

SM7 / FERM 191:66

TULLYKELTER

Castle (in ruins)

(S)

Td. TULLYKELTER	Co. FERMANAGH	Par DEVENISH	SM 191:66
Type PLANTATION CASTLE			I.G.
			Grid Ref. HIST 453
2 storey house built by James Saverville who obtained a grant of Tullykelter, Annascorley & Carran from Malcolm Hamilton in 1616.			Alt. O.S.
Work on buildings across road, July 1980 (SM11/1).			
New card Dec '93			P.T.O.
Visits		Photos	Sched.
Files	SM11/1: SM7: SMS/44: SMS/69	Plans ✓ DWsketch	Listed Owner

Imp. Ulst. Fermanagh, Charles I, 24.
 UJA 22 (1957), pp. 127-9.
 PSANI, (1940), p. 159.
 O.S. Memoirs, vol. 14 (QUB, 1992), p. 55.
 Studies in Building History, ed. G.M. Jope (1960), pp. 265, 267.
 UJA., 23 (1960), pp. 97-123.
 Johnston UJA 43 (1980), 79-89.

by the ancient family of Maguires 100 years since, situated in a valley in the townland of [? Cushsown], appears to have been a rectangular building with turrets at each corner, 3 of which are now standing. They are 60 feet high and circular to within a short distance from the top, which portion is square. The one on the north east has fallen.

The tradition in the country respecting the ruins of a castle in the townland of Tullykilor is that the building was commenced by one of the Maguires, who was killed during the rebellion of 1641, previous to the completion of the castle, and that some years subsequent, Mr Cuff finished the building and resided there. The walls, which are of stone rudely cut and 3 feet thick, are now standing to the height of 25 feet, in which there is a doorway and a small, square window over it.

In the townland of Ross Innear formerly stood a celebrated castle called Castle Hume, stated by the inhabitants to have been built by Sir Gustavus Hume about 100 years since. It was dismantled by the Marquis of Ely and a great portion of the stone used in building Ely Lodge, his lordship's present residence. There were some extensive plantations surrounding the castle, but these were cut down in the year 1797 and 1798, 2 broad avenues are still apparent but of the castle there is no trace. Lord Ely having lately built extensive offices upon the site.

Pagan Antiquities: Forts

There are 34 circular forts in this part of the parish, situated in the following townlands: 1 Breakagh, 1 Donegall, 1 Crawfordshill, 2 Ballygonnell, 1 Levelly Upper, 2 Bannaghan, 2 Scandally, 1 Loughain, 1 Drumadown, 1 Fedian, 3 Cullen, 1 Randleshough, 2 Ainaghan, 1 Conkerroe, 2 Derravarry Beg, 1 Drumbeggan, 1 Drumscollop, 2 Crot, 1 Monaghan, 1 Tullykelter, 1 Monea Means, 1 Rosscullon, 1 Kilmore, 1 Aughrim, 1 Drummaraw and 1 Killyvea Glebe.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

Local Government

There are 2 resident magistrates, the Revd George Loftus Reade of Levelly rectory and John Brien Esquire of Monea Cottage. The only police force is at Monea, consisting of 1 constable and 4 subconstables, under the superintendence of the chief constable at Raholton near Churchill. The nearest revenue force is at Enniskillen. At Monea a manor court for the manor of Castletown is occasionally assembled, under the direction of

General Archdale and John Brien Esquire which, consisting of a seneschal and [next word illegible], is empowered to decide and issue decrees upon any case of debt or trespass amounting to less than 2 pounds. The nearest petty sessions are held at Derrygonnelly, 4 miles distant from Monea.

Illicit distillation is rarely practised in this part of the parish, but a great number of the inhabitants sell spirits without licence. This they make known to the neighbourhood by placing a jug or glass in the windows of the cabin.

Dispensaries

Medicine is dispensed to the inhabitants every Wednesday in Roosky townland by Dr Wilkins.

Schools

There are 8 schools situated in the following townlands: 1 Levelly, 1 Moyglass, 1 Monea, 1 Castletown Monea, 1 Drummaraw, 1 Drumbeggan, 1 Roosky and 2 Monea Means; see table of schools. The opinion is general in the country that the establishment of these schools has tended much to the improvement in the morals of the people. The parents appear anxious for the instruction of their children, who attend very regularly in the winter; but in the harvest the children are much employed assisting their parents in their agricultural labours and only occasionally attend the schools.

Poor

There is no provision for the poor except the weekly collections in the church.

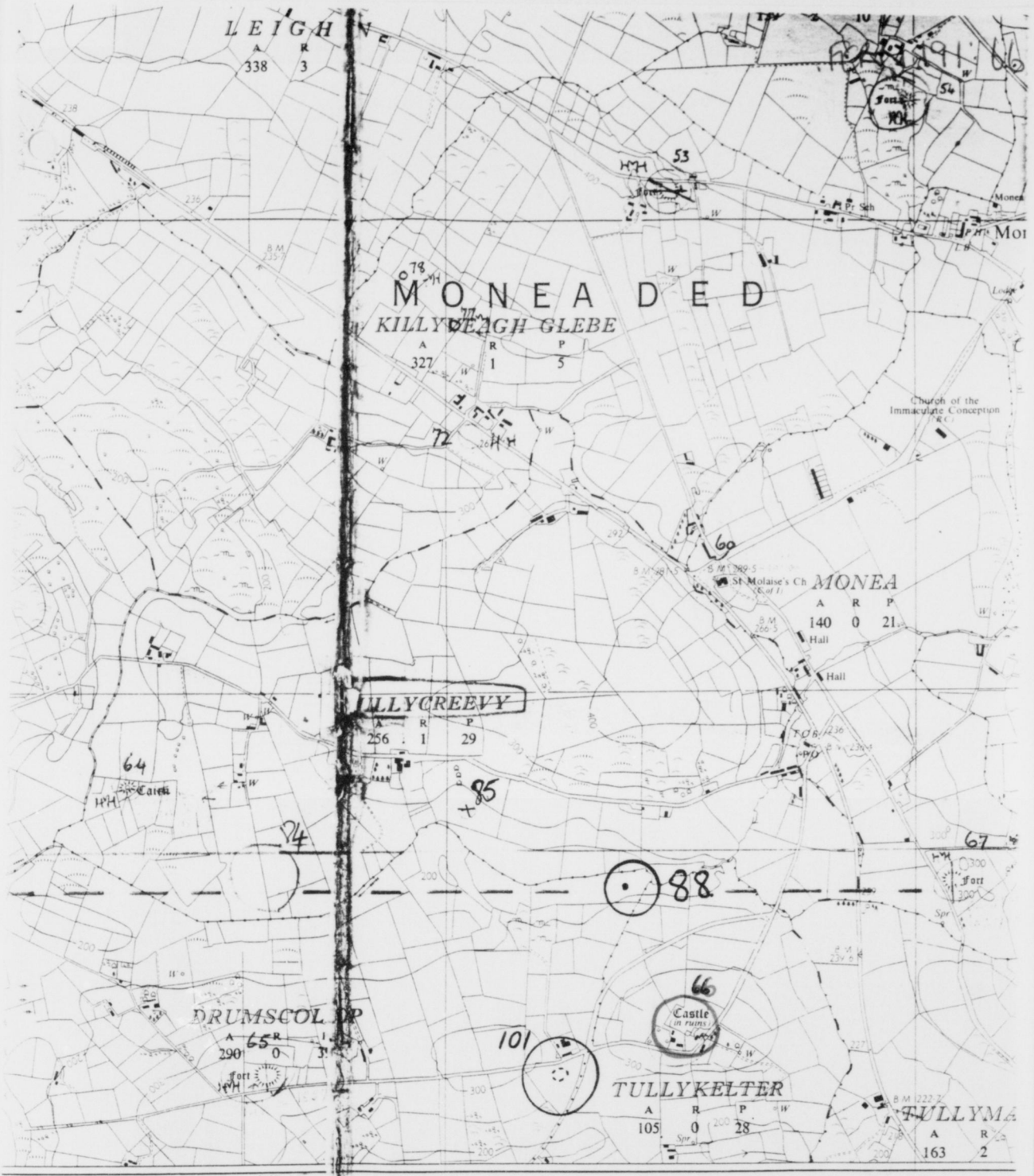
Religion

[Insert note: Mr Samuel McDonald of Moyglass, parish of Rossorry, took the census for Devenish in 1831, but could not at this time be, even in the country, given a return. I understand he is now enabled to do it].

The exact proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics has not been ascertained, but the former are much the more numerous. There are some few Methodists and Presbyterians. The former congregate in a meeting house in the townland of Breakagh [insert marginal note: a small, thatched building capable of accommodating 150 persons] and the latter in Enniskillen.

Habits of the People

The cottages of the peasantry are built of stone with thatched roofs and small glass windows.



VEGETATION AND OTHER SYMBOLS

	Furze		Flat Rock
	Osiers		Boulders
	Reeds		Quarry
	Marsh		Gravel Pit
	Direction of Flow		Sand & Shingle

The Representation on this map is no evidence of a Right of Way
 For explanation of Grid see pamphlet
 Printed by the Director General, O
 Published by the Ordnance Survey

S = Scheduled

The stair projection rose the full height of the house. The stair was timber to the first floor, but thereafter was of stone, and was carried in a squinch-supported turret on the south-eastern re-entrant angle. It was lit by loops on the ground floor and second floor, but on the first floor there is a square leaded window. As in the rest of the building the upper floors were wooden.

The square bawn was defended by rectangular angle towers, which survive only on the east. Originally there were two stories high, but only the north wall survives to its original height. They were defended by small pistol loops. The gateway was on the eastern curtain wall.⁸⁴

Tully is better preserved than Monea, but far less impressive. Once the restoration work is complete the range and variety of Plantation architecture will be easily seen on the road from Enniskillen to Belleek, with the English castle of Portora, the Scotch tower-house of Monea, and the Scotch castle of Tully.

Tullykelter

On 13 March 1616, Malcolm Hamilton "concessit Jacobo Somerville et Elizabethae, uxore ejus, tatem sive parcellum terrae de Tullacalter et Tullanelinora existenes 1 tata, ac Dromscobbe et Carrenmore 1 tatem"⁸⁵ Somerville built himself a small two-storey house, probably about a year or so after he received his grant.

The house was abandoned in the mid-eighteenth century, and has fallen into an overgrown dereliction - so much so that any detailed examination will have to await the efforts of Enterprise Ulster, who have begun to clear the ivy. One's only fear is that the ivy may be what is holding the walls up.

