

SIR ARTHUR FORBES  
Father of 1st Lord Granard.



JANE LAUDER OF THE BASS  
Wife of Sir Arthur Forbes.

*(From portraits at Castle Forbes, Ireland, by permission of Lord Granard.)*

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE EARLS OF GRANARD.

THE second ennobled branch of the Forbes family takes its rise also from the third son of the 2nd Lord Forbes, Patrick, founder of the family of Craigievar, a younger son of which family went to Ireland and there made name and fortune for himself.

Patrick Forbes of Corse, third son of James, Lord Forbes, and Egidia Keith, was born about 1440, that is probably before his father succeeded to the title. The father died before July 30th, 1462, and Patrick is mentioned in a deed executed by his widowed mother, August 14th, 1473, as "our dearest sone." (Alexander, a younger brother, is merely "our sone," and William and Duncan are not mentioned at all!)

Patrick's eldest son, William Forbes of Corse (see page 316), had seven sons, of whom Arthur, the sixth, was the progenitor of the Irish Forbesees.

He was born about 1569, and obtaining a commission in the Master of Forbes' regiment in Ireland, he, with two brothers, James and Robert, became naturalised Irishmen, or as it was then called, were made "free denizens of the country" (Patent granted at Dublin, April 1st, 1622), and to Arthur was granted by "the commission of King James I., for planting the country," 500 acres of good arable and pasture lands and 670 of wood and bog in Co. Leitrim, also the lands of Clongish—Ballymacbrian and others in County Longford—in all 1268 acres, to be erected into a barony called Castle Forbes, with the privilege of a Thursday market and a fair on St. Bartholomew's days (reminiscent of that in Aberdeenshire, over which the Lords Forbes and Huntly quarrelled). These grants were confirmed to his son Sir Arthur, August 9th, 1637, by one of the Acts of a Commission of Remedy of Defective Titles. (It does not appear *why* the first title was defective.)

On September 26th, 1628, Arthur Forbes was made a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and like so many other gallant Scots, went to Germany to fight under Gustavus Adolphus. While on foreign service he was killed in a duel at Hamburg, April 14th, 1632. Very little is known about him save that he was a brave soldier, but of his wife, Jane Lauder, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass (a cadet branch of Lauder of that Ilk), both Irish and Scottish history hold record. She was first married to Sir Claud Hamilton, a Scot, but of Killieshandra, Co. Cavan, who also served on the Continent. After his death she remained in Ireland, and there married,



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about 1622, Arthur Forbes, not yet a baronet. Their eldest son, Arthur, was born in 1623 and thereafter Arthur Forbes went abroad, and during the absence of her husband, Jane (Mrs. Arthur Forbes) busied herself in building her husband's new house, afterwards to be called Castle Forbes. It is said she designed it on the model of Castle Hamilton, built for her first husband, both being of the fortress style—as was necessary in those days. It does not appear whether Arthur Forbes ever saw it after completion or not, but he must have returned to Ireland some time after 1624 as another son, Patrick (who followed him to the wars and was killed in Poland), and three daughters were born to him. The names of the latter are not known.

After her husband's death Lady Forbes was besieged by the rebel Irish in her new castle, and after heroically defending it for nine months, she was at length compelled to surrender, but marched out with the honours of war, and what remained of her garrison, to Trim, December 27th, 1641.<sup>1</sup> It is supposed that she then returned to Scotland.

Her son, Sir Arthur, though only 18, had raised men and attempted to come to her relief during the siege, but after the surrender went to Scotland and joined the Royalist party under the Marquis of Montrose. He was taken prisoner and suffered a long imprisonment in Edinburgh till released by his leader after the battle of Kilsyth.<sup>2</sup> When King Charles II. signed the Covenant and came to Scotland, most of the party of the martyred Montrose were kept at a distance from him by the Marquis of Argyll and his minions, but Lord Lorne, Argyll's son, introduced Sir Arthur Forbes into the king's presence (and it is said Sir Arthur repaid this favour later by helping Lorne (when Argyll) to escape from Edinburgh in 1682). After the Royalist defeats at Dunbar and Worcester, there being nothing further to do in Scotland, Sir Arthur Forbes returned to Ireland where he was allowed to retain possession of his estates. After the restoration he was given a commission in the King's Forces, and also an official position in connection with the Court of Claims and made a Privy Councillor of Ireland. More land was also given him by the king, including the town of Mullingar, which was erected into a manor, sending two members to the Irish Parliament. In 1670 he was made a Privy Councillor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland, and in the next year a Lord Justice. In 1672 he went to London to see the king, by special command, and for his trouble was granted £500 on the initiative of Essex, the Lord Lieutenant. When Forbes was sent to command the troops in the North of Ireland he also received a royal allowance of £100 a month.

On September 23rd, 1675, he was created Baron Claneugh and Viscount Granard in the Kingdom of Ireland. In 1680 he received additions to his estates.

<sup>1</sup> See previously unprinted account of siege in appendix to this chapter, page 336.

<sup>2</sup> He was one of those Royalists who went to Breda to induce Charles II. to return.



## THE EARLS OF GRANARD

Up to the year 1678 Sir Arthur Forbes, now Viscount Granard, possessed the Aberdeenshire estates of Newton, with Culsalmond, Wrangham, and Tilliemorgan—these he sold to Mr. Alexander Davidson of Cairnbrogie, and in the same year bought from Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the manor of Limerick, County Leitrim.

King Charles II., in the year before his death, created Viscount Granard an Earl, whereupon the eldest son (somewhat confusingly) adopted the courtesy title of Lord Forbes.

King James II. at first continued Lord Granard in his offices of Commander-in-Chief and Lord Justice, but finding him not willing to enforce measures against the Protestant inhabitants, he replaced him by Lord Tyrconnell, appointing Granard to the sinecure of Lord President of the Council, with a pension of over £600 a year.

After the Revolution had taken place in England and King James had fled to France, he made, as is well known, an attempt to reconquer his kingdom from Ireland, where he landed March 11th, 1689. Lord Granard was known to be one of the king's friends, and his son, Viscount Forbes, being in England, was imprisoned in the Tower, but Granard himself, having vainly remonstrated with King James as to the hardships he proposed to inflict on the Protestant landowners, withdrew to his own house, which was besieged, but not taken, by his Roman Catholic neighbours. After the battle of the Boyne Lord Granard made his submission to King William and was appointed one of his Privy Councillors, and given a command of 5000 men to besiege Sligo, which still held out for King James.

He died in 1696 at Castle Forbes and was buried in the family vault at Newtown Forbes.

He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen of Mosstown, and widow of Sir Alexander Stewart, killed at Dunbar, and had five sons and one daughter.

1. Arthur, Lord Forbes, and 2nd Earl of Granard.
2. Robert, killed at Buda-Pesth, 1686.
3. Francis, killed at Tangier, 1674.
4. Thomas, killed in Flanders, 1694.
5. Patrick, killed in a riot in Glasgow.
6. Catherine, married the 3rd Earl of Donegal.

### ARTHUR, 2ND EARL OF GRANARD.

Arthur, 2nd Earl of Granard, was born about 1656 and early joined the army, being made a Cornet of Horse by Lord Essex when he was 20. He also saw service in France under Turenne, and was at the Siege of Buda in 1686 where a younger brother was killed.

In 1688, being then colonel of his father's old regiment, the 18th Foot, he was ordered to England to join the forces of King James. Having



refused to dismiss his Protestant officers, the king, whom he joined at Salisbury, asked him if he meant to go over to the Prince of Orange, which Forbes indignantly denied; and when King James disbanded his army and left the country, Forbes threw up his Commission. King William would have preferred to retain his services, but on Forbes' refusing, the king sent him to the Tower in June, 1690.<sup>1</sup> An offer of a bribe of £300, having had no more effect than that of the command of a regiment of horse, he was finally released, but again imprisoned in 1695 upon suspicion of being concerned in a chimerical plot.

Two years after his father's death the 2nd Lord Granard returned to Ireland, where he leased to the Government some land in Mullingar on which were erected the famous barracks. After the death of King William he did attend the Court of Queen Anne, though he could never overcome his distaste for Marlborough who had "so basely deserted his King." He refused the Governorship of Jamaica, but accepted a pension from the queen during her lifetime. In 1717 he resigned his estate to his son and lived upon an annuity till his own death in 1734.

He had married, in 1678, Mary, daughter of Sir George Rawdon of Moira, and had two sons, Arthur, Lord Forbes (who died August, 1704—his leg was amputated, and he died of blood poisoning some days after the battle of Blenheim), and George, 3rd Earl of Granard, and two daughters—Dorothy, unmarried, and Jane, who married Major Josiah Champagne, and a natural son, Thomas, a good soldier, who died in 1782, aged 94.

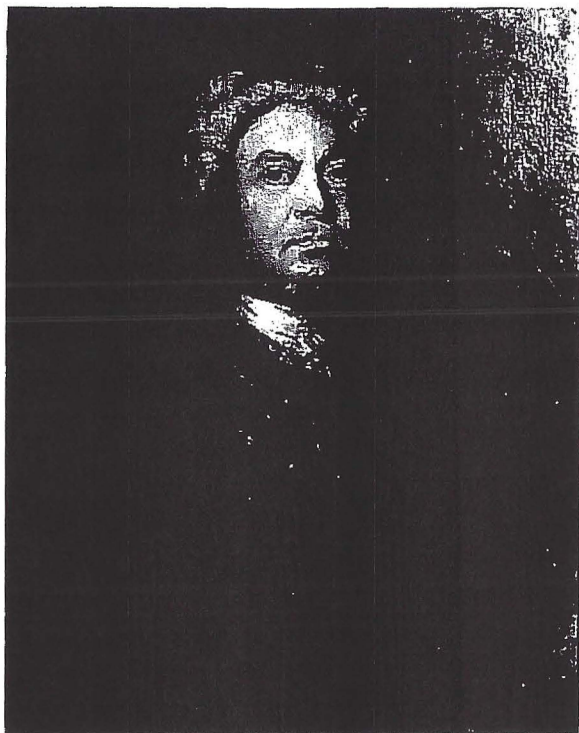
A story is told of Arthur, 2nd Lord Granard, in *Notes to the Tatler*, Vol. IV., p. 545. Steele had attacked gambling—and incurred opprobrium.

"Lord Forbes happened to be in company with Major-General Davenport and Brigadier Bisset in St. James Coffee House, when 2 or 3 well-dressed men, all unknown to his Lordship or his company came into the room and in a public outrageous manner abused Captain Steele as the author of the *Tatler*. One of them with great audacity swore that he would cut Steele's throat or teach him better manners. 'In this country,' said Lord Forbes, 'you will find it easier to cut a purse than to cut a throat.' His brother officers instantly joined with his Lordship and turned the cut-throats out of the coffee-house with every mark of disgrace."

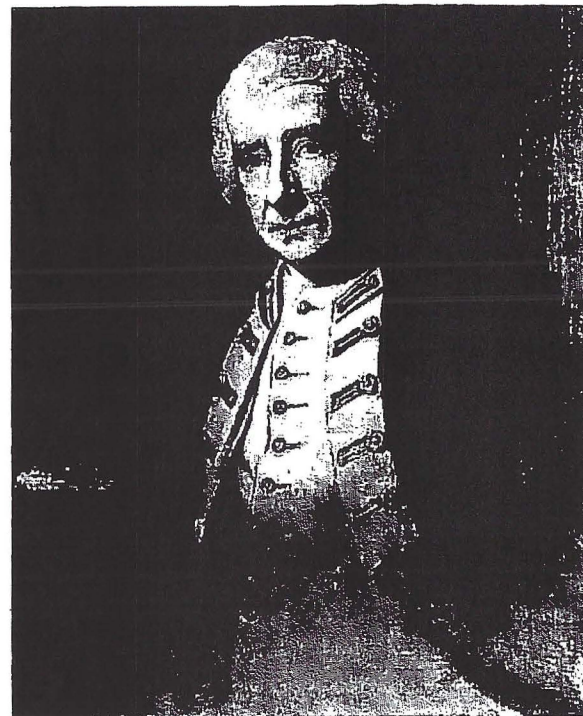
The writer of the MS. history of the family at Castle Forbes speaks of

"that truly great Hero, *Sir Arthur Forbes the right honourable Earl of Granard* in Ireland. A person who has given such extraordinary proofs of unblemished loyalty to his Prince and zeal for his affaires, when at the lowest ebb in the times of the late usurpation, and of such rare and singular prudence in his managment of affaires in Ireland since the restoration of K. Charles II, and of his firm

<sup>1</sup> Details of his imprisonment, and the many distinguished persons who visited him in the Tower, can be found in the printed *State Papers*.



2ND LORD GRANARD.  
*(From portrait at Castle Forbes, Ireland.)*



ADMIRAL THE HON. JOHN FORBES.  
*(From portrait, by Romney, at Forbes House,  
Halkin Street, London, S.W.)*

*By permission of Lord Granard.*



## THE EARLS OF GRANARD

and stedly adherence to his religion during the late Reign maugre all the tempting insinuations to shake his constancy, as speaks him out a gentleman of the Greatest abilities and of the greatest piety."

### GEORGE, 3RD EARL OF GRANARD.

George, 3rd Earl of Granard, born October 21st, 1685, succeeded on August 24th, 1734. He had been in the army and the navy, and in 1712 he both commanded H.M.S. *Greenwich* and was appointed Cornet of Life Guards.

He returned to England after the peace of Utrecht, and the next year was appointed to the command of the fort of Port Mahon in Minorca, and eventually Governor of the island.

In 1719 he went by request of the Emperor Charles VI. to see him at Vienna and endeavour to create a navy for the Adriatic, receiving His Britannic Majesty's permission to take up the appointment of vice-admiral, but quitted it after two years, as he found he had been given an impossible task. After his return to England he entered Parliament in 1724. In 1729 he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Isles, and in 1733 envoy to the Empress of Russia, but only remained a year in St. Petersburg. In May, 1734, he was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White and shortly after Rear-Admiral of the Red. In August of that year he succeeded his father as Earl of Granard. He was offered the Governorship of New York, which he declined, but in 1740 he became Governor of the Counties of Longford and Westmeath, having retired from the navy as vice-admiral.

In 1741 he was, by the agency of John, Duke of Argyll, elected to the British Parliament as Member for Ayr boroughs.

In the latter part of his life he lived much in retirement on his own estates in Ireland, somewhat of a recluse and a great reader. He died June 19th, 1765, aged 80. He had entailed his estates, failing his own heirs-male, upon the family of Craigievar, the branch of the Forbes family immediately senior to his own, and failing that line, upon the Crown.

By his wife, Mary Stewart, daughter of the 1st Viscount Mountjoy, and widