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ANDREW KNOX,

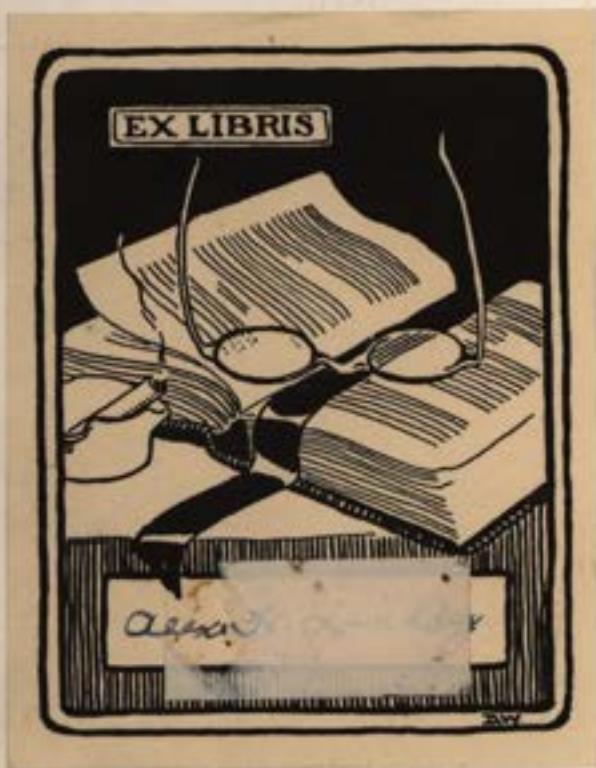
BISHOP OF RAPHOE.



AND

HIS DESCENDANTS.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.



LEABHARLANN DHUN NA NGALL



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U. Rev. L95

Harry P. Swan



DEATH OF COLONEL KNOX, D.L.

A DESCENDANT OF THE GREAT SCOTTISH REFORMER.

A LOOK INTO THE PAST.

We record with deep regret the death of Colonel George Knox, D.L., of Proben, Londonderry. He passed away on Sunday evening at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Failing health had prevented the Colonel from venturing any great distance from home for the last eight or nine months, but in view of the fact that he was able to take short drives, such as in a letter to the No. 1 Rural Council, of which he was a member, had expressed the hope that he would soon be in public life again, it was the earnest hope of all who knew him that he might still have many more years of usefulness in the public service. By his death the city loses a very old Freeman and several public bodies a highly esteemed and valuable member. Not only in the North-West, but far beyond the shores of Ireland, there will be a keen sense of loss on receipt of the sad news. One of the oldest of the resident gentry of Londonderry, Colonel Knox succeeded his father in Proben, which came into the family through the Tonkins, formerly of Derry. Here for the past quarter of a century he lived a life devoted to the welfare of all around him and the social and moral good of the communities in which he publicly moved.

The link with the past history of Derry and other places which the death of Colonel Knox sever is a most interesting one. Deceased traced his descent from John Knox, the Scotch Reformer, and his father, who was an officer in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, fought at Waterloo. Colonel Knox was an old grand juror for both Derry and Donegal, served as high sheriff of the county, and had a long and distinguished connection with the old Derry Militia, his commission as Captain being dated 8th September, 1853. After thirty-nine years' service he retired in 1892 as Lieutenant-Colonel. He published privately at his own expense a little booklet giving the records of the regiment from 1790. It is noteworthy that Colonel Knox's predecessor in command was Sir William Conyngham, who had been in that position for thirty-six years. The little book bears the inscription—"These few records of

The Dear Old Derry's

I dedicate to the regiment. Deceased was a great traveller, and few parts of the globe had not seen him at some time or another. Wide-travel, added to his power of observation and keen sense of humour, made him a most attractive companion. He had reminiscences from all the countries in which he had lived,

some of them exciting and all interesting. An enthusiastic Freemason, and high in the Order, he was initiated in Oxford when he was a student there. He had his Grand Lodge certificate, stamped with the seal of the various foreign lodges he visited. One incident he told of was of visiting an Arab's lodge outside Algiers, and being escorted back to the town by the tribunals who had sat in the lodge as a bodyguard.

He was an insatiable collector of curios of all descriptions, and Proben is a veritable storehouse of antiquities, some of great rarity, and the whole constituting a museum probably unrivalled in Ireland. There is scarcely an Order, foreign or English, of which his collection does not contain the insignia, and his list of medals is remarkably complete. The military treasures include drums beaten by Sepoys in the Indian Mutiny, pistols used at the Siege of Derry, and small canons from the same period, and the colours of the old Derry Light Infantry. He was in Paris immediately after the siege, and his collection includes many relics of Napoleon III, obtained in the sack of the Tuilleries. He had also a sample of the type of weapon and helmet used and worn respectively by every regiment engaged in the campaign. His keenness as a collector was retained so recently that he had brought to him copies of the Catch-as-Pal button. When the old Town Hall in the Diamond was being demolished he bought one of the beams, and had a beautiful little cabinet for stationary made from it. As showing how far back into the past

The Colonel's Life

extended, it is interesting to record that as a boy he had talked with an old blacksmith who lived on the Proben estate, and who had taken part in the celebrated Macnaughton abduction fracas in the eighteenth century. The story of "half-hanged Macnaughton" is a well-known one.

Colonel Knox was a member of Glendermott Parish Church. He was a poor-law guardian from 1862 till the date of his death, and was by far the oldest guardian in point of service. He was also the last representative of his class on the board. Up till quite lately he was a regular attendant, and, though prostrated by failing health from attending so well of late, his interest in the doings of the guardians and No. 1 Rural Council was undiminished, and in his last letter to the latter body he expressed the hope that he would soon be with them again. He had the unique distinction of being a Deputy-Lieutenant for two counties, Derry and Donegal. He was chairman of Londonderry Rural Sessions, a visiting justice of the Prison, and a member of the Governing Body of Londonderry District Asylum until the passing of the Local Government Act, when he became one of the temporary ex-officio members. Only a few months ago he was elected hon. president of Mitchelburne Club of Apprentice Boys. In connection with his selection for the office of High Sheriff of the county, a good story is told. Anticipating that the performance of the duties would inconvenience him in the particular year in which his name came first on the rolls, he left Ireland, leaving no address and going abroad. By some mischance his whereabouts

became known in time for him to be communicated with, and no one enjoyed better than he the story of the efforts made to trace him, almost round the world. Deceased was one of the original members of the old Derry Yacht Club, and had in his possession a set of the gilt buttons which adorned the uniform of the members.

Colonel Knox's wife, whom he married on the Continent, predeceased him six years ago. He is survived by two daughters, one the wife of Professor von Scholler, and the other married to Mr. Molyneux Shulham, a nephew of the Colonel.

BELFAST TELEGRAPH.

HALF-HUNG M'NAUGHTON.

A Romantic Relic.

At the meeting of Derry Corporation to-day a letter was read from Mr. John Hadlin asking the Corporation to accept the post-chaise in which Mrs. Knox, of Proben, was murdered 160 years ago by her lover M'Naughton, who left behind him the traditional story of half-hung M'Naughton.

The Corporation accepted the gift, and expressed appreciation of Mr. Hadlin's generosity.

The Mayor mentioned that Mr. Hadlin was at the auction of Colonel Knox's effects, and on hearing the history of the carriage bought it with great public spirit, for the city.

SEP
1914.
1919.



Mitchelburne Club of Apprentice Boys. He had a long connection with the old Derry Militia, his commission as a captain being dated 8th September, 1853, and he retired as Lieutenant-colonel in 1892, after 30 years' service. Colonel Knox was a collector of curios, and his private museum is probably unequalled in Ireland. His military treasures include drums beaten by the Sepoys in the Indian Mutiny, pistols and canons used at the siege of Derry, and practically every type of weapon and helmet.

THE LATE COLONEL KNOX, D.L.

The funeral took place on Wednesday of Colonel George Knox, D.L., of Proben, Londonderry, who traced his descent from the famous John Knox, the Scotch Reformer. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Derry Board of Guardians, Derry District Council, chairman of the Derry Rural Justices, and an ex-High Sheriff of the County. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant for the Counties Derry and Donegal, and a few months ago was elected president of the

Londonderry Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1925.

GALWEY—January 29, 1925, at her residence, 6, St. Columb's Court, Derry, in her 95th year. Honoria Tomkins Galwey, daughter of the Rev. Charles Galwey, some time Archdeacon of Derry. Funeral to Cathedral to-day (Saturday), at eleven o'clock.

Death of Miss Honoria Galwey.

GREAT AUTHORITY ON IRISH FOLK-SONGS.

A very wonderful old Derry lady has passed away in Miss Honoria Galwey, daughter of a former Archdeacon of Derry. Miss Galwey, whose death took place on Thursday at her residence, St. Columb's Court, had long survived all who knew her in early life. But she will be remembered as long as Irish folk-songs are sung as the authoress of probably the best collection of Irish melodies extant. She had reached the great age of 95 years. Yet such was the vitality which remained to her that until little more than a month ago she was able to sit at the piano and play some of the haunting melodies contained in her collection.

Miss Galwey, whose father was a member of a very old family connected with Lota, county Cork, was born at Water-side in the house in which Messrs. Stevenson now carry on a cafe business. Her mother was Miss Honoria Tomkins Knox, of Prehen. At the time of her birth her father, Rev. Charles Galwey, was curate under Dean Gough in Derry Cathedral, to which he came in 1820. He was subsequently rector respectively of Moville,

Lower Badoney, and Farnoyle. He was appointed Archdeacon in 1850, and resigned in 1873. He died in his 90th year, in the house of his son-in-law, Rev. R. Bennett, in Ballinscreen Rectory.

A musician by nature, although never taught music in the ordinary way, her old nurse was accustomed to say of Miss Galwey that she sang before she talked. Her enthusiasm for music was deepened by her travels on the Continent, and gradually the hobby of collecting the tunes of the fiddles and pipes who passed from town to town throughout Ireland developed to quite a remarkable extent.

No matter in what part of the country she happened to be, on hearing an air played by a strolling musician at a local fair or in the streets she made a practice of introducing herself to the itinerant musician and getting him to go over the airs which had attracted her attention. "Tom the Piper," an old Moville man named Gordon, was one of her favourite sources of information. She was accustomed to induce Tom to whistle over the different melodies in his repertoire. As she once wrote—"Fiddles, pipes, concertinas, Jews' harps (or tramps), lasses lilting, lads whistling, to each and all I am indebted."

Thus gradually she collected the folk-songs of Ireland, many of which, but for her, would have become lost with the death of the old players. Her melodies she submitted to composers for arrangement. Dr. Villiers Stanford arranged a number of them. The firm of Boosey published others. Mr. R. Arthur Oulton, the well-known Dublin organist, was associated with more than one, while Miss Mary Tomlinson, of Londonderry, a personal friend of the deceased lady, set the parts to not a few. Canon Armstrong, the veteran vicar of Castlerock, arranged a very beautiful "Lullaby," and "The rock on the shore," composed by Barbara F. Stuart, was the result of a casual conversation with Miss Galwey some years ago at Moville. The words of many of the melodies were composed by Moira O'Neill, of "Glens of Antrim" lyrics fame.

Miss Galwey's melodies attracted Mr. Plunket Greene by their quaintness and beauty, and one of them, "Molly Bran-

negan," was an especial favourite of the popular Irish vocalist.

Some of Miss Galwey's notes to her arrangers showed her keen sense of the requirements of the melodies. One of these, relating to a hornpipe, was, "This I learnt from a blind young man. He called it the Liverpool Hornpipe. He played the fiddle. I only knew his by-name of 'Paddy the Slithers.' As I played the piano he joined in, this in the summer of 1849." In another note referring to a melody, "Pull up the blind," she wrote, "I got this from my Irish piper, Tom Gordon, a couple of years ago. He died last summer. This tune would do well on the pipes."

Miss Galwey, as might be expected, was an authority regarding the origin of many old Irish melodies, and it may be mentioned that she claimed that the "Londonderry Air" belongs as much to county Donegal as to county Derry.

*The writer of this perfect
"Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe
& his Descendants" was
Mrs Bennett, a sister
of the Miss Galwey whose
death is recorded here.*

THE LONDONDERRY SENTINEL

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH

10, 1927.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF DERRY'S AUNT.

We regret to announce the death, which took place at Powis House, Aberdeen, of Mrs. Irvine, wife of Captain Duncan M. Irvine, late 17th Leicestershire Regiment, and aunt of the Bishop of Derry. Mrs. Irvine was a daughter of the late Captain Marcus Knox, R.N., and granddaughter of Colonel Andrew Knox, of Prehen, one of the members in the Irish Parliament of the Union. The Knoxes of Prehen descended from Andrew, Bishop of the Isles, who was translated to the See of Raphoe, Ireland, in 1610. He was second son of Ulster Knox, of Ranfurie, in Scotland, and on the extinction of the elder branch his descendants, the Knoxes of Prehen, succeeded to the headship of the family. To them belonged Mary Anne Knox, become of the so-called Prehen tragedy, who, while shielding her father, was shot by John Macnaughton, adventurer and gambler, who was endeavouring to mend his fortunes by carrying off a wealthy bride. At Macnaughton's hanging the rope broke. The crowd cleared a way for him and urged him to escape, but he declined, saying that he refused to be known as "Half-hanged Macnaughton." The coach in which the tragedy took place was recently purchased by the Corporation of Derry at the Prehen sale for the Museum.

Mrs. Irvine was brought up at Rathmullan, where her father was Constabulary officer, but latterly she resided in Scotland. She was widely esteemed for her unselfish and cheerful disposition. Long life and travel, as well as a wide acquaintance with the best English and German literature, made her a very interesting personality. She is survived by her husband, Captain Irvine, and her daughter, Mrs. Burnett, of Powis, Aberdeen, with whom she was living at the time of her death.

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THE CROWN TAX.

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"THE CROWN TAX."—
Having read with very interest
your article respecting the last King
of Prehen, may I not permit myself
slightly to add? Colonel Knox was not descended
from John Knox, the Reformer, but from Andrew
Knox, Bishop of Orkney and the Isles, and
second son of Nachter, Laird of Silverlands,
Knock and Bantur, county Befrewshire, and
Habie, daughter of the Earl of Glencarn. He
was translated into the See of Raphoe, 1611, and
granted land in county Donegal by King James
VI and I. His name and date, 1611, are still
to be seen over a doorway in the old Castle of
Rathmullan, which was his residence and that
of his descendants, till Colonel Andrew Knox
married Honoria, eldest daughter and heiress of
Alexander Tomkins, alderman of the city of
Derry, whose tombstone is still to be seen in
Derry Cathedral. Prehen means "The Crow's
Nest," and the Tomkins' crest was three black
crows. On his marriage Colonel Andrew Knox
came to reside at Prehen, and the Knox family till
the alterations in the Cathedral occupied the
Tomkins' pew. It was in a gallery. Glender-
mott was, however, their parish church. The
Rathmullan part of the Knox property was sold
to Mr. Batt, of Belfast, by Colonel Knox's
grandfather, whose monument, also Colonel
Knox's great-grandfather, and the ill-fated
heroine of the Prehen tragedy are still to be
seen in Rathmullan Church. The Knox burial
vault is in the ruins of the Castle of Rathmullan.
Colonel Knox's grandfather represented Stra-
bare in the last Parliament held in Dublin, and
refused to be created a "Union Lord." His
great-grandfather was twenty years M.P. for
Donegal. Apologising for trespassing on your
valuable space—Believe me yours,
J. P. IRVINE (SEE KNOX).

Keith Lodge, Stanhaven, N.H.
20th December, 1910.



Colonel Knox,

PREHEN.

Miss HARRIET H.^X KNOX
SISTER OF LATE COL.
GEORGE KNOX, OF PREHEN,
LONDONDERRY, DIED SUDDENLY
ON MONDAY, DEC. 1ST. 1913.
AGED 70.

X HONORIA.

W^m H^eyle
5th Spener's Rd,
Waterside
Londonderry

ANDREW KNOX,

BISHOP OF RAPHOE,

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

LONDONDERRY:
JAMES HEMPTON, SHIPQUAY STREET.
1892.

To

William,

LORD BISHOP OF DERBY AND RAPHOE.

This Memoir is gratefully and
affectionately Dedicated.

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EDITION

EN the Spring of 1888 the old Cathedral Church of St. Eunan (a name which Bishop Reeves has proved to be a contraction for St. Adamnan), in Raphoe, was being examined by an Architect, with a view to its restoration, when this inscription was discovered on a stone outside the porch, until then concealed by roughcast,—**AND KNOX II EPI CVRA.**

Andrew Knox was the second reformed Bishop of Raphoe, (but there is record of at least twenty-five Bishops before him). He was the second son of Uchter de Knock, Lord of Ranfurly, and Isabella Cunningham, of Craigsend, and was descended from a very ancient Scotch family. They could trace their descent back to Adamus, who married Sybilla (his cousin), who was daughter of Walter, High Stewart of Scotland, and obtained from him the lands of Knoc (*anglic*, a hill), Ranfurly, and Griece Castle, in the County of Renfrew: from whence they obtained the name and title.

Uchter Knox, the eldest son of the above-named Uchter, had one son named John, whose son Uchter sold his lands to Lord Cochrane, and died without male issue. Ranfurly seems then to have passed out of the family, but the title was afterwards restored in the line of the youngest son William.

John Knox the Reformer is said to have been also of this house, but only cousin to Uchter.

There is a portrait of the Reformer at Holyrood, and an unfinished sketch in the National Gallery of Scotland, in which he is depicted administering the Sacrament. In both of these the features bear a strong resemblance to members of the Prehen family who were alive twenty years ago.

Andrew Knox graduated M.A. in the University of Glasgow in 1579, seven years after the death of John Knox; and it can be easily seen in his life that he was much influenced by the teaching

of his kinsman. The next year he was ordained Minister of Lochwinnoch in Ayrshire. From thence, in 1585, he was transferred to the Abbey Church of Paisley. Here he built himself a house, and his initials are engraved on an oak panel in one of the principal rooms.*

While here he twice defeated invasions of the Spaniards into Scotland. First, in 1592, he, with a body of armed men, defeated the 'Spanish blank plot,' which was to try to re-establish the Romish faith, by seizing George Kerr just after he got on board his ship in the Clyde. Kerr was secretly passing into Spain with important letters. Andrew Knox, on that occasion, received an assurance from Queen Elizabeth that "good dispositions and regards should be had of his labours, charges, perils, and services."†

Again, in 1597 he defeated a desperate enterprise of Hew Barclay, a Roman Catholic Baron, who seized and fortified the Island of Ailsa, with the design of delivering it to the Spaniards, who had promised to make a descent in that quarter. He girded on his sword, and taking boat with a few daring assistants, attacked the traitor on his rock, who, rather than be taken alive, rushed into the sea and perished.‡

In April, 1605, Andrew Knox was appointed Bishop of the Isles, and nominated Abbot of Icolmkill, by writ of Privy Seal. In 1606 he attended Parliament in Perth. In 1610 he was a member of the Court of High Commission. The diocese comprised 209 islands of various sizes, from Lewis, 36 miles long, down to mere specks upon the ocean. The people spoke Gaelic, but could also speak, or at least understand, English, and repeated prayers in it, to which were joined the Creed and the Ten Commandments. Their chief festivals and holidays were Christmas, Easter, Good Friday, Michaelmas, and All Saints. An attempt was made by Government to transplant natives to the mainland and colonize the islands with new settlers, as a remedy for the barbarity of the people, but it did not succeed. Bishop Knox exerted himself to compose differences and promote order, but his pains were ill bestowed; and, to escape personal violence, he had to beat a summary retreat.§

* Rogers' History of Knox. † Tytler's History of Scotland.

‡ Rogers' History of Knox.

§ Rev R. J. Leslie, "Life and Times of John Leslie."

June 26th, 1611, Bishop Knox was preferred by letters patent to the Bishopric of Raphoe, in Ireland. It is supposed that he continued to retain both Bishoprics until 1619. He found his diocese in a most deplorable state. It had been depopulated and destroyed by internal wars between Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Shane O'Neill for many years. These two had then united to oppose the English, and, after a desperate conflict, were overcome. In 1602 O'Donnell left Ireland to seek assistance at the Court of Spain, where he died the same year; and the English now found it as easy to take possession of his Castle at Ballyshannon as before it had been difficult. Rory O'Donnell, who succeeded to the headship of the O'Donnells, submitted to the Government. In the year 1607 he and O'Neill, with their relatives and other Irish chiefs, embarked on a vessel in Lough Swilly, and sailed away from their native country, never more to return. The Cathedral of Raphoe was unroofed and in ruins. There is no record of this work of destruction. In 1566 Armagh Cathedral was "ruined, broken down, and defaced" by Shane O'Neill. The cause assigned for the outrage was "that he did it lest the English should lodge therein." In 1576 another Irish Chief burned the town and church of Athenry, though his mother was buried in that place; but he declared that "if his mother were alive, he would sooner burn her and the church together than any English Church should fortify there."

Before Raphoe Cathedral passed into the hands of the English a wooden cross was built up in a recess in the chancel, where it appears to have stood. It entirely escaped detection by the Protestants, and only a vague tradition was preserved of its existence. Mr. Leslie alleges that it was pretended that this cross was a part of the true Cross of Calvary and had miraculous powers. He supposed that it was destroyed, but three years after his book was printed, it was discovered by Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A. On being exposed to the air it crumbled away. The remains were put back, and built up again.

In 1605 George Montgomery had been preferred to the Bishoprick of Raphoe, in conjunction with Derry and Clogher. In 1610 he surrendered the two former Sees and retained the latter. He was succeeded in Derry by Bishop Babington, and in Raphoe by Andrew Knox. Montgomery had been able to do little or nothing in Raphoe Diocese. In 1608 the last-named

prelate suffered much by the insurrection of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty ; who, in revenge for an insult received from Sir George Pawlett, Governor of Derry, attacked the Fort at Culmore, and burnt 2,000 of the Bishop's books, seized the Forts of Derry ; plundered and burnt the town, murdered the governor and garrison, and carried off the Bishop's wife and children prisoners. These he afterwards allowed to be ransomed. This caused the suppression of the Irish Chieftains. Sir Cahir O'Dogherty fell in battle, and all the lands belonging to the Irish were confiscated. The vacated lands were planted by English and Scotch settlers ; and the towns of Derry and Coleraine rebuilt by the London Companies.

The Prayer-book of Edward VI. had been introduced into Ireland in 1551. The Bible had been read in English in Christ's Church, Dublin, for the first time on Easter Day in the same year ; but the King's early death and the accession of Queen Mary delayed the Reformation. It was not until 1560 that Elizabeth's Parliament passed an Act of Uniformity commanding all ministers to use the English Prayer-book, imposing penalties on such as refused to read it, and desiring all persons not having reasonable excuse to resort to their parish Churches.

There were, however, insuperable obstacles to the enforcement of these instructions. But few priests in Ireland understood the English language, and if they had it would have been unintelligible to the greater part of their congregations. Prayer-books were not printed in Irish, nor were there many who could read the Irish letters. There were few Churches left standing in the country in which to hold service, and very few clergy to officiate in them. These obstacles so delayed the introduction of the Reformation into the remote parts of Ireland, that it may be safely affirmed that Bishop Knox brought the Bible and Prayer-book with him to Raphoe. In 1559 a bookseller in Dublin sold 7,000 copies of the Bible in two years. This must have been either Coverdale's or what is called "The Great Bible"—in either case a very imperfect translation. The Genevan Bible—a much better one, but disfigured by theological notes—came out a year later, and it was in the very year that Bishop Knox obtained his patent (1611) that our present authorised version was published. The following extracts (sometimes abridged) from the Calendar of State Papers and other Records, are due to the kindness of the Lord Bishop of Down, &c. :—

1610, May 6.—King, to Sir Arthur Chichester—An annuity of £100 by the year for Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles of Scotland, and now elected Bishop of Raiffo, in Ireland. (This annuity determined May 19, 1620).

24th July, 1610.—King's letter for translation of George Montgomery to Meath with Clogher.

1611, April 10.—Andrew Knox, Bishop of Isles, to Lord Salisbury—Came to Court last Easter to impart to his Lordship the misery of the Church in the North of Ireland, but failed to obtain access. On his return from Royston, where he and the Lord Chancellor of Scotland were commanded by the King to attend touching some affairs of Scotland, he was directed presently to take journey to the Isles of Scotland towards Ireland, for services in both kingdoms. Sends bearer, his elected Deane of Raphoe, to communicate to him his Majestie's pleasure touching the reformation of the abuses of the Irish Church.—Royston, 10th April, 1611.

