

1718: Society in Transition

Ireland at the turn of the Century

The replacement of James II by William of Orange as the king of England, Ireland and Scotland in 1688 was seen as a Glorious Revolution by many Protestants. For Roman Catholics and dissenting Protestants, it led to a loss of power, rights, and many lives.

King James II and William of Orange

In the second half of the 1680s, the English parliament became ever more concerned with the actions of James Stuart, a king who ruled increasingly without their consent. His earlier conversion to Catholicism and, now, his policy of religious toleration and the promotion of Catholics to senior positions, aroused suspicion among the predominantly Anglican English. The birth of his son James Francis Edward Stuart in 1688 - a Catholic heir - prompted Parliament to act.

James' eldest daughter, Mary, was a Protestant married to her cousin William, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the Netherlands and the leading Protestant ruler in Europe.

Parliament invited William and Mary to replace James II as joint monarchs of England, Ireland and Scotland. James II fled to France, the most powerful Catholic state in Europe, gaining support from King Louis XIV. Parliament passed an English Bill of Rights which barred Roman Catholics from the royal succession, limited royal power, and established the rights of Parliament.



Above: Right: Draft of the Declaration of Rights, 1689. Below: William and Mary II, joint monarchs of England, Ireland and Scotland, 1689.

Above: The Catholic Declaration of Rights, 1689. Below: James II, King of England, Ireland and Scotland, 1685-1689.

The War of the Two Kings (1688-1691)

In France, James II was offered military assistance by King Louis XIV before crossing to Ireland where he was widely supported. James intended to use Ireland as a springboard to reconquer England and Scotland. However, following the unsuccessful Siege of Derry (1688-1689), James' forces were narrowly defeated at the Boyne (1690), decisively beaten at Aughrim (1691) and ultimately surrendered in Limerick (1691).

During the war, Coleraine was briefly besieged by forces loyal to James II before lack of ammunition and provisions caused the defenders to withdraw. The bridge at Coleraine was destroyed, as were three bridges in Newtown Limavady. Newtown Limavady itself was burned.

Above: Right: Portrait of James II, 1685. Below: Right: Portrait of William III, 1689. Below: Right: Portrait of Mary II, 1689. Below: Right: Portrait of James II, 1685. Below: Right: Portrait of William III, 1689. Below: Right: Portrait of Mary II, 1689.

Mary II's Protestant daughter, Anne, was a Protestant married to her cousin William, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the Netherlands and the leading Protestant ruler in Europe.

Like many Presbyterians, Lieutenant Matthew Clark of Milnes and Thomas Ball, William Caldwell, John Blair and Abraham Blair from Ballymoney, agreed to fight on behalf of William. However, all were disillusioned by the restrictive laws imposed after the war and later joined the migration to America.



Above: Right: The Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Below: Right: The Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Below: Right: The Battle of the Boyne, 1690.



Fact or Fiction? On his way to Londonderry in 1688, James II stayed for three days in Ballymoney. There, he is said to have taken a Catholic wife, a daughter who subsequently gave birth to a daughter, Sonnetta. Sonnetta married a Catholic merchant, Mr. Ross, but died in 1713, possibly during childbirth. Is there any truth to the story? Her grave is in Ballymoney graveyard close to the Stuart coat of arms.

James McInerney took refuge in Derry during the siege. It was later said that he fled a canon from the tower of St Columba's Cathedral to announce the arrival of the Marquis and the Duke of Devonshire. He was later ordained as the Presbyterian minister in Ardara and was a leading voice in the 1718 migration to North America.

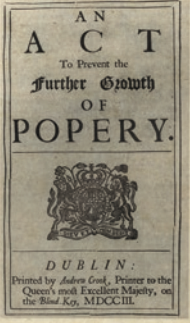


The Penal Laws and Protestant Ascendancy

Although the 1689 Bill of Rights excluded James II and his son from the thrones of England, Ireland and Scotland, the Stuarts continued to claim the title of King. Their claim was supported by Catholic France and, from 1691-1766, by the Pope. Papal support for the Stuart dynasty was a threat to the Protestant monarchy by Catholicism, in theory, obliged to support the Stuarts. The Irish Catholic majority were therefore viewed with suspicion by the Anglican dominated Parliaments in both London and Dublin.

In the 1690s, bad weather and poor harvests in Scotland resulted in famine and led to massive emigration to Ulster. The enlarged Scottish Presbyterian population in the north of Ireland was also seen as a threat to the Anglican establishment.

In response, the Dublin Parliament enacted a series of Penal laws after 1695 which restricted most rights, and all power, to members of the established Church of Ireland, while penalizing non-Anglicans.



Above: Cover of the 1703 Act to Prevent the Further Growth of Popery. Below: The 1703 Act to Prevent the Further Growth of Popery.

Much of the legislation, especially the 1703 and 1709 Acts to prevent the further growth of Popery, restricted many aspects of daily life for Roman Catholics, including religious practices, education, family matters, socializing in groups, eligibility to vote, legal representation, ownership of property and the practicing of trades.

Presbyterians, Methodists and other dissenting Protestants also found their lives more difficult under the new laws. Anyone who refused to swear oaths recognizing the Protestant succession and acknowledging the monarch as the head of the Church, or who failed to reject transubstantiation (that during Mass, the sacrament becomes the body and blood of Christ), was penalized. Only Quakers were excused from giving oaths.

The first Penal Laws were repealed in 1771. However, legislation remained restrictive and was a major factor leading to the rebellion of the United Irishmen in 1798. The repeal of the last of the Penal Laws was not finalized until 1920.

Jacobites - In support of James II and the Stuarts.

Following the Williamite War, many Irish soldiers left for continental Europe where they formed Irish Brigades in the armies of France and Spain. An estimated 6,000 Irishmen served in the French army between 1691 and 1745. Several attempts were made by Jacobites to restore the Stuarts, most notably by landing troops in Scotland in 1719 and 1745.

Randal MacDonnell, 4th Earl of Antrim was imprisoned as a suspected Jacobite in 1715. The playwright, William Phillips (son of Sir Thomas Phillips) from Newtown Limavady, wrote several plays including 'The Jacobite' (1722) which showed Jacobite leanings. In 1745, the blind harpist Denis O'Donnell, from Carragh, played for the Jacobite forces. Dennis O'Donnell. He later admitted that he kept a Jacobite hot badge at his father's house, ready for the return of the Stuart king.

However, enforcement of the Penal Laws made it impossible for Catholics to rise in support of the Stuarts. Without foreign aid, there would be no large scale Jacobite rebellion in Ireland.





# 1718: Bann Valley Emigration

## Bann Valley Emigration

In early 1718, due to a succession of poor harvests, cattle disease, higher rents and the Penal Laws, emigrations led by Presbyterian ministers were being planned.

A petition dated 26th March 1718 was sent to the Governor of Massachusetts seeking encouragement to emigrate. 319 signed the petition including five ministers. It was carried by Reverend William Boyd from Macosquin, he requested the encouragement required from the colonial government in Boston, who thought Ulster settlers could be placed on the outer reaches of their colony.

*'to avoid oppression and cruel bondage, to shun persecution and designed ruin, to withdraw from the communion of idolators and to have an opportunity of worship in God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired Word.'*

From James McGregor on the eve of the Departure.  
Extract permission of Ulster Society C.I. Refno. 1813



In the summer of 1718, James McGregor (born Magilligan circa 1677), minister in Aghadowey, along with a large part of his congregation, left for the new England colonies. Boasting big 'William of Ockmore', according to Reverend T.M. Mullin. It is estimated that at least 100 families departed from Coleraine and Londonderry.

Arriving in Boston, where supplies for the locals were already short, and for other reasons, the two settlers were moved on. McGregor and his congregation had to split up, some went on to Hartford later named Londonderry others settled in the Massachusetts, Connecticut and coastal areas of Maine.

At the beginning of September 1718 MacCallum arrived in Boston and went onto Merry Meeting Bay, Maine. On board were 20 families with Reverend James Woodside of Durbur.

New settlers faced challenges not least from the Native Americans. Reverend Woodside's mission in Brunswick provided refuge during an attack in 1722. John Dimmore from Ballyvaughan, Ballymonee, was captured and released by Native Americans. Other challenges included the poor land they were granted, civil and religious difficulties, opposition from other settlers and being far away from families and friends.

Families were emigrating to north America before 1718 and continued long after. The significance of 1718 is that this was the first organised migration of Scots and Irish-born Presbyterians to the north of America.

Map showing the main areas in Ulster affected by the 1718 migration to New England.



Map showing the main areas in Ulster affected by the 1718 migration to New England.

*'3 rooms, about 12 or 14 foot each, and to that house a Stable, Cowhouse and Sometimes a Barn but the Barn is commonly at some distance so that one of the houses measured on the outside is between 70 and 80 feet long ... they are built with stones and Mudd and but few of them are pointed with mortar, they are very low, the windows small and ordinary, many of them have no windows, the Covering is a thatch of Straw or Course Rushey Grass.'*

From Surveyor for the Bannaghagh Estate, 1725.



Reverend Elder would remain in Aghadowey until his death in 1779. In 1718 on evidence of the good circumstances, he rented the townland of Ballyvaughan 66 acres at a yearly rent of £18 3s. He also rented 65 acres of land at £17 a year. His daughter Chas. (1715-1780), whilst maintaining the household for her father, clearly had access to education and a household of books. A manuscript of her poems also reveals her social connections with prominent families in the area at the time.

From James McGregor on the eve of the Departure.  
Extract permission of Ulster Society C.I. Refno. 1813



### Extract

To Mrs A.C.H., on account of the Authors manner of spending her time.

*When far from you, dear Anna, placed,  
Think not my life I idly waste;  
But when I tell you how it's pass'd,  
You'll say it is an odd contrast,  
And that I strangely spend my time  
Between the mean and the sublime.  
I oft forsake both Pope and Swift  
The house to sweep, and Pats to lift:  
With Princely Queens'ry leave his Gay,  
To call the folks from making hay;  
Or Young upon the morning Star  
To help the boy down with a Car  
Quit Tragick Queens in all their clutter,  
And help to churn, or dress the Butter  
Oft from my hand the Pen I whisk out,  
And in its place take up the Dishclout;  
For spite all sublime wishes,  
I needs must sometimes wash the dishes.*

Courtesy of the poems of Chas. Elder edited by Andrew Carpenter. Irish Manuscripts Commission 2017





# Places

## 1718: Places

### 1 Bellarena

Originally called Ballymerry, the estate was leased from the Bishop of Derry by the Gage family from the mid-seventeenth century. It was renamed Bellarena, the beautiful island, by Earl Bishop Henry at the end of the eighteenth century.

### 2 St Aidan's Church Graveyard

Map of 1717  
Bellarena  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The church was built by the Gage family in 1717.

### 3 Newtown-Limavady - Bridge Hill

Originally built in 1712 as the home of the Boyles, the building was turned into the Limavady War Memorial Institute in 1922.

### 4 Mullagh

Built in 1708, by the Connollys, the Mullagh estate was purchased by Marcus McCausland in 1743 and renamed Daisy Hill. It was not until the nineteenth century that the estate received its current name, Baginbun.

### 5 Walworth House

Walworth House was built by the Worthington family of Fethymore in the period 1616-1617. The present house was substantially rebuilt in 1730.

Map of 1717  
Walworth House  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Worthington family in 1717.

### 6 Pellipar House

Originally built and owned by the Worthington family of Fethymore, the estate was leased by the Doodlegans. The present house and demesne dates from late in the eighteenth century.

### 7 Knockan

By the 1720s, the Knockan estate was the seat of the Seasmores. The present house was built in 1790, but some of the outbuildings date to 1721.

### 8 Drumcivitt

Originally built in the seventeenth century, Drumcivitt was owned by the Worthington family of Fethymore.

### 9 Brochaghboy

Excavations in 2017 uncovered an eighteenth century house, built without foundations in the traditional Irish way. The walls were built directly on top of the natural subsoil.

### 10 Garvagh - Garvagh House

Garvagh House was built by George Carrington, agent of the Worthington family of Fethymore at the start of the seventeenth century, and remained the seat of the Carrington family until the twentieth century.

### 11 Bough House

Bough was built around 1740 on the house of the land agent of the Beresfords, Marquesses of Waterford.

Map of 1717  
Bough House  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Beresford family in 1717.

### 12 Aghadowey

Map of 1717  
Aghadowey  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Beresford family in 1717.

### 13 Macosquin

Map of 1717  
Macosquin  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Beresford family in 1717.

### 14 Somerset House

Built for the Ramsden family in 1732, the original house burned down in 1802.

### 15 Jackson Hill

Built in 1686 by the Jackson family, as the residence of the agents of the Worthington family of Fethymore. It may have been built over the site of a Roman castle.

### 16 Coleraine

Map of 1717  
Coleraine  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Jackson family in 1686.

### 17 Flowerfield House

Originally built by the Kerr family in 1710, the house later passed to the O'Hara's.

### 18 Cromore House

Built in the middle of the eighteenth century as the seat of the Cornies. John Cornie founded Portlaoise in 1792.

### 19 St Cuthbert's Church Graveyard

The Beaulieu estate was leased from the 4th Earl of Antrim by Francis Macdonagh in 1709. He built Beaulieu House between 1710 and 1712.

### 21 Ballybegoy

Alexander Macdonagh of Benavon obtained the lease of the corn mill at Ballybegoy from the Earl of Antrim in 1716.

### 22 Benavon

Established in the late seventeenth century as the seat of the Macdonagh's, Benavon was purchased by the Monaghy's in 1798.

### 23 Derrykeighan Old Church Graveyard

### 24 Harmony Hill

Originally a corn mill, John Caldwell bought harmony Hill in 1764 and renamed it Balmore. He added a beating mill and bleach works and by the end of the eighteenth century, Balmore was one of the largest spinning mills outside Belfast.

### 25 Leslie Hill

Built by James Leslie around 1750 on the site of an older castle, Leslie Hill was used as a militia training camp in 1778 after the American attack on Carrickfergus Castle.

### 26 Ballymoney - Ballymoney Old Church Graveyard

Map of 1717  
Ballymoney  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Leslie family in 1750.

### 27 O'Hara's Brook

O'Hara's Brook was built by the O'Hara's at the end of the eighteenth century. The grounds contain the graveyard of the O'Hara's settlement at Ballymoney, known as the 'Lamb Fair'.

### 28 Fleming Hall

Built at the end of the seventeenth century by the Jacobite Colonel Christopher Fleming, the estate was forfeited after the Williamite Wars. It returned to the Fleming family in 1747 when a great nephew, observed the lease.

'... I came to another little valley call'd Cushendale where I dined; Going two miles to Cushendallen bay; I was directed about half a mile from the road to see some caves, which are not so curious altogether as the sea cliff, which is the most beautiful I ever saw, it consists of pebbles of a middling size of different colours all cemented together; so that it has the appearance of variegated marble... very fine roads are made here all the way to Ballycastle... Ballycastle is a strong instance of the assiduity and judgement of one person Mr Boyd to whom the place belongs, who holds it as a fee farm under Lord Antrim, who has made most of his tenants happy in such a tenure ...

From Richard Pococke's Irish Tours, 1762

### 29 Clough Mills

In 1720, the Earl of Antrim granted a lease for the construction of a corn mill on the Cloughwater from which the village takes its name.

### 30 Kilraughts Graveyard

The estate was bought by the Macartney family in 1723. The present house was built in 1770 by George Macartney, 1st Earl Macartney, the first British Ambassador to China.

Map of 1717  
Kilraughts  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Macartney family in 1770.

### 32 Stranocum Hall

Stranocum Hall was built by the Hutchinson family in the mid-eighteenth century.

### 33 Gracehill

The Gracehill estate was granted to the Stuart family by James I. The present house was built in 1779 and the beach course known as the Dark Hedges dates to the same period.

### 34 Giant's Causeway

The Giant's Causeway became known to the wider world following its 'discovery' in 1692 by the Bishop of Derry. Watercarous of the Causeway gained by Susanna Drury in 1739 was the first Royal Dublin Society award in 1740. The Giant's Causeway appeared as an entry in the 1765 edition of the French Encyclopédie.

Map of 1717  
Giant's Causeway  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Bishop of Derry in 1692.

### 35 White Park School

Built by John Stewart of Ballymerry Castle around 1740, the school was established to teach the sons of the local gentry such as the Stewarts, Wheelays and Macdonagh's.

Map of 1717  
White Park School  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by John Stewart in 1740.

### 36 Kenbane

A salmon fishery was established at Kenbane in 1705.

### 37 Clare Park

Originally built by the Macdonnells around 1698, Clare Park became the residence of the McGlows in the eighteenth century.

### 38 Ballycastle

Map of 1717  
Ballycastle  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Macdonnells in 1698.

### 39 Drumawillan House

Home of Rev. William Boyd, Vicar of Ramoon. His son, Hugh Boyd inherited the Ballycastle Estate in 1711.

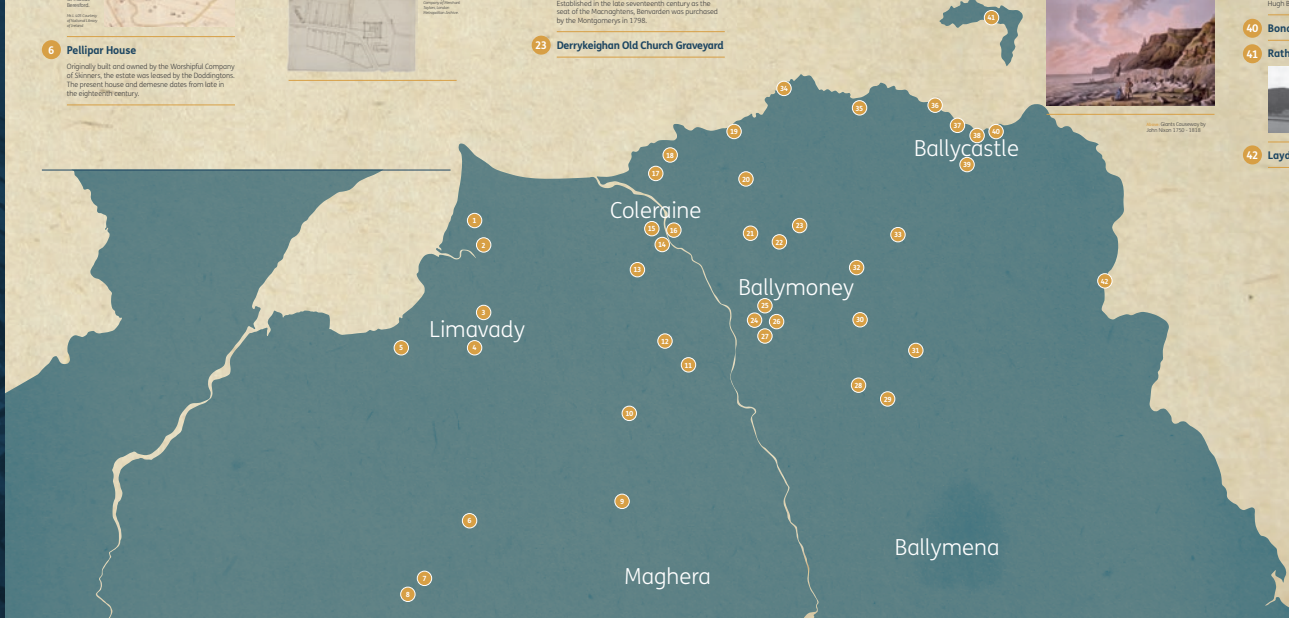
### 40 Bonamargy Graveyard

### 41 Rathlin Manor House

Rathlin Island was bought by the Gage family from the Earl of Antrim in 1746. The manor house was built in 1795, based on a row of earlier weaving shops.

Map of 1717  
Rathlin Manor House  
County of Down  
Belfast  
The house was built by the Gage family in 1795.

### 42 Layde Graveyard





# People

## 1 Rev. Joseph Osbourne

Minister of the old Newtown-Limavady church (1742-1800) lived at Drumadreen.

## 2 Rev. James Hillhouse

From Freehall, Limavady, in 1722 he became Pastor in New London, Connecticut.

## William Connolly (d.1729)

Bought the Limavady estate in 1687 and took over George Philip's house of New Hall at the top of the Main Street, although it is unlikely he lived there and just visited. He was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

## John Ross

Opened an inn in Newtown-Limavady in 1766 — fitted in the proper manner for gentlemen who trod the road with the best wine, liquors and good stabling, post-hay and oats for horses.

## Mr Bacon

Introduced the scheme to reclaim wetlands, bogs and forests in the Limavady area.

## John Alexander

Linon Merchant, 1760.

## Alexander Ogilby

Eminent teacher and linen draper who died in 1773.

## George Taylor

Ironmaster and distiller.

## James Forbes and Hector Smith

Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Drumachose parish, 1778.

## William Smith

An innkeeper, was Protestant in 1687 to 1691, 1696 to 1701 and 1702 to 1714.

## Robert McCausland

Agent of William Connolly. Conolly bequeathed Church lands of Drumachose, Temlaght, Finklagh and Ballagh to McCausland in his will which formed the Denagh estate.

## 3 Rev. James Woodsie

Ordained Minister at Dunboe in 1700. Emigrated with his congregation to Merrymeeting Bay, Maine, September 1718.

## 4 Mary Murphy

Mary Murphy, also known as the 'Portrush Giantess', was nearly seven foot high. Mary married a French sea captain whose ship wrecked in Portrush. Sadly, it is thought that Mary's husband exhibited her at side shows and then abandoned her. She was last seen at a show in Paris, on her own.

## Margaret Martin

Noted in 1729 on the list of the poor of the Parish of Ballyliffin.

## 5 James Tate

School master of the Irish Society school in Coleraine (1700-1721). He was pulled into public affairs and the disagreements in the Corporation, which caused the school to suffer.

## Richard Lynon

Appointed a Burgess in the Coleraine Corporation in 1682. He became Chamberlain due to his knowledge of France. Lynon was rent collector for the Irish Society, the benefactors and collected tithes for the Rector. He was appointed Mayor of the town in 1707. He renewed the town gates, iron chains and bars as well as the palisades.

## John Galt

In 1718 Galt had a oath house in Coleraine and was associated with Robert Stewart who had Salt Pans in Portrush.

## William Mitchell

From Belfast, set up as a bookbinder and bookbinder in Coleraine in 1762. William died in 1771 and is buried in St Patrick's Church graveyard. Two of his sons emigrated to America around 1766 and set up a bookbinding business in Philadelphia and then in New York.

## Robert and Elizabeth Shipboy

Robert and Elizabeth ran a business on Church Street, Coleraine in the 1770s, selling fabric, gloves, women's shoes, hats, bonnets and more. Elizabeth was a dressmaker — they also sold groceries.

## John Lawler

A Dancing Master, advertised that he would attend his dance schools in Artnry, Denmore and Coleraine in 1767.

## William Wyllie

Emigrated to the West Indies in 1760.

## Curtis Davis

Died in 1714, aged 100. He is buried in St Patrick's graveyard.

## Rev. Samuel Dorrance

Was associated with the Presbytery of Coleraine. He became minister of the community at Volantown, Connecticut in 1723.

From: Piece of shoe leather found during excavations in Coleraine. Courtesy of the Corporation of Coleraine.



## 6 William Gregg

William, from Macosquin, became the principal surveyor and sold out property lots in the new settlement of Londonderry.

## 7 Rev. James McGeer (c.1677-1729)

McGeer sought shelter behind the walls of Derry during the Siege in 1688. He was ordained Presbyterian Minister of Aghadowey in 1701.

As a fluent Irish speaker, he was commissioned by the Synod of 1710 to preach in Irish. McGeer decided to take his family and members of his congregation to America as he could see no future in Ireland.

## Rev. John Elder (1693-1779)

Prominent New Light Presbyterian, ordained Minister of Aghadowey in 1723.

He set up a barn to supplement the donations from his congregation.

## Olivia Elder (1735-1780)

Daughter of Rev. John Elder and a poet. Olivia poems cover a range of subjects and include sentimental letters to her friends. They are honest, dynamic and give an insightful representation of her life in Aghadowey in the eighteenth century.

## John Orr

Established the first mechanised bleach green at Ballyliffin, Aghadowey in 1734.

## Betty Craig

Entry from the Aghadowey Session book, 1702 recorded that Betty confessed she was guilty of charming and spells. She was rebuked thoroughly and dismissed.

## John Mulgowne

Linon Merchant from Aghadowey, stayed late drinking in Coleraine one evening. On his way home he was thought that his horse went to the barn for a drink and that he fell off and drowned.

## 8 Denis O'Mearney (1695-1807)

Blind bard and Jacobite. Travelled extensively through Ireland and Scotland, playing for both Protestant and Catholic patrons including Councillor Conning at Coleraine (c.1713) and Bonnie Prince Charlie (1746).

## George Conning

The son of Stratford Conning of Garvaghy, George was ordained from his father's house for marrying a penniless beauty Mary Ann Connolly, from Co. Mayo, in 1717. Mary Ann went on to become an actress. Their son, George Conning would go on to be prime minister in 1827.

## 9 Rev. Matthew Clark

Minister of the Parish of Londonderry, resigned as Minister of Killybegs and became Minister of Londonderry (Wardfield) in 1729 after death of Rev. McGeer. He married McGeer's widow and died in 1735.

At the Siege, in 1688, he received a wound on his temple from a bullet which never thoroughly healed and over which he wore a black patch.

## 10 John and James McKean

Merchants from Ballymoney who sought refuge in Londonderry during the Siege. The McKean brothers fled from the 1718 migration although John died shortly before leaving. James became a leading figure in the field. John's daughter, Janet, left Ballymoney as a young girl and also travelled to New England.

## Thomas Ball, William Caldwell, John Barr and Abraham Blair

From the townland of Ballycotton in the parish of Ballymoney, Veterans of the Williamite War, they emigrated to Boston in 1718 and made their way to Newfield.

## Rev. Robert Macbride (1686?-1759)

In September 1716 he was ordained as minister of Ballymoney, where he stayed for the rest of his life. He was remembered as a conscientious and competent pastor.

## David Macbride (1726-1778)

Macbride, a doctor from Ballymoney, played a significant role in the progression of modern medicine and, in particular, a cure for scurvy.

## John Ross

Merchant, Ballymoney.



## 11 John 'Half Hung' Macgibbon (1722-1761)

Inheriting the Benwarden estate while still in his teens, John Macgibbon accumulated massive gambling debts. In 1743, he attempted to abduct the wealthy fifteen year old heiress Mary Ann Knox with the intention of eloping and securing her inheritance. Unfortunately, Mary Ann was shot and killed in the attempt and Macgibbon was found guilty of murder. The hangman's rope broke during his execution and he had to be hanged a second time.

## 12 William Martin

On 2nd July 1767 William Martin was the first minister to be ordained in Ireland by the Reformed Presbyterian (or Covenantant) Church at Vow graveyard. In 1772, William emigrated taking 1,000 people to Rocky Creek (now in Chester County, South Carolina, America).

## 13 Viscount Mountjoy (1737-1800)

Of Lissonvale Castle, Ambassador to China 1792-1794.

## 14 Col. Hugh Boyd (1690-1765)

Established Ballycastle as a vibrant industrial centre.

## James Whyte

Wife of Cooper, 1750s.

## Robert Wilson

Was a Whalwright, 1750s.

## Hugh McCoy

Was a Shannamer, 1750s.

## Patrick O'Hagan

Was a Merchant - importer of crown glass, 1750s.

## Robert Tilley

Was a Cooperman, 1750s.

## Charles McNeil

Was a Farmer, 1750s.

## Robert McConnell

Was a Surgeon, 1750s.

## William Christy

Was an Innkeeper, 1750s.

## John McCarty

Bullock, 1759.

## McGillane

A fisherman from Ballyliffin.

## 16 Ocean-Born Mary

Or Mary Wilson was born at sea, on board a ship. Her parents, James and Elizabeth Wilson were travelling to America. It is said that a pirate attacked their ship but took pity when he heard the news from baby's cries. He agreed to spare the entire ship if the baby was called after his mother Mary. He gave the child a piece of green baccara for her wedding dress.

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