Appin in the West Highlands Crest Badge A unicorn's head, crined and armed Plant Badges Oak or Thistle Mottos- Quiddeer we'll zje" "Whither will ye"

CLAN STUART OF BUTE.

The beautiful Isle of Bute formed part of the domain of Walter, the first High Steward, and remained a Stewart possession except for a brief Norse occupation. But only after 1385 did a family branch become established there; when Sir John Stewart a son of King Robert II was appointed a hereditary Sheriff of Bute and Arran, and his descendants still hold the marquisate of Bute.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Many noble families are descended from the Royal line. Stewarts have held or hold the Dukedoms of Albany, Rothesay and Lennox, the Marquessate of Bute, and the Earldom of Menteith, Angus, Athol, Strathearn, Carrick, Buchan and Galloway, Other families were those of Achnacone, Ardsheal, Ardvorlich, (Mac-@ic-Bhaltair), Balquidder, Blackhall, Bonkil, Castlemilk, Dalguise, Fasnacloich, Grandtully, Greenock, Invernahyle and Skye. (For further details see www.Wikipedia Clan Stewarts, History Valuations, Census Details, Other Details Hortland Contact Us, The Stewarts of Mount Stewart From Macgregor outlaws to eminent Ulster gentry.

1. Background in Scotland.

The name "Stewart" in Scotland has a special pedigree, regularly associated with Royalty and the elite of Scottish society – from politicians and lords to military heroes. Until now, the assumption has been that the Stewarts of Mount Stewart were descended from Scottish ancestors the Stewarts of Minto and the Earls of Galloway. However, recent research has shown this to be untrue. Before coming to Ulster, the family had actually been called MacGregor, but the name was outlawed so they changed it to Stewart!

2. Life in Ulster

The Ulster link begins in Donegal, where in 1610 an Alexander McAula from Dumbartonshire (near Helensburgh, Firth of Clyde) was granted 1000 acres near Moville on the Inishowen Peninsula. However, the Plantation Commission reported the following year that "Alexander McAula of Durlinge; 1000 acres; appeared not, nothing done". So an Alexander Stewart bought the patent for 1000 acres from McAula. Alexander's son John Stewart obtained grant of "Stewart's Court" from King Charles I in 1629, and of land at Ballyveagh. John built Ballylawn Castle (between Manorcunningham and NewtownCunningham), and his wife is believed to have been Barbara Stewart. Her father was another Scot, Sir William Stewart, who had built Ramelton in Donegal and Newtownstewart in Co Tyrone. John Stewart's son William Stewart was born 1667 and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in Mountjoy's dragoons. He had 3 children: Thomas, Martha and Alexander. 3. Alexander Stewart (1699 – 1781) Alexander Stewart was born at Ballylawn. He became MP for Londonderry and married his cousin Mary Cowan in 1737. They moved to the Ards and, using some of his wife's family fortune (inherited from her brother who had been Governor of Bombay) they bought the estate of Mount Pleasant on the Ards Peninsula from the Colville family for £42,000 in 1744. They changed the name of the estate to Mount Stewart. Their eldest son, Robert Stewart, became an MP in 1769 and a Peer in 1783. He acquired a series of titles throughout his life – Baron Londonderry (1789), Viscount Castlereagh (1795), Earl of Londonderry (1796) and Marquis of Londonderry (1816). He died on 8 April 1821 and was buried at Newtownards Priory in the family tomb. Pethrick McCurdy married Margaret Stewart, a descendant of King Robert II of Scotland, also from Somerled mentioned in this history. Her father, Charles Stewart of Ballintoy, Ireland was the son of Ninian Stewart of Kilchattan and his wife Grizel; he was the son of Sir James Stewart, whose father was Sir Ninian of Nether Kilmory in 1532; his father was Sir Ninian who was born in 1469 and succeeded his father as Sheriff of Bute; he was made Castellan of Rosyth by James IV. Sir James was the son of Sir John Stewart who was born in 1360 and died in 1449; he was Sheriff of Bute; he married Janet Semple of Eliotstown. Sir John was the son of King Robert II.

HISTORY OF THE STEWARTS FROM 1371 AND OTHER IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS

1371-1603 Stuarts ruled Scotland 1537 Henry VIII was declared by Act of Parliament head of the Established Church in Ireland 1539 Suppression of Catholic Schools & Monasteries began 1572 24th August a massacre took place in France where Charles XI and his mother tried to exterminate the Huguenots. La Tranche escaped to England In 1576 the Trenches arrived in Northumberland. (See Cooke Trench of Millicent Co Kildare) Stewart Origins in Ulster Early Plantation c 1620 Andrew Stewart Lord Ochiltree of Ayreshire was one of the nine Scottish chief undertakers of the Plantation and was granted lands at Mountjoy in Tyrone. His grandson Sir William Stewart was created Lord Mountjoy in 1682. Stewartstown is named after him. 1641 The Bardic schools closed and beginning of the period known as the Troubles began. 1603-1688 Stuarts ruled Scotland and England. Walter Stewart married Marjorie Bruce, daughter of King Robert 1st and founded the royal House of Stuart (French Spelling), beginning with their son King Robert II. In 1603 the Stuart King James VI became King James I of England & Wales by succession to Queen Elizabeth I. The Stuart dynasty ruled Scotland, England & Wales (with the interruption during Cromwell's Commonwealth & Civil War) until 1714, when Queen Anne died and the British Crown passed to the German Electors of Hanover. 1649-1653 The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland 1649-1782 The period of the Penal Laws. 1727 Thomas Griffith born. Married Elizabeth Griffith in 1751 lived in Millicent House Co Kildare 1751 Richard Griffith born son of Thomas & Elizabeth Griffith. Richard worked for the East India Co, and returned to live in Millicent in 1786 He died in

1793. 1784-1878 Richard Griffith born son of Richard & Charity Griffith. Richard worked as a civil engineer and geologist, and set out the Griffiths Valuations. 1745-1746 The grandson of James II, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, led the last attempt to restore the Stuart dynasty to the British Crown in 1745-6 and became known to history as "Bonnie Prince Charlie". This attempted coup d'état ended in the slaughter of Charles's army at the Battle of Culloden in April 1746 17th Century Many Stewarts emigrated from Scotland to Ulster 1778 Penal Laws abolished 1778-1854 Charles William Vane, 3rd Marquis of Londonderry KG, GCB, GCH, PC known as Sir Charles Stewart from 1813-1814 Known as The Lord Stewart from 1814-1822. He was the only son of Robert Stewart 1st Marquis of Londonderry by his second wife Lady Francis daughter of Charles Pratt, 1st Earl Camden. Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh was his half-brother Charles Stewart was educated at Eton, at aged 16 he was commissioned into the British Army as a Lieutenant. He saw service in Flanders in 1794, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons by the time he helped put down the Irish Rebellion of 1798. He was elected to the Irish House of Commons as Tory representative for Thomastown Co Kilkenny, and two months later he exchanged his seat for that of Londonderry County until the Act of Union in 1801 He then represented Londonderry County in the British House of Commons until 1814. He was ennobled as Baron Stewart of Stewart's Court and Ballylawn in County Donegal in 1814 In 1822 Charles succeeded his half-brother as 3rd Marquis of Londonderry. His main country seat in Ireland was Mount Stewart on the Ards peninsula Northern Ireland and Holdness House in London. Through marriage he acquired Seaham Hall Estate in County Durham in England. He was Governor of Londonderry from 1823 until his death in 1854, Scrabo Tower in Newtownards was built in his memory. 1791 United Irishmen founded in Belfast. 1795 The Orange Order founded in Armagh. 1796 The Yeomanry founded as a local defence force mainly under the control of the landed gentry 1797 Henry Hutchenson Stewart born son of Rev H Stewart of the Glebe House Leixlip. 24th May 1798 the 1798 Rebellion started in Prosperous Co. Kildare 1798 Lt Colonel Charles Stewart brother of Lord Castlereagh based in Rathangan Co. Kildare arrived in Prosperous and proceeded to flatten the village 1824-1860 Griffiths Valuation listed Stewart persons as either tenants or lessor also show Stewarts in Hortland 1800's Stewart & Kincaid. Irelands largest land agency. 1825 Rev H Stewart listed as Vicar of St Marys Church Leixlip. 1825 Letter naming John Stewart 2 Dominick St Dublin as a Cominforcer. Leixlip area. 1845 Rev H Stewart on committee to reduce size of hill for turnpike road in Leixlip. 1829 Sgt James Stewart Master of the Mace & Billet Master for Naas Corporation 1833 Tithe Applotment Books recorded tithes to be paid on all crop production to the Established Church in Ireland by each household.. 1833 A Richard Stewart is listed but no address is given (Tithe Applotment Books). 1837 Samuel Lewis's Topography lists Rev H Stewart as being in receipt of a copy along with 137 others. 1838 Rev H Stewart on voters list at the Glebe House Leixlip. 1845-1849 The Great Potato Famine 1846-1906 The Land League (Michael Davitt) anti-landlord movement 1850 John Stewart Hortland listed as tenant of 2 parcels of land from Sir William Hort. in Hortland. Born 1800 no location listed. Died 1880 1851-1928 George Francis Stewart PC was an Irish Land agent and public servant. Born in Gortleitrath Monkstown Co Dublin. Educated Marlborough College & Trinity College Dublin. Graduated in 1872. Became a land agent in Co Leitrim and Kildare (Sherlocks Estate and many more), and acquired extensive interests. 1870-1965 Land Act set up 1881 The Land Commission set up 1891 a Mrs Stewart is listed as living in the Bridge House Leixlip, no family connections stated. 1908 Richard John Stewart born 1883 from Hortland Co. Kildare arrived in Canada. His brother William arrived a couple of years later. 1882-1915 William Stewart emigrated to Canada and then went on to Australia. In Feb 1915, he was conscripted to the Australian Army, saw service in Egypt died of injuries at sea on route to Gallipoli Turkey Sept 19th after troop ship was torpedoed. 1923 The Land Commission became a purchaser of land.

THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER THE ULSTER PLANTATION

The majority of Scots who migrated to Northern Ireland came as part of this organized settlement scheme of 1605-1697. Plantation settlements were confined to the Province of Old Ulster, in the Counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. As many as 200,000 Scots crossed the North Channel to settle in Ulster in this approximately 90 year period. County Monaghan, although part of Old Ulster was not a Plantation county but it did receive Scots settlers in the 17th century as witness the First Monaghan Presbyterian Church in Monaghan Town which celebrated its Tercentenary in 1997. The Plantation of Ulster took place in two stages. The first stage was confined to the two eastern counties of Antrim and Down. The initiative was taken by Scottish fortune seekers. Although the British Crown encouraged and co-operated with those responsible, it was fully a private venture. The second stage of settlement was far broader in scope, including six counties in Ulster. It was a project of the state, conceived, planned, and closely supervised by the British governments of England and Ireland. The plantations included settlers from England and Scotland, although Scots outnumbered those from England by a ratio of 20 to 1. The primary purpose of the plantation scheme was to populate the northern counties of Ireland with loyal British Protestant subjects, to counterbalance and dominate the Irish Roman Catholics. Scotland was only too willing to participate. It was seen as a way to eradicate Scotland of the hordes of lowland Scots who in poverty had turned to a life of marauding and horse thievery, which had become an occupation in itself in the Scottish countryside. Hence in the early years of the Plantation, the majority of the settlers were mainly Lowlanders. Indeed, receiving landlords in Ireland encouraged the arriving Scots to bring as many horses and cattle as possible to the new colony, obtained by whatever means. Scotland found this a small price to pay to eliminate the larger problem.

DENIZATION

Prior to 1707, Scotland was a distinct Kingdom from England, governed by its own laws, with its own manners and customs. To ensure that the arriving Scots could be kept under control from rising up in Ireland in support of their brothers in Scotland, they were required to take an oath of loyalty to the British Crown, as 'denizens' in Ireland. For Scots to become English subjects in Ireland, it was necessary to obtain letters patent of Denization, pay a fine and take the Oath of allegiance. As a denizen, the planter occupied an intermediate position between an alien and a native born subject. He had the privilege of purchasing land, but heirs born before the date of denization could not inherit the land on the denizen's death. A denizen could use the law courts, but was not qualified to hold any office of trust, civil or military. 'Naturalization' was a second step in the process, which could only be applied for after seven years of denization. It placed the alien in the same position as if he had been born a British subject. All the obligations and rights of citizenship applied. Those who refused denization were essentially without rights to property or law.

SCOTTISH SETTLEMENT OF COUNTIES ANTRIM & DOWN

The MacDonald clan from Scotland, who in addition to being mercenary soldiers in Ireland, settled much of County Antrim in the 1400s and gradually increased their holdings by strong-arm tactics. King James VI of Scotland had cultivated the Antrim MacDonald Chief, Sir Randal MacDonald, in order to deprive the rebellious MacDonalds of the Scottish Highlands of an obvious source of support, and to keep Irish power in the

north of Ireland as weak as possible. On becoming King of England in 1603, James gave the MacDonalds patent to their land in Antrim. MacDonald, although a Roman Catholic, immediately began settling his lands with Lowlanders from Scotland, the first arriving in 1607. By 1630 there were 800 Scottish males living on the MacDonald estates in Antrim. This would have meant a total Scottish population of about 3,000. In County Down, the two leaders of the Scottish settlement were Hugh Montgomery, a Scottish laird from Braidstone in Ayreshire, and James Hamilton, who had begun his career in Ireland as a school teacher in Dublin in 1587. The terms of the crown's grant to these two Scots were specified in 1605, and included an obligation to inhabit the lands with Scots and Englishmen. The planning and settlement was left entirely in the hands of Montgomery and Hamilton. The first Scottish settlers arrived in 1605-1606. Their first task was to build cottages and booths out of sods and saplings, then the soil was tilled. By 1630, there were about 2,700 Scottish males on these two estates in County Down, of which about 80% were names commonly found in the south-western counties of Scotland. When females and children are added to the total, there would have been about 5,000 Scots settled in Down in 1630.

THE OTHER SIX PLANTER COUNTIES

In 1610, the Crown developed an elaborate, detailed and rigidly controlled scheme for the settlement of Counties Armagh, Donegal, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. Nine extensive areas in these six counties were assigned to Scots for plantation. These baronies or precincts were then divided into lots of 1000, 1500, and 2000 acres, not including bogs and mountains. Those who received these lots were termed 'undertakers'. Over each barony was placed a Chief Undertaker, who was allowed to receive up to 3000 acres. Chief Undertakers were chosen by the King and included one Duke, one Earl, three Barons and four Knights. Fifty ordinary Undertakers were then chosen by the Chiefs. All Undertakers were expected to be on their land by September 30, 1610. On every 1000 acres received, there had to be 24 able bodied Scots or Englishment over families (to minimize old clan allegiances). Two of the families were to be freeholders; three were to be leaseholders, and the remainder could be cottagers. Undertakers had to be prepared to muster their tenants twice a year and to provide them with weapons. They were to be called on to fight any insurrections of the Irish. Undertakers were given three and one half years to erect fortifications, the type determined by the size of the lot granted. Men of 2000 acres, for example, were required to build a small castle of stone or brick, with a stone wall surrounding it. All Undertakers had to post bonds, as a guarantee that they would comply with the conditions. Failure to comply resulted in forfeiture of the land. Reporting requirements resulted in the production of countless muster rolls and maps, some of which have survived. Because of surviving muster rolls and maps, the names of most of the original planters can be determined. By 1622, there were between 3000 and 4000 Scottish adults on the land in these six counties.

THE THIRD WAVE

After 1630, Scottish migration to Ireland waned for a decade. Indeed, in the 1630s, many Scots went home after King Charles forced the Prayer Book of the Church of England on the Church of Ireland, thus denying the Scots their form of worship. In 1638, an oath was imposed on the Scots in Ulster, 'The Black Oath', binding them on no account to take up arms against the King. Insulted twice, many returned to Scotland. Even worse, in October 1641, the native Irish broke out in armed rebellion, slaughtering defenceless men, women and children. The survivors rushed to the seaports and many went back to

Scotland. In the summer of 1642, Ten thousand Scottish soldiers, many Highlanders, arrived to quell the Irish rebellion. Thousands stayed on in Ireland, replacing those who had departed thus expanding the Ulster gene pool to encompass families from all over Scotland.

NAMES OF SETTLERS/PLANTERS

The following is a list of Scottish surnames, contained on Muster Rolls and Estate Maps of the eight Plantation Counties of Ulster for the period 1607 – 1633, which was the initial phase of the plantation scheme. Surnames which occurred more than once in a County are indicated as x2, x3, x4, etc.

COUNTY ANTRIM

Adair, Agnew, Barr, Black, Blair x2, Boyd x4, Bozwell x2, Brown, Brisbane, Burns, Buthill, Colville, Cunningham, Dewar, Dickie, Dobbin, Dunbar, Dunlop x4, Edmonston x2, Ellis x2, Fenton, Fullerton, Futhie, Haldane, Hamill x2, Hamilton, Hutchins, Johnston, Kennedy x2, Kinnear, Kirkpatrick, Kyd, Laderdeill, Logan, Luke, Lutfoot, Maxwell, Melvin, Millar, Montgomery, Moneypenny, Moore, Macauley, Macawley, Mcgoogan, Mackay, McNaughton, McNeill, McPherdirish, McRobert, Niven, O’Greeve, Ritchie, Ross, Shaw x4, Stewart x13, Thompson, Todd, Trane, Tullis, Wallace

COUNTY ARMAGH

Acheson x2, Allen x2, Archeson, Arkles, Bell x2, Brown, Calte, Carcott, Carothers, Cunningham, Davidson, Deans, Douglas, Dowling, Elliot, Ferguson x2, Flack, Gamble x2, Gilmore, Granton, Greer, Grier x2, Grindall x2, Hall, Hamilton x5, Hope, Johnston, Kirk, Leitch, Maxwell, x2, Moffatt, McKernan, Parker, Pringle, Rae, Richardson, Ritchie, Shirloe, Sturgeon x2, Syne, Trimble, Watson, Walshe, Walker, Wilkie, Wilson

COUNTY CAVAN

Anderson, Aughmooty x2, Bailie x5, Barber, Barbour, Coch, Creighton, Cutherbertson, Cavyson, Deans, Finlay x2, Hamilton x3, Kennedy, Lothar x2, Miller, Musgrave, McCullagh, Price, Rae, Steele, Stevenson, Taylor, Tate, Udney, Wylie

COUNTY DONEGAL

Adair, Alexander, Allen x2, Arnett x2, Barkley, Barry, Bauld, Black, Blair, Boyd, Boyle x2, Brisbane, Brown, Bruce, Bryce, Buchanan, Burne, Calwell x2, Campbell x2, Carr x3, Cloggie, Colguhoun x2, Coohoone x2, Crawford, Cunningham x15, Dick, Donnell, Dougal, Dunne x3, Dunsayer, Ekyn, Ewart, Flemming, Forecheade, Fullerton, Fulton, Fyieff, Galt, Flabreth, Filmour, Glass, Glen, Gordon, Grynney, Hall, Hamilton x11, Harper, Henrison, Henry, Homes, Hood, Huggins, Hunter, Hutchins, Johnston, Julius, Kennedy, Kernes, Kilpatrick x2, Knox, Laycock, Leckie, Leitch, Leslie, Lindsay, Lockhard, Lodge, Machell, Machen, Martin, Maxwell, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Murray, McAlison, McAuld, McCamuel, McClairne, McCullough, McErdy, McIlcheny, McIntyre, McKay, McKinney, McKym, McLintagh, McLoran, McMath, Nelson, Nesbitt,

Orr, Patterson, Patoun, Patton, Peere (Perry), Pont, Purveyance, Rankin, Ritchie, Robin, Robson, Roger, Sawyer, Scott, Sempell, Semple x4, Simpson, Smelley, Smith x3, Smythe x2, Spence, Stephenson, Stevenson, Stevin, Stewart x4, Sutherland, Teyse (Tees), Thompson, Thomson, Valantyne, Vance, Watson, Wilson, Witherspoon, Wood x2, Young

COUNTY DOWN

Abercrombie, Adair x3, Adams, Agnew x2, Aicken, Allen, Anderson x2, Andrews, Bailie x2, Barkley, Barkie x3, Bayly, Beatty, Blackwood, Blair x5, Boyd x3, Brackley, Brown, Carlile, Carmichael, Carr, Carson, Cathcart x2, Catherwood, Chambers, Chermisides, Cooper, Cowper, Craig, Crawford x3, Crear, Cummings, Cunningham x13, Danielston, Davidson, Dick, Dickson, Dodds, Douglas, Drennan, Drummond, Dufferin, Dunbar, Dunleath, Dunlop x3, Echlin x4, Edmonston, Forsith, Frazer, Galloway, Galt, Galway, Gelston, Gemmil, Glen, Greenshields, Hamilton x14, Hare, Haper x2, Harvey x2, Hilton, Hogg, Howie, Howson, Hunter, Innes, Julius, Keevet, Kelly, Kelson, Kennedy x7, Kerr, Kilpatrick, Kirkpatrick, Kyle, Kylr, Leckey, Leslie, Lindsay, Lloyd, Logan x2, Magee, Martin, Mathyson, Maxwell x5, Millar, Monett, Moneypenny x3, Montgomery x18, Moon, Moore x7, Mowlane, Murray x2, McBurney, McBride, McCappin, McCartney, McCashin x2, McClelland, McCleery, McComb, McCrae, McCreedy, McCullen, McCurry, McDonnell, McDougall x3, McDowell x2, McEwen, McGarry, McGee, McGifford, McIllevrath, McIlveyne, McKay, McKee, McLarnan, McLellan x4, McLean, McMakene, McMaster, McMillan, McMullen, McNabb, Nesbitt, Nevin, Nugent, Orr, Patrick, Patterson, Peacock, Peebles, Pollock x2, Read, Reid x2, Reynolds, Robb, Ross x5, Rudd x2, Rutherford, Scott, Semple, Seton, Shaw x3, Spier, Stanehouse, Stanhouse, Stevenson, Stewart x2, Tate, Thomson x2, Trail, Waddell, Walker, Wallace, Wanchop, Wardlaw, Watson, Welsh, Williamson, Wilson x4, Wylie, Wyms, Young

COUNTY FERMANAGH

Crawford, Cathcart, Creighton x3, Cunningham x5, Chambers, Cranston, Dunbar x4, Deinbone, Erving, Elliot, Gibb, Gibson, Greer, Hall x3, Hamilton x5, Heigate, Irwin, Johnson, Lainge, Lindsay, Mitchell, Montgomery, Patterson, Smellham, Somervell, Stewart, Watson, Weir

COUNTY LONDONDERRY

Anderson, Andrews, Bridger, Buchanan, Cahoon x2, Cawder, Colter, Coulter, Crawford, Crockett, Cunningham x2, Dyke, Edward, English, Forester, Fullerton, Grant, Handcock, Johnston, Keeland, Kennedy, Kyle, Lindsay, Logy, Lynne, Lyon x2, Magghee, Maxwell x2, Midell, Moncreig, Moore, Morton, Mure, McAlexander, McLelland, Mackclellane, Mackleland x3, McLornan, McNeile, Palmer, Patterson, Polk, Power, Redgate, Russell, Sempell, Thomas, Thompson, Thomson, Young

COUNTY TYRONE

Abercorn, Acheson, Anderson, Andrews, Arnett x2, Barkley, Bean, Boyle, Burns, Carmichael, Carslow, Cathcart, Colville, Cooper, Craig, Creire (Greer), Crosby x2, Demstar, Donings, Crum, Drummond, Elpinstone, Ferry, Fingleton, Gamble, Gibbe

Gibson, Granger, Grime, Gryme, Hamilton x15, Hatrick, Henderson x2, Hendrie, Hexburn, Highgate x2, Holmes, Karns, Kennedy x2, Kyle, Lawson, Lindsay x3, Love, Lynn x2, Mackerson, Maxwell x2, Means x2, Meens, Millar, Montgomery x8, Morne, Morrison, Morrow, Muntreeth, Murdogh, Murdruff, McAulay, McCreaghan x2, McCrery, McCullough, McGee, McGowan, McGraghan, McGunshenour, McIlmurry, McIntrye, McKaundy, McKean, McKittrick, Newburgh, Parke, Patterson, Pooke, Pringle, Reade, Richardson, Robinson, Saunderson, Sharpe, Simpson, Smythe, Spottiswood x4, Stephenson x5, Steward x3, Stewart x7, Symington, Wallace, Wilie, Wilson, Wood, Wooley, Wright, Young

Stories of Stewart Ireland Under the Stuart



James 1st James I (1603-25)

was the first of the Stuart line and from the son of Mary Stuart the Irish Catholics expected much. They were doomed however to an early disappointment. The cities which rejoiced that “Jezabel was dead” and that now they could practise their religion openly were warned by Mountjoy that James was a good Protestant and as such would have no toleration of popery. Salisbury who had poisoned the mind of the queen against the Catholics was equally successful with her successor with the result that persecution continued. Proclamations were issued ordering the clergy to quit the kingdom; those who remained were hunted down; O’Devany Bishop of Down and others were done to death. The Acts of Supremacy and uniformity were rigorously enforced. The Act of Oblivion under which participants in the late rebellion were pardoned was often forgotten or ignored. English law which for the first time was extended to all Ireland was used by corrupt officials to oppress rather than to protect the people. The Earl of Tyrone and the Early of Tyroconnell (Rory O’Donnell) was so spied upon and worried by false charges of disloyalty that they fled the country believing that their lives were in danger; and to all their pleas for justice the king’s response was to slander their characters and confiscate their lands. It is indeed true that Irish juries found the earls guilty of high treason and an Irish Parliament representing all Ireland attained them. But these results were obtained by carefully packing the juries and by the creation of small boroughs which sent creatures of the king to represent them in Parliament. And the Catholic members acquiesced under threat of having enacted a fresh batch of penal laws. Thus aided by corrupt juries and a

complaisant Parliament James I was enabled to plant the confiscated lands of Ulster with English Protestants and Scotch Presbyterians. Other plantations had fared badly. That of King's and Queen's County in Mary's reign had decayed; and the plantation of Munster after the Desmond war had been swept away in the tide of O'Neill's victories. The plantation of Ulster was more thorough and effective than either of these. Whole districts were given to the settlers and these supported by a Protestant Government soon grew into a powerful and prosperous colony while the despoiled Catholics driven from the richer to the poorer lands looked helplessly on hating those colonists for whose sake they had been despoiled.



Charles I (1625- 49)

Under the new king Charles I (1625-49) the policy of persecution and plantation was continued. Under pretense of advancing the public interest and increasing the king's revenue a crowd of hungry adventurers spread themselves over the land inquiring into the title by which lands were held. With venal judges venal juries and sympathetic officials to aid them good titles were declared bad and lands seized and the adventurers were made sharers in the spoil. The O'Byrnes were thus deprived of their lands in Wicklow and similar confiscations and plantations took place in Wexford King's County Leitrim Westmeath and Longford. Hoping to protect themselves against such robbery the Catholics offered the king a subsidy of £120000 in exchange for certain privileges called "graces" which among other things would give them indefeasible titles to their estates. These "graces" granted by the king were to have the sanction of Parliament to make them good. The money was paid but the "graces" were withheld and the viceroy Strafford proceeded to Connaught to confiscate and plant the whole province. The projected plantation was ultimately abandoned; but the sense of injustice remained. All over the country were insecurity anxiety unrest and disaffection; Irish and Anglo-Irish were equally menaced. Seeing the futility of appealing to a helpless Parliament a despotic viceroy or a perfidious king the nation took up arms. To describe the rebellion as the "massacre of 1641" is unjust. The details of cruel murders committed and horrible tortures inflicted by the rebels are mischievously untrue. On the other hand it is true that the Protestants suffered grievous wrong and that many of them lost their lives exclusive of those who fell in war. The Catholics wanted the planters' lands; when driven away in wintry weather without money or food or sufficient clothes many planters perished of hunger and cold. Others fell by the avenging hand of some infuriated Catholic whom they might have wronged in the days of their power. Many fell defending their property or the property and lives of their friends. The plan of the rebel leaders of whom Roger Moore was chief was to capture the garrison towns by a simultaneous attack. But they failed to capture Dublin Castle containing large stores of arms owing to the imprudence of Colonel MacMahon. He imparted the secret to a disreputable Irishman named O'Connolly who at once informed the Castle authorities with the result that the Castle defences were strengthened and MacMahon and others arrested and subsequently executed. In Ulster however the whole open country and many towns fell into the rebels'

hands and Munster and Connaught soon joined the rebellion as did the Catholics of the Pale unable to obtain any toleration of their religion or security of their property or even of their lives. Before the new year was far advanced the Catholic Bishops declared the rebellion just and the Catholics formed a confederation which from its meeting place was called the "Confederation of Kilkenny". Composed of clergy and laity its members swore to be loyal to the king to strive for the free exercise of their religion and to defend the lives liberties and possessions of all who took the Confederate oath. Supreme executive authority was vested in a supreme council; there were provincial councils also all these bodies deriving their powers from an elective body called the "General Assembly". The Supreme Council exercised all the powers of government administered justice raised taxes formed armies appointed generals. One of the best-known of these officers was General Preston who commanded in Leinster having come from abroad with a good supply of arms and ammunition and with 500 trained officers. A more remarkable man still was General Owen Roe O'Neill nephew of the great Earl of Tyrone who took command in Ulster and whose defence of Arras against the French caused him to be recognized as one of the first soldiers in Europe. He also like Preston brought officers arms and ammunition to Ireland. At a later state came Rinuccini the pope's nuncio bringing with him a supply of money. Meanwhile civil war raged in England between king and Parliament; the Government at Dublin ill supplied from across the Channel was ill fitted to crush a powerful rebellion and in 1646 O'Neill won the great victory of Benburb. But the strength of which this victory was the outcome was counterbalanced by elements of weakness. The Catholics of Ulster and those of the Pale did not agree; neither did Generals O'Neill and Preston. The Supreme Council with a feeble old man Lord Mountgarret at its head and four provincial generals instead of a commander-in-chief was ill-suited for the vigorous prosecution of a war. Moreover the influence of the Marquis of Ormond was a fatal cause of discord. A personal friend of the king and charged by him with the command of his army and with the conduct of negotiations a Protestant with Catholic friends on the Supreme Council his desire ought to have been to bring Catholic and Royalist together. But his hatred of the Catholics was such that he would grant them no terms even when ordered to do so by His Majesty. The Catholics' professions of loyalty he despised and his great diplomatic abilities were used to sow dissensions in their councils and to thwart their plans. Yet the Supreme Council dominated by an Ormondist faction continued fruitless negotiations with him agreed to a cessation when they themselves were strong and their opponents weak and agreed to a peace with him in spite of the victory of Benburb and in spite of the remonstrances of the nuncio and of General O'Neill. Nor did they cease these relations with him even after he had treacherously surrendered Dublin to the Parliament (1647) and left the country. On the contrary they still put faith in him entered into a fresh peace with him in 1648 and when he returned to Ireland as the Royalist viceroy they received him in state at Kilkenny. In disgust General O'Neill came to a temporary agreement with the Parliamentary general and Rinuccini despairing of Ireland returned to Rome.



Oliver Cromwell

The Civil War in England was then over. The Royalists had been vanquished the king executed the monarchy replaced by a commonwealth; and in August 1649 Oliver Cromwell came to Ireland with 10000 men. Ormond meanwhile had rallied his supporters and with the greater part of the Catholics of Leinster Munster and Connaught the Protestants of the Pale and of Munster and great part of the Ulster Presbyterians his strength was considerable. His obstinate bigotry would not allow him to make terms with the Ulster army and he thus lost the support of General O'Neill at a critical time. Early in August he had been disastrously beaten by the Puritan general Jones at Rathmines; in consequence he offered no opposition to Cromwell's landing and made no attempt to relieve Drogheda. It was soon captured by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword. A month later the same fate befell Wexford. Waterford repelled Cromwell's attack and Clonmel and Kilkenny offered him a stout resistance; but other towns were easily captured or voluntarily surrendered; and when he left Ireland in May 1650 Munster and Leinster were in his hands. His successors Ireton and Ludlow within two years reduced the remaining provinces. Meanwhile Owen Roe O'Neill had died after making terms with Ormond but before meeting with Cromwell. The Catholic Bishops however repudiated Ormond who then left Ireland. Some negotiations subsequently between Lord Clanricarde and the Duke of Lorraine came to nothing and the long war was ended in which more than half the inhabitants of the country had lost their lives. In the beginning of the rebellion many Englishmen subscribed money to put it down stipulating in return for a share of the lands to be forfeited and thus hatred of the Catholics was mingled with hope of gain. The English Parliament accepted the money on the terms proposed and the subscribers became known as "adventurers" because they adventured their money on Irish land. When the rebellion was over the problem was to provide the lands promised and also to provide lands for the soldiers who were in arrears of pay. It was a difficult problem. There was an Act for Settling Ireland and Act for the Satisfaction of Adventurers in Lands and Arrears due to the soldiers and other public Debts; there was a High Court of Justice to determine who were guilty of rebellion; there were soldiers who had got special terms when laying down their arms; and there were those who had never had a share in the rebellion but had merely lived in the rebel quarters during the war. The best of the lands east of the Shannon were for the adventurers and soldiers the dispossessed being driven to Connaught. To determine where the planters were to be settled and where the transplanted and what amount they were to get there were commissions and committees and surveys and court of claims. Nor was it till 1658 that the Cromwellian Settlement was complete and even then many of the transplanted protested their innocence of any share in the rebellion and many of the adventurers and soldiers complained that they had been defrauded of their due. In the amount of suffering it entailed and wrong inflicted the whole scheme far exceeded the plantation of Ulster. But it failed to make Ireland either English or Protestant and in setting up a system of alien landlords and native tenants it proved the curse of Ireland and the fruitful parent of many ills. To the Irish Cromwell's death in 1658 was welcome news all the more so because Charles II (1660-85) was restored. For their attachment to the cause of the latter they had suffered much; and now the Catholic landlord in his Connaught cabin and the Irish soldier abroad felt equally assured that the recovery of their lands and homes was at hand. They soon learned that Stuart gratitude meant little and that Stuart promises were written on sand. Had Charles been free to act the Cromwellian Settlement would not have endured; for he loved the Catholics much more than he loved the Puritans. But the planters were a dangerous body to provoke sustained as they were by the English Parliament and by the king's chief adviser Ormond who indeed hated the Cromwellians but hated the Catholics much more. Some attempt however was made to right the wrong that had been done and by the Act of Settlement six hundred innocent Catholics were restored to their lands. Many more would have been restored had the court of claims been allowed to continue its sittings. The irate planters wanted to know what was to become of them if the despoiled papist thus back their lands; utterings threats and even breaking out into rebellion they alarmed the king. Under Ormond's

advice the Act of Explanation was then passed (1665) and the court of claims set up by the Act of Settlement closed its doors though three thousand cases remained untried. Thus the Cromwellians who had murdered the king's father were with few exceptions left unmolested while the Catholics were abandoned to their fate. Before the rebellion two-thirds of the lands of the country were in the hands of the latter; after the Act of Explanation scarcely one-third was left them a sweeping confiscation especially in the case of men who were denied even the justice of a trial. After this the toleration of the Catholics was but a small concession. Not however during the whole of Charles's reign; for Ormond now a duke filled the office of viceroy for many years; he at least would maintain Protestant ascendancy and exclude the Catholics from the bench and the corporations. In the English Council and in Parliament he bitterly attacked and defeated the proposed revision of the Act of Settlement. He does not appear to have had any sympathy with the lying tales of Oates and Bedloe or with the storm of persecution which followed and he disapproved of the judicial murder of Oliver Plunket. But his aversion from the Catholics continued and was in no way chilled by advancing age. One of the last acts of Charles was to dismiss him from office as an enemy to toleration. The king himself soon after died in the Catholic Faith and James II an avowed Catholic succeeded the first Catholic sovereign since the death of Mary Tudor.

The Scots Irish Lines and the Plantation of Ulster

Our Stewart line of Ireland holds but brief relevance to that Isle. It is limited to two generations being subjugated via marriage to the McCurdy line of Ireland. Margaret Stewart married her McCurdy groom in 1667 and lived with her Scot born and Ireland immigrated McCurdy husband at the Cairn Ballintoy Antrim Ireland. Like the McCurdys Margaret Stewart's pedigree involves ancient residence on the Isle of Bute Scotland. Eight generations above Margaret Stewart who immigrated to Ireland with her father is the first of several Stewart Sheriffs of Bute. That first Stewart Sheriff of the Isle of Bute was the illegitimate son of Robert II Stewart first of the Stewart kings through which Our Ancient Irish are gained. See Scotland and our Scots and Our Peers and Royal pages.

The following Town lands of Alexander J. R. Stewart 1854 A.D. (Ards)

Alexander James Robert Stewart, born 1805 died 1889, of Ards, Co. Donegal, Landlord, with lands at the following places. Corcam, Cavan Lower, Cavan Upper, Bahunboy, Leaght, Calhame, Mullingar, White Hill and Carricknamanna. Co. Donegal, Ireland. Some 2297 ac. 2 rd. 11pr.

Next is the name of each townland of Alexander J. R. Stewart, and the names and acreage of each holding of the families that lived on these properties in 1856 and what became of each property until 2003.

Total acreage for the four Stewart families in 1854 was 3257 Ac. 03 Rd. 27 Pr's.

Not including any lands at Stewarts of Horn Head. They are a separate family.

Information taken from Richard Griffith Commissioners dated 7th December 1857.

General Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland Barony of Raphoe, North.

Temples, Corcam, 1985,



Corcam

John Temple	1 ac	00 rd	00 pr
Total acreage	<hr/>		

For Corcam = 1 ac 00 rd 00 pr.

Cavan Lower, Killygordon.



Cavan Lower

Thomas Bogan	4 ac	03 rd	25 pr
James Porter	14 ac	02 rd	35 pr
Catherine Byrne	14 ac	00 rd	05 pr.
John Gallen	10 ac	01 rd	15 pr.
	04 ac	01 rd	00 pr
Neal Meehan	23 ac	00 rd	30 pr.
John Quinn	20 ac	03 rd	00 pr
Arthur Barrett	14 ac	02 rd	25 pr.
James Mitchell	07 ac	01rd	35 pr.
George Sweeny	+		
John O' Donnell	+		
Charles Sweeny	+		
Eddie Sweeny	4 = 39 ac	01 rd	20 pr.
Patrick Kelly	12 ac	00 rd	05 pr.
James Crammond	62 ac	02 rd	20 pr.
	07 ac	00 rd	05 pr
Charles Mc Laughlin	11 ac	02 rd	15 pr
+	00 ac	01 rd	00 pr
+	00 ac	01 rd	10 pr
+	25 ac	00 rd	25 pr.
Robert Barr	09 ac	00 rd	25 pr
John Temple	02 ac	02 rd	20 pr

+	06 ac	00 rd	03 pr	
+	04 ac	02 rd	10 pr,	
Samuel Ewing	02 ac	03 rd	10 pr	
+	21 ac	00 rd	30 pr	
Tobias Bogan	01 ac	01 rd	30 pr	
+	04 ac	03 rd	20 pr	
+	06 ac	02 rd	23 pr	
+	00 ac	03 rd	08 pr.	
Samuel Ewing	01 ac	01 rd	12 pr.	
Samuel McSweeney	01 ac	02 rd	30 pr.	
Hugh Byrne	04 ac	02 rd	00 pr.	
+	05 ac	03 rd	25 pr	
Jane Hawkes	11 ac	00 rd	30 pr	
Thomas Heaney	11 ac	01 rd	25 pr	
George Davis	09 ac	03 rd	05 pr	
+	08 ac	02 rd	35 pr.	
Thomas & John	13 ac	03 rd	25 pr	
Galvin	05 ac	00 rd	10 pr.	
Total Acreage _For Cavan Lower =	434 ac	00rd		31 pr

Cavan Upper.



Cavan Upper

James Russell	79 ac	03 rd	20 pr
Robin Smyth	51ac	01 rd	10 pr
James Campbell	20 ac	00 rd	20 pr
Total acreage			
For Cavan Upper =	151 ac	01 rd	10 pr

Bahonboy, Killygordon.



Bahonboy

Hugh Lecky	43 ac	03 rd	26 pr
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Robert Elliott	34 ac	02 rd	17 pr
Joseph Temple	175 ac	02 rd	20 pr
Charles Elliott	35 ac	01 rd	25 pr
George Elliott	37 ac	03 rd	00 pr.
Sarah Dunne	29 ac	02 rd	15 pr
James Porter	39 ac	01 rd	43 pr.
Total Acreage			
For Bahonboy	= 392 ac	00 rd	26 pr.



Leaght

Oliver Henderson	01 ac	03 rd	10 pr
+	01 ac	00 rd	20 pr
+	17 ac	01 rd	20 pr
+	01 ac	02 rd	10 pr
WilliamHenderson	12 ac	01 rd	31 pr
+	06 ac	01 ac	25 pr
James Calhoun	19 ac	02 rd	30 pr
+	09 ac	00 rd	31 pr
John McClure	31 ac	00 rd	00 pr
William J. Russell	22 ac	01 rd	05 pr
James Gordon	27 ac	00 rd	00 pr
James Grier	44 ac	03 rd	10 pr.
Total acreage			
For Leaght	= 194 ac	02 rd	326pr.



Calhame

Robert Rolleston	56 ac	00 rd	10 pr
Oliver Rolleston	31ac	02 rd	35 pr

James Gordon	19ac	01 rd	10 pr
John Leslie	38ac	00 rd	20 pr
Alexander Algeo	23ac	00 rd	10 pr
James Kilpatrick	31ac	00 rd	15 pr
James Donohy	21ac	02 rd	10 pr
John Mc. Kinley	19ac	00 rd	10 pr
John Little	16ac	00 rd	10 pr
Ralph McKinley	21ac	02 rd	37 pr
John Kelly	03ac	01 rd	05 pr
Sarah Dunne	15ac	02 rd	10 pr
Total for Calhame	296 ac	02 rd	12 pr



Mullingar

John Little	13ac	00 rd	25 pr
James Rea	26ac	00 rd	00 pr
Charles Kelly	42ac	02 rd	30 pr
Total for Mullingar	81ac	03 rd	15 pr

Whitehill

John Mc.Kean	43ac	03 rd	20 pr
John Kelly	11ac	03 rd	25 pr.
Total for Whitehill	55ac	03 rd	05 pr



Carricknamanna

David Rolleston (sen)	78 ac	03 rd	20 pr
George Rolleston	56 ac	01 rd	35 pr
David Rolleston	49 ac	00 rd	35 pr
Nicholas Maxwell	34 ac	02 rd	00 pr

Mary Stephenson	14 ac	03 rd	20 pr
John Temple sen.	35 ac	01 rd	10 pr
Catherine Hill	15 ac	02 rd	20 pr
James Kilpatrick	20 ac	02 rd	35 pr
John Temple jnr.	37 ac	03 rd	10 pr
John Porter	64 ac	03 rd	20 pr
John Rolleston	18 ac	00 rd	25 pr
Hainoul Donnell	21ac	01 rd	35 pr
Robert Donnell	16 ac	02 rd	15 pr
John Wray	20 ac	02 rd	00 pr
Oliver Rolleston	19 ac	03 rd	00 pr
William Temple	18 ac	01 rd	35 pr
Francis Nixon	20 ac	01 rd	15 pr
Adam Rotherford	18 ac	01 rd	15 pr
James Blackburn	08 ac	00 rd	10 pr
James Smith	31 ac	02 rd	00 pr
Thomas Wray	10 ac	00 rd	35 pr
James Wray	12 ac	02 rd	00 pr
Matthew Long	16 ac	01 rd	00 pr
Alex. Rogers	11 ac	03 rd	10 pr
Alex. Long	19-ac	03 rd	30 pr
Total Acreage for			
Carricknamanna	689 ac	03 rd	00 pr

Total acreage for Alexander J. R. Stewart Estate of all nine Townlands

Corcam	1 ac	00 rd	00 pr
Cavan Lower	434 ac	00 rd	31 pr
Cavan Upper	151 ac	01 rd	10 pr
Leaght	194-ac	02 rd	32 pr.
Calhame	296-ac	02 rd	12 pr.
Bahonboy	394 ac	01 rd	10 pr
Whitehill	43-ac	03 rd	20 pr
Carricknamanna	689 ac	03 rd	00 pr.
Mullingar	81 ac	03 rd	00 pr.
Total acreage	2287ac	01rd	35pr. For Alex. J. R. Stewart

Alexander J. R, Stewart all lands = 2297 ac 02 rd 10pr

Total Acreage of the estate,

2 604 ac. 00 rd. 21pr



Lady Ena Dingwell
Tasca Stewart, Ards,
Co. Donegal

End
of an era of Landlordism in Ireland.

If you so please, you can follow up the Stewart, Tait and Knox connection and their relationship to each other in the Knox records

Entitled

Tait and Knox, complete record 1585-2000.

To be found, by going to
The Web Site address bar, then delete whatever information that is on the
address bar, then

Please type in (all in small case lettering and all one word) the following web address
www.knoxthedonegalroutes.com, then click Go, or enter or whatever the command states,
Then follow instructions.

Castle Grove, Letterkenny Co. Donegal built 1730.



Castle Grove, **according to the book, in the 20th Century page 287.** Says; the residence of John Montgomery Charles Grove, J.P., lies close to Letterkenny, Co.Donegal, and is 16 miles south-west of Londonderry.

The mansion stands in 2000 acres of ground, which are in complete harmony in their wild and picturesque grandeur with their romantic environment. Magnificent views can be obtained of Lough Swilly and the surrounding country from this neighbourhood.

The family resided in the early 17th century at Castle Shanaghan, Co.Donegal. William Grove on the same estate built the present mansion in 1730, which has been their residence since that date. He was the eldest surviving son of William Grove, who served through the siege of Derry, and lost his life at the hands of rebels in 1697.

His mother was the eldest daughter of Sir James Leigh, Cullinmore Co. Westmeath. The present owner of the Castle is his great great grandson

Groves of Castle Grove. Taken from the Landed Gentry, page 795.

Grove, James Grove, Esq. of Castle Grove, Co.Donegal, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1855, B.A. Barrister-at-Law, born 1843, married Frances Judith, daughter of Robert Montgomery, Esq. Of Convoy House, Co. Donegal, by Maria Frances Stewart his wife, niece of Robert, 1st Marquess of Londonderry, and had issue.

- 1 John Montgomery Charles, born 1847.
- 2 Robert Thomas, born 1850.
- 3 Charles William born 1853.
- 1 Dorothea Alice married Rev, Charles Boyton.
- 2 Fanny Mary Ellen.

Mr. Grove is only son (by Dorothea his wife, daughter of the Rev. Charles Grove, Rector of Templeboy, son of William Grove Esq. of Castle Grove, Co. Donegal) of John Wood, Esq. of Co. Sligo, Lieutenant 9th Dragoon Guards (who died 1816), and grandson of James Wood, Esq. of Woodville Co. Sligo, by Maria his wife, daughter, of James Leech, Esq. of Castle Connor. He adopted his present surname in lieu of his patronymic 1863, on succeeding, under the will of his maternal kinsman, to the Castle Grove estate.

The Lineage

The Groves of Castle Grove have long been established in Co.Donegal, and are stated traditionally to have been traditionally from Wiltshire.

William Grove was distinguished in the revolutionary war in which he was killed; he also took part in the defense of Derry, 1688. At that time the family lived at Castle Shanagh

This gentleman's son built (circa) 1695, the present family residence, Castle Grove, took the name Brooke on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, Henry Vaughan Brooke, about 1809.

The Stewarts of Horn Head, Dunfannagy, Co.Donegal, Ireland

Are thought to be a direct bloodline connection to the Stewarts of Fort Stewart Ramelton Co Donegal, and the Stewarts of Ballylawn, Manorcunningham, Co Donegal and the Stewarts of Culmore

Taken from the Doe Historical Committee Guide Book on Creeslough and Dunfannaghy 1987.and published by the Doe Historical Committee.



The Stuarts of Horn Head

In the year of 1610 some members of the royal Stuart family emigrated from Scotland to County Tyrone. Here they built a castle and a village, which developed into a town now known, as Stewartstown- it should be spelt Stuartstown.

In the year 1700 Captain Charles Frederick Stuart (of the Darnley line) who had fought on the side of King William at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, bought Horn Head from a man named Sampson. He built there a mansion on the site of what had been a stronghold of MacSuibhne of Doe. This mansion is known as Horn Head. It is now unoccupied.

The Stuarts of Horn Head, conscious of their Royal Blood, looked down on the Stewarts of Ards. The Stuart family left Horn Head in 1921.

The best-known and most illustrious member of the Irish branch of Stuarts was a daughter of an Anglican Rector. She was born in the English Midlands in 1857. Her name was Janite Erskine Stuart. At the age of 21 she became a Catholic. A few months later she made the first of three trips to Donegal. She stayed at Dunlewy House, then owned by a family named Ross, who were friends of Janet. It was the month of August and she followed the guns at the grouse shooting. She viewed much of the Donegal scenery on horseback. A favorite expedition of hers was to Horn-Head there she would stand gazing with delight at the roll of the Atlantic waves.



While in Dunlewy Janet attended Mass every morning in the little granite church (with round tower) dedicated to the Sacred Heart. This church had recently been built with the money donated by the Ross family. Janet moved around among the local people, who remember her as ‘fun of fun and merriment’.

She was especially friendly with the Gallagher family who lived near the church, where Brid Gallagher, the sacristan, now lives. Brid tells that her father (who died in 1967) remembered her as a child sitting on Janet’s knee by the fireside. Janet made friends with the fishermen, who described her as ‘a grand lady who rowed a boat as well as we could’.

In 1882 after paying a final and farewell visit to Dunlewy, Janet joined the Sacred Heart Nuns at Roehampton Convent, London. She was never to see Dunlewy again, but her memory of the place never faded from her mind. In 1905 she wrote a letter; ‘I still think that I know every stone of those hills and every sprig of heather’.

She had a very distinguished career as a Religious and ended up as Superior General. Her duties as Mother General entailed visitation of all the convents of her Order, which took her to many countries around the world, including Japan.

The outbreak of World War One found her in Belgium. With great difficulty she managed to get back to England worn out and in failing health. She died with a reputation for sanctity at Roebuck Convent on October 21, 1914.

There is a strong possibility that the church may one day give official recognition to the holiness of her life by a decree of Beatification.

After her death there was placed in the sanctuary of Dunlewy church a plaque in her memory. Alas it is no longer there- it disappeared during renovations.

Taken from; Doe Historical Committee.

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Ballybofey Co Donegal 200