This is Archibald Adair, of whom the King writes to Sir A. Chichester, October 28, 1611—"The bearer, the Deane of Raphoe, having been in England for some private business, now returns to his charge. As his Majesty has great hopes of his proving a good furtherance of planting the Churches in Ireland, he commends him to support and countenance, as one whom he is pleased to favour."

1611, April 6.—King, to Sir A. Chichester—Finds by report of the Bishop of Raphoe, on his return from Ireland, concerning ecclesiastical matters in province of Ulster, that though there are many abuses that cannot be reformed without meeting of Parliament, yet meantime some provisional order might be taken for restraint of the grossest of them: sends nine articles, annexed, and authorises him to require the Archbishop of that province to assemble the Bishops thereof this summer to consider the articles. Allows Chichester, on conference with the Bishops, to add to or alter the articles. (The articles are of an imperative tone, probably drafted by Knox).

1611, July 4.—Andrew, Bishop of the Isles, to Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbot)—On leaving Court hastened to the Isles of Scotland, and, having settled disturbance there, proceeded to England; thence, by King's order, to Dublin. Delivered King's letters and articles to Lord Deputy, who assembled the four

Archishops, and their suffragans. Stayed in the city 15 days. Within 10 days the matter was concluded. For help in preaching, and reasoning with the adversaries (numerous in Dublin), took with him one very reverend and learned Scotchman, Mr. James Dundas, chancellor (or chanter) of Moray, well known to his Majesty, and Mr. Adair, Dean of Raphoe. What they effected leaves to the report of others. Remarks on the weakness of the ministry, on the influx of Jesuits, priests, and friars, and on the organisation and maintenance by the people of the Romish Church. The Bishops have done what they could, and subscribed the articles. Hopes to reform Ulster and reclaim the people. A great cause of the defection has been the suppressing of the High Commission, which he beseeches his Grace to see restored. If Mr. James Dundas could be brought to reside in this kingdom, his travels would be exceedingly profitable. (He was promoted to Down and Connor, and consecrated July, 1612, and survived it but a few months).

1611, October 13.—Sir Arthur Chichester, to Salisbury—The Bishop of Raphoe is a good Bishop for that part of the kingdom, and zealously affected to correct and reform the errors and abuses of the priests and people, and has done more good in Church government in the short time of his being among them than his predecessor (George Montgomery) in all his time.

1612, February 5.—Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Salisbury, to Sir Arthur Chichester—Recommend the Bishop of Raphoe as a reverend person, honoured and esteemed by the King and by their Lordships. He bears the King's warrant to be admitted to the Privy Council, of which they doubt not he will be a worthy and reverend member.

1612.—The King's direction in favour of the Bishop of Raphoe—That the Bishop return to Ireland, take up his residence there, and follow forth his charge. That a letter be drawn up and signed by the King, directed to the Lord Deputy, signifying the favourable acceptance of the Bishop's service done last year, with direction to grant a commission to enquire what lands belonged to the house and priory of Donegall, now annexed to the Bishoprick of Raphoe, at the time of the suppressing the friars, and to give the Bishop possession of such lands as formerly belonged to the said friars. And as the house of Donegall is in a ruinous state, and part of the materials were

carried away by Captain Brax for building the Castle of Donegall, it behoved the Bishop last year to borrow Sir Ralph Byngly's house, upon Loch Sulley, where he resides with his wife and family, and seven ministers that he brought out of Scotland, who are hated by the Irish; and, the garrison being 24 miles distant, the King's pleasure is that 25 horsemen, under the conduct of Sir Ralph Byngly, should be appointed to wait on the Bishop, and live near his residence. Also, that 15 soldiers be appointed, under the absolute commandment of Sir Ralph Byngly, with an entertainment of 10*s* per diem.

Sir Ralph Byngly's house was at Rathmullan.

It seems here worth noticing that a Lord Salisbury was then, as now, Prime Minister, and that the last Dean of Raphoe under the Establishment was Lord E. Chichester, late Marquis of Donegall, the descendant of Sir A. Chichester.

Tradition states that the Bishop purchased from the MacSwine the lands and Priory of Rathmullan, and repaired and improved it as a dwelling place for himself. It was at Rathmullan that Hugh Roe O'Donnell had been on a visit with MacSwine of Fanat, in 1587, when he had been treacherously kidnapped on board an English vessel sent for the purpose into Lough Swilly by Sir John Perrott, and conveyed to prison in Dublin. He had committed no crime, and there was no other reason for the deed than the fear that so bold and gallant a youth would prove a dangerous enemy when he came to man's estate, for he was Chief of the O'Donnells. After one ineffectual attempt he succeeded in escaping from his prison, and retained to the end of his life undying hatred of the English.

The Four Masters relate that "in 1516 the Castle of MacSwine of Fanat, *i.e.*, Raith Maolain, fell."

They also tell us that this Carmelite Monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and that it was plundered by "young George Bingham" in 1595. Coming round by ship from Sligo, he took away with him their mass vestments, chalices, and other property, and from thence proceeded to Tory Island. Having spoiled and plundered everything in the island, he then returned back to Sligo. Not long after George Bingham was murdered by Ulick Bourke, who got possession for O'Donnell of the town of Sligo, and having delivered it up to him, "was very happy in his mind."

X.
See Note.

X

Bishop Knox restored the Chapel of the Monastery. In his time, and for long after, it was used as the parish church at Rathmullan. Within its walls is the burying place of the Knox family and of others.

There are pepper boxes built at the corners of the Castle, pierced for musketry fire, and over the door was a projection, probably to defend it by firing or pouring down molten lead. It has been said that in those days it was required of bishops that they should not only be able to defend themselves, but provide men-at-arms for the King's service. There is no record, however, that the Priory, as it was called, was ever needed for anything else than a peaceful habitation. Over the door can still be seen the remains of a stone bearing the Knox coat of arms. Two crescents, and beneath a fish swimming (possibly indicative of his having crossed the sea), the letters AN.KN.SE., and the date 1619. The Priory is now in ruins. There are lying about some ornamental stones like the tops of windows, on one of which is the date 1617. In a window by two stories, are apparent corbels, on which are figures—a lion with a swine on its back, a deer with antlers—very like the figures on MacSwine's tombstone at Doe Castle, said by tradition to be MacSwine's crest, and a pig playing the bagpipes.

In June, 1619, the Bishop, with his son Thomas, the Rev. Thomas Bruce, and others, were made free denizens of the Kingdom of Ireland, and in February, 1620, he was directed by the King to "surrender the house (castle) and 5½ quarters of land at Rathmullan, and to have a re-grant of same."

In 1614 Bishop Knox was in Scotland. The Castle of Dunyveg was for a short time garrisoned by him for the Government. The Bishop himself was let into a trap in Isla by the sons of the old Chief McDonnell. The insurgents broke his boats, threatened to massacre him and his company, and compelled him to deliver to them Thomas, his son, and John, his nephew, of Ranfurly, as hostages for his performance of some conditions.*

Bishop Knox brought with him from Scotland a goodly number of sons, whom he ordained and planted in different parts of his diocese. Thomas, the eldest son, was appointed to the See of the Isles in February, 1619; instituted to Clondevaddock,

* Bishop Reeves.

in the diocese of Raphoe, 3rd August, 1622, and held that parish for five years. In 1620 a King's letter was issued to grant him all the lands in Kilmacrennan in possession of Sir Mulmurry M'Swiney. Again, in 1627 Charles I. directed Lord Falkland, "in consideration of the long and faithful service done unto our dear late father, and unto us and our Crown, by the Right Rev. Thomas Knox, Lord Bishop of the Isles," to make a legal grant of certain lands (almost all in the barony of Kilmacrennan), late in the tenure of Sir Mulmurry M'Swiney, with covenants of life use for the latter. It is doubtful whether this letter took effect, and Bishop Thomas Knox died the next year.* In 1628 he married Prudence, daughter of Peter Benson, Esq., of County Londonderry. They left a daughter, but no son.

Claudius was ordained deacon and priest 2nd June, 1615. He was first appointed to "Aughinuncion," a parish on the north shore of Lough Swilly, a few miles from Letterkenny. Afterwards he was rector and vicar of Inniskeel, so called from a Monastery founded on an island within its limits, of which St. Conal Ccel was abbot about 590, when he was killed by pirates. It is on the North-West coast, and is about 24 miles in length and about 3 in breadth. It is mountainous and barren. Aghla mountain rises 1958 feet above the sea level. The island of Inniskeel is about a mile from the shore. The parish contains the town of Narin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ardara. Through it flows the river Guibarra.

John Knox, A.M., was ordained deacon and priest 6th January, 1619, collated to the Church of Kilbarron; inducted by Rev. T. Bruce, Archdeacon of Raphoe, to the prebend of Drumbolm, 9th March, 1619. In the Visitation Book of 1622 said to be "An honest young man, a good preacher and scholar." The parish of Kilbarron contains the town of Ballyshannon. It was strongly garrisoned at this time by a body of English soldiers, under the command of Sir Henry Ffolliott, who in 1619 was raised to the peerage of Ireland, under the title of Baron Ffolliott of Ballyshannon. He became possessed of the abbey lands of Assaroe, not by grant, but by purchase from the original patentees. This lends colour to the family tradition that John Knox also purchased the lands on which he built his dwelling-house of Moneymore. Assaroe

* Bishop Reeves.

Monastery was then standing, though the monks had fled on the fall of the O'Donnells, their patrons, and English soldiers were quartered in the abbey. Lewis, the last of the O'Clerys, had only been expelled from Kilbarron Castle ten years before; and while John Knox was living at Moneymore, the Four Masters were writing their Annals among the ruins of Donegal Monastery, about five miles away. Three of these Four Masters (who in reality were six), were members of the same gifted family of O'Clery, who had held their beautiful castle, overlooking Donegal Bay, on condition of writing and preserving the history of the O'Donnells.

At this time, also, the Cathach was still in the possession of the MacRoarty family, who lived near Drumholm. The townland is still called Ballymagroarty, and the ruins of an ancient building are pointed out. The Cathach was the sacred book which was carried on the breast of its custodian, MacRoarty, before the O'Donnells when going into battle. It may still be seen in the National Museum in Dublin. It is a highly ornamented silver shrine, enclosing a portion of the Psalms of David, consisting of 58 leaves, written on vellum by St. Columbcille's own hand. There are yet standing the solid walls of an old Church about three miles from Ballyshannon. It was called Kilbarron, from an Irish bishop named Barrain, and is said to have been founded by St. Columbcille. Of this however there is no record, and the present ruins belong to medieval times. It must have been in existence when John Knox came into the parish, and may have been used by him for Divine service. It has been asserted that this Church was one of the first in Ireland in which the English Service was used after the Reformation. Mr. Hugh Allingham, in his interesting account of the History and Antiquities of Ballyshannon, says—"The old Church of Kilbarron may possibly have been used for Protestant worship during the first part of the 17th century, and the English settlers may have occasionally attended Service there, which was, perhaps, conducted by the clergyman of the neighbouring Church of Drumholm." As to the erection of the first Church in Ballyshannon itself we are left in ignorance, as the Vestry-book (one of the oldest in the country) only commences with Easter, 1692. We know, however, that John Knox held both parishes (now divided into four). This was a necessary arrangement at that time, owing to the exceedingly small number of clergymen in the

diocese, and the very slender emoluments for undertaking the charge.

All that remains of Drumholm Church now is a gable covered with ivy and surrounded by graves. It was the Parish Church till towards the end of the 18th century, when the present structure was erected. It is situated about a mile from Moneymore. The road winds through green hills, covered with rich and verdant crops, and occasionally affords little glimpses of the sea, not far distant. One can easily believe that in ancient times, as now, the protection of these hills was most favourable to the growth of those rich fruits which are spoken of in the poem ascribed to St. Columba—

"Beloved are Durrow and Derry,
Beloved is Raphoe in purity,
Beloved Drumholme of rich fruits,
Beloved are Swatols and Kells."

These rich fruits were perhaps metaphorical, and no doubt Moneymore possessed them in both kinds. Its very ruins however are now gone, though there are grey stone walls in which some years ago could be seen the remains of a gable and part of a window, and apples were eaten within their enclosure. The road from Donegal to Ballyshannon is bounded by the wall of what was the orchard, but all that remains of the "big shrubbery" (which is the English of Moneymore), is one very ancient walnut tree which overspreads the road at one end of Ballintra.

John Knox married Jane, daughter of G. Downham, D.D., who was appointed Bishop of Derry in 1616. They had a son named George.

On the 31st May, 1622, an enquiry was held by Archbishop Ussher, under a Royal Commission, at Ramelton, to the Report of which the signature of Bishop Knox is affixed. In this record it is stated, that "the Cathedral Church of St. Eunan's of Raphoe is ruynated and all decayed saving the walls unto which hath been two years past preparing a rooife which, God willing this summer will be got up at the Bishop's and parishioners' charges." The inscription on the porch seems to point to a conclusion of this undertaking, and that he came with this intention may be inferred from his bringing away two bells from the ruined Church at Iona. We have the names of many of those who may have assembled when the words of the Holy Bible and

Reformed Prayer-book were, for the first time, read within the walls of St. Adamnan's Cathedral.

It is not unlikely that Bishop Downham would come from Derry, a distance of 13 miles, considering his close connection with the Knox family.

The Dean was Archibald Adair, M.A. Only four years previously he had laid his young wife to rest under the stone in the Chancel which still speaks of her beauty and worth in quaint latin elegiacs. In the Visitation Book of 1622 it is said that "he discharged the cure of the parish of Raphoe, and for that he hath not Glebe, near the said church, hath farmed of the Bishop one balliboe of land, next to said church, whereon he hath builded a faire stone house where he is resident." He was also said to be "an elegant scholar, and a good preacher of God's Word, given to hospitalities and good conversation." These latter qualities must surely have been exercised on this day.

The Archdeacon was Rev. T. Bruce: four years afterwards he completed the restoration of his own Church of Taughboyne, as the stone over the door attests.

Surely on this occasion Claudius Knox would emerge from remote Inniskeel, and John would come through Barnesmore to join his father and brothers from Rathmullan.

John Knox held the first of the four prebendal livings of the diocese. The second and third, Killymard and Inver, seem at that date to have been held by the Rev. Alexander Cunningham or Conyngham (afterwards Dean of Raphoe).

The fourth was "Clondehorka," then held by the Rev. Robert Aiken, M.A., who has the memorable distinction of being one "who understandeth the Irish language." The patronage of this parish had been given by James I. to Trinity College.

Kilmacrenan and "Mivagh" were held conjointly by the Rev. John Vaus, who had been appointed to these parishes by Bishop Knox in 1615.

The Rev. Dugald Campbell was collated to "Comwell" the same year, and the Rev. William Cunningham to Gartan and "the free chapel of Killaigh."

"Stranorlan," Leck, "Kilgarvan," and Lettermacaward formed the corpus of the Deanery of Raphoe, worked no doubt by some of the ten curates at this time in the diocese, three of whom had been Romish priests who conformed.

The Rev. Thomas Turpin was then rector of Clonleigh, the adjoining parish, and lived at Lifford. Bishop Downham considered him "an honest man, a good preacher, and given to hospitality."

These were incumbents of the parishes which march with Raphoe, or are in its vicinity. They would naturally assemble to meet their Bishop on this day which crowned his efforts.

How well we also now can sympathise in the joy and gratitude he must have felt on seeing his work thus completed!

The schoolmaster of Raphoe was Brian Moylan, M.A., "an Irish native, who was conformable in religion, and a very good humanist." At that time he resided in Donegal, which is mentioned in the Royal Visitation Book as one of the abuses to be reformed. Raphoe was, it is said, a much more suitable place, in the centre of the Bishopric, near to the school lands, and "better inhabited with British people than the other place." Among these British people were probably James Barry and his wife, who sleep just within the churchyard gate; the date on the stone which covers them is 28th October, 1629.

Six miles on the other side of Raphoe is St. Johnston, then a place of some importance. It was expected by Government to become a large town owing to its convenient situation on the river Foyle, and was made a Borough, and allowed to return two members to Parliament. One of these was Sir James Galbraith. From family papers we learn that he built a house near St. Johnston in 1630, called Gentle Dowish, a name still preserved in a hill near that place. His brother, Lt. Col. Robert Galbraith, lived at two miles distance. He had married Jane, daughter of William Cunningham, of Castle Cunningham, Esq., two miles distant from Dowish. In the same parish of Taughboyne lived Sampson of Castlereagh. As all these families were closely connected with that of Knox by marriage and friendship, we might expect to find them among the worshippers in the Cathedral on that day.

While listening to the sermon, one who sat in the chancel may have unconsciously traced the outline of the shamrocks on the stone sedilia, or gazed at the sky through the 14th century window, so long closed, but now again allowing the light to fall on the chancel floor.

On 25th April, 1628, Andrew, another son of Bishop Knox, was ordained deacon and priest, and appointed rector of Killaghee, a parish not far from Drumholm. In 1630 he was collated to the "Prebend of Inversimilly." Inver is on the other side of Donegal Bay from Moneymore. It means "an entrance of the sea at the mouth of a river." From thence it was but a short sail to his brother's house. He married Rebecca, daughter of Lt. Col. Robert Galbraith, by whom he had two sons, Andrew and Robert.

In 1630 the King granted licence to Bishop Knox to hold a market at the town of Raphoe every Saturday, and two fairs—June 11 and October 24.

On 27th March, 1633, Bishop Knox died. In Rogers' history of Knox it is said that he had married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of William Knox, of Silvieland, by whom he had Thomas, James, George, Margaret, who married John Cunningham, of Camberkeithy, son of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, and another, who married John Hamilton, of Woodhall. "According to another account," says Rogers, "Bishop Andrew married the daughter of John Knox, merchant in Ayr." Burke states that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Bingley, Knt., of Rosguil, County Donegal. The first and last of these statements are probably both correct, and the Bishop was twice married. Of James we only know that he was Administrator to his father, as was also Claudius. The only records of other Knoxes than those of Rathmullan that we can find are in law papers in the possession of Major Hamilton, of Brown Hall. In 1702 there was a transfer of land from John Knox to Alex. Nesbit and Alex. Knox. In the same year mention is made of William Knox, of Aughmoyan. These lands are in the N.W. of Donegal, where Claudius had lived. As to the youngest daughter of the Bishop, called Mary or Margery, she is said to have married Mr. Nesbitt, of Woodhill, a parishioner of her brother Claudius, for it was only in late years that Ardara was cut off as a separate parish from Inniskeel. Mr. Nesbitt's father, Alexander, was the first settler from Scotland. He married his cousin Alice, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Cunningham, of Tower, who succeeded Adair as Dean of Raphoe. His youngest daughter, Katherine Murray, married Bishop Leslie. Burke calls Margery Bishop Knox's only daughter. We can easily understand that if there were an elder, who married and remained in Scotland, she would

be unknown in Ireland. Margery appears to be the child of his second marriage, and much younger than her brothers. James Nesbitt, of Woodhill, and Margery Knox had a son named George in Holy Orders, who became rector of Inniskeel. He married Catherine Cunningham, of Ballydavit, and Burke asserts that their two sons, James and Richard, married Elizabeth and Marcia Hamilton, of Brown Hall. Of the first of these marriages the Hamiltons have confirmation, not of the second.

A narrative is extant, written by John Livingston, a Presbyterian minister from Scotland, in which he relates the particulars of his irregular ordination by Bishop Andrew Knox for Killinchy, in Down. Livingston was afterwards deposed from the ministry, and the accuracy of these details, which rest on his unsupported statement, is at least doubtful.

Like all men who have acted a prominent part in life, the character of Bishop Knox is differently viewed by his contemporaries. By some he is commended for "moderation, piety, temper;" by others condemned for "intolerance, deceit, and avarice." It certainly appears that in his youth he was impetuous and warm tempered. Whatever he may have been, at least he and his sons were instruments in the hand of God to bring back the Light from Iona, which Columba once took there from Raphoe. He had kindled there a beacon which shed its light over Scotland and the North of England. Now, when the Word of God in Ireland might be likened to the Cathach, through the lapse of time become so decayed that it was as a sealed book, this bishop from Iona brought not a portion only, but the entire Scriptures, Set upon a candlestick, its light shone even among those who refused to accept the messenger. That the Church of Rome in Ireland is less ignorant and superstitious now than then is because of the reflected rays of that light.

Bishop Knox was succeeded in Raphoe by Bishop John Leslie. Two years afterwards, in 1635, Bishop Leslie received a letter from King Charles (given in Bishop Reeves' famous edition of St. Adamnan's life of Columba), stating that "Andro, late biscop of Rapho, did without just caus, or any warrant from our late royll father or us, carrie with him 2 of the principal bells that were in Icolmkill, and place them in some of the churches of Rapho." He reminds Leslie that he himself before demanded them, and says that his successor had petitioned him for their

restoration. "Therefore, and in regard, we have given order to the present Bishop of Yles, for repairing the Cathedral Church of that Bishoprick it is our pleasure that you cause deliver unto the said Bishop these 2 bells for the use of the said Cathedral Church."

Andrew Knox succeeded his father at Rathmullan, but his sons, Andrew and Robert, were still a great deal at Moneymore, and a close intimacy was kept up between them and their cousin George. He had been named for his grandfather, the Bishop of Derry, and it was through him probably that the name came into the family.

Rev. John Knox died 31st March, 1643. His son was then 22 years of age. That was the stormy time of the great Irish rebellion. Horrible massacres, and still more horrible reprisals, were going on all around them. Marauding parties passed and repassed the avenue gate on the march to and from Derry and Ballyshannon, through Barnesmore, but the lives of the Knoxes flowed quietly on. In the course of time George Knox married, and two sons were born to him, George and Thomas. In 1688, when King James II. appeared before the gates of Derry, and many loyal country gentlemen, who valued their liberty and the Protestant religion, raised troops among their tenantry and marched to its relief, George Knox of Moneymore, and Andrew of Rathmullan, were not behind. Burke states that other Knoxes, from Glenfin and elsewhere, were also among its defenders. In 1752 Bishop Pocock mentions Mr. Mitchelburne Knox, of Sligo. It is clear that he was so named after Colonel Mitchelburne, Commander of Derry with Rev. John Walker in 1689. We learn that George was Provost Marshall of Derry during the Siege. He died the following year, aged 68, probably from the effect of the privations of that Siege. Andrew was Major of the besieged army, and is said by Crawford to have done good service. There seems to have been a burial-ground within the demesne of Moneymore, for an old broken tombstone was found some years ago in a garden close to the ruins of Moneymore, in a townland called Moneymard, and taken to the present proprietor, Col. George Knox of Prehen, by the tenant in whose land it was discovered. On it are inscribed these words—"Here under George Knox, who deceased—, 1680, being year of —." Doubtless this accounts for one of George Knox's sons, who died 9 years

↗
9 large

before his father. The other son cannot have long survived, if at all, for we hear of Robert Knox residing at Moneymore.

His mother's brother, the Rev. James Galbraith, had been appointed to the living of Taughboyne, on the transfer to another living of Rev. T. Bruce. To it the office of Archdeacon was, it appears, for that time attached, as it always was to Dunboe, in the Diocese of Derry. He married Miss Sampson, and their son Robert by three successive marriages had a family of seven daughters and nineteen sons. One of these, named Samuel, who was born in 1680, was taken by his cousin Robert to live with him at Moneymore, near Ballintra. Robert's descendants are, it is said, now to be found in the County Wexford; but it was not to them that Moneymore was bequeathed, but to the son of Andrew, who was named George. He appears in the pedigree as George Knox, of Rathmullan and Moneymore, and the property has been retained by his descendants to the present day. It cannot be discovered who were the wives of Andrew and George Knox. They were both named Mary, but that is all we know. Andrew probably had other sons. Rev. Alexander Knox was rector of Aghnish (Raphoe) in 1704.

In a title deed at Brown Hall, under date 1745, mention is made of the Rev. Alexander Knox, of White Hall, County Down, late of Rathmullan.

