

## **The Conquest of Ireland, 4 Volumes**

by Rev. George Hill, 1846

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Transcriptions of Original Plantation Settlement Records and Pynnar's 1620's Surveys (census)

**Scottish families in Ireland:** (from these volumes)

**(Part I: Alexanders, Boyds, Buchanans, Campbells, Cunninghams, Hamiltons, McCormacks/McCormicks, Ramsays, Stewarts, and Wallaces)**

**Introduction:** In the late 1580's, the English held a part of Ireland called "the Pale." This was Dublin and a part of the eastern seaboard of Ireland held by families of Norman-Irish ancestry who, as Normans had been invited as mercenaries when two of the ancient Irish kings were fighting over the high kingship of all of Ireland. These knights still held fealty to the Plantagenet kings of England, and the English kings then insisted that the fealty continued in Ireland to whatever lands were awarded to these knights by the Irish kinglets. In the late 1500's, the Earl of Desmond (Fitzgerald family) then attempted to free Ireland from the increasing English encroachment from intermarriages from the Pale, and unwisely offered not only alliance with the King of Spain for his help in this, but also offered him the overall crown of Ireland. He had not bothered to consult with many of his fellow lords in Ireland and not even many members of his own family. The Earl of Desmond was considered a madman by many of his own fellow Irish, even members of his own family, but the King of Spain, also thought by some to be a madman, was intrigued and sent envoys to meet with him—which were spotted by English agents. The King encouraged the small rebellion that Desmond led, which was disastrous. Desmond was imprisoned and executed his family dispossessed. This led to the first of the English/UK plantations which was a colonization of Ireland by families from the UK who were given their lands from the confiscated estates of the Earl of Desmond and some additional Fitzgeralds thought to be part of the rebellion, or its support. The English believed that recolonization in this manner would ensure a more peaceful loyal Ireland, as more of it would be under direct English control. The Desmond-Fitzgerald properties were in southeast Ireland, the old kingdom of Munster, and in their northeast adjacent to the Pale. Some allied families were toward the center of Ireland in Wicklow, Offaly and Westmeath. The settlers of this area from the UK in the late 1580's, after the confiscations, were mostly English and Welsh.

Then at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, in the very late 1590's, the O'Neills and O'Donnells conspired to take over not only all of Ulster, but eastern Connaught and more, down into north central Ireland, and the O'Neills wanted the high kingship over all of Ireland. Again they did not consult with or obtain agreement from many of their fellow lords. In fact, the O'Donnells by encroaching on and seizing O'Malley and Burke-ClanWilliam lands, had antagonized the leading families of Connaught and north central Ireland. These leading families were also intermarried. Elizabeth I of England was known to be very ill and dying and, again, the two Earls of these two clans conspired with Spain, and, again, were caught. Elizabeth was dying, but not her advisers and generals, and not her likely heir in Scotland. She died in 1603, but by 1607 the two Earls had fled for their lives to the Continent, and abandoned their hapless kinsmen, after a short, nasty, and

failed rebellion. The transfer of power from Elizabeth to James I/VI of England and Scotland had been long planned and was quick and nearly seamless. His wrath was equally swift and the response well planned. Ulster and northern Ireland down into Fermanagh became Plantation No. 2, and this was the beginning of major Scots Settlement throughout northern Ireland.

There had been one earlier major Scots settlement between the departure of the Dalriadic Irish into western Ireland (who became many of the western Scottish families) and the Protestant return under the plantations. This was the O'Donnells, who had been part of the original Dalriadic Irish pushed out of northeastern Ireland slowly, mostly by the O'Neills between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. O'Donnells are McDonnell's and McDonalds in Scotland. In the 1300's, the Bruce dynasty had briefly tried to help the Irish eject, at least in northern Ireland, the Anglo-Normans, with limited success. The kings of Scotland went about their own business in consolidating Scotland itself and the O'Neills were the principal leaders of this fight thereafter—when they weren't fighting among themselves for the leadership of their own clan and its territorial heartland. The O'Donnells however, remained, gaining a foothold, some distance northwest of their original lands on the northeastern coast, pushing against the O'Malleys and their often in-laws, the Bourkes/Burkes of Clan Fitzwilliam. The O'Donnells became the staunchest allies of the O'Neills, and remained, when all others, including the McLains went back to Scotland, except for a small enclave of Scots who remained mostly in County Down.

County Down, and small parts of Antrim and Armagh were the Dalriadic and Dalcassian Scots' original homeland, and, they never fully left in the first place. Then between 1307 and the reign of Elizabeth I, Scots who had been trading with this region began to return, in small numbers mostly for trade. Before the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, though, and before the "Revolt of the Earls" was another revolt by Shane O'Neill who believed he was wrongfully denied the title Earl of Tyrconnell. He was murdered and most of his estates divided among three cousins, one of whom was soon found afterward to be in rebellion and lured to his end by the Earl of Essex who pretended to treat with him and went to a dinner with him with his own large retinue within and about the premises. Essex then massacred the guests of the O'Neill at the feast, and arrested the O'Neill and his family who were taken to Dublin and executed cruelly, in the manner of traitors. The lands forfeited included most of County Down and part of Antrim. Scots settlers were allowed to take up these lands, well before the Ulster plantation, first arriving some years before the death of Elizabeth I. Thus, County Down and part of Antrim was essentially a Scots realm by the time of the last years of Elizabeth I, had significant numbers of Protestants and was neither strictly part of the Pale, and not part of the Ulster plantation since it had not joined the rebellion of the two earls (the O'Neill and O'Donnell). It continued to be allowed to draw additional Scottish Protestant settlement during James I/VI. It was very strong and stable, mostly Scottish, settlement by the time of the 1641 Rebellion of Phelim O'Neill and, because of its history and strength, suffered little in the 1641 Rebellion. Rev. Hill and the Hamilton brothers noted this history in their volumes of the Conquest of Ireland and the Rebellion of 1641. Much of it is in the "Four Masters." Some of it was in the trials of the O'Neills and investigations into their rebellion that all took place in the first years of James I/VI, again noted by the same authors whose volumes of this history were all published in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Because it was not part of the plantations nor strictly in the English Pale, County Down was not covered in Pynnar's survey. It also is not in the *Conquest of Ulster* because it was not part of the Ulster Plantation. County Down and the part of Antrim not in the Ulster Plantation were covered in the 1659 Petty survey, a generation later. Any Scots who arrived in County Down and part of County Antrim after 1610, thus, were not part of the Plantation patents and not part of the Pynnar survey which had been part of the royal inquisition to ensure development was taking place on the plantation grants as the Crown expected. These earliest of Scots in Down and Antrim, are found only in other county records for Down and Antrim, such as deeds and burial records or wills. There is a list of records on-line at one of the County Down heritage centre sites that covers some of the earliest Scottish families and their records. There are also some for County Antrim. Many of the Scottish families were from Ayrshire, which is where the Dalriadic and Dalcassian Irish had gone, some only a few centuries before.

Rev. George Hill's four volumes cover the last of the Irish lords just before the two first rebellions and resulting plantations and the first settlers under the plantations before Pynnar's census/survey of the 1630's, and the 1641 Rebellion which swept nearly all of Ireland. His volumes also cover Pynnar's survey/census and between them show who among the families was where between roughly 1607 and 1641, and with whom many had come over from Scotland, Wales and England.

According to Petty's 1659 survey and census, done after the 1641 rebellion and Cromwell's invasion, and the issuing of the Parliamentary land grants, confiscation of Irish lands and transport of about 20,000 Irish families to the Continent, some 75-80% of the original pre-1641 families were either wiped out, fled back to the UK, or were transported. However, those who fled, ultimately returned to their original lands from 1654 on through the Restoration of Charles II, and he did a second settlement, dispossessing a few of the Cromwellian grantees and restoring many of the Irish to at least a portion of their original lands. So the final census, so to speak, of the 1600's is the Hearth Money Rolls which only now remain for some of the counties of Ireland. Otherwise, the researcher is left to the muster rolls and the deeds to determine who was where after 1662. Some areas fared much better than others for land retention by the same families. Much of Ulster, settled mostly by Scots, fell into this category.

Part of the reason was that some Scots had always been in some areas, including Down, and parts of Antrim and to a lesser extent Armagh, and what became named Coleraine (now part of Londonderry County), or had peacefully moved into these areas and been there so long that they were considered natural. Then, even in 1641, Phelim O'Neill, recognizing the blood ties between the Irish, in particular his northern Irish and the Scots, had originally urged that only the English be pushed out of Ireland in his rebellion, not the Scots, and many of his followers adhered to that idea. A few did not, such as some of the McGuires and McMahons, but they operated mostly further west and south of at least the eastern half of Ulster. Cromwell's forces did more damage to the Scots in Ireland than Phelim O'Neill's rebellion had, and even Cromwell's overactive "broom" was short lived. So, many Scots families, even if they briefly were dispossessed by the English parliament and Cromwell, or fled back to Scotland did quickly return to exactly where they were when Pynnar surveyed them in the 1630's with little interruption. This is shown by the

combination of the first plantation records, Pynnar's survey, and the 1659 Petty census (transcriptions of which are also on-line at this site). The same surnames in the same parishes, baronies and counties appeared immediately before 1641 and then again in 1659.

Thus the researchers looking for Scottish families need to use Rev. Hill's transcriptions and the Petty Census transcriptions, together to find the Irish history of their Scottish families. This is why both sets of transcriptions are now being provided on the AmeriCeltic website.—Cecilia L. Fabos-Becker, July 30, 2014

### **Alexanders:**

There were no Alexanders listed in the original Ulster plantation patents between 1610-1612.

In Pynnar's 1622-25 surveys were the following entries for persons taking up lands after 1612.

**County of Donnegal, precincts of Boylagh and Banagh, under Sir James Cuningham**, who was one of the original Scottish Undertakers, at the manor of Moyegh, also spelled Moiagh, 1,000 acres, 23 families all "Brittish" 2 freeholder families; the rest tenants (leaseholders, 6 of these each with 100 or more acres) and cottagers (15, with a cottage, garden plot and 6 acres each and who shared a common area for grazing cows). Those with "Cow Commons Privileges" were: Alexander Dunne, John Dunne, John Dunne Jr., Donnell McKym, John Younge, William Hendry, Alexander Grynney, and William Stewart. Sir James Cuningham had other properties "quarters" in which were additional families with tenancies and commons rights: in Grackhy to William Valentyne, Hugh Moore, William Moore and David Kennedy; in Magherymore to John Watson, Robert Paterson, William Ekyn, George Blacke, Andrew Smythe, James Gilmore, William Gaate (Galt), George Peere (Pery/Perry), John McKym, Andrew Browne, William Sutherland, William Rankin, and John Smith. In the quarter called Magherybegg were: John Purveyance, John Harper, Hugh Lockard (also spelled Lockhart), Thomas Scott and John Browne. In the quarter called Dryan were: John Roger, William Teyse (Teese/Tease), and Donnell McEredy. In the quarter called Tryan-Carrickmore were: David Kennedy and William Valentyne. In the quarter called **Eredy** were: William Arnett, Andrew Arnett, **John Alexander**, John Hutchins, Peter Stevenson, John Hamilton, Edward Homes (also Holmes) and George Leich (also spelled Leitch). These were all listed as of 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1613, according to Pynnar.

Sir James Cuningham, of County Donnegal, precinct of Boylagh and Banagh, also had the manor of **Decastrose and Portlogh** of 2,000 acres. His wife was Katherine Cuningham, a daughter of the Earl of Glencairn. She had by Sir James Cuningham, "of Glengarnock" in Scotland, one son George Cuningham, and two daughters. Sir James was "never out of pecuniary difficulties" and obliged to sell the manor of Decastrose (spelled in the deed of sale Dacostruse) and Portlogh to Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, along with the water-mill of Cargyn, "to have and to hold forever," 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1616. However, the sale was actually made to both Sir William

Alexander and to Sir John Cuningham, James' own brother and the amounts per portion were small; 400 pounds for the part to Sir William Alexander and 1,000 marks from the latter. This left the widowed Lady Katherine and her children destitute and she appealed to the king. Upon investigating, the king decided there had been some improprieties and granted her and her son, George three proportions of Decastrose, Porlogh and Drummeye, Westminster, May, 1627, Carolus I. In 1623, Sir James Cuningham had died at Dromagh, which had been a proportion issued to Cuthbert Cunningham who died without male heirs and the property went to James. When James died at Dromagh, his son George was but 9 years old. Dromagh was also known as Drummeye. This property was sold in pieces in 1630 by the widow, Katherine to neighboring Scottish undertakers: Sir William Stewart, Sir John Cuningham, John Hamilton and another James Cuningham.

Sir William Alexander never lived upon the portion of land he was allowed to retain, after the 1627 adjustments, nor other lands he acquired, preferring to only collect rent from Irish tenants. He was a Catholic and supporter of Montrose and his family's residence at Stirling built only a few decades before, was destroyed by the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Argyll in the Covenanters Rebellion.

**Rev. Andrew Alexander**, no named place initially attached to him, settled in Ulster, married Dorothea Caulfield, a daughter of Rev. Caulfield of the Charlemont family (family headed by Lord Charlemont). Their son, Andrew married a daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips and had by this lady, **Jacob Alexander, Esq. of Limavady**. This gentleman married as his first wife, in 1692, Margaret or Jane Oliver, daughter and heiress of John Oliver, Esq., "the Lodge," Limavady, appointed to administer the oath of allegiance on the accession of William and Mary. By this lady he left at least six children: Leslie, John, James, Oliver, Jane and Elizabeth. The second wife of Jacob Alexander was a daughter of the Scottish laird Hillis, by whom he had one son, Nathaniel. The family continued at **Limavady**. (Rev. George Hill, using Pynnar's survey and the 1838 Report of the Royal Irish Society.)