84. Waterman, "Tully castle, Co. Fermanagh", pp 123-126.

85. Inc. Ult. Fermanagh, Car, I.24.

The plan is a fairly typical T-plan house, but English influences can be seen in the use of a hall and cross passage with a scale and platt stair in the rearward projection. The front has two square projections at the corners, which may have been intended to act as loops. There were large windows on the ground floor, and defence was provided by brick-faced loops. The doorway had roll-moulding decoration, and was protected by a draw-bar on the inside, and pistol loops in the re-entrant angles of the front projections on the outside.⁸⁶

The house is interesting, because it is contemporary with Monea Castle, two kilometres to the north-east. At Monea, Scottish defensive architecture is dominant, and there can be little doubt about the use of Scotch masons: at Tullykelter English architecture is dominant, and the Scotch masons can display their art only in the roll-moulded door-casings. The use of a scale-and-platt stair, points to English architecture, and perhaps we should recall Castle Balfour's window bay to mind. If the Scotch undertakers lived as though they were in Scotland, their tenants preferred to imitate the English, and live in comfort, even if it meant less defence.

2. Destroyed examples

By far the greater number of Plantation castles and bawns have been lost or destroyed. In many cases this destruction can be attributed to the fury of the Irish in 1641, but in other eighteenth-century buildings and nineteenth-century land Acts have led to the destruction of the earlier houses.

Lakeaghter

Described by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry as fragmentary remains.⁸⁷ the castle was destroyed in 1964-1965 during a road widening scheme. All that remained was a stair-projection of sixteenth or seventeenth

86. D.M. Waterman "Tullykelter castle, Co.Fermanagh" UJA XXII (1959) pp 127-128.

87. R.S.A.M.S., p.168.

Studies in Building History, pp. 265, 267.

IRISH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES AND ARCHITECTURAL ANCESTRY

stone", but the smaller dwellings of the tenant settlers were also frequently of timber-framed construction ("cagework"), the frames in some cases being shipped ready-made from the builders' yards in Coleraine. Bricks⁶⁰ were sometimes (though not frequently) used in the houses of the English planters early in the seventeenth century, mostly in Armagh and Tyrone and in the Lagan Valley and were being made at least in the Bann Valley and near Belfast. They were also used in the bawns of the Vintners at Bellaghy and of the Ironmongers at Agivey,⁶¹ and Peter Benson, in charge of the Londoners' work in Derry and elsewhere, was a London bricklayer. The earliest use of brick in the north of Ireland is in the mid-sixteenth-century cannon-ports inserted in Carrickfergus Castle.

In the early seventeenth-century houses in Ulster, brick is mostly used only for lining ovens, for chimney stacks as at Newtown Stewart⁶² (Co. Tyrone) and Ringhaddy (Co. Down), or for the splays of small gun-loops, as at Salterstown and Brackfield, or at Tullykelter,⁶³ a mid-seventeenth-century house with Scottish details in Co. Fermanagh. Only at Mountjoy,⁶⁴ Co. Tyrone, a small fort of 1600/5, and in the walls of the bawn at Bellaghy, can the general employment of brick for walling still be studied.

Classical ornamental detail is rare in the early seventeenth-century houses of the north of Ireland but is seen at Donegal Castle on a pair of chimney-pieces inserted within the earlier tower-house and on the main entrance to the seventeenth-century addition. In the larger chimney-piece,⁶⁵ the fireplace has a surround carved with festoons and pendants and is flanked by enriched pilasters, tapering to strap-work enriched pedestals, which support an entablature with strap-work ornamented frieze; the overmantel is of two bays, each containing a strap-work cartouche with shield-of-arms, divided and flanked by pairs of scrolled consoles which rise to an entablature, the frieze of which also is carved with strap-work. The smaller chimney-piece has a four-centred arched fireplace opening, with strap-work enriched surround and moulded, bracketed cornice. The entrance is semicircular arched, with shaped key-block and moulded impost, and has side pilasters and archivolt with strap-work enrichment.

NOTES

- ¹ Quoted in E. Thompson, *Sir Walter Raleigh* (1935), 13.
- ² The word is the anglicized form of the Irish *bo-dhaingan* or *bádhún*, a cattle-fortress, see G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 82, note 23.
- ³ H. G. Leask, *Irish Castles* (2nd ed., 1944), 75/112.
- ⁴ *J. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, 81 (1951), 198/201.
- ⁵ Leask, *Irish Castles*, 113/124.
- ⁶ *J. Galway Archaeol. Hist. Soc.*, 18 (1938), 72/6.
- ⁷ The date 1565 occurs on a fireplace, classical in style, in the long gallery; a second fireplace in the same chamber has a very flat, almost straight-sided, four-centred arch, which is quite in keeping with a mid-sixteenth-century date. It is just possible that these fireplaces were re-used from the earlier castle; Thomas Butler returned to Ireland from the English Court only in 1556 and it might be supposed that more than ten years must have elapsed before he was secure in his great estates and had the leisure and money to devote to extensive building.
- ⁸ Leask, *Irish Castles*, chapter xiii, for plans and views of Kanturk, Burntcourt and Coppinger's Court. For Mallow, see *J. Cork. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 49 (1944), 19/24, with plan; Loughmoe, *J. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, 39 (1909), 70/74; 234/41, with plan.
- ⁹ Also at Derrinlaur, Co. Waterford, *J. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, 39 (1909) 269; the building has now largely collapsed but three of the towers were standing in 1841.
- ¹⁰ The early seventeenth-century house, excavated by the late Prof. S. P. O'Ríordáin at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, may be mentioned, *J. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, 77 (1947), 39/52.
- ¹¹ The dormers, now gone, are shown on a sketch of 1793; see *An Eighteenth-century Antiquary: Austin Cooper (1759/1830)* (ed. L. Price, Dublin, 1942), pl. 19.

IRISH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES AND ARCHITECTURAL ANCESTRY

door and window openings and stair turret corbelled out above a squinch (cp. Airdrie, Fifeshire, Macgibbon and Ross, *Cast. Dom. Archit. Scot.*, 4, 123/4, fig. 708).

⁴¹ As at Kilmartin, Argyllshire; Macgibbon and Ross, *Cast. Dom. Archit. Scotland*, 4, 31, fig. 615.

⁴² *Roy. Comm. Anc. Mons: E. Lothian* (1924) 21, figs. 54, 61.

⁴³ The high-arch linking the towers, both here and at Monea, is characteristic of a group of fifteenth-century tower-houses in Co. Down (e.g. Kilclief; Audley's Castle; Jordan's Castle, Ardglass; *Archaeological Survey of N. Ireland: Co. Down*, forthcoming) the appearance of which may have been inspired by, and is certainly reminiscent of the double-towered gatehouses of such earlier castles as Carrickfergus. The high-arch occurs sporadically on contemporary tower-houses elsewhere in Ireland, e.g. Bunratty, Co. Clare; Listowel, Co. Kerry; and apparently at Dunamon, Co. Roscommon, illustrated by Grose, *Antiquities of Ireland*, 2 (1791), pl. 92.

⁴⁴ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 22 (1959), 123/6.

⁴⁵ For other instances of this smooth corbelling, see *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 14 (1951), 45/6, pl. 4, e.f. This is however seen also in continental mediaeval work.

⁴⁶ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 22 (1959) (119/23).

⁴⁷ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 23 (1960). For Joymount, Carrickfergus, built for Sir Arthur Chichester, 1610/18, see also *Guide to Carrickfergus Castle* (H.M.S.O., Belfast, 1957), 21, pl. 15.

⁴⁸ The house and its bawn with circular flankers is illustrated by Grose, *Antiquities of Ireland*, 2 (1791), pl. 100.

⁴⁹ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 16 (1953), 63/64.

⁵⁰ *Guide to Dunluce Castle* (H.M.S.O. Belfast, 1951).

⁵¹ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 23 (1960). The remarkable variety of plan, even in houses built for the same planter, is illustrated by a second house of Sir John Davies at Castledearg (*ibid.*), near Castle Curlews. Here the rectangular house, now largely destroyed occupies one side of a bawn with square flankers, the entrance to the enclosure passing as a passage beneath the upper floor of the house.

⁵² As in the breasts of the oriel windows in the Earl's Palace at Kirkwall, Orkney, c. 1600/7, *Roy. Comm. Anc. Mons: Orkney*. Such openings in window breasts are not, of course, an exclusively Scottish feature; gun-holes in this position occur at, e.g., Mountlong, Co. Cork, at all floors of the main block.

⁵³ Grose, *Antiquities of Ireland*, 2 (1791), pl. 59. The early seventeenth-century house is a long oblong in plan, three floors high with multiple gables and ground floor entrance central in one of the longer sides. The bay window has canted sides and projects from an end wall for the full height of the house. At the same end of the house is a small square stair tower.

⁵⁴ Now entirely destroyed: it is illustrated in the *Dublin Penny Journ.*, 1 (1832/3), 196.

⁵⁵ *Ancient Monuments in Northern Ireland, not in State Charge* (H.M.S.O., Belfast, 1952), Fig. 13.

⁵⁶ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958), 107/8. This lay-out of bawn and house, frequent on the continent, was not in Ireland confined to Ulster; a similar plan with spear-shaped flankers, c. 1650, is recorded at Castle-townshend (*J. Cork Hist. Archaeol., Soc.* 43 (1938), 55), but I have been unable to verify this personally.

⁵⁷ *Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland: Co. Down*, forthcoming.

⁵⁸ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958), 101/107.

⁵⁹ At Glinsk, Co. Galway, is a small half-H plan house, with wide wings of slight projection flanking a narrow fore-court, the entrance to which is in the re-entering wall of one of the wings. The house has the continuous wall-batter so typical of native Irish building.

⁶⁰ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958), 113/114.

⁶¹ Where, it may be noted, the house was of rectangular plan, with circular angle-towers, *Londonderry and the London Companies* (ed. D. A. Chart; H.M.S.O. Belfast, 1928), pl. 21.

⁶² *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958) 109/112, pl. XVIII.

⁶³ *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 22 (1959) 127/9: the entrance is framed by two roll mouldings, one filleted, which can be matched on seventeenth-century Scottish buildings.

⁶⁴ *Ancient Monuments in Northern Ireland, not in State Charge* (H.M.S.O. Belfast, 1952), Fig. 14.

⁶⁵ Illustrated in D. O'D. Hanna, *The Face of Ulster* (1952), fig. 64.

DESCRIPTIONS OF HOUSES IN CO. SLIGO

The domestic architecture of the earlier seventeenth century in Ireland has been little studied; even of the larger houses very few have been adequately described or surveyed, and outside the plantation area of Ulster, smaller houses have received scant attention.⁷ Recently, however, all those surviving in recognizable condition in Co. Sligo were examined by the writer. These well illustrate the remarkable diversity of plan which can be found within a small area. Their inclusion balances a picture inevitably biased elsewhere by a concentration on larger or more elaborate buildings. Except for the small fort at Ballinafad, discussed here on account only of its plan, practically nothing is known of the dates when these houses were built. Ardtarmon, Inishcrone and Baldwin's Castle are apparently of the first half, and Cregg perhaps of the second half of the seventeenth century.

TULLYKELTER CASTLE, CO. FERMANAGH

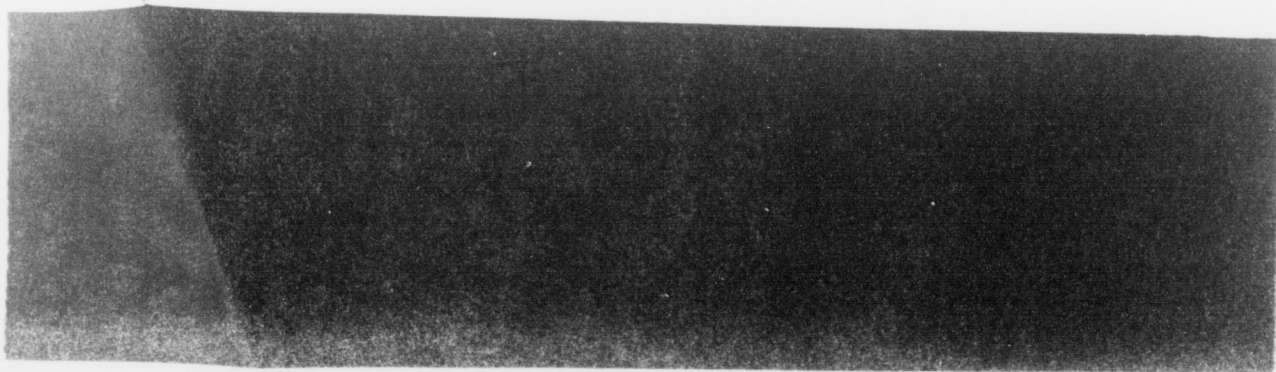
by D. M. WATERMAN

Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland

The fortified house at Tullykelter lies in the townland of this name and occupies a hill-top one mile to the southwest of Monagh Castle. The latter building was erected by 1617 for Malcolm Hamilton who acquired the proprietorship of Derryinagh from the original patentee in 1615. In Pymat's Survey three freeholders on Hamilton's manor of Castleown are listed of whom James Somerville of Cambusnethan in Ardsire had obtained a grant of Tullykelter, Drumscallup and Carran in 1615. Somerville built a residence at Tullykelter before his death in 1642 and it continued in occupation at least until the mid-18th century. The last recorded owner was the Rev. Francis Cuth, a descendant in the female line of the builder, who was serving as an overseer of highways for the period 1749-51.

Description.

The building (fig. 1) is now ruinous and fragmentary and so heavily overgrown with ivy that close inspection is difficult. It is constructed of harled rubble and was of two main floors, probably with attic, comprising a main rectangular gabled block, 60 by 20 feet internally, with small square projections flanking the entrance front and a larger square stair projection at the rear. The entrance is situated off-centre in the E. wall of the main block but only part of one jamb of wrought (probably Carboniferous) sandstone survives. It has an architrave-surround of two roll-mouldings, one plain, the other of double-ogee profile and filleted, and was rebated for a door and provided with a draw-bar. To the N. of the entrance is a fireplace and three windows with splayed lintels; these windows, as elsewhere in the building, appear to have been fitted with timber frames. On the W., the wall N. of the stair projection contains three similar windows and three further lights, positioned above the lower openings, occur at first floor level. Apart from a fragment of the N. gable the other walls of the main block do not rise to this height; the S.W. angle has largely gone and has been replaced by modern work on the original line. The rear projection is so sited that the foot of the stair, which was of timber and apparently of scale-and-platt construction, lay directly opposite the entrance. At ground floor, the projection contains a number of small loops with brick-faced splays, one of which has an external opening 3 in. wide and only 5 in. in height. The sockets for the trimmer of the half-landing are preserved at a height of 3 ft. 6 in. from present ground level and the landing was lighted by a window, about 4 ft. 6 in. wide internally, in the W. wall. The projections flanking the entrance front are of equal size and each contains a loop covering the approach to the entrance. These loops, like those in the stair projection, have brick-faced splays, the bricks measuring 8½ in. long, 3¼ in. wide and 1½ in. average 2 in. in thickness. The N. projection contains a small keeping-place but most of the E. wall has been re-constructed. The S. projection has a window in the E. wall and a similar window above at first floor level; in the S. wall is a lintelled recess, brick-faced in part, opening from which is a loop which penetrates the wall at an oblique angle towards the W.



Since the Tullykelter house was built for a Scot, parallels for its plan may reasonably be sought in Scotland where analogues for the nearby castles of Monca and Tully (this volume, pp. 123-6), also built for Scottish planters, can indeed be found. But Scottish buildings, similar in layout to the Fermanagh house, do not readily come to mind, and if they exist, must be of uncommon occurrence. Small lateral projections, disposed to present a symmetrical frontage, do appear (e.g., Drum, Aberdeenshire, 1619³; Brunstane House, Midlothian, 1673^{1,9} and the plan of Craighall, Fifeshire, 1633⁷, certainly resembles that of Tullykelter; but the rearward projection is either absent or, if present as at Craighall, does not contain the main stair. There is an extruded stair at Philipstoun House, West Lothian⁸ but the frontal projections here are properly wings rather than the mean flankers of Tullykelter. This house, moreover, is of 1676 and its plan occurs probably earlier in Ulster, at Richhill, Co. Armagh, built for Edward Richardson between 1655 and 1696 (most probably during the third quarter of the 17th century).⁹

The entrance at Tullykelter is detailed in a manner which is distinctly Scottish, for an architrave-surround with paired roll-mouldings, often divided by a hollow, occurs not uncommonly in Scotland during the 17th century.¹⁰ In this connection it is of interest to note another entrance of Scottish design at Derrygonnelly Church, 3 miles N.W. of Tullykelter, which was built (or possibly rebuilt) by Sir John Dunbar in 1627. The west door here (fig. 2) is dressed in (probably Carboniferous) sandstone; it is semi-circular arched with an arris-roll carried continuously around the head and jambs and is embellished with large, boldly

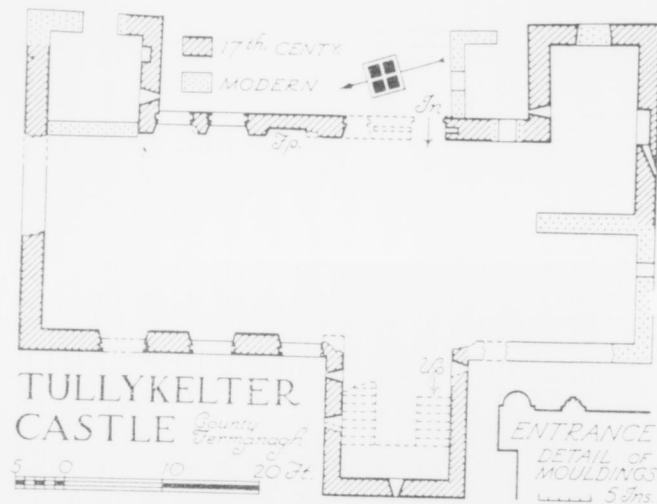


FIG. 1.

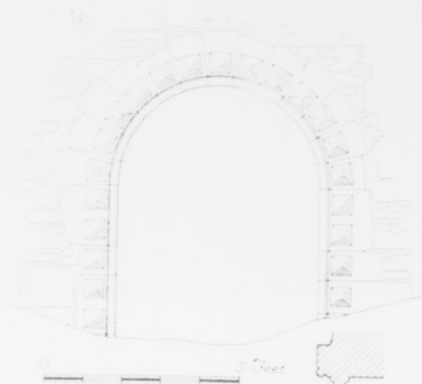


FIG. 2. Derrygonnelly Church: west door.

projecting faceted blocks, cut to five faces. This block ornament is used in Scotland during the later 16th and 17th century and is seen, *par excellence*, at Crichton Castle, Midlothian, where it is employed as a diaper to the whole of the exterior of the north wing, built between 1581-91.¹¹ Scottish influence, even masonry-work, is also apparent in the semi-circular arched entrance, with its exaggerated quirk-moulding, to the bawn at Castle Archdale, on the east shore of Lower Lough Erne (this volume, pp. 119 ff) although this house and enclosure was in fact built for an English planter, John Archdale, in 1615.

REFERENCES.

1. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 14 (1951), 42.
2. Rev. G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 406, note 132.
3. Rev. W. B. Steele, *The Parish of Devonish* (1937), 125.
4. *Ibid.*, 89.
5. D. Macgibbon and T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (1887-07), 1, 150; 2, 436.
6. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Midlothian and West Lothian*, 128, fig. 178. Cp. also Nisbet House, with circular angles-towers, *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): County of Berwick*, 82.
7. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan*, 52, fig. 139.
8. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Midlothian and West Lothian*, 184, fig. 221.
9. The same plan occurs in Ireland, yet earlier, at Dunganstown Castle, demolished by 1654-8, *J. Co. Kildare Archaeol. Soc.*, 13 (1958), 342.
10. E.g., Macgibbon and Ross, *op. cit.*, 1, fig. 346 (Rathven Castle); 2, fig. 646 (Granton House), fig. 891 (Caroline Park), fig. 904 (Aberdour Castle); 4, fig. 1102 (Bonnington House). See also J. Gillespie, *Details of Scottish Domestic Architecture* (Edinburgh Architectural Association, 1922), pl. 12 (Cockburn House), pl. 13 (Midhope Castle).
11. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Midlothian and West Lothian*, 49, fig. 72. The ornamental use of faceted blocks was derived directly from north Italian sources.

SETTLEMENT AND ARCHITECTURE IN COUNTY FERMANAGH, 1610-41

by J. D. JOHNSTON

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INTRODUCTION

The styles of architecture introduced into Ulster by English and Scottish settlers in the early 17th century were quite distinct. Scottish architecture derived from the traditions of the 16th century Lowlands and Borders (Jope 1951), while English architecture came from the more peaceful background of Tudor England (Jope 1960), and the style used in building a particular castle is often the same as the nationality of the undertaker or servitor for whom it was built (Waterman 1961, 260-5). Studies of migration (Perceval-Maxwell 1973) and settlement (Robinson 1974) have shown that there was a steady stream of settlers coming to Ulster between 1613 and 1619, with a further wave coming in the 1630's (Perceval-Maxwell 1973, 169-227), but the relationship between the pattern and development of settlement, and the construction and style of the gentry's houses and castles is not clear.

In Fermanagh, there are 12 castles which were built in the Plantation, and which have survived to the present day (Fig. 1, Table 1). These have all been described elsewhere, notably by the late Dudley Waterman and, as only one substantial piece of ecclesiastical architecture has survived from this period (Waterman 1972), an examination of the secular architecture of the period may help to establish the chronological relationship between settlement and architecture, and to determine how the gentry raised the labour needed to build their houses and castles.

In order to do this it is necessary to describe the development of settlement in Fermanagh between 1610 and 1640, and then to consider the timescale within which the castles were built by the Plantation gentry. Having done this it should then be possible to establish a chronological relationship between settlement and architecture, and to see how the castles were built.

SETTLEMENT IN CO. FERMANAGH, 1600-60

In 1600 fifty Irish clans, dominated by the Maguires, occupied the modern county of Fer-

managh. They held the land either in their own right or as tenants of the Church (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Jac. I. 1), and farmed the lowlands around Lough Erne and its tributaries (Johnston 1980, Fig. A). During the Nine Years' War (1594-1603) there was a breakdown of society and by 1607, when the leaders of the Ulster clans fled to the continent, the ancient Gaelic order had been overthrown, and English influences had become established in the province (*N.H.L.*, 117-36).

Although the castle of Enniskillen had become an English base (Hunter 1978, 337), and the monastic lands had been granted to English laymen (*C.P.R.I.*, 11-189), there was little or no settlement before the scheme for the Plantation began in 1610. The escheated counties of Armagh, Cavan, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Tyrone were surveyed by Sir Josias Bodley in the autumn of 1610 (Andrews 1974), and most of the servitors and undertakers received the patents to their estates between June 1610 and August 1611 (*C.P.R.I.*, 163-7). Settlement began almost at once, and by July 1611 there were about 100 British settlers in Fermanagh, mostly in the S. of the county (*Carew MSS*, 222).

The settlement was, however, slow to develop, and Sir Josias Bodley was ordered by the King to visit Ulster and report on the progress of the Plantation. Bodley did this in February 1613, and throughout Ulster he found that there had been progress since Lord Carew's survey of July 1611 (*Hastings MSS*). In Fermanagh the greatest development had taken place at Enniskillen. When the town was incorporated in 1612 (*C.P.R.I.*, 243) the absence of any substantial burghers had meant that it had been necessary to use undertakers as burgesses, but by February 1613 Captain, later Sir, William Cole had drawn together 12 burgesses of whom he hath good bonds to build their habitations this next summer' (*Hastings MSS*, 167).

By 1619 there was a total of 12 towns and villages in Fermanagh (Hill 1877, 475-99). Lisnaskea, which was incorporated in 1614 (*C.S.P.I.*, 1611-4, 469), contained 'forty houses of timber and mudwall', and on the estates of Connor Roe

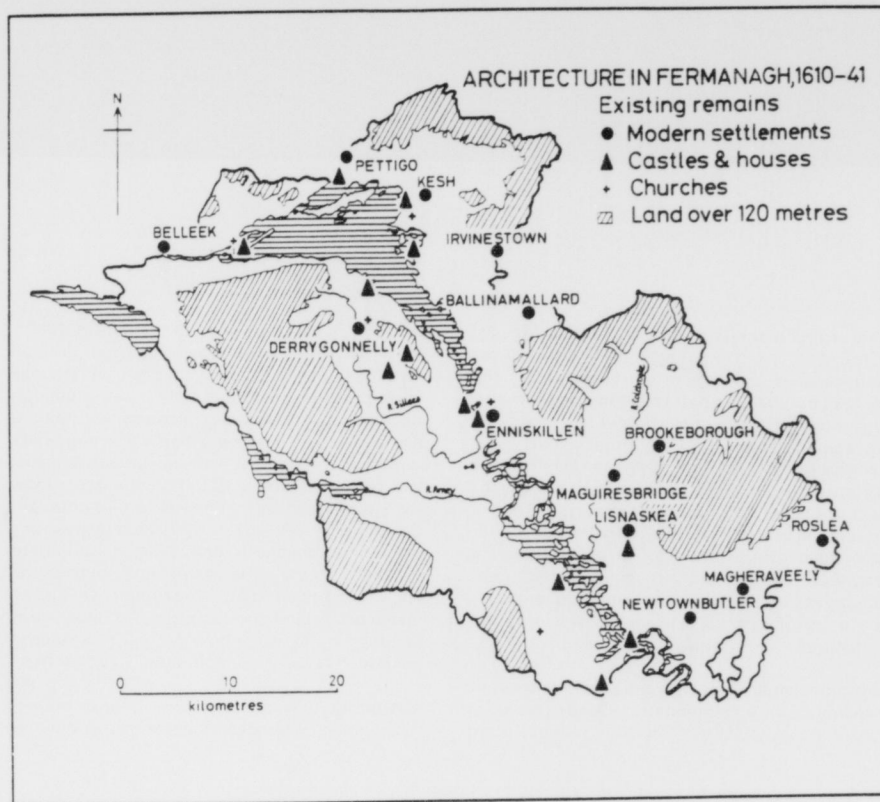


Fig. 1. Surviving remains of Plantation architecture in Co. Fermanagh.

Maguire British settlers established the village of Maguiresbridge (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. I, 1).

After 1619 migration to Ulster continued (Robinson 1974, 159-66), and by 1622 there were about 1300 British settlers in Fermanagh. By 1630 the number of settlers in Fermanagh had increased to 1600 (Johnston 1976, Fig. 7). As the migration of Scots had dwindled after 1618 (Perceval-Maxwell 1973, 160-84), and English migration to Virginia and Ulster rose greatly between 1618 and 1624 (Robinson 1978, 19), it is probable that the increase in the size of the settler population in Fermanagh after 1619 was caused by English settlement. This is especially true of Sir Stephen Butler's estates around Newtownbutler, where there had been a declining Scottish settlement in 1622, but where there was a very large English settlement in 1630, and also at Leonard

Blennerhasset's estate at Kesh where between 1624 and 1638 ten freeholders were established on townlands previously let to Irishmen (Johnston 1979, 142).

It is therefore possible to establish a chronological framework for settlement in Co. Fermanagh. There was little or no settlement before 1610, when the first groups of settlers began to arrive in the county; settlement continued, and by 1613 there was a British population of about 150 people. After 1613 there was considerable settlement with Scots, mostly from the Borders (Turner 1975), arriving in the years up to 1618, and English settlers coming in after the collapse of the wool trade in 1617. The revival of the English economy caused immigration to cease and according to the undertakers some settlers had left their estates in 1624 (*C.S.P.I. 1614-25*, 518-20). From 1622 onwards there was little mig-

ration from Scotland or England, and thereafter the population increased naturally (Johnston 1976, 72).

The pattern of settlement

Having established the chronology of settlement, it is now possible to examine the pattern of settlement in the county. In 1600 it would seem that the most valuable land was divided between the great clans, such as the Maguires, with the lesser clans, such as the Cassidys, holding their estates as tenants of the Church (Johnston 1980, fig. A). At first the native Irish were unaffected by the Plantation, and they were allowed to remain legally on the undertakers' estates until August 1616 (*C.S.P.I., 1615-25*, 26); in practice they continued to farm the estates, and in 1621 it was accepted that they could hold up to a quarter of each estate as tenants (*C.S.P.I., 1615-25*, 322-3).

British settlement really only began after 1613, and from the figures in the surveys of 1619 and 1622 it would seem that there was considerable settlement around Enniskillen and along the northern shore of Upper Lough Erne. Four areas, the Sillees valley, the Ballinamallard valley, Enniskillen, and between Lisnaskea and Magheraveely, contained the greatest concentrations of British settlers (Johnston 1980).

It was in these areas that the settlers built their churches and farmsteads. In 1629 the Inquisitions recorded requests to move 'verie remote . . . rewinous and out of use and verie unfit' churches to places 'more fitt and convenient' for the settlers, who had built chapels of ease and churches at Callowhill, Castle Caldwell, Crevinish, Derrygonnelly, Enniskillen, Lisnaskea, Monea, and Newtownbutler (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. 1). Farmsteads were established around the villages: as early as 1617 there was extensive settlement around the village at Monea, and some freeholders later built substantial farmhouses such as Tullykelter and Tullymargy (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. 1, 24), whilst at Castle Hasset the village of Kesh was a nucleus around which British settlement developed (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. 1, 48).

From the evidence of family names on the Muster Roll (1630) the areas of English and Scottish settlement can be determined. Scottish settlement was greatest around Ballinamallard, between Derrygonnelly and Lisgoole, and around Lisnaskea (Johnston 1978), whilst English settlement was greatest north of Castle Archdale, around Enniskillen, and around Newtownbutler (Johnston 1979). This picture had not altered greatly by 1659 with the only real expansion of British settlement being on lands forfeited by the

Maguires for complicity in the rebellion of 1641 and granted to the followers of Sir Henry Brooke (Pender 1939).

PLANTATION ARCHITECTURE

The period of construction

The building of the various castles occurred largely between 1613 and 1619 (Fig. 2). Before 1610 the only castles in Co. Fermanagh were at Enniskillen and Lisnaskea, and just over the border in Co. Donegal there was another castle to defend the fords of the River Erne at Belleek (*Maps of Ulster Counties, 1610*). Of these castles, Lisnaskea, which had been the Maguires' chief residence before 1610, was demolished, probably by Lord Balfour of Burleigh to get stone for Castle Balfour; the castle of Belleek has become a barracks; only the keep of Enniskillen Castle remains. All the castles are shown on Sir Josias Bodley's maps as being tower-houses (*Maps of Ulster Counties, 1610*). It would seem that they had ground floor entrances and had no curtain walls, although a curtain wall existed at Enniskillen in 1594 (Trimble 1919, frontis.); however, except for St Mary's Abbey, Devenish, where the party was based and which the clerk therefore drew from sight, all the buildings shown on the maps of Fermanagh, as on those of the other counties, were drawn in a very stylised manner, and so very little can be deduced about the original appearance of these castles (Andrews 1974, 160).

The first groups of settlers in Fermanagh began to arrive in 1611, and by July of that year seven undertakers had begun to erect buildings (*Carew MSS*, 84, 222), but the only building to have been completed was at Pettigo where James Magrath had erected Termon Castle about 500 m. across the border in Co. Donegal (Hunter 1976). In February 1613 Sir Josias Bodley inspected the Plantation, and found that 19 undertakers and servitors were building their houses and castles in Fermanagh (*Hastings MSS*, 165-9), but of these only four (Enniskillen, Lisgoole, Mountsedborough, and Tully) were completed in that year (Fig. 2).

By 1619 most of the castles had been completed (Hill 1877, 473-99). Castle Archdale was completed in 1614 (Waterman 1959a). Portora was probably begun after Easter 1613 (*Hastings MSS*, 167) and would also have been completed by 1614. At Shannock, where Thomas Flowerdew had built a timber-framed house inside a ring-fort in 1611 (*Carew MSS*, 94), a square tower with a round projection was being built in 1613, and it was probably completed soon after Bodley's visit (*Hastings MSS*, 166). Aghalane must have been

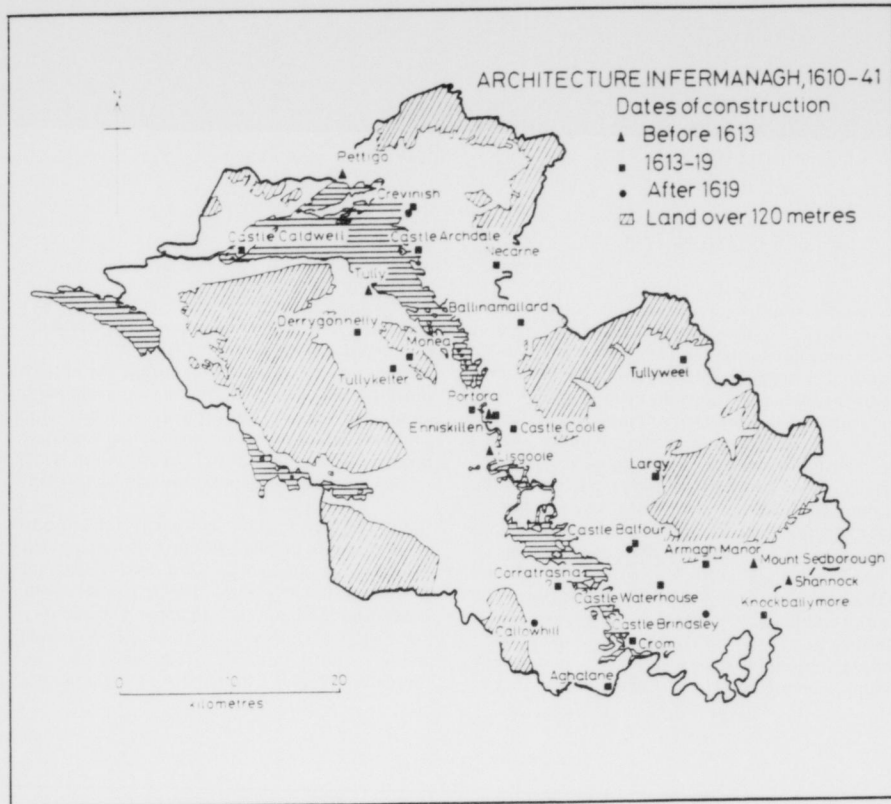


Fig. 2. Dates of construction.

completed by 1616, because James Creighton, who had bought the estate from Thomas Monypeny in May 1615, was described as being 'of Aughalane' when he received his denization in August 1616 (*C.P.R.I.*, 306). Castle Balfour and Crevinish Castle were still under construction when Sir Francis Annesley and Sir James Perrott inspected the Plantation in 1622 (O Gallachair 1958).

Several estates were sold by the original undertakers about 1615. At Necarne, Sir Gerald Lowther, a member of one of the leading families of the Anglo-Scottish Border (Fraser 1971), purchased the undeveloped estates of Thomas Barton and Edward Ward (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. I, 8), and so Necarne Castle can be dated to the period 1615-9. Sir Stephen Butler, who was an undertaker in Co. Cavan, purchased the estates

of Lord Mountwhany, George Smailhome, James Traile, and Sir John Wishart (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. I, 11-3); in 1613 Lord Mountwhany had been preparing to start building (*Hastings MSS.*, 166), and Crom Castle can therefore be dated to about 1615.

The arrival of large numbers of settlers and the building of the gentry's castles both happen between 1613 and 1619. Some undertakers appear to have let out parts of their estates to pay the costs of building their houses or castles. At Castle Archdale much of the estate was let to tenants in 1614 (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. I, 7), and at Monea most of the tenants received their leases in 1616 or 1617 (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. I, 24); on both estates the creation of tenancies coincides with the construction of the castles, and this may well have happened

elsewhere, in which case the arrival of tenants, which is sometimes recorded in the Inquisitions, may be used to establish a date for the building of the castle on a particular estate.

Obviously this was not always the case, especially where settlement collapsed. At Mountsedborough, John Sedborough had 'built an Irish house in three rooms and a wattled chimney in the end' by September 1611 (*Carew MSS*, 222), and by 1613 he was laying the foundations of a square bawn with four flankers (*Hastings MSS*, 166), but by 1619 he had made no progress on this, and Pynnar found only a small house in a ring-fort (Hill 1877, 482). By 1622 the whole place was derelict, the tenants were in dispute with Sedborough, and most of the estate had been let to Irish sub-tenants (Ó Gallachair 1958, 297). Nonetheless, where settlement was successful, as at Castle Archdale and Monea, the arrival of tenants may indicate the date at which a castle was being built. In Fermanagh this holds good for Necarne where Lowther was creating tenancies soon after he had bought the estate about 1615, and for Castle Hassett where Thomas Blennerhasset let land to various tenants and began work on Crevinish Castle (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. 1).

Documentary evidence is not the only means of establishing a chronology: using the styles and details of building it is possible to create a typological model from which the castles may be dated. Using the evidence of building styles (Jope 1951 and 1960) and the descriptions given in the surveys of 1611, 1613, 1619, and 1622, Irish, English and Scottish architecture can be distinguished (Fig. 3).

Known examples of Irish styles of building are at Enniskillen, where Captain William Cole refurbished the 15th century tower-house and strengthened its defences between 1611 and 1613 (Hunter 1978, 349) although the Watergate was not completed until after this date (Dixon and Johnston, forthcoming); at Mountsedborough, where an 'Irish house' had been built by September 1611 (*Carew MSS*, 222), and at Shannock, where Flowerdew's house was a square tower with a round projection (Hill 1877, 482) as in Irish tower-houses like Pettigo. It is also possible that Corratrasna House, of which only the gables have survived (Rowan 1979, 227), was built in an Irish style because similar houses were built by Roland Savage at Cloughy, Co. Down (Waterman and Collins 1967, 256) and, in Fermanagh, at Largy near Brookeborough, possibly for Connor Roe Maguire, and at Tullyweel for Brian Maguire (Belmore 1907, 18), as well as at Mountsedborough.

These houses were all completed by 1619, but

most of them had, in fact, been completed before 1613. Shannock and Tullyweel were under construction in 1613 (*Hastings MSS*, 165-8), and as Connor Roe Maguire's dispute with Lord Balfour over the title to Lisnaskea had been settled by 1615 (*C.S.P.I.*, 1611-4, 284), it is probable that Largy had been built before that year. Corratrasna may, as local tradition relates, have been built for Lord Balfour of Burleigh before he moved to Castle Balfour and, as Balfour complained in 1613 that his dispute with Connor Roe Maguire had hindered his building work at Lisnaskea, this may well be the case (*Hastings MSS*, 165). But it is no less significant that the proportion of Leginn, in which Corratrasna is situated, was entirely let to Irish tenants in 1619 (Hill 1877, 475-6), and as late as 1632 only one townland on this proportion was let to British tenants, while Corratrasna itself is in part of the estate let to Irish tenants (Balfour Rental 1632). This degree of stability may have encouraged one of the Irish tenants to build a house for himself, possibly before 1619.

It is clear, therefore, that houses built in Irish styles predate the arrival of British settlers, but this does not mean that all the castles and houses built in English or Scottish styles are later than the arrival of settlers. From the details of masonry it is clear that Irish masons were used to build Tully Castle (Waterman 1959b). This was completed before February 1613 (*Hastings MSS*, 169), and was built using random-rubble masonry. This type of masonry was also used at Portora (Jope 1957), which was probably completed by 1614, and at Aghalane, which was finished before 1616. It would seem, therefore, that the use of random-rubble masonry is comparatively early. All of these castles were built in English or Scottish styles of architecture, but random-rubble masonry was not used at Castle Archdale, which was built in 1614, and where the work of Scottish masons can be seen in the decoration used on the gateway (Waterman 1959a) nor was it used on any of the other castles with English or Scottish features of architecture, so it would seem that the use of this type of masonry indicates the employment of Irish masons. It is therefore possible to plot the work of Irish masons (Fig. 4), and it is evident that it is associated with those castles built before the arrival of settlers.

Settlers did not begin to move to Ulster in large numbers until after 1614, and by 1615 the tensions caused by the influx of settlers had led to an abortive uprising in Co. Derry (Moody 1939, 165-7). From 1615 onwards the rate of migration from Scotland increased, reaching a peak about 1617, and declining after 1619 (Perceval-Maxwell 1973, 158-69). The construction of

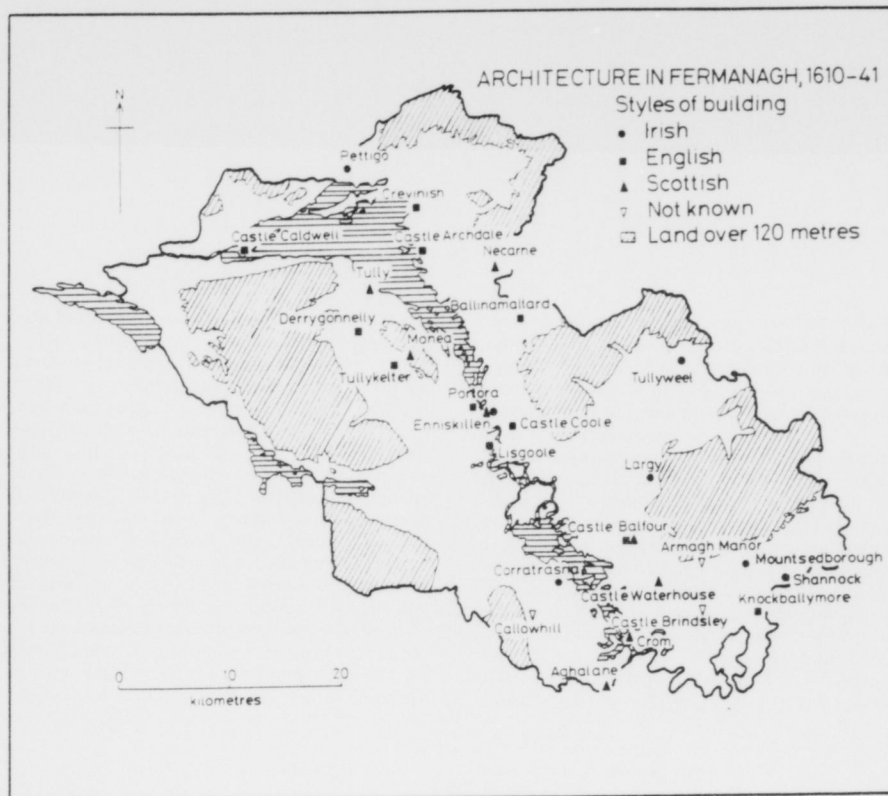


Fig. 3. Styles of architecture in Co. Fermanagh buildings, 1610-41.

castles fits into this pattern (Fig 2), and so the use of Irish styles of architecture and techniques of masonry may be dated to the years before 1616.

The existence of numerous examples of Scottish masonry (Fig. 4) can also be used to date the construction of castles. The earliest example is at Castle Archdale where quirk moulding was used to decorate the gateway, and where the year of construction (1614) is recorded on a datestone (Waterman 1959a). All the castles containing details of Scottish masonry had been erected by 1619 (Hill 1877, 475-99), and Scottish masons were therefore at work in Fermanagh between 1614 and 1619, which accords well with the period of greatest migration from Scotland (Perceval-Maxwell 1973, 158-69).

More significantly, the partial muster of 1618 suggests that settlement by the English was sparse at

this time (*C.S.P.I., 1615-24*, 220-3). In Co. Tyrone there was substantial settlement of new colonists after 1617: these new colonists were probably English, as there was considerable emigration from England to Virginia after 1618 (Robinson 1978, 18-9). In Fermanagh there was an increase in the numbers of tenants on English-owned estates and a sharp increase in the size of the settler population between 1619 and 1622 (Johnston 1979, 141-3). It is therefore possible that English masons did not arrive in Fermanagh until 1617 or later, and so Scottish workmanship would frequently precede the work of Englishmen.

The building of Plantation castles can therefore be dated according to the arrival of settlers or according to the type of masonry used. By either method of dating the use of Irish styles and techniques of building would mean that a castle was

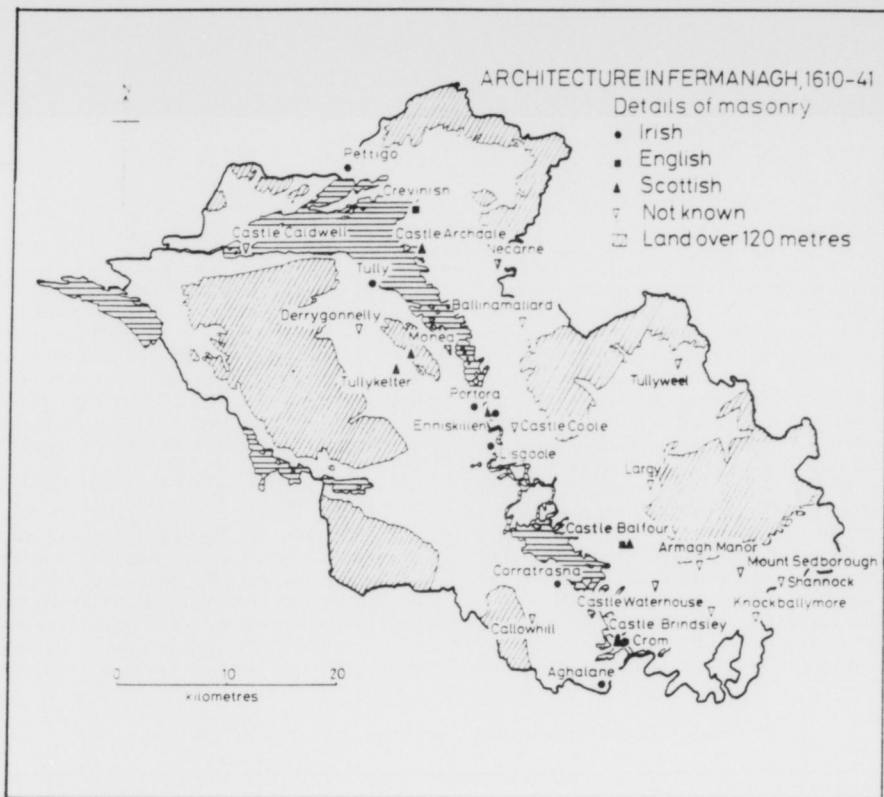


Fig. 4. Styles of masonry in Co. Fermanagh buildings, 1610-41.

built no later than 1615-6, and the use of Scottish masonry would indicate that a castle was built no earlier than that date, while the existence of English workmanship could mean that a particular castle was not erected much before 1617, and this would explain why Crevinish was not completed until after 1622 (O Gallachair 1958, 293-4).

Methods of construction

From the evidence of masonry it is clear that the undertakers could either use Irish or British labour to build their castles. If an undertaker, such as Sir John Hume who built Tully Castle, erected his house before the arrival of British settlers, he had to employ Irish workmen as they were the only ones available. Hence at Tully one finds a castle which, although built in a Scottish style, is

constructed using Irish techniques of masonry, such as tree-branch centering in the barrel vault and smooth-splay corbelling to support the stair tower (Waterman 1959b). However, if an undertaker used British labour, they too would use their own techniques, as at Castle Archdale, where an English-style castle was built by Scottish masons who decorated the gateway with a characteristically Scottish technique known as quirk moulding (Waterman 1959a), and at Monea, where the castle is not only built in a Scottish style, but also was constructed using such Scottish techniques as sprung arches and ovolo-moulded corbels to support the corner towers (Jope 1951).

It would seem that the undertaker chose the style of architecture to be used in constructing his castle, and this would explain why each example of Scottish styles of building is associated with a

TABLE 1
Surviving Plantation castles and houses in Co. Fermanagh

Serial (a)	Castle (b)	Details of Castle			Details of Builder				References (k)
		Date (c)	Style of Arch. (d)	Details of Masonry (e)	Name (f)	Nationality (g)	Status (h)	No. of Acres (i)	
1	Aghaiane	1615-6	Scottish	Irish	James Creighton	Scottish	Undertaker	1,000	Rowan 1979, 106
2	Castle Archdale	1615	English	Scottish	John Archdale	English	Undertaker	1,000	Waterman 1959a
3	Castle Balfour	1616-25	Scottish	English and Scottish	Sir James Balfour	Scottish	Undertaker	3,000	Waterman 1969
4	Castle Caldwell	1613-9	English	English (?)	Sir Edward Blennerhasset	English	Undertaker	1,500	Rowan 1979, 171
5	Corratrasna	c. 1615 (?)	Irish	Irish	Unknown	Irish (?)	Tenant (?)	Unknown	Rowan 1979, 226
6	Crevinish	1613-29	English	English	Thomas Blennerhasset	English	Undertaker	1,500	Rowan 1979, 324
7	Crom	1613-9	Scottish	Irish and Scottish	Sir Stephen Butler	English	Undertaker	4,000	Rowan 1979, 221
8a	Enniskillen Castle	15th Cent. Rebuilt 1611-3	Irish	Irish	The Maguire	Irish			Jope 1951, 41
8b	Enniskillen Watergate	c. 1618	Scottish	Scottish and Irish	Sir William Cole	English	Servitor	1,000	Dixon 1973, 34
9	Monea	1616-9	Scottish	Scottish	Archbishop Malcolm Hamilton	Scottish	Undertaker	1,500	Jope 1951, 42-5
10	Portora	1613	English	Irish	Sir William Cole	English	Undertaker	1,000	Jope 1957
11	Termon Castle (Peltigo, Co. Donegal)	1611	Irish	Irish	James Magrath	Irish	Native Grantee	1,500	Rowan 1979, 452
12	Tullyketter	1613	Scottish	Irish	Sir John Hume	Scottish	Undertaker	3,000	Waterman 1959b
13	Tullyketter	1616	English	Scottish	James Somerville	Scottish	Tenant	120	Waterman 1959c

Scottish undertaker, and why those castles built in English styles belonged to English undertakers (Fig. 3; Table 1). The only exceptions are Derrygonnelly, which was built for Sir John Dunbar, a Scottish undertaker, before 1619 (Ó Gallachair 1958, 295) and Tullyketter which was built by a Scottish tenant, James Somerville, who received his estate from Archbishop Malcolm Hamilton in 1616 (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. I, 24).

However, although the undertaker chose the style in which the house was built, the details of the work had to be left to the masons. It is for this reason that one finds examples of castles being designed in one style but with the masonry technique being in a different tradition (Figs 3 and 4). This is most evident at Castle Archdale, Tully, and Tullyketter (Waterman 1959a-c), but it probably also occurred at Lisgoole where Sir John Davies built 'a stone house . . . of 65 feet in length and 21 in breadth, flanked on one side with a staircase which jutteth out' between 1611 and 1613 (*Hastings MSS*, 168) and where, in the absence of any

British settlers at the time, Irish workmen would have been employed to do the building.

Labour was probably recruited from among the tenants. Where the tenants were Irish, as at Tully in 1613, one can detect the use of Irish techniques of building; where the tenants were Scots, as at Castle Archdale in 1614, one finds Scottish workmanship. This can also be seen at Crom where a square tower-house, possibly erected by Lord Mountwhany, the original undertaker, was later extended by Sir Stephen Butler to create a twin-gabled building with two corner towers rising the full height of the building (Trimble 1919, plate). The district around Crom, although it belonged at first to a Scottish undertaker and then to an Englishman, was heavily settled by Irish tenants in 1619 (Hill 1877, 477) and it is quite probable that they were used to build the castle.

Masons may have been itinerant and this would account for the similarity between the workmanship of the corbelling at Castle Balfour, Enniskillen Watergate and Monea (Dixon 1973, 34-5).

but masons were resident on other estates. In 1613 the burgesses at Enniskillen included 'divers carpenters and other artificers' (*Hastings MSS.* 167) and two masons, John Churnside and William Grundeston, were resident at Lisnaskea before 1630 (*Muster Roll 1630; Balfour Rental 1632; Balfour Rental 1636*). If masons were resident on most estates it would explain the presence of most examples of Scottish workmanship being on castles and houses belonging to Scottish landowners.

The relationship between an undertaker and his tenants was based on feudal concepts and at Castle Balfour the tenants were obliged to provide 'vij dayes work with an able horse & man' as part of their rents (*Balfour Rental 1632*). This undoubtedly applied in the earlier stages of the Plantation, and so an undertaker would have had a ready pool of labour, either Irish or British, upon which he could draw to build his castle. Castles built before the arrival of British tenants, therefore, contain examples of Irish workmanship, while those built after the establishment of British tenancies contain examples of English or Scottish workmanship.

ARCHITECTURE AND SETTLEMENT

The relationship between architecture and settlement is chronological and social. An undertaker such as Sir William Cole, who erected his castle before the arrival of British tenants, would have employed Irish workmen, but more often than not the undertaker did not erect his castle until his estate had been settled, and so later castles such as Monea were built by British labour (Table 1). The gentry found their workforce from among the tenantry, and so the masonry of a castle or house can give a clue as to the nationality of the tenants at the time it was built.

By and large, the nationality of an undertaker and his tenants would be the same, as is well illustrated by the case of Sir Robert Newcomen's estate in Co. Tyrone where in 1619 most of the tenants were Scots, but after Newcomen's purchase they were replaced by English (Perceval-Maxwell 1973, 193). In Fermanagh, Scots were resident on all estates by 1630 (*Muster Roll 1630*) and, while this may be attributed in part to migration by younger sons (Robinson 1978, 25), it indicates the predominance of Scottish settlement in the earlier stages of the Plantation, even on estates owned by Englishmen, such as those in the Ballinamallard valley.

The barony of Magherabov, which lies to the SW. of Lower Lough Erne, was granted to Scottish undertakers and by 1630 there was a large community of Scots in the Silles valley, especially

around the villages of Derrygonnelly and Monea (Johnston 1978). There was also considerable Scottish settlement around Lisnaskea on the northern part of the estates of Sir James Balfour, Lord Clanawley (*Muster Roll 1630*). These areas were two of the centres from which Scottish settlement spread across Fermanagh, and there seems little doubt that the tenants had been brought directly to Fermanagh from Scotland.

The other nucleus of Scottish settlement was the Ballinamallard valley where Sir Gerald Lowther had purchased two estates, and where Christopher Irvine and James Johnston were freeholders on the estates of Lowther and John Archdale (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. 1, 6-7). In this area most of the Scottish names on the Muster Roll are those of Borderers, whose settlement can probably be attributed to the work of these men.

English settlement in 1630 was predominant around Enniskillen, Newtownbutler, and Kesh (Johnston 1979, Fig. 1). These places are all on estates held by Englishmen. At Enniskillen, Sir William Cole had been active from the first stages of the Plantation, and by 1640 he had created a substantial township, many of whose inhabitants were Scots, drawn to the town from the surrounding countryside (Hunter 1978). At Newtownbutler, there had been a declining Scottish settlement in 1619 (Hill 1877, 477-8) which had been replaced by a community of about 200 people, most of them English, by 1630 (*Muster Roll 1630*): this would appear to have been the work of the new owner of the estate, Sir Stephen Butler, who also held land in Co. Cavan. At Kesh there was again a pattern of expanding settlement by English tenants under an English landlord (*Inquis. Ultonia*, Fermanagh, Car. 1, 48).

Given the importance of the undertaker or his tenants-in-chief in attracting settlers to an estate, it is not surprising that there is a social relationship between architecture and settlement. Every example of Scottish architecture, whether in the style in which a building was constructed or in the details of the masonry used (Figs 3 and 4), occurs in areas of Scottish settlement, even on estates where the undertaker was English, because the presence of Scots, either as freeholders or as undertakers, encouraged Scottish settlement in the earliest stages of the Plantation.

Only in two cases can a deliberate mingling of architectural detail be seen. These are the window-bay at Castle Balfour and the Watergate at Enniskillen. Both castles belonged to leaders of the Plantation community. The deliberate insertion of an English-style window-bay into a Scottish-style castle with towers supported on ovolo-moulded corbels (Waterman 1969) cannot

be explained by the presence of English tenants because most of the tenants in 1630 were Scots (*Muster Roll 1630*), and the use of Scottish and Irish masonry on the Watergate is very unusual (Jope 1953). It may well be that Sir James Balfour and Sir William Cole wanted to show that the Plantation had united the different nations in Ulster, but, as both buildings were not completed until late in the Plantation, it is more probable that this mingling of different techniques of masonry was used for artistic effect.

Architecture is related, therefore, to settlement: the important detail is not the overall style of the building, which was determined by the

undertaker, but rather the techniques of construction. Irish architecture and Irish masonry occur in the period before Irish settlement was displaced by incoming British tenants about 1615, and thereafter English and Scottish architecture and workmanship may be found in the houses and castles of the Plantation gentry.

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Tullykeltier rd, "Castle"

19 191

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of Monea Church (C.I.). Ferm. Sh. 21, Plan 2, Tr. 3. A considerable portion of the ruins of a 17th century house remain, with large featureless window embrasures and at least three small squareheaded windows and a fireplace. D.I.C.

From *Studies in Building History* (Ed. Joyce) 1961, 265, 267. Waterman, D.M., *Some Irish 17th c. Houses and their architectural ancestry*.

A mid 17th c. house with Scottish details. The entrance is framed by 2 roll mouldings, one filleted, which can be matched on 17th c. Scottish buildings. Other ref. given :- *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 22(1959)127/9.

80. DOCUMENT 8476

Parish of Devenish, County Fermanagh

Memoir by Lieut John Chaytor, 11 Dec. 1834

Box 26 X 2 pp1-15

Ancient Topography

Military Remains: Castles

The ruins of an old castle said to have been built by the ancient family of Maguires 100 years since, situated in a valley in the townland of [xGushsown] appears to have been a rectangular building with turrets at each corner, 3 of which are now standing. They are 60 feet high and circular to within a short distance from the top, 7 which portion is square. The one on the north east has fallen. The tradition in the country respecting the ruins of a castle in the townland of Tullykillar is that the building was commenced by one of the Maguires, who was killed during the rebellion of 1641, previous to the completion of the castle, and that some years subsequent Mr Cuff finished the building and resided there. The walls, which are of stone rudely cut, and 7 feet thick, are now standing to the height of 25 feet, in which there is a doorway and a small square window over it.

In the townland of Kross, Tinner, formerly stood a celebrated castle called Castle Thume, stated by the inhabitants to have been built by Sir Gustavus Thume about 100 years since. It was dismantled by the Marquis of Ely and a great portion of the stone used in building Ely Lodge, his Lordship's present residence. There were some extensive plantations surrounding the castle, but these were cut down in the year 1707 and 1798. Two broad avenues are still apparent W7a but of the castle there is no trace, Lord Ely having lately built extensive offices upon the site.

? 191:61 CASTLETOWN

OS MEMOIR (1834)

191:66

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U.J.A. Vol. 22 1959

P. 127 - 129

TULLYKELTER CASTLE, CO. FERMANAGH

by D. M. WATERMAN

Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland

THE fortified house at Tullykelter lies in the townland of this name and occupies a hill-top one mile to the south-west of Monea Castle. The latter building¹ was erected by 1618 for Malcolm Hamilton who acquired the proportion of Derrynafogher from the original patentee in 1615. In Pynnar's Survey three freeholders on Hamilton's manor of Castletown are listed² of whom James Somerville of Cambusnethan in Ayrshire had obtained a grant of Tullykelter, Drumscollop and Carran in 1615.³ Somerville built a residence at Tullykelter before his death in 1642 and it continued in occupation at least until the mid-18th century. The last recorded owner was the Rev. Francis Cuffe, a descendant in the female line of the builder, who was serving as an overseer of highways for the period 1749-51.⁴

DESCRIPTION.

The building (fig. 1) is now ruinous and fragmentary and so heavily overgrown with ivy that close inspection is difficult. It is constructed of harled rubble and was of two main floors, probably with attics, comprising a main rectangular gabled block, 60 by 20 feet internally, with small square projections flanking the entrance front and a larger square stair projection at the rear. The entrance is situated off-centre in the E. wall of the main block but only part of one jamb of wrought (probably Carboniferous) sandstone survives. It has an architrave-surround of two roll-mouldings, one plain, the other of double-ogee profile and filleted, and was rebated for a door and provided with a draw-bar. To the N. of the entrance is a fireplace and three windows with splayed ingoings; these windows, as elsewhere in the building, appear to have been fitted with timber frames. On the W., the wall N. of the stair projection contains three similar windows and three further lights, positioned above the lower openings, occur at first floor level. Apart from a fragment of the N. gable the other walls of the main block do not rise to this height; the S.W. angle has largely gone and has been replaced by modern work on the original line. The rear projection is so sited that the foot of the stair, which was of timber and apparently of scale-and-platt construction, lay directly opposite the entrance. At ground floor, the projection contains a number of small loops with brick-faced splays, one of which has an external opening 3 in. wide and only 5 in. in height. The sockets for the trimmer of the half-landing are preserved at a height of 3 ft. 6 in. from present ground level and the landing was lighted by a window, about 4 ft. 6 in. wide internally, in the W. wall. The projections flanking the entrance front are of equal size and each contains a loop covering the approach to the entrance. These loops, like those in the stair projection, have brick-faced splays, the bricks measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 in. wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., average 2 in., in thickness. The N. projection contains a small keeping-place but most of the E. wall has been reconstructed. The S. projection has a window in the E. wall and a similar window above at first floor level; in the S. wall is a lintelled recess, brick-faced in part, opening from which is a loop which penetrates the wall at an oblique angle towards the W.

Since the Tullykelter house was built for a Scot, parallels for its plan may reasonably be sought in Scotland where analogues for the nearby castles of Monea and Tully (this volume, pp. 123-6), also built for Scottish planters, can indeed be found. But Scottish buildings, similar in layout to the Fermanagh house, do not readily come to mind, and if they exist, must be of uncommon occurrence. Small lateral projections, disposed to present a symmetrical frontage, do appear (e.g., Drum, Aberdeenshire, 16195; Brunstane House, Midlothian, 1673),⁶ and the plan of Craighall, Fifeshire, 16357, certainly resembles that of Tullykelter; but the rearward projection is either absent or, if present as at Craighall, does not contain the main stair. There is an extruded stair at Philipstoun House, West Lothian⁸, but the frontal projections here are properly wings rather than the mean flankers of Tullykelter. This house, moreover, is of 1676 and its plan occurs probably earlier in Ulster, at Richhill, Co. Armagh, built for Edward Richardson between 1655 and 1696 (most probably during the third quarter of the 17th century).⁹

The entrance at Tullykelter is detailed in a manner which is distinctly Scottish, for an architrave-surround with paired roll-mouldings, often divided by a hollow, occurs not uncommonly in Scotland during the 17th century.¹⁰ In this connection it is of interest to note another entrance of Scottish design at Derrygonnelly Church, 3 miles N.W. of Tullykelter, which was built (or possibly rebuilt) by Sir John Dunbar in 1627. The west door here (fig. 2) is dressed in (probably Carboniferous) sandstone; it is semi-circular arched with an arris-roll carried continuously around the head and jambs and is embellished with large, boldly

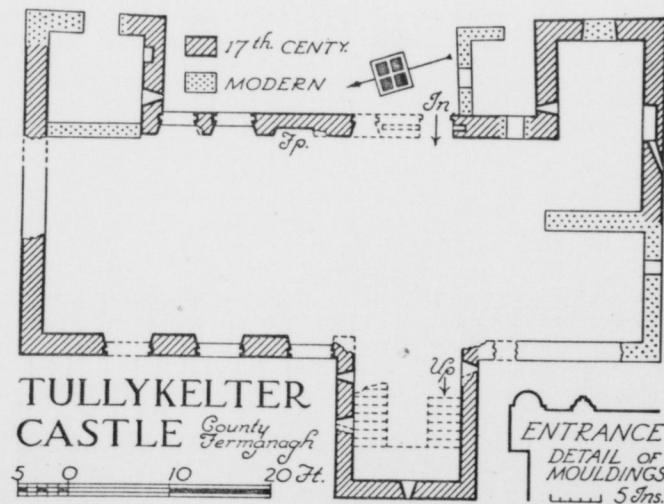


FIG. 1.

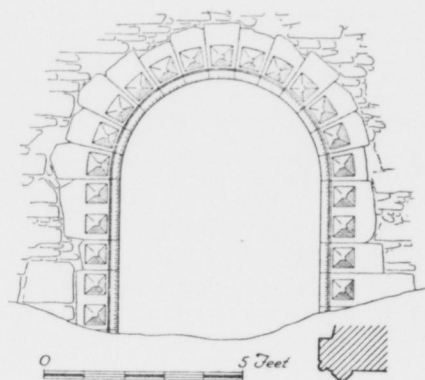


FIG. 2. Derrygonnelly Church: west door.

projecting faceted blocks, cut to five faces. This block ornament is used in Scotland during the later 16th and 17th century and is seen, *par excellence*, at Crichton Castle, Midlothian, where it is employed as a diaper to the whole of the exterior of the north wing, built between 1581-91.¹¹ Scottish influence, even mason-work, is also apparent in the semi-circular arched entrance, with its exaggerated quirk-moulding, to the bawn at Castle Archdale, on the east shore of Lower Lough Erne (this volume, pp. 119 ff) although this house and enclosure was in fact built for an English planter, John Archdale, in 1615.

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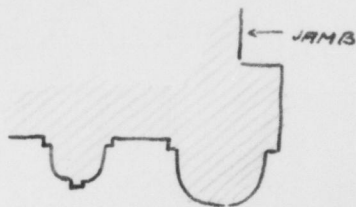
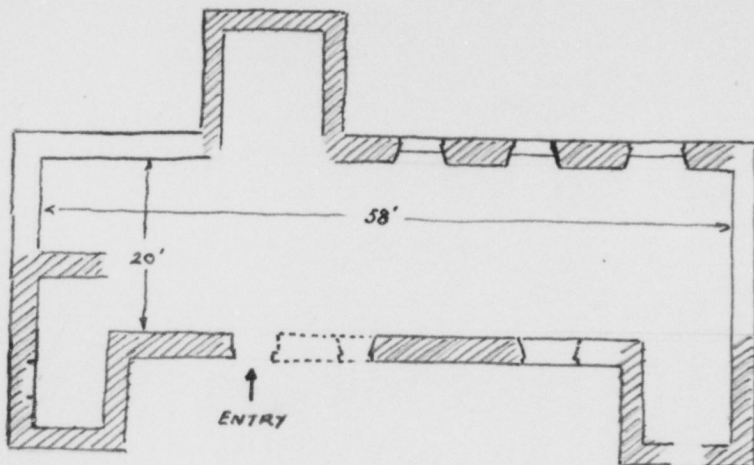
1. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 14 (1951), 42.
2. Rev. G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 495, note 132.
3. Rev. W. B. Steele, *The Parish of Devenish* (1937), 125.
4. *Ibid.*, 89.
5. D. Macgibbon and T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (1887-97), 1, 150; 2, 436.
6. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Midlothian and West Lothian*, 128, fig. 178. Cp. also Nisbet House, with circular angle-towers, *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): County of Berwick*, 82.
7. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan*, 52, fig. 130.
8. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Midlothian and West Lothian*, 184, fig. 221.
9. The same plan occurs in Ireland, yet earlier, at Dunganstown Castle, demolished by 1654-8, *J. Co. Kildare Archaeol. Soc.*, 13 (1958), 342.
10. E.g., Macgibbon and Ross, *op. cit.*, 1, fig. 346 (Ruthven Castle); 2, fig. 646 (Granton House), fig. 891 (Caroline Park), fig. 904 (Aberdour Castle); 4, fig. 1102 (Bonnington House). See also J. Gillespie, *Details of Scottish Domestic Architecture* (Edinburgh Architectural Association, 1922), pl. 12 (Cockburn House), pl. 13 (Midhope Castle).
11. *R.C.H.M. (Scotland): Midlothian and West Lothian*, 49, fig. 72. The ornamental use of faceted blocks was derived directly from north Italian sources.

TULLYKELTER. Co. Fermanagh

SH 7 / FEAK 191:66
D.H. W. notes

Rear projection has curiously thin walls,
pierced by small loops. Other loops else-
where not shown on sketch-plan

Sketch Plan



Entrance: moldings.

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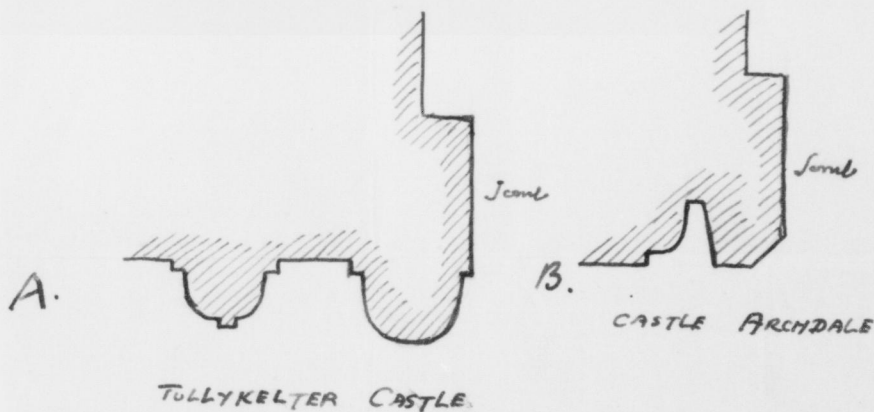
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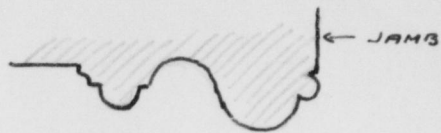


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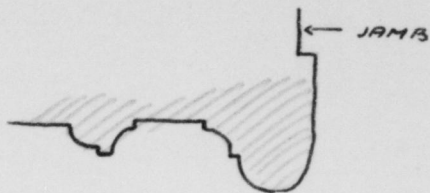


A. is a not uncommon C17 moulding in Scotland, though the two scrolls are more frequently divided by a hollow. Other examples, besides the one you quote from McLibbin & Ross, which have points of similarity, can be found in Details of Scottish Domestic Architecture, James G. Thompson, Edinburgh Architectural Association, 1922. Plates 12 (Cockburn House), 13 (Midhope Castle) & 16. Also Scottish Architectural Details, J.W. Small,

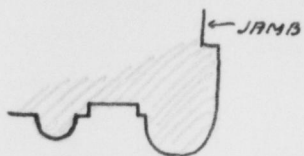
1901, Plate ~~XXI~~. None of us has ever seen
anything resembling B. I'm afraid. It is certainly
a quite new *Bacillace*.



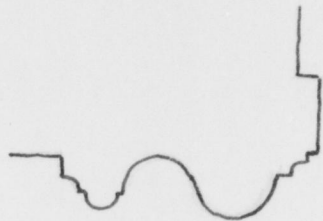
Ruchven Castle (M.G. & R., I., fig 396)



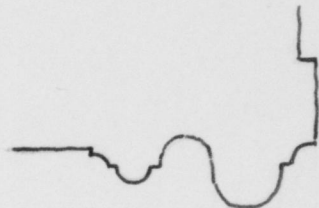
Caroline Park (M.G. & R., II., fig 891)



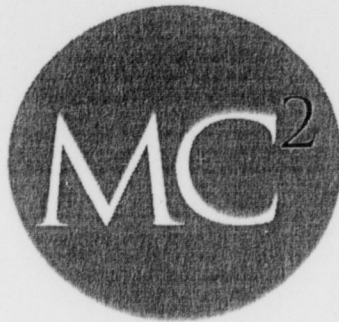
Aberdour Castle (M.G. & R., III., fig 904)



Granton Ho. (M.G. & R., II., fig 646)



Bonnington Ho. (M.G. & R., IV., fig 1102)



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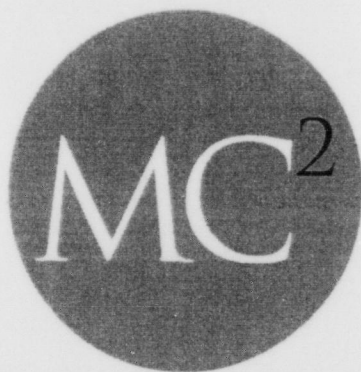
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