Two families who lived in the neighbourhood of Moneymore in the 17th century reside there still. Brown Hall was not then built, but the same family of Hamilton lived in another house nearer to the sea, and quite close to Moneymore. The Atkinsons, it is said, have been at Cavan Garden since 1603. As it is but a few miles from Moneymore, we may be sure that the marriage which took place between the families at a later date was the result of hereditary friendship. In 1700 William Wray, of Castle Wray, became possessor of the lands of Ards, and built the fine house which still stands amidst its woods, on the shores of Sheep-haven. It is a lovely place, but might have been thought in those days almost inaccessible. It was his grandson, William Wray, who afterwards made the famous paved road over Lough Salt. However, George Knox, of Rathmullan and Moneymore, found the way there, and married one of the four daughters. Their names are to be found on a monument in the old ruined Church of Clonchorky, near Dunfanaghy, as follows:—

"Near this place are laid up, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, the euequies of William Wray, of Castle Wray, Esquire, "who during the most part of his life applied himself so zealously "to the service of his country as to make it truly sensible of the "loss it sustained by his death. He was descended of a very "good parentage, and left issue surviving by his first wife Anna "Sampson, Henry, and Rebecca; by his second wife Angel "Kilbreth, Humphrey, Letice, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Marian. "The two sons are possessed each of them of a considerable "estate, one whereof was entirely by his own acquiring; and the "daughters are disposed of and established into good families, "being thereinto recommended by the advantages of a virtuous "education and agreeable fortune. This monument was erected "by his surviving consort, Angel, as a token of her love and a "present to the memory of an affectionate husband."

This Angel Galbraith was the daughter of Sir James Galbraith, of Gentle Dowish. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Mrs. Knox was Letitia or Marian. Owing to the practice, in this as in other old families, of naming the first daughter after her maternal grandmother, the latter is the more likely. To them were born two sons and five daughters — Andrew, George, Mary, Letitia, Elizabeth, Jane, and Angel. Andrew is mentioned in Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" as acting the part of peacemaker when some angry correspondence about trespass between his cousin Willie Wray and old Captain Stewart, of Horn Head, had like to end in a duel on the top of Muckish one morning: this was in 1732. Andrew married Honoria, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Tomkins, of Prehen, Esquire. There is a monument in the Cathedral in Derry, erected in 1678 by Alexander Tomkins to the memory of his father, "Alexander Tomkins of this city gentleman who "departed this life the 18th day of February 1642 in the year "of our Lord and of his age the 44th." The monument also bears the names of his mother Margaret, and of her second husband John Elwin, who, it states, was Alderman and Mayor of Derry, and that he came over on the first Plantation, and died at the age of 102.

Alexander Tomkins, of Prehen, is said to have raised a troop of horse for the defence of Derry during the Siege. Would it not appear as if a friendship had been formed with Major Knox at

that trying time, which afterwards resulted in the marriage of their grandchildren? Honoria Tomkins is said to have brought beauty as well as fortune into the family.

George, the second son, was born in 1729, and ordained for the Curacy of Cudlaff, in the Diocese of Derry, in 1752.

Mary married Captain Fred Stewart, of Horn Head, the son of the old man who expressed such warlike intentions towards her cousin, Willie Wray, but was on all other occasions a great friend. It was indeed very probably at Ards that she met him. Their descendants live at Horn Head to the present day.

The following extract from Pocock's "Tour" in 1752 shows that this branch of the Knox tree had much to do with Sligo:—
"I returned to Sligoe and waited on Mr. Knox, Mrs. Stewart of Hornhead her brother, and afterwards Mr. Mitchelburne Knox, to whom this town and county are so much indebted."

Just before he gives an account of Mr. Knox's fine farm, three miles north of Sligo.

There is still a street in Sligo called Knox's street.

The Mayo Knox family retain the name Utred.

That Moneymore was not yet altogether deserted by the Knox family appears probable from the marriage of Letitia with Thomas Atkinson, of Cavan Garden. Their descendant, Thomas J. Atkinson, Esq., D.L., still resides there, and the names of Angel and Letitia have been preserved in succeeding generations of daughters. The signature of John Atkinson may be seen in the vestry book of Kilbarron Church at the date 1738 along with that of the Vicar George Knox, Cl. George Knox's signature is first to be found in 1734, his last 1745. He can not have been the son of George Knox, of Moneymore and Rathmullan, as at the first of these dates his son was but five years old. He may have been a grandson of Claudius Knox, the former rector of Inniskeel. The signature of John Ffolliott also appears in these pages, and of John Tredennick as Churchwarden.

The Vestry Meetings are chiefly concerned with the ruinous state of the then old Church, and the expenses of providing a new one. On a blank space is the pencil sketch of the head of a gentleman in a wig, with a jolly face, aquiline nose, and rather heavy under jaw. It bears the inscription Geo. Knox, Cl., and looks like the work of an idle pencil at a Vestry Meeting.

In 1741 George Knox, of Moneymore and Rathmullan, died. Four years afterwards his daughter Elizabeth married John Sinclair, of Holy Hill, in the County Tyrone, Esq. The marriage settlement was "signed, sealed, and delivered" in the presence of George Knox, Robert Torrens, and *Æ*neas Murray. It bears the seals and signatures of John Sinclair, Andrew Knox, Jane Knox, and Elizabeth Knox.

It is known that one of these Misses Knox married a Mr. Torrens, and as we know who were the husbands of the other four, the juxtaposition of their names in this document leads us to believe that Jane Knox and Mr. Robert Torrens quickly followed the example then set them. In 1747 we find that Mr. Golding was collated (by commission addressed to John Torrens, prebendary of Moville) to the living of Aghanloo. Mr. Golding was afterwards in 1761 rector of Clonleigh. George Knox became curate of Clonleigh in 1754, and eventually succeeded Mr. Golding as rector in 1781. The above mentioned was probably the Rev. John Torrens, D.D., who died and was buried at Ballynascreen in 1785. Robert may have been his brother, and father of Rev. Thomas Torrens, D.D., who succeeded his uncle as rector of the same parish. There is a monument erected to his memory in Ballynascreen Church by "his three nephews—Rev. John Torrens, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, the Hon^{ble}. Robert Torrens, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Henry Torrens, Knight of the Bath, Adjutant-General of the British Forces, in grateful recollection of his paternal care and protection during their early orphanage and progress in their profession." Angel Knox, the fifth daughter, married Rev. Josiah Marshall. Apparently she was the youngest, as he was a scholar of Trinity College in 1750, and obtained his degree in 1757. Their eldest son, George, was born in 1767. His father was then rector of Maghera, in the Diocese of Derry. They had another son named Josiah, and four daughters. The eldest, Angel, married Admiral Heath, of Fahan; Honoria m. Hon. John Huddleston, M.P., Director E.I.C., of Down Place, near Maiden-Head, Berks. Another daughter was a Mrs. Stokes, whose descendants now live in Liverpool. The fourth m. Rev. Francis Gouldsbury, of Upper Cumber. Rev. Josiah Marshall was transferred to Fahan in June, 1793, and died there the following year. There is a monument to his memory in that Churchyard. Rev. George Knox, D.D., married Catherine,

daughter of Francis Nesbitt, of Woodhill. At least so his name is given by her granddaughter. Burke calls him James. He was descended from Margery Knox, the Bishop's daughter. George Knox and Catherine were thus distantly related. They had four sons and three daughters, who preserved the names on the Wray monument—Letitia, Angel, and Marianne. The sons were James, John Russel, Tomkyns (so named perhaps for his aunt, Mrs. Knox, of Prehen), and George.

In the year 1758, on 17th March, was born near Derry, Alexander Knox, undoubtedly a descendant of the Bishop, but unfortunately the names of his father and mother are unknown. Professor Stokes supplies a valuable conjecture. He writes—"In the Ordnance Survey Memoir of Derry, p. 88, I find Alexander Knox Mayor in 1751, and Andrew Knox in 1752. I suspect Alexander Knox was father of the celebrated Alexander." In "Wesley's Journal," April 25, 1767—"I rode to Mr. Knox's farm and preached." He then rode back to Derry. From his childhood Alexander was afflicted with very delicate health, which was the occasion of great depression of spirits. All that is known of his parents are a few allusions he makes to them in his "Remains." His father died when he was twelve years old, and he believed that he owed more to his prayers for him in Paradise than if he had lived to guide his youth. To his mother he said that he owed his early religious impressions. She had taught him to look to God for comfort in his severe affliction. For some years he corresponded with the Rev. John Wesley, who is spoken of as an hereditary friend. He stayed with the Knox family when he visited Derry. In one of his letters to Aleck he prophesies that the distressing attacks under which he suffered would cease after they had done the work for which they were sent. This came to pass.

When Alexander Knox was a young man he spent much of his time in the Free School, then within the Walls. Rev. Josiah Marshall was Head-master. We cannot tell what relation he was to his namesake, the rector of Maghera, who married Angel Knox. Alexander Knox took pleasure, it is said, in hearing a clever boy called John Jebb translate his Horace. In 1790 typhus fever broke out in the school, and John Jebb was taken home to Lifford with his school-fellows, the young Daniells. John, Robert, and Henry Torrens also spent much of their time during the holidays

with the Rev. Averell Daniell, who had married their aunt, Miss Torrens. This Mr. Daniell had succeeded Rev. George Knox as rector of Lifford, and his son, Rev. J. Russel Knox, was now curate to Mr. Daniell, as he had formerly been to his own father. Rev. ~~Josiah~~ Marshall died of the fever, and, after an interval of six years, the Rev. James Knox became Head-master. There was a Dr. Torrens among the masters, who is mentioned in Rev. William Edwards' "Rectors of Clonleigh."

The friendship, begun in Derry school between A. Knox and John Jebb, was renewed by a chance meeting in Dublin in 1799. They then commenced a correspondence which lasted for 30 years. Alexander Knox was at that time private Secretary to Lord Castlereagh. On the very night of the day that he entered on his duties at the Castle, the rebellion broke out. When it was over he resigned the post, and went to England in company with Mr. George Schoales, a Derry friend. In a letter to his friend and physician, Dr. Alcock, he mentions having met the "ex-commissioner" George Knox, with whom he travelled to London and shared lodgings. This was most probably the son of Rev. George Knox of Lifford, who was Major in the E.I.C.S., and who died at sea, on his return from India.

From this time Alexander Knox devoted himself to the study of theology. Nothing could induce him to mix himself up any more in earthly pursuits. In 1811 he had a letter from Lord Castlereagh, asking him to write an account of the Union. He begs him to come and stay with them for a few weeks, as he had formerly done, that they might, by conversation, be able to recall impressions which had become indistinct from lapse of time. "I really think," he writes, "it would come with great advantage before the world in your name, as you are known to be incapable of stating what you do not believe to be true; whilst the confidential relations in which you stood towards those in the Government at that period, must have afforded you an opportunity of knowing more than others." But he was inexorable.

During the latter part of his life he lived in Dublin, but much of his time was spent at Bellevue, the beautiful country house of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Peter La Touche. There, in lovely scenery and congenial society, he was truly happy. Like the poet Cowper, whom he is said somewhat to have resembled, he had a devoted friend, Miss Ferguson, who soothed his old age.

He says of her, that she was all to him that his niece would have been had she lived. He had also a faithful and attached servant, Michael M'Feely, who had lived with him from his youth, read to him when his sight failed, and was with him till his death. Mr. Knox had a sister who married a Mr. Lecky, near Limavady.

In one of the letters which passed between Bishop Jebb and Mr. Knox mention is made of the ordination of Mr. Torrens and Mr. Morgan Jellett, in the Easter week of 1810. In another Bishop Jebb informs him that Mr. Torrens had received a living worth £160 per annum. This was probably Bishop Jebb's schoolfellow, and afterwards Archdeacon of Dublin. Alexander Knox died in Dawson-street, Dublin, 18th June, 1831, aged 73. He was attended on his deathbed by Rev. Morgan Jellett. A window is erected to his memory in St. Ann's Church. It was stated by a member of the Prehen family that Alexander Knox was a relative, but owing to his differing in politics from the then head of the family, much intercourse had not been kept up with him. Without this assurance, the engraving of his bust by Chantrey would reveal the fact of his relationship to anyone well acquainted with the Knox features. He was, no doubt, a remarkable man, and his thoughts, whether uttered in his lifetime, or read in his letters to Bishop Jebb, or in his "Remains," have had an immense effect in directing and elevating the ideas of Churchmen. Not only in this country, but in England, he largely succeeded in turning the attention of students of the Bible for interpretation to those purer ages when the Church was yet uncorrupt.

To return to Colonel Andrew Knox, the head of the family. Through his wife, Honoria Tomkins, he was now possessor of a third property, and had a large stake in the country. He was M.P. for the County Donegal for 27 years.

They had one son, George, and a daughter, Marianne. Her sad and romantic story is well known all over the North of Ireland. It was made into a ballad, which kept it in the remembrance of the country people for several generations. She met, when away from home, a gentleman named John M'Naughten. He was a widower, very handsome and fascinating, but a gambler, and a man without any principle or stability. Marianne was persuaded by him to read over the marriage service. It is said that when plighting her troth to him in this solemn manner she

made the proviso, "If my father will consent." Her father however would not consent, and, it is said, took some legal steps to prove the contract null and void. He seems to have succeeded in convincing her of the worthlessness of her lover, and the poor girl seems to have acquiesced in his decision. M'Naughten, however, would not be discarded, and persisted in trying to gain possession of the girl, whom he declared to be his wife. Many were the hairbreadth escapes she ran, when he was hidden among the laurels in the Prehen shrubbery, or had climbed into a tree outside her window. The vigilance of her foster-brother, David McCullagh, son of the butler, outwitted all his manœuvres. Burke states that when on a visit to Ards she confided to her friend, Miss Wray, the danger and misery she was in.

After a time her parents determined to take her to Dublin for change and greater security. It has been said that she was then engaged to be married to Mr. Creighton, afterwards first Lord Erne. They travelled, as was usual in those days, in their own carriage, surrounded by mounted and armed servants. The night before they started M'Naughten had bribed a footman, and succeeded in having water poured into the pans of all the muskets. McCullagh's could not be tampered with, as he slept with it by his bed.

The next day, when the carriage reached a lonely place not far from Strabane, M'Naughten surrounded it with his followers, and stopped the horses. A scuffle ensued. There are different accounts of what took place. Some say Colonel Knox fired at M'Naughten, and slightly wounded him in the arm. At any rate he rode up to the window and presented his pistol at Colonel Knox. Marianne flung herself across her father's breast to protect him, and received the full discharge in her body. The distracted father carried her into a cabin by the roadside and laid her down on some rushes, where, after some hours of terrible suffering, she died. Of course the servants' guns were useless, but McCullagh shot M'Naughten in the leg. He made off with his four followers, and what took place afterwards was related by an old man, the son of one of them, named Dunlop, to a lady, who wrote it down. For six weeks they baffled all pursuit. At the end of that time M'Naughten had got everything ready to escape to one of the Scotch islands. The boat was moored at Portrush. He was in the sandhills disguised as a highlander, when the officers of justice

appeared, secured and took him prisoner. On his trial, in hope to save his faithful follower Dunlop, he denied that he was his servant ; but his generous, though humble, servant cried out, "I am his servant ; I will die with him. Oh, master, will you deny me !" Both were hanged at Lifford, 13th Sept., 1761. A miniature of Marianne Knox is preserved at Prehen. She was buried in the Priory at Rathmullan, aged 21. David M'Cullagh became a blacksmith, and lived close to Prehen in the service of the family until his death, which did not take place till 1848. He related this story to the young people of the fourth generation, and died 100 years old. Whenever the day of the year came round on which the death of her child took place, Mrs. Knox was wont to retire to her own apartment and lament her sad fate. It happened that on one of these anniversaries her son George brought home his wife. Out of regard to her she did not retire as usual, and never did so any more, for she said that "God had given her another daughter in place of the one she had lost." This daughter was Jane Mahon, sister of the first Lord Hartland. George Knox saw her for the first time when she was presented at a drawing-room in Dublin. He was so much attracted by her beauty that he determined to become acquainted with her, and, if possible, to make her his wife. To this end he took his horses down to Strokestown, in the County Roscommon, and meeting her father at the hunt, received the desired invitation to his house. He is said to have kept hounds, and to have been very fond of bunting. Colonel Andrew Knox died in 1774, and was succeeded by his son George in Rathmullan and Moneymore. He also inherited Prehen from his mother. By his wife Jane Mahon he had four sons and a daughter, named Mary Anne, who married Thomas Conroy, Esq. The sons were—(1) Andrew, his heir. (2) Thomas, who married Miss Dillon : they had two sons and two daughters ; their son George had five daughters, from whom there are descendants. (3) Alexander married Miss Lynam : their son William, a witty and pleasant man, was a great favourite at Prehen ; he married, first, Miss Jane Smith, by whom he had one son, who died young ; afterwards he married his cousin Hannah, daughter of Maurice Knox. (4) Maurice married Miss Wilson : they had two sons, Maurice, who still lives in County Wexford, and George, in Holy Orders, and three daughters ; George left one son, Dr. Maurice Knox, now in India, and a daughter.

To return to the Knox family at Lifford, who must have been deeply affected by the tragic death of their cousin, occurring as it did so close to their home.

Rev. James Knox was rector of Aghanloo from 1781 to 1794. He married his first cousin, Mary, daughter of George Nesbitt, Esq., of Woodhill: they had one son, George rector of Balteagh (he married a Miss Ffolliott, but they had no child), and three daughters—Angel, Marcia, and Eliza. None of these married. The two last lived on to extreme old age, and were remarkable for their holiness and simplicity. Mr. George Nesbitt had three other daughters besides Mrs. James Knox. Ann married Galbraith Tredennick, of Camlin, Ballyshannon, Esq. Her descendants still possess Camlin and Woodhill, near Ardara. Isabella married Captain Evans, Royal Navy; Marcia married Robert Young, of Cuidaff, Esq., in 1790. Their daughter Catherine married Rev. E. Chichester, whose sons were—Rev. Robert Chichester, Rev. George Chichester, and Rev. Lord O'Neill, whose children are twice descended from Bishop Knox, through their mother and through their mother Miss Torrens.

The Rev. John Russel Knox married Miss Abigail Hill. They had two sons and two daughters. George, Super. Surgeon F.I.C.S., married M. Stuart, daughter of Major Griffith. His son George represents this branch of the family. There are also the children of his brother Major James Knox—James Stuart, George Stuart, and Charles Stuart Knox—living in England. Rev. J. Russel Knox's second son, who was Captain 6th Madras Cavalry, was lost at sea, with his wife and child, on a voyage to Australia.

Catherine married Major Gibson. She lived to be 100 years of age, and retained all her faculties to the end. She kept up to the last a regular correspondence with her relations in Ireland; and, although a great part of her life was spent in Australia and the latter part in England, retained her affection for, and interest in the scenes and friends of her youth. This interest she so bequeathed to her grandchildren, that to one of them, Mrs. Campbell of Branbridge Park, Sussex, a great part of the information in this narrative is due.

X Letitia, daughter of Rev. George Knox, D.D., married Mr. Lawrence, who was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, Governor of Uppa Castle. They had a large family. Their sons, who are so well known by their distinguished conduct in India,

were educated by their uncle, Rev. James Knox, at Foyle College. Their names were Henry, John, Alexander, George, and Richard—afterwards Sir Henry Lawrence, defender of Lucknow; Lord Lawrence, Governor-General of India; Colonel Alexander, Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, and General Richard Lawrence, still living. When at school, they sometimes spent their holidays with their cousins at Prehen. Lord O'Neill, Sir Robert Montgomery, and many other men of note, gained some of their scholarship at Foyle College. In the time of Rev. James Knox, the school was changed to its present situation near the river, from which it takes its name. He died at Carthage, near Culdaff, aged 95, in 1848.

Rev. J. Russel Knox became vicar of Innismaghrath in 1817. The last Sunday that he officiated in Clonleigh Church, after Evening Service, he cut off a lock of his hair and placed it for a mark at the 2nd Lesson. Though the Book has been changed more than once, the lock lies there still, wrapped in paper. He died in 1830, when on a visit with his cousins, the Atkinsons of Cavan Garden. His wife had been buried at Lifford, but owing to a severe snow storm it was impossible to lay him beside her. A stone is placed in the Churchyard of Drumholm, on what was once the chancel floor, to his memory, by his "affectionate children." It tells that he lies among the tombs of his ancestors. Within that Church the Rev. John Knox preached these good sermons, of which Cotton bears record.

We have now traced the descendants of Bishop Knox, with their wives and children, as far as Andrew Knox, who succeeded his father George Knox at Prehen. He also inherited Rathmullan and Moneymore, but the residences on both these properties had now become ruinous. He built a house lower down the Lough at Rathmullan called the Lodge, where the Prehen family went for bathing in summer. In 1812, when the Rathmullan property was sold to Mr. Batt, this house was enlarged and improved by him into the present handsome residence.

Andrew Knox, like his grandfather, was for some years M.P. for the County Donegal. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Donegal Militia. He married Mary, daughter of Dominick M'Causland, of Daisy Hill, Esq. She was descended from a Miss Moore, one of seven beautiful sisters, who were shut up in

? 1837

Derry during the Siege. They had ten children—five sons and five daughters.

1. George, the eldest son, was Captain in the Queen's Bays Dragoon Regiment. He married Anna Maria Johnston, of Magheramena Castle, Belleek.

2. Andrew, in Holy Orders, was for over fifty years vicar of St. Mary's, Birkenhead. His son, Andrew, left three sons—Rev. Andrew Knox, LL.D., vicar of St. Anne's, Birkenhead; Charles, and Lawrence in China.

3. Dominick married Sarah Dysart. Their only son, Dominick, was blown overboard in the Bay of Bengal. It was on a voyage between Australia and India, and the night was dark and squally.

4. Thomas married Marianne Franks, and had two sons and five daughters. Their eldest son, William, left children, two of them boys. Edmund, the younger, is in Australia.

5. Marcus married Jane Edie. They had two daughters. He was in the Royal Navy, and for many years commanded the Coastguard at Rathmullan, where he was much loved and respected by the people as one of the "old stock."

Captain George Knox died in 1848, leaving one son, George, a minor, and two daughters.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Knox, the present proprietor of Prehen, married Rose Virginie Grimm, of Neufchâtel. They have two daughters. The eldest is married to Dr. von Scheffler, in Germany.

While Colonel Andrew Knox lived he kept this now much extended connection from becoming dissolved. He had much of the Scotch feeling of clanship, and loved to gather around him kinsfolk even of remote degree. After his death the knot was loosened, and the family dispersed. His daughters, all but one, went to live at a distance. Jane married Captain Hay, R.N., and lived in Scotland; Caroline m. Robert Rickards, Esq., and went to England. Benjamin married an officer in the Belgian army. Honoria Tompkins alone remained near the old home. She married Rev. Charles Galwey, then curate of the Cathedral, afterwards Archdeacon of Derry. To her house the scattered brothers and sisters, or their children, returned from time to time. Catherine Gibson brought her son on a visit when she returned from Australia. Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence (*née* Honoria

Marshall, granddaughter of Angel Knox) came to see her, with their two boys, when they returned from India. And Mrs. Gibson's grandsons came in later days to claim the all but forgotten relationship. Her youngest daughter married the Rev. Richard Bennett, who was in 1888 appointed incumbent of Raphoe and canon of the Cathedral. Strange to say, it was in the very week of their coming into residence that the Bishop's name was found on the stone in the porch.

The Cathedral, which Bishop Knox restored in 1623, still stands, the fabric as solid and secure as then. About 150 years ago it was enlarged and altered (certainly not beautified) by the addition of two transepts. The roof and walls were, later on, battened over with lath and plaster into a square, dull uniformity. An enormous and unsightly mahogany structure at one side of the chancel served for the Bishop's throne. At the other stands a hideous erection of pulpit and reading-desk. These, when new, may have been respectable, if ugly; now, blackened and decayed, the state of the Church is an indignity to the worship of God.

Some beautiful stone sedilia of the 13th century were discovered under the battening. A faculty has been obtained for the restoration of the Cathedral to its ancient form, in conformity with plans drawn by Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., and the restoration of the sedilia is estimated by him at £75. It is proposed that these sedilia be restored, to the glory of God and the memory of Bishop Knox, by his descendants. A brass might be inserted to this effect, telling the number of those who subscribed, and bearing the names of the heads of the different branches now alive.

Those who have followed this account of the Knox family cannot fail to be struck by the fact that the male descendants are much fewer than the female. How often was recorded the death of an only son, or, where there were more, only one was spared to carry on the family. Again, while those who bear the name of Knox are to be found in India, China, and Australia, how few are left in this country, and among the old scenes! There is not one male representative living in the County Donegal. It is said that there are Knoxes in the County Mayo who can trace their descent from the Bishop, and there may be many others; if this little memoir should fall into their hands, they will know how to connect themselves to the parent stem.

To others than the descendants of Bishop Knox, who have taken any interest in this true narrative of the Reformation in this diocese, we appeal for aid in restoring the ancient Cathedral of St. Adamnan—the holy place beloved of St. Columba. These walls unite us visibly with the ancient Irish Church, and thus we urge our claim of continuity. The suppression of our Bishopric in 1834, followed by the Irish Church Act of 1869, have left Raphoe "cast down, but not destroyed."

It is to be hoped that the Memorial in the restored Cathedral may serve long to preserve the name of Knox in the county where it was once so well known.

Grateful thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Down (Right Rev. W. Reeves, D.D.), to the Rev. Professor Stokes, T.C.D., and to the Rev. W. Reynell, B.D., for valuable information and aid in preparing this memoir for the Press.



FRIDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER

BISHOP KNOX OF RAPHOE

Portrait Presented to Diocese

Lick With Prehen Family

The presentation of a portrait in oils of Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe from 1611 to 1633, in the Synod Hall, Londonderry, on Wednesday afternoon, was described by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe (the Rt. Rev. R. McNeil Boyd, D.D., M.C.), as an historic occasion in the Diocese.

The presentation was made to the Lord Bishop by Mrs. Shuldham, formerly Miss Blanche Knox, of Prehen, a descendant of Bishop Knox.

The portrait is to be hung in the Chapter House of Raphoe Cathedral.

Presiding at the ceremony which was attended by clergy and lay representatives from throughout the United Diocese, the Lord Bishop said they were receiving an addition to whatever treasures they had in the Diocese and it would be a treasure which he knew would be greatly appreciated.

It was all the more gratifying that the portrait of Bishop Knox, who became Bishop of Raphoe in 1611, should be presented to the Diocese by one of his descendants. It said a great deal for the continuity of the Church that after more than 300 years this lovely gift of Bishop Knox's portrait should be given to them by one of his descendants.

The Lord Bishop said that, as they all knew, Bishop Knox was a man who

had had a very varied career. In Scotland, before he was brought over to this country as a young man, he had seen

considerable military service in trying to keep the Spaniards back off the west

coast of Scotland. Before he became

Bishop of Raphoe, he was Bishop of the Isles.

His Lordship said that when he

spoke at the annual meeting of the Representative Body of the Church of

Scotland three years ago, he mentioned

that although we in Ireland had given

Scotland Christianity and had sent them

Saint Columba from this Diocese,

Scotland had also made its contribution

to us by sending us two Bishops of

Raphoe—Bishop Knox and Bishop Leslie,

who succeeded him.

Going Back to Derry and Raphoe.

The Lord Bishop added that they

very much appreciated Mrs. Shuldham's

kindness and generosity in presenting

the portrait to the Diocese and they

were very honoured and happy to receive

it.

After formerly handing over the portrait, Mrs. Shuldham said she was very glad it was going back to the Derry and Raphoe Diocese, where it really belonged. She hoped it would always stay in the Diocese in the future, and she had great pleasure in presenting it.

The Dean of Raphoe (the Very Rev.

J. K. Beattie, B.D.), proposing a vote

of thanks to Mrs. Shuldham for her

generosity in presenting the portrait,

said the picture was in a remarkable

state of preservation, and although the

artist was unknown, his competence was

revealed in the expressiveness he had

given to it. It was a living portrait,

he said, and they would have great

pleasure in giving it a place of honour

in the Chapter House of Raphoe Cathedral.

This picture, the Dean went on, took

them back near the Reformation date

and they had nothing in the United

Diocese like it. This portrait would

make them all the more interested in

the history of the Diocese and particularly

in the history of Raphoe. It would

make them anxious to find out every

trace of what centred around the Re-

formation times.

They would really treasure this picture

as a jewel, and they hoped it would

always be preserved.

Seconding the vote of thanks, the

Archdeacon of Raphoe (the Ven. J. J.

Homan, M.A.) mentioned that Bishop

Knox had brought over a large number

of settlers to the Diocese of Raphoe

which might account for the large Pres-

byterian element in East Donegal.

This would be the oldest picture they

possessed, and they would look after it

well in Raphoe Cathedral, he added.

Mr. W. A. W. Sheldon, T.D., said he

was very glad indeed that this portrait

was coming to Raphoe and perhaps through

time, as a result of the example set by

this gift, other pictures might come to

light.

Mrs. Shuldham, who resides in King-

town, is at present the guest of Captain

J. C. Herdman, O.B.E., D.L., at Sion Mills.

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THE BRITISH LEGION IN DERRY

Successful Sale of Work

Visit of Lady Brookeborough

Viscountess Brookeborough, wife of the Ulster Prime Minister, accompanied by the Marchioness of Hamilton, visited Londonderry yesterday and in the Guildhall in the afternoon, opened a Bazaar, organised by the British Legion in Londonderry, under the leadership of Major T. R. Taylor, Chairman of the Londonderry Branch.

Major Taylor presided at the opening ceremony.

Introducing Lady Brookeborough, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., H.M.L., A.D.C., said she was the wife of their Prime Minister, an ex-Serviceman, and their leader for many years past. Lord Brookeborough, who was unable to be present, was also a citizen of Londonderry—an Honorary Freeman, an honour of which he was sure he was very proud. They were unhappy that he was not able to be present that day because they would have taken the opportunity of giving Lord Brookeborough a right royal welcome and of congratulating him, as they did that day through Lady Brookeborough, on the receipt of the great honour which he had received at the hands of their Queen in the middle of the present year.

The people of Derry, like those in every other part of Ulster, were delighted to hear of the honour, and they asked Lady Brookeborough to take to him the best wishes of the Legionaries and the loyal people of Derry. They also congratulated her on the fact that her son, Captain John Brooke, and daughter-in-law, had not allowed the name of Brookeborough to die out. They would be pleased to know that all was well there. They hoped that this family would long continue to thrive and prosper in their midst.

Their beloved Premier, he added, had been a soldier first and then had given up that career for politics, but no matter what he took up he tackled it with enthusiasm. Lord Brookeborough was always ready to help and he had the wise counsel and encouragement of the gracious lady who would open their sale that day.

Before calling on Lady Brookeborough to open the sale, Sir Basil said that they would all like to compliment the ladies of Derry for all they had done for the British Legion.

Lady Brookeborough's Tribute.

Lady Brookeborough said that she had a special message from her husband to say how sorry he was that he could not come. She appreciated the remarks about her son and daughter-in-law who would be pleased at their congratulations.

She was very pleased to be in Derry once more. "When Derry sets its mind on something, then things really begin to happen," she said. The members of the Legion had done a very good job.

The British Legion was a comparatively young organisation but it was doing a great deal of good work. It was an organisation which helped people.

It was people like their Chairman (Major Taylor) who helped to make these things possible. Even the public welfare schemes did all they could, there were bound to be limits to their work. Their Government gave all the preference they could to the ex-Servicemen.

A vote of thanks to Lady Brookeborough was proposed by the Mayor (Alderman S. Orr, J.P.) and seconded by the Rev. Canon D. Kelly, R.A., president of the Waterside Branch of the British Legion, and conveyed by Major Taylor.

A sovereign gift was presented to Lady Brookeborough by Master Michael Black.

The following were in charge of the stalls—

Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers—Lady McCorkell, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Glover, Austin, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Newell, Mrs. Goodlife.

Work Stall—Mrs. Davis, Mrs. W. T. Jamison, Mrs. C. H. Walsh, Mrs. Canning, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Hamilton.

Messines Park Cake Stall—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Kingsbury, Miss R. Kingsbury, Mrs. C. Cathcart, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. McGregor.

Sweets and Jellies—Mrs. F. Logan, Mrs. McMorris, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Robinson, Miss E. Porter.

THE EDITOR'S POST BAG

THE KNOX FAMILY OF PREHEN

Dear Sir—Your Saturday's issue of the 19th inst., gave an abbreviated account of the Prehen tragedy relating to the shooting of Miss Knox, daughter of Andrew Knox, and the subsequent hanging in public of her fiancee, John McNaughton (or McNaghten) in the year 1761, together with several pictures including one of the premises in which McNaughton hid himself after the fateful affair.

In order that some of your readers may have more detailed particulars concerning this old family I shall be grateful if you will kindly republish the following letter dated 20th December, 1910, by J. E. Irvine (nee Knox) which appeared in the "Londonderry Sentinel":—Having read your very interesting and gratifying article respecting the late Colonel Knox, of Prehen, may I be permitted to add slightly to it? Colonel Knox was not descended from John Knox, the Reformer, but from Andrew Knox, Bishop of Orkney and the Isles, and second son of Nuchtor, Laird of Silverlands, Knock and Ranfurly, County Renfrewshire, and Habe, daughter of the Earl of Glencsairn. He was translated to the See of Raphoe, 1611, and granted land in County Donegal by King James VI and I. His name and date, 1611, are still to be seen over the doorway in the old Castle of Rathmullan, which was his residence and that of his descendants till Colonel Andrew Knox married Honoria, eldest daughter and heiress of Alexander Tomkins, Alderman of the City of Derry whose tombstone is still to be seen in Derry Cathedral. Prehen means "The Crow's Nest" and the Tomkin's crest was three black crows. On his marriage Colonel A. Knox came to reside at Prehen, and the Knox family till the alterations in the Cathedral occupied the Tomkin's pew. It was in a gallery Glendermott was, however, their parish Church. The Rathmullan part of the Knox property was sold to Mr. Batt, of Belfast, by Colonel Knox's grandfather, whose monument also Colonel Knox's great grandfather, and the ill-fated heroine of the Prehen tragedy are still to be seen in Rathmullan Church. The Knox burial vault is in the ruins of the Castle o

Rathmullan. Colonel Knox's grandfather represented Strabane in the last Parliament in Dublin, and refused to be created a "Union Lord". His great-grandfather was twenty years M.P. for Donegal.

It would entail too much space to narrate a biographical sketch of Alexander Tomkins but the following particulars will suffice for the purpose.—Alexander Tomkins was the step-son of John Elvin, an Alderman of this City, and he obtained through him a grant of the lands at Prehen. Alexander Tomkins died leaving a son, also named Alexander. The latter had more than one daughter, and his eldest daughter, Honoria, married about the year 1738 Andrew Knox, eldest son of George Knox, of Monimore, near Ballintra, County Donegal, and apparently it was through this marriage that these lands came into the hands of the Knox family. It is recorded that Elvin died on the 29th December, 1676. He appears to have acquired the lands of Prehen in 1654, and was Mayor of Derry in 1657, almost three hundred years ago.

I have traced another Knox named James. He was ordained a Minister in Glendermott Church on 1st May, 1770, and died on 21st November, 1813. What connection he had, if any, with the Prehen family I am not in a position to state just now. Yours faithfully,

H. A. McBRIDE,

55, Aberfoyle Crescent, 22747
Londonderry.

Derry Journal?

are realising £2 5s per dozen, and fishermen are earning from £2 to £4 per day.

Success is also attending the white fishing season at Killybegs, due to favourable weather, and good catches are taken daily.

EXPERTS FOR EXPORT

Britain is the world's best source of industrial experts, says Mr. M. Maher, Director-General of the Egyptian Department of Industry, who has been staying at Grosvenor House, London, while searching for English efficiency experts for Egyptian textile and other industries.

DUBLIN-BELFAST AIR LINK

A "proving" flight from Dublin to Nutt's Corner was made yesterday afternoon in connection with the opening on August 1 of the Dublin-Belfast air service by Aer Lingus, the Eire air line.

Two flights daily will be made when the service comes into operation.

YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

For all electors August is an important month. By August 1st (not after it) occupiers of business premises have to apply for inclusion on the Business Electors Register. Forms of application are obtainable at any Town Hall or Council Office. Provided the applicant pays a yearly rent of £10 or more, he is entitled to a business vote at Parliamentary and Local Government Elections as well as to his ordinary vote. Then on August 15th (in Scotland, the 16th) the new electoral lists will be published. It is left to the citizen to make sure that his or her name is there and, if not, to report the omission within a fortnight. Anyone who overlooks this is liable to disfranchise himself, and that at a time when the national interest requires that we should all play our part in political life.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

"The British people are not pliable material."—Mr. Richard Law, M.P.

"It is said that heaven helps those who help themselves. Does it not occur to the Government that America might take the same view?"—Mr. J. S. C. Reid, Conservative M.P. for Hillhead.

"You cannot run a trading concern from Whitehall."—Mr. Marquand, Paymaster General.

"The Civil Service is breaking down under the present mass of legislation."—Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

"It is useless to call on all sections of the community to work harder when the majority of factories are working below full capacity due to shortages of coal, steel and other raw materials."—Captain Raymond Blackburn, Socialist M.P. for King's Norton.

"A return to the old British standards of courage and difficulty, a sense of humour, a love of fair play, absolute honesty, pride in craftsmanship, and discipline are necessary if we are to regain our former prestige."—Field Marshal Earl Wavell.

Pointing out that they have spent no less than £3,200,000 on paper this year, Mr. Eden suggested that the Government might reduce some of their own consumption of paper.

Five Dead : T in English I

Euston-Liverpool Ex

Roaring through a cutting near Grendon, Warwickshire, yesterday's 8.30 a.m. express from Euston to Liverpool, packed with business men and holiday-makers, left the line.

Four people were killed, another died later in hospital, and thirty were injured as fourteen coaches plunged from the rails, ploughing up ballast and coming to rest, blocking all tracks of the main L.M.S. line to the North.

The killed are—Mr. V. G. Davies, Percival Bernard Ward, Mrs. T. W. Brown, an unidentified woman, aged about sixty, and Mr. Melville Andrew Cassels, who died later from multiple injuries in a Nuneaton hospital.

Passengers flung across compartments scrambled through the shattered windows.

The driver freed his fireman from the coal-tender, under which he was trapped after warning plate-layers to stop all traffic.

DEATH OF THE O'CLERY.

The O'Clery died on Friday afternoon last, the "Third," says, at Arvord Abbey, near Kilding. He had been ~~ill~~ for a long time, and was removed to the convalescent home at Twyford Abbey in the care of the Alexian Brothers some months ago. The sept of O'Clery was long settled in Donegal, and students of Irish literary history will remember the three chroniclers of that name, the youngest of whom, Michael, was the author of the famous "Annals of the Four Masters."

Keyes O'Clery was born in the county of Limerick in 1843. He was the son of John Walsh O'Clery (The O'Clery), and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. For his services as a Postilious Zouave in the troublous times of 1867 and 1870 he received the Papal Orders of St. Gregory (Military Cross) and of Pius IX. In 1905 he was created a Count by Pope Leo XIII, and he was also Private Chamberlain at the Vatican Court and a Knight Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic. He was the author of "A History of the Italian Renaissance" and "The Making of Italy." The latter work, which has been translated into Italian, is a graphic account, strongly coloured by the author's Papal sympathies, of events described from personal knowledge, and is interesting on account of the use made in it of contemporary Italian documents.

The O'Clery was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1874, and contested Wexford county the same year as a Conservative Home Ruler. After a hard fight he won the seat, but he was defeated in 1880. The O'Clery was a Lieutenant for the City of London.

in every go-
of what was req;
Mrs. M'Dermott,
church at home, and other ladies of the
congregation had undertaken the present sale of work.
So heartily had it been entered upon that a whole-
some spirit of rivalry had been engendered and
enthusiasm was ensured. The entire congregation
was to be congratulated upon its united and
spirited effort. Such an undertaking, of course,
required sympathy and encouragement. There
was but one minor note he would mention. A
devoted elder, sympathetic in every effort for the
good of the congregation, and who was eagerly
desirous for the success of the sale, had in the
providence of God been speedily called to his rest
and reward. The work, however, had been taken
up very heartily and very energetically, as was
evidenced by the splendid array of material be-
fore them, and those who helped themselves re-
ceived the approval, admiration, and assistance of
others. Mrs. McCorkell, Ballyarneit, a lady well
and favourably known in that district, bearing a
name long and honourably associated with the
history of Derry, had kindly come there that
evening to assist them in their splendid under-
taking and to encourage them in their laudable
efforts. It afforded him much pleasure to have
the privilege of asking Mrs. McCorkell to open the
sale. (Applause.)

Mrs. McCorkell, who was received with ap-
plause, said when Mr. M'Dermott came to her
some time ago and asked her if she would open
that sale of work she replied that, though she
felt very much honoured by being asked to do
so, she would greatly prefer he should assure
the services of someone much better qualified.
In the first place she assured him that she could
not speak in public, and that she did not

KNOXPARK 1262

THOSE bearing the surname Knox in the United States were not behind the door when it came to perpetuating their name and naming places after themselves. There are Knox, and Knox City and three places named Knoxville.

However, despite owning 81,326 Irish acres, as listed in *Owners of Land of One Acres and Upwards* (1876), be it modesty, carelessness or plain forgetfulness, those bearing that surname in Ireland named but a single place for themselves. That is Knoxpark, a townland in the Co Sligo parish of Ballysadare.

The 1876 Knox holdings were in three Leinster, four Connacht and five Ulster counties, comprising altogether 67 holdings. The largest was the 24,374 acres of Captain Charles Howe Knox, of Cranmore, Ballinrobe, Co Mayo.

Indeed their 13 holdings in that County were on average far larger

than in any other. The second largest in the country was the 6,855 acres of Annesley Knox of Rappa House, Ballina, where Elizabeth Knox had an additional 3,143 acres.

A number of the Knox landowners were clergymen, the most eminent being the Right Rev Robert Knox, of The Palace, Hollywood, Co Down, with a modest 69 acres. *The Phone Book of Northern Ireland* contains 150 Knox entries, while to its south there are 106, mainly in south Leinster and east Munster.

However, the most famous of the Knox families which settled in Ireland acquired estates in Counties Derry, Mayo, Tipperary and Dublin.

All these stemmed originally from Ranfurly in Renfrewshire (*Ulster Surnames*: Robert Bell). The Census of 1659 notes that in Co Donegal Major Knox was titulado of Ray; Alexander Knox, titulado of Killigaden (Killygarvan?); George Knox

WHERE'S THAT

titulado of Ballinagunnénagh, and commissioner for the poll-money ordinances for 1660 and 1661 for the Borough of Lifford.

Another Donegal Commissioner was Andrew Knox. In Co Wexford Thomas Knox was titulado of Tagonan (Tagunnan), Maglas (Mayglass), and also Commissioner for the Poll-Money Ordinances for 1660 and 1661.

Taylor & Skinner's 1778 *Maps of the Roads of Ireland* shows Knox seats in Counties Louth, Down, Derry, Donegal, Cavan, Mayo and Tyrone. The 1814 *Directory* lists 12 Knox residences — in Counties Derry, Tyrone, Wicklow, Down, Roscommon and Mayo — in which are four in the vicinities of Ballina and Killala.

In 1831 Thomas Knox was created earl of Ranfurly, Viscount Northland, Baron Wells, (Baron Ranfurly of the United Kingdom) his residence being Dungannon Park Mansion, Co Tyrone.

Co Tyrone-born Robert Bent

Knox (1808-1893), born at Dungannon Park Mansion, published *Ecclesiastical Index* (of Ireland) in 1839, later becoming Archbishop of Armagh in 1886. Major Laurence Knox published the first issue of *The Irish Times* (price 1d) on March 29th, 1859. The major, running as a Conservative in the Mallow by-election of 1870, was defeated by Henry Munster (Liberal). Munster was unseated and Knox, running this time as a Home Ruler, was again defeated by a Liberal candidate.

The Rev Robert Knox (1815-93) born at Clady, Urney, Co Tyrone, was a prolific builder of churches and schools. He founded and edited the monthly *Irish Protestant*, and was also co-founder of the Sabbath School Society. He became widely known for his newspaper controversy on the subject of baptismal regeneration with the Rev Theophilus Campbell.

Foynes, Co Limerick became the landing site for transatlantic

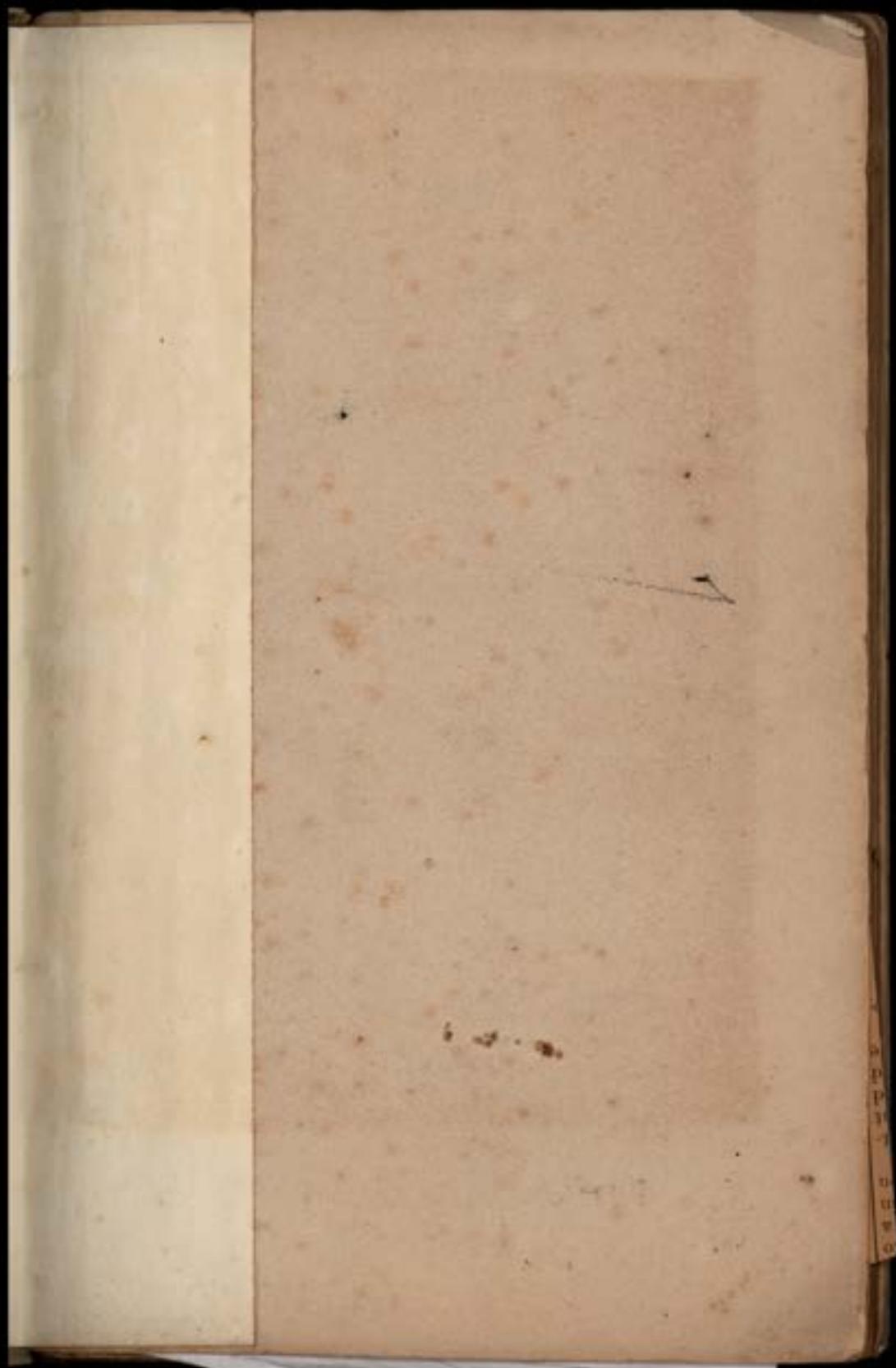
flying boats in 1937, and when Pan-American and BOAC came there, wages of £5 were common. Risteárd Mac Siacuis in his *Idir Tuile 'gus Trá* informs us that *Feis na Sionnaíne* was held on the Monteagle/Spring Rice 6,445 estate at Mount Trenchard. Then cathaoirleach of the Foynes branch of Conradh na Gaeilge was Doreen Knox, a relation of the wealthy Monteagles.

In 1876 the Hon Jane Knox shared 1,815 Co Limerick acres with the Earl of Buckingham and Col William Maunsell. Doreen Knox changed her name to Dóirlín de Caoic, which presumably she found in Woulfe's *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall*. Not as outlandish as might appear!

The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames informs that the surname Knox derives from "of (i.e. at) the Knock" or a plural (Knocks). The surname Knock is from "hillock, hump", Irish and Scots Gaeclic.

Flann Ó Ríain





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Richards How.
built 1832

1832
Richards

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