### **Boyd's:**

"Grant to **Sir Thomas Boyd**, knight" Ulster, "Precincts or Baronies Set Apart for Scottish Undertakers Only" "Precinct of **Strabane, County Tyrone**: the middle proportion of **Sheane**, containing the undermentioned lands, viz.: Feoffyn, one balliboe; Fallart ½ balliboe; Ballinlear one balliboe; Glanlasse ½ balliboe; Wrighan one balliboe; Tullocosker one balliboe; Gortgewiffe one balliboe; Corlostie one balliboe; Gri\_\_\_\_ one balliboe; Kiellegarrie one balliboe; Gortloanger one balliboe; Sheane one balliboe; Killmer one balliboe; Mullanedoogarie one balliboe; Cloutman one balliboe; Coolene ½ balliboe; Dromanhanagh one balliboe; Lisdoonloaghan one balliboe; Creaghnatonagh one balliboe; Aliscragh one balliboe; Cloughadoda one balliboe, Carricknebohill one balliboe; Tawnagh-Ibogan one balliboe; Dounkankill one balliboe; Mackgerme one balliboe; Gortnegroagh one balliboe; Listemore ½ balliboe; in all 2,000 acres. Glebe lands containing 90 acres are excepted in this grant. The premises were created in the manor of Sheane, with 450

acres in (its) demesne, and a court baron. Rent 8 pounds English. To hold forever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common socage. 29<sup>th</sup> of August, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I. (1610).”

Sir Thomas Boyd the undertaker of this grant was brother-in to the then Earl of Abercorn, the latter having married Thomas’ sister, Marion. Sir Thomas, the undertaker, was son of the 15<sup>th</sup> representative chief of the Boyds of Kilmarnock. He was known as Sir Thomas Boyd of Bedlay, Bollinshawn or “Bonshaw;” and he married Grissell Cunynghame, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame, only son by the second marriage of Alexander, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Glencairn.

**Sheane:** the proportion of it lay on the border of Donegal with Tyrone, separated from Donegal by the River Finn. On the then map of the grant it was represented as containing considerable quantities of wood and bog.

### **Buchanans:**

There were none in Ulster as either undertakers of the original patents between 1610-1612, or who arrived as freeholders or tenants between 1613-1625.

### **Campbells:**

In the **precinct of Killmacrenan, County Donegal** among the grants for servitors to the Stuart kings, was a proportion called the manor of **Moyris** issued first to Sir Henry Clare. Sir Henry Clare sold the grant to two men who were partners: Arthur Terrie (Terry) and Peter Benson who then sold the property again. After the grants of denization were issued, the next owner of Moyris was **Patrick Campbell** whom Rev. Hill believed bought the grant of Moyris from Arthur Terrie who was on the property between 1628-30. Patrick Campbell died in 1661 and his heirs inherited the proportion.

### **Cunninghams (Cunynghams, one of the old spellings):**

**John Cuningham, Esq.**, of Crafield/Crawfield, son of Sir James Cuningham of Glengarnock, Scotland. These were the last representatives of Cuningham of Glengarnock in Scotland, having both settled in Donegal. The family residence of Glengarnock was in the parish of Killbirnie, in Ayrshire, but John Cuningham’s estate of Crawfield/Craffield was in the parish of Beith, also in Ayrshire.

John Cuningham’s grant in **County Tyrone, precinct of Strabane**; the small proportion of **Donboy**, containing the lands of Donboy, one quarter; Monegragan, one quarter; Ardry, one quarter; Moyle, one quarter; Moyfadda, one quarter; Plaister, one quarter; and 5/16 of one

quarter of Roughan, next (to) Monegragan quarter; in all 1,000 acres with free fishing in Loughswilly. A parcel of land called Levallybeg otherwise Ballivinbeg containing 60 acres are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Donboy, with 300 acres demesne and a court baron. Rent: 5 pounds, 6 sch., 8 d., to hold forever, etc.. 16<sup>th</sup> of July, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I. (1610)

**Cuthbert Cuningham**, also of the Cuninghams of Glengarnock but it is not known (to Rev. Hill) whether he was brother or cousin to Sir James Cuningham of Glengarnock. Upon his death, his Irish manor passed to Sir James Cuningham.

Cuthbert Cuningham's grant in **County Tyrone, precinct of Strabane**; the small proportion of **Coollem Itrien** containing Ballyhaskyn, Dromay, Rousky, Dromoylan, Gortrie, one quarter each; two 2/8 parts of the quarter of Tullyanon next to Dromay; in all 1,000 acres with free fishing in Loughswilly. Three out of eight parts of Tullyanon quarter are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Coollem Itrien with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6 sch., 3 d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 19<sup>th</sup> September, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I. (1610).

**James Cuningham, Esq.**, was the uncle of Sir James Cuningham of Glengarnock. He and Sir James Cuningham were in conflict with Sir Ralph Bingley over lands Sir Ralph tried to claim but were in the patents of the Cuninghams issued by James I/VI. This James Cuningham was known as "of Fowmilne" in Scotland.

James Cuningham, Esq.'s, grant in **County Tyrone, precinct of Strabane**; the small proportion of **Moiagh al' Ballyaghan** containing Moiagh, Dryan, Magherybegg, Magherymore and Tryan-Carrickmore, each one quarter; two parts of the quarter of Eredy next adjoining the quarters of Grackye and Tryan-Carrickmore, and 5/8 part of the quarter of Grackye; in all 1,000 acres. A parcel containing 60 acres is excepted from this grant. The premises created the manor of **Moiagh**, with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6sch., 8 d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 19<sup>th</sup> July, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1610).

**Alexander Coningham (Cuningham), of Powton, gentleman**, was from the parish of Sorbie in Wigtownshire. His lands of Powton were once part of a charter of Robert II to the prior of Candida Casa (Whithorn) and the part of the Kennedy holdings. By the early 1600's, Alexander was in possession and neighboring 10 mark lands of Crugleton or Carroltown Cavens were held by Alice and William Coningham (Cuningham). Rev. Hill did not know from which branch of the greater Cuningham houses this group originated. The title "gentleman" indicates that he was a grandson of someone who had been knighted.

Alexander Cuningham's grant: **County Donegal, precinct of Boyleagh**. The smaller proportion called **Moynargan**, containing lands of Cloghboye, one quarter; 1/2 quarter of Magherierogh; Carrowealley, one quarter; 1/2 quarter of Drumurrin; Killkashill, one quarter; Maghermayle, one quarter; Tyermoylin, one quarter; Moygunma, one quarter; 10/32 parts of the quarter of

Moynargun, next to the quarter of Moygunma; and 1/4 of the quarter of Cornecarde, next to quarter of Moynargan; in all 1,000 acres. From this grant are excepted 15/32 parts of the quarter of Moynargan, containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Moynargan, with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6 sch., 8d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 29<sup>th</sup> August, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1610)

**George Cuningham, Esq.** was son of Sir James Cuningham of Glengarnock and 9 years old when his father died in 1623 (thus born in 1614). His mother, Katherine Cuningham, daughter of an Earl of Glencairn, who had thus married a kinsman in her marriage to Sir James Cuningham, petitioned the king for a partial restoration of her late husband's estates on grounds of improprieties in the sale done by her husband. The king, Charles I, sent investigators and agreed and in 1627, restored three proportions to the lady, her son and daughters and the family continued in Ulster.

### **Hamiltons:**

The Hamiltons acquired lands under their own names and bought lands that had been granted to other Scots undertakers. This section includes both, as almost immediately all the lands were owned by the Hamiltons, as of the beginning of the reign of Charles I (1625). What tenants, and small freeholders, on these grants that appeared there by the 1630's, were brought in by the Hamiltons.

**Claude Hamilton, gentleman: County of Armagh, Precinct of Fewes;** the small proportion of **Edeneveagh**, containing Drombmore, one balliboe; Edenveaghes, 2 balliboes; Dromeagh, 1 ballyboe; Cullein, one balliboe; Tedaneknappagh, one balliboe; Utlecky, one balliboe; O'Loneloom, one balliboe; Kilnagappull, one balliboe; and Loughtvickcollen, one balliboe; in all 1,000 acres. For glebe lands, 60 acres are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Edeneveagh, with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent, 5 pounds, 6 sch., 8 d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 19<sup>th</sup> August, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1610).

Claude Hamilton came from Creichnes in Scotland and the person who was his cautioner, that is put up the security bond for his undertaking was Archibald Hamilton of Bairfute—the bond was 400 English pounds.

**Sir James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn**, was the fourth son of Sir Claude Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran, who had previously been created Viscount Paisley in 1587. Sir Claude, Arran, died in 1621.

Sir James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn grant: **County Tyrone, precinct of Strabane.** The small proportion of 1,000 acres called **Strabane**; and the large proportion of 2,000 acres called **Dunnalonge**. “The terms of this grant were not specially recorded in the printed Patent Rolls of James I, nor the *Inquisitions of Ulster*, but readers may see the denominations of this estate recited, at length, in the latter *Temp., Gul. and Mar.*” – Rev. George Hill

The two properties of Strabane and Dunnalonge were separated by Cloghognall, a property belonging to Sir George Hamilton, a brother to the Earl of Abercorn. Strabane is also a barony and itself is bounded by the county of Londonderry on the north, on the south by the barony of Omagh; on the east by the County of Londonderry and the barony of Dungannon; and on the west by County Donegal. The whole of the barony, 240,490 acres was divided among 8 undertakers, who were supposed to hold only 13,500 acres. This was one of the instances of abuse that the Pynnar census was intended to record for redress.

Sir James Hamilton was a Catholic, and rebelled in 1641, having joined Phelim O'Neill, was taken prisoner and escaped and joined the rebellion of 1650. He was again made prisoner and died in 1655. His estates were made forfeit at that time. His acts of treachery are greatly detailed in the two volume history of the 1641 Rebellion by two later Hamilton brothers, which can be found on-line.

**Sir Claude Hamilton, knight** (not the same as the other Claude Hamilton, gentleman), was the next brother of Sir James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, and was known in Scotland as “of Lerleprevicke.”

Sir Claude Hamilton, knight, grant: **County Tyrone, precinct of Strabane.** The small proportion of **Killeny**, consisting of the following lands, viz: Maneskenan, one balliboe; Aghnecree, one balliboe; Derriconly, one balliboe; Drome, one balliboe; Killeny, one balliboe; Rouskie, one balliboe; Dromeene, one balliboe; Ribetony, one balliboe; Coolecurry, one balliboe; Conkill, one balliboe; four unreadable areas, each one balliboe; in Bulyall, ½ of one balliboe; in Lysnecreny, 1/3 of one balliboe; 2/3 parts of a balliboe in Altinishnechchagh; in all 1,000 acres. 1/3 of a proportion of Teadane, or Eden; in all another 1,000 acres. The small proportion of Teadane containing one balliboe each in Speran, Balliconaghe, Meneocrane, Shtragnegalbolly, Loughess, Shragnebehy, Derrickalla, Dotterbrat, Agheteoslane, Teaden, Darboghane, Tiraneamaddyn, Gaveaghe, Gortnecashell, Glanlark, and Coughlan; and 1/3 of a balliboe in Lysnecreny next to Derrykalla. From this grant were excepted the balliboes of Creaghanben and Clogherneagh, each containing 60 acres. Total rent 10 pounds, 13 sch., 4 d. English. To hold forever, etc.. Tyrone (9) 9<sup>th</sup> month? or 9<sup>th</sup> year) Carolus I (during reign of Charles I, which began in March, 1625.)

**George Hamilton** (not the same as Sir George Hamilton), was “of Bynning” in Scotland. The Hamilton of Bynning belonged to the family seat of Fingaltown in Renfrewshire. George Hamilton of Bynning was a son of Sir John Hamilton of Fingaltown by his wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Otterburn of Ridhall. George had served in the army of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and then became attracted to Ulster for a time. He eventually sold his undertaking to Sir Claude Hamilton.

George Hamilton grant: **County Tyrone, precinct of Strabane.** Small proportion of **Teadane**, consisting of the following lands, viz.: Speran, Balliconaghe, Meneocrane, Shragnegalbolly, Loughess, Shragnebehy, Derrickalla, Dotterbrat, Agheteoslane, Teadane, Darboghane,

Tiraneamaddyn, Garvaghe, Gortnecashell, Coughlan, and Glanlark, one balliboe each; ½ balliboe of Lisnecreeny, next to the balliboe of Derrykalla. From this grant is excepted 60 acres. 1,000 acres in all; demesne, 300 acres. To hold forever, etc.. 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus, (1610) in the *Inquisitions of Ulster* under Carolus I.

**Sir George Hamilton**, brother to the Earl of Abercorn, also son to Sir Claude Hamilton, Viscount Paisley. Sir Claude Hamilton was restored to his estates, as the others of his family in 1585, by King James VI of Scotland (James I of England), and created Viscount Paisley in 1587. Lord Paisley married a daughter of Lord Seton and by her had one daughter and at least four sons. George was his third son. Lord Paisley's daughter became the Marchioness of Douglas. George Hamilton was known in Scotland as Sir George Hamilton of Greenlawe. (See Crawford's *History of Renfrew*, continued by Robertson, p. 319—as per Rev. George Hill.)

Sir George Hamilton's grant: **County of Tyrone, precinct of Strabane.** The middle proportion of **Largie, alias Cloghognall; and the small proportion of Derrie-woone.** These grants are not recorded in the printed Rolls of James I, but do appear in the *Inquisitions of Ulster*, with the curious notice of lands as follows. "Balliola being one balliboe of land, doth so lye betwixte the balliboe called Killenan on the southe syde and Fallasloye on the north. The two balliboes called Cavan-Ychoal and Foyfyn, lying together, are bounded by the balliboe called Gortcrome on the north and weste syde, and the balliboes called Barran and Tircarnen on the east and south syde. The 7 balliboes of land and two sessiogs commonly called by the names of Dirreowen, Ruskye, Dromlegagh, Towmamgrada, Latterbye, and Ennagh-Renan, with the two sessiogs of Caste and Clonte, being two parts of the balliboe of Cloghognall, as all the sayd lands are meared and bounded, with the quarter of Kilmartyn on the southe-east syde, Tirnerdart on the northeast, the river of Ferragh on the south-west, the 2 balliboes of Rosse and Clogher on the north syde. All the sayd parcellis of lande, conteyning 10 balliboes and 2 sessiogs aforesaid are parte of the middle pporcon (proportion) of Cloghognall and the small pporcon of Dirreowne. The 10 balliboes and 2 sessiogs are not above the 1/4 of Cloghognall and Dirreowne, and are most fitt to be sett to the Irishe, and the setting of same to the Irishe is not disadvantageous to the British free holders or leaseholders of the same pporcons. There are no concealed lands within the sayd 2 pporcons, or eyther of them. Clogher als Ballyclogher, within the pporcon of Dirrwoen, is the fittest and most convenient place within the sayd pporcons to keepe one weekly markett at; and the sayd markett may be uppon Thursdaye weekly, without prejudice or hindrance to any of the neighbouring marketts. One faire may be most conveniently houlden yerely, at the sayd Clogher als Ballyclogher, upon the 25<sup>th</sup> of Aprill; and one other fair at Ballymagorry in the pporcon of Cloghognall, the 21<sup>st</sup> of October, yerely, without damage to any of the neighbouring faires." (See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Tyrone (10), Carolus I—as per Rev. George Hill)

This was one of the few grants which allowed the undertaker to settle some Irish, so long as the settlement of the Irish were not a threat to the Scots. The Hamiltons did settle some Irish upon these lands which proved to be a fateful decision in the rebellion of 1641.

**Robert Hamilton** was a kinsman to Sir James Hamilton, Lord Clannaboy. Robert Hamilton was a son of Gilbert Hamilton and had Gavin Hamilton of Raplock as his cautioner (bondsman). Lord Clannaboy's father, Hans Hamilton was an illegitimate son of Hamilton of Raplock.

Robert Hamilton's grant: **County of Fermanagh, Precinct of Magheriboy**. The middle proportion of **Dirrynefogher**, containing Rossmire, Knockbey, Dromeherin, and Dirrynefogher, 1/3 of a tate, each; Linstead one tate; Leglan, Dromgormeny, 1/4 of a tate each; Aghekeirin, one tate; Killduff, 2/3 of a tate; Dromary, one tate; Aghasillus, one tate; Killroe, one tate; Dromcroghan, 2/3 of a tate; Corr, 1/4 tate; Listomer, 2/3 tate; Carnbeg, 2/3 tate; Dromscobbe, one tate; Tullacreeny, 2 tates; Smurierta, 1/2 tate; Tategillah, one tate; Dromduller, 2/3 tate; Tullascanlan, one tate; Shankill, Tedan, Ranasough, Lughan, Cashell, and Dromcarban, 2/3 of a tate, each; Tullagarin, 2 tates; Tullacalter, one tate; Tonamulmora, 1/3 tate; Crott, 1/3 tate; Dromeragh, one tate; the islands of Fushie and Clenishe, free fishing in Lougherne; in all 1,500 acres; the tate of Kilbay and the 1/2 tate in Smuriertagh, containing 90 acres excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Derrynefogher, with 450 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 8 pounds English. To hold forever, etc.. 29<sup>th</sup> August, 8<sup>th</sup> year Jacobus I (1610).

This grant lay mostly between the mountains and Lough Erne, south of the grant of Ardgorke to Sir John Home, knight, brother to the Earl of Dunbar. Robert Hamilton's grant was wooded but had no bog unlike the grant to the north.

**Sir Alexander Hamilton, knight** was "of Endervicke" in Scotland. He and his son, yet another Sir Claude Hamilton, acquired lands in northern Ireland.

Sir Alexander Hamilton's grant: **County of Cavan, precinct of Tullochonco**. The small proportion called **Clonkine**, containing Nardra, Lahard, Granecharrow, Quivie, Dromchirivy, Carrow, Dromgowne, Dremgohan, Keilagh, Drombess, and Dromkeirin, one poll each; Shancarrow, 2 polls; 2 unreadable names, one poll each; the poll of Dromroe in 12 parts, divided; 3/4 of the poll of Dromhyllagh; in all containing 1,000 acres. Also the small proportion of **Carrotubber** including the lands of Behe, Druse, Gortneterine, Dromchachy, Nalosty, Cor-Ihy, Carrotubber, Alevin, and Mubrack, one poll each; Sallaghwy, 4 polls; Clovue, 2 polls; 12 parts of the poll of Syhoran; and 7 parts of the two polls of Aghanocho; in all, 1,000 acres, with the advowson, donation and rights of patronage of and in the rectory or church of Killeshandragh. From this grant 90 acres are excepted. The premises created the manor of Clonkine and Carrotubber, with 600 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 8 pounds English. To hold forever, etc.. 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1610). In the *Inquisitions of Ulster, Cavan*, Carolus I.

**Sir Claude Hamilton, knight, son of above**, and his son, grant: **County of Cavan, precinct of Tullochonco**. The small proportion of **Clonyn, otherwise known as Taughyleagh**, containing the lands of Derryvyla, 2 polls; Derryskerte, one poll; Disert, one poll; Derrylakyn, 2 polls; Portlive, one poll; 3/4 of one poll called Derreged; Towlught, Clonine al' Tagleagh,

Dromardavan, Dromragh, Gortinagery, Dromcherill, Cloncoise, Drombo, one poll each; Dromoligh, 2 polls; and 1/12 of the poll of Dromcartagh; in all 1,000 acres; from which is excepted glebe land of 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of Clonyn or Tagleagh, with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6 sch., 8d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1610). Likewise in the *Inquisitions* as above.

**John Hamilton, brother of Sir James Hamilton, Lord Clannaboy**, acquired two properties originally granted to Sir James Craig, knight, and William Lawder, Gentleman. Craig came with the king's household from Scotland to England in 1603, but it is not known (by Rev. Hill) from which district north of the Tweed he came. Lawder was "of Belhaven" in Scotland and he was cautioner (bondsman) for his son, Alexander Lawder who owned other property in Ulster. John Hamilton, in part, acted on behalf of his brother, Sir James Hamilton, Lord Clannaboy whom Petty, in his 1659 survey, noted first brought in **12 members of the Wallace clan** to this very area in 1612. He also brought in 11 members of the **Dunlop** family.

Sir James Craig, knight (later John Hamilton) grant: **County of Armagh, precinct of Fewes**. The small proportion of **Magheryentrim** containing Dromon, Ballinegroobannagh, Moynellan, Mallabane, Ballinecorra, Ballynenery, Magherydoughery, and Balliletrie, one balliboe each; Magheryentrim, one and 2/5 balliboes; 2/5 of a balliboe called Cornecrewe, next to the balliboe called Magheryentrim; and 1/5 of the balliboe called Ballynemanny; in all 1,000 acres. For glebe land, 60 acres excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Magheryentrim, with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6sch., 8 d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 24<sup>th</sup> of June, 9<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1611). See *Inquisitions of Ulster, Armagh*, Carolus I.

William Lawder, gentleman (later **John Hamilton**) grant: **County of Armagh, precinct of Fewes**. The small proportion called **Kilrudden** containing the following lands, viz.: Dromargan, Garnagh, Dromnecloigh, Kilruddan, Dromanish, Drewran, Derrinagh, Dromneecrosse, one balliboe each; Lanylish, one and 1/5 balliboes; 2/5 of a balliboe called Rathornatt, lying next to the balliboe called Dirrimagh; 2/5 of the balliboe called Drombebeg, lying next to the balliboe called Lanylish; in all 1,000 acres. For glebe land, 60 acres are excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Kilruddan, with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court, baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6 sch., 8 d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 11<sup>th</sup> August, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I. See *Inquisitions*, as above.

Among "servitors" listed as obtaining grants was a **John Vaughan**, a Welshman who was noted for among other things, being named in a report about "the (attempted) killing of Captain John Vaughan, the Sheriff of the County of Dunnagil (Donegal) by a Scotchman" in 1610. Captain Vaughan, despite the report, actually survived. His daughter and heir, Sydney (Sidney) Vaughan married **Sir Frederick Hamilton**, youngest son of Lord Paisley who followed his older brothers into Ulster in 1620, and whose **representatives (later) became the Viscounts Boyne**. (Rev. Hill cites *Lodge's Peerage*, edited by Archdall, vol. v., p. 174)

**William Hamilton, Esq.**, was the fifth son of Rev. Hans Hamilton, the first Protestant minister after the Reformation of the Parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire. He was brought to Ulster by his oldest brother, Sir James Hamilton, Lord Claneboy (Clannaboy) and first owned lands at **Ballymeaghan (Ballymachan)**, where he resided, near Belfast in **County Down**. He first acquired several properties in County Down. He married Jane Melville, daughter to Sir John Melville, in Isle Le Kail (LeCale). He had children James, John, Hans, William and Ursula. His oldest son, James, was but ten years old when his father died. William Hamilton, Esq. “was buried at Hollywood, having left his wife and children a very competent estate.” (Hamilton MSS.) He died in 1627; his will was dated October 24, 1627. He named Sir James Hamilton and Archibald Hamilton executors of his estate and guardians to his oldest son, James. His son James was thus born in 1617. William Hamilton, Esq. was ancestor to Lord Bangor in the peerage of Ireland. Between 1613-1618, William Hamilton, Esq. acquired the manor of **Dromuck, in County Cavan, precinct of Clanchie (now Clonkee)**, a proportion of 1,000 acres. (From Pynnar’s 1622 survey, according to Rev. George Hill)

#### **McCormack, McCormick and McCormuck:**

There were no Scottish families of this name in the lists of undertakers, or long-term tenants, or buyers of small free-holdings from 1610-1630 in the Ulster plantations. There were two Irish tenants, one named Hugh McCormick and the other Phelomy McCormack, holding of short term leases, under different undertakers. There was also a family of McCormuck, also listed as Irish in Sir James Craig’s holdings which were sold to the Hamilton family.

#### **Ramsays:**

The only Ramsay in the Ulster plantations between 1610-1630 was **John Ramsay**, a tenant of the John Cunningham, gentleman, grantee of the manor of **Dunboy, County Donegal, precinct of Portlough**. John Ramsay was among a group of tenants who all held 12 year leases when Pynnar took his survey in the 1620's.

#### **Stewarts in the Patents and the later Pynnar Survey:**

**Andrew Stewart, Lord Ochiltree, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Ochiltree, but later Lord Castle-Stuart**, due to loss of his estate at Ochiltree, and Galloway in Scotland from “financial embarrassment.” He had to sell his Scottish estates, which passed with the title, to his cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killeth. King James VI/I made Andrew Lord Castle-Stuart in 1615 to help reconcile him to the two proportions that comprised the whole of his estates left, but in Ireland. **County Tyrone, Precinct of Mountjoy**. The large proportion of **Revellinowtra**, containing the lands of Liseolby, Ballkynegoan, Carnan, Tykerry, Langlasse, Downcarron, Oghill, Drumhubbert, Gortinclogh, Gortnegenny, Ballyogitill, Dromard, Downformoyle, Littercleere, Lissenought, Faegh,

Troublereagh, Aghlary, Mullytyan, Gortokill, Dromoriss, Dromogallen, Tullaleige, Lisquit ell, Ballybeg, Dedind, Tullymully, Grehavell, Dromreach, and Annahan, one balliboe each; one unreadable place with one balliboe; Gortygawna 2 balliboes; in all, 2,000 acres. Rent 10 pound, 13 sch, 4 d. From this 120 acres in glebe lands are excepted. The premises are created the manor of Revelinoutra with 600 acres in demesne and a court baron. Also the small proportion of **Revelineightra**, containing Magherytromag, Gortekill, Ballyblinagh, Ballyoveny, Ballymagwyre, Ballyonarrigan, Aghivegh, Mullaglasse, Tawnamore, Kilmeaonagh, Killwillychan, Tawnamully, one balliboe each; one unreadable place, one balliboe; Fayegh, 2/3 of a balliboe; Mullmoagh, 2 balliboes. Also the following lands, Coagh, Furble, Dromconfesse, Collsollagh, Ellyagh, Mullaghterrory, Binck, 2 sessiogheshes; Tennyleman, Dromore, Cullytummy, one balliboe each; Gallvally, Ballytrowan, Dromcarr, Lenyterreny, 2 sessiogheshes; in all 500 acres. To hold forever, etc.. (*Inquisitions of Ulster*, 46, Carolus I)

**Revileneightra** had a small lake at the center and near the lake a bog from which a stream flowed eastward into Lough Neagh. The small proportion of Revileneightra was undertaken by Andrew Stewart's son, James Stewart of the Grange, in Scotland, afterwards Lord Castle Stuart. Andrew Stewart's "cautioner" (bondsman/guarantor of the undertaking) was his uncle, Robert Stewart.

"**Precinct of Mountjoy**" was part of the **barony of Dungannon** and only used by some map makers and surveyors between 1609-1620. After 1620, the name "Mountjoy" on maps was dropped and only the Barony of Dungannon remained. It was lower or northern Dungannon, adjacent to Londonderry which was on its north. Lough Neagh and the Blackwater were on its east. The upper part of Blackwater was on the south separating the precinct from County Monaghan. To the west were the baronies of Strabane, Omagh and Clogher. The original undertakers were to have had 10,000 acres amongst them, but by 1625 had 30,000 acres—one of the reasons for the "Inquisitions of Ulster."

**Robert Stewart of Hilton; Tyrone, Precinct of Mountjoy (Barony of Dungannon).** The small proportion of **Ballyokevan** (near present Cookstown), containing the following lands, Creevagh, Mullatermarget, Danadoragh, Cullin, Dromaye, Moynogher, Anaghenny, Gortglasse, Ballymeanagh, Carnibeg, and Cangowe, one balliboe each; Parlagh, 2 balliboes; 2/3 of a balliboe in Derrie adjoining Parlagh, in all 1,000 acres. The balliboe of Aghcansallagh is excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Ballyokevan with 300 acres in demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6 sch., 8d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 29<sup>th</sup> August, 8<sup>th</sup> year of Jacobus I (1610).

Stewart of Hilton was described as an inndweller in Edinburgh. He was not an original undertaker but bought this grant from a servitor named Cooke, probably Sir Francis Cooke, before getting the grant in his own name. Robert Stewart took up abode first in the townland (balliboe) of Ballymeannagh. A younger brother of Robert Stewart, came at the same time and settled at Gortegal, near the same neighborhood, and founded an influential and respected family. (Rev. George Hill)

**Robert Stewart of Rotton (contraction of Roberttown in Scotland), County Tyrone, Precinct of Mountjoy**, manor of \_\_\_\_\_, 1000 acres. This is not in the original patents, nor in the Inquisitions of Ulster but was on the surveyor maps and located on the boundary between Mountjoy and greater Dungannon with parts of the grant in each. His “cautioner” was his nephew, Andrew Stewart. (Rev. George Hill)

**Ludovic Stuart, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Lennox** (1574-1624); accompanied the king to London in 1603, was out of the Stuarts of the infamous Lord Darnley, father of the king. Held several high honors, including first gentleman of the bedchamber and ambassador to King Henry IV of France (the first of the Bourbon kings; formerly king of Navarre). Although thrice married he left no male heirs and his estates passed to his brother, **Esme Stuart, Lord Aubigny** who took his title from his mother’s family: De la Verrey of Aubigny, France. The title of Lord Aubigny came into the family from John Stuart, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Lennox who had married the daughter of the Lord of Aubigny.

The Duke of Lennox was an undertaker in **County Donegal, Precinct of Portlough (one portion of the Barony of Raphoe)**, the small proportion of **Magavelean/Magevelin**, containing the lands, Maymun, Moymore, Reteyn, Credough, Magavelen, one quarter each; and 2/8 of the quarter of Altacaskyn, adjoining Maymore; in all 1,000 acres. Also the small proportion of **Lyttergull**, containing Dromore, Cooleghemore, Tullyrapp, Foyglasse, Littergull, and Ballyblanan, one quarter each; and 2/8 of a quarter of Carrickneshinagh; in all 1,000 acres. And also the small proportion of **Cashell**, including the lands of Kinikilly, Cashell, Glashogan, Moynasse, Cloghfin, Tawnagh, one quarter each; and 2/8 quarter of Altacaskyn, adjoining the quarter of Cloghfin, in all 1,000 acres. Total rent for the three proportions is 16 pounds English. From this grant are excepted , 6/8 of the quarter of Carrickneshinagh, containing 120 acres and 5/8 of the quarter of Altacaskyn containing 60 acres. The premises are created the manor of **Magevelin, Lettergull, and Cashell**, with 900 acres in demesne and a court baron. To hold forever, etc.. 28<sup>th</sup> July, 8<sup>th</sup> year Jacobus I (1610). (See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Donegal 4, Carolus I–Rev. George Hill.)

**Sir Walter Stewart of Minto** (Scotland, from the region of the Craigs of Minto) along the River Teviot. His hold on the lands of Minto had become loose, during the long feud with the Turnbells and thus led to his speculating in land in Ulster. In 1390, John Turnbull of Myntow had granted to his nephew, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, “the whole lordship and lands of Myntow” in free barony, with the consent of the king. This was disputed by other Turnbells and led to the feud with first one and then the other and back and forth gaining control of the lands. Until 1530, the Stewarts tended to prevail but between 1530-1616 the Turnbells again appear prominently in the record. Rev. George Hill, believed that William, who lived during the period of decline of Stewart control, took up land in Ireland to escape the broils over Minto.

Sir Walter Stewart of Minto’s grant: **County Donegal, Precinct of Portlough**. The small proportion of **Corckagh**, containing the lands of Gortmore, Labanedish, and Corckagh, one quarter each; 2/3 quarter of Tallibogilly; 2/3 of a quarter of Carrickbodoohy next to Labanedish;

and 2 quarters each of Rousky and Lisclamedy; in all 1,000 acres. The third part of the quarter of Carrickbodoohy, containing 60 acres is excepted from this grant. The premises are created the manor of Corckagh, with 300 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6sch, 8d. English. To hold forever, etc.. 20<sup>th</sup> July, 8<sup>th</sup> year Jacobus I (1610)

**William Stewart, laird of Dunduff** (parish of Maybole in Ayrshire, Scotland). Although styled a laird, he was of little means. The family went by both the names of Stewart and Dunduff in earlier records. His property at Dunduff was eventually sold to a family named Whiteford to allow him to aid in his undertaking in County Donegal. His grant in **County Donegal, Precinct of Portlough**. The small proportion of **Cooleaghy**, containing the lands of Drombarnagh, Killbarry, Moynymore, Menclout, Dromoghell, Moydoohy, one quarter each; 1/3 of a quarter of Dromallis. In Cooleaghy, 1/3 of a quarter is excepted from this grant. In all, 1,000 acres. The premises are created the manor of **Cooleaghy** with 300 acres in demesne and a court baron. Rent 5 pounds, 6sch. English. To hold forever, etc.. 29<sup>th</sup> August, 8<sup>th</sup> year Jacobus I (1610)

**John Stewart, Esq.**, later knighted Sir John Stewart. **County Donegal, Precinct of Portlough**. The small proportion of **Lismolmoghán**, which was not in the original grants but known to and mentioned by Pinnyar in his inquisitions. This proportion was adjacent to the lands of the Duke of Lennox, and John Stewart was an agent of the Duke, making it very likely he was a kinsman to the Duke. He also leased three small proportions from the Duke of Lennox, and eventually got into trouble at the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

**William Stewart, Esq. County Donegal, Precinct of Portlough**. The small proportion of **Downeconnolly** which include the lands of Cashell, Dromnekill, Dromhugh, Mullaghnocke, Donconallye, Aighan, Tullagh, Ardkill, Ballybyn, Knocknegan, one quarter each; 3/4 of one quarter of Ballycroye; 10/32 parts of a quarter of Carnemore, lying next to the quarter called Ardkill; and 5/8 parts of the quarter called Tedollicke, lying next to the quarter of Cashell; in all 1,500 acres. From this are excepted 22/32 parts of the quarter of Carnemore, containing 90 acres as glebe lands. The premises are erected into the manor of Downeconnolly with 450 acres in the demesne, and a court baron. Rent 8 pounds English. To hold forever, etc.. 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 8<sup>th</sup> year Jacobus I (1610). Rev. George Hill noted that there were four William Stewarts employed by the king at this time in Irish service and it was hard to determine which line of Stewarts from which this William originated. However, he is “Esq.”—son of a knight, as was John of Lismolmoghán, and, like John, his proportion of Downeconnolly abutted the Duke of Lennox’s lands, which included part of Cashell, also. This combination makes it very likely William was a brother of John Stewart of Lismolmoghán, and thus, also kinsman to the Duke of Lennox. (CFB–2014)

**Captain William Stewart, Esq.**, later knighted Sir William Stewart. **County Donegal, Precincts of Doe and Fawnett (later Kilmacrenan)**. He was from the parish of Whithorn in Wigtownshire; the lands belonging to his family there, known as Barclay, Castlewigg, and Tondergie. This line was established by Sir Walter Stewart, of the Garlies family, in about 1550. The property had become of little or no value to the family causing William and his brother, Robert, to become soldiers of fortune and serve under the kings of Sweden and Denmark. He

was absent until it was almost too late to go to Ireland but had become an agent of King James I and had rid the country of some undesirable swordsmen and was thus granted a patent as a servitor of King James I, and granted first, the small proportion of **Clonlarie**, containing Ilenbeg, Carrowcroghan, Gortivaghy, Carrowcashell, and Clonlarie, one quarter each; one and ½ quarters of Ardroman; Carrowtrasna, Cashelshannaghan and Ilinmore, ½ quarter each; in all 1,000 acres, with free fishing in Loughswillie. The premises are created the manor of **Clonlarie**, with 300 acres in the demesne and a court baron. Rent 8 pounds English. To hold forever, etc.. 30<sup>th</sup> November, 8<sup>th</sup> year Jacobus I (1610).

William Stewart made such excellent use of his time and the small proportion that he was favorably reported upon by Sir William Carew who had been sent in 1611 to inspect the progress of the undertakers. William had already built a fine bawne of lime and stone which contained a suitable apartment for munitions or a prison, as circumstances required. This fact impressed the king with the conviction that William Stewart could manage more land than he thus far had been given. In pursuance of his conviction, the king persuaded his deputy, Lord Chichester to accept a surrender of a middle proportion of land near Strabane, called **Tirenemuriertagh**, from James Haig and grant it to William Stewart, which was done on July 7, 1613. In June, 1629, William Stewart, by then knighted, was able to acquire four more proportions of 1,000 acres each escheated to the Crown; **Ballyneconnolly, Ballytravill, Newtown, and Lislapp**, with the first two being erected into the manor of **Mount Stewart**, and the later two became **Newtonstewart**. In 1638, he had prospered enough to buy additional extensive lands in the barony of Omagh from George Arundel and his wife, Mary, of Omagh. His successors became **Viscounts Mountjoy and Earls of Blessington** but this family is now (mid 1800's) extinct. (Rev. George Hill.--At least in the heartlands and territories of the UK the line is extinct--this does not account for any U.S. descendants of the line who would not have been able to inherit the titles.--CFB, 2014).

### **Changes in Stewart Lands by end of Pinnyar's Survey under King's Inquisition**

In **County Donegal, Precinct of Boylagh and Banagh** (allotted to Scottish undertakers), **William Stewart, brother to Lord Gartlesse (Garlies)**, took possession of his 1,500 acres, called **Downeconnolly** (Pinnyar labeled it Dunconnally) in the summer of 1610; returned into Scotland; had 6 British (Scottish) families upon his proportion. In 1611, he was reported as building a mill and other houses; **agent, John Stewart, resident**; had provided materials for building. This property was first to Patrick Vans who lost it by not fulfilling the conditions of the grant. It was then sold/transferred to **John Murray, Esq.**. Sir William Stewart was the brother of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, having been created Viscount Garlies by King James I in 1607. In 1623, Alexander was advanced to the Earldom of Galloway. William Stewart, the Ulster undertaker, married the heiress of Burray (Scotland) and then resided on that estate. **John Murray, Esq.** bought several proportions and by 1623 owned 10,000 acres in Boylagh and Banagh. Two Scottish families were reported as freeholders in 1623 on the property; all other families were tenants with leases of 8 years at the most. The freeholders are not named.

The manor of **Ballyneagh**, in the same county and precinct, of 1,000 acres was originally granted to Alexander McAula alias Stewart (no explanation of McAula as a Stewart). By 1623 he had sold his proportion to **Alexander Stewart**, whom Rev. George Hill thought was probably a kinsman, but no substantiation for this. Rev. Hill also did not identify Alexander Stewart otherwise, but one requirement of the grants in this precinct was that they be held by Scottish undertakers, so he was Scottish. **John Stewart, son of Alexander Stewart**, the purchaser of the grant from McAula, was living upon the grant in 1629. On 9<sup>th</sup> May, 1629, letters of denization were granted to this **John Stewart** and the additional small proportion of **Balliveagh**. The premises were created into the manor called **Stewartscourt**. John Stewart died 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1642 and was succeeded by his son, John, heir, aged 25 at the time of his father's death. John "Jr." died in 1646 and was succeeded by his son, William who was only eight years of age at the time of his father's death. Barbara Stewart, the widow of John "Jr." and mother of William was still alive in 1662. The family residence of Ballylawn was called Stewartscourt in 1640 and later.

The manor of **Corckagh, in County Donegal** was acquired by **Sir John Colquhoun**, the Lord of Luss, whose country was on the banks of Loch Lomond, Scotland, comprehending Glendouglas, Glenluss, and Glenfruin. On 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1630 letters of denization were granted to **Robert Colquhoun, son of Sir John of Luss**. In 1662, the property was held by Humphrey and William Galbraith who sold back the property in 1664 to **Sir John Colquhoun**, son of Sir John, then Lord of Luss. Neighbors of the Colquhouns in the area of Loch Lomond included Buchanans and McCormicks. Tenants of many of the grants were extended family and neighbors of the grantholders. (Rev. George Hill on who were the settlers brought in by the undertakers.)

The manor of **Magevelin, Cashell and Littergull in County Donegal**, was granted to John Stuart, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Lennox who died in 1624 without male heirs and the manor went to his brother, Esme Stuart, Lord Aubigny. The inquisition under which Pinnyar's surveys were done found that Esme Stuart had not fulfilled the terms of the plantation. On 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1628/9 the manor was then granted to **James Stuart, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Lennox**, for his services to King Charles I.

The manor of **Lismolmoghán in County Donegal, precinct of Portlough**, issued to John Stewart was forfeit by him for committing capital crimes of various sorts against the crown, for which he was imprisoned. To add insult to injury, John Stewart's agent/servant William Yong (Young) stole jewels, documents, etc. from his master and had fled back to Scotland where he continued to be at large. The king directed his deputy to deliver patents to **Sir James Fullerton** and **Sir David Murray** of the several proportions of **Magevelin, Littergull, and Cashell** and to deliver to **Thomas Holmes**, agent there for the king's cousin (Lennox) the castle at **Magevelin**. Fullerton and Murray were to hold the patents under **James Stuart, Duke of Lennox**.

**Sir William Stewart**, acquired in **County Donegal, barony of Omagh** the proportions of **Ballenechoole and Balleranally** from the first patentee, Edward Kingsmill on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1616. He let several balliboes of the townlands to **Harbert Maxwell** for a term of 21 years and sold part of his proportions to **David Barklay/Bercklay, Esq.** who was later knighted. The only freeholder on these proportions between 1628-30 was **David Barklay**. He let other parts of his

lands for terms between 7 and 19 years but it is not indicated which of the named tenants had the long-term tenancies, and whether any of these were affected by the sale of land to Barklay

**Andrew Stewart, formerly Ochiltree**, was granted letters of denization for **Revelinowtra and Revelineightra**, in the **precinct of Mountjoy, barony of Dungannon**, 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1629 and resided upon his lands. He also had seven other freeholder families on his proportions at that time, not named.

The manor of **Ballynekevan**, in **County Tyrone, barony of Dungannon**, first patented to Robert Stewart, and which was a proportion of 1,000 acres was acquired by **Andrew Stewart, son of Lord Ochiltree** (formerly Ochiltree), who also owned **Revelinowtra and Revelineightra**. By 1628-30 there were two additional freeholder families on the proportion, not named, and 5 tenants having leases of only 8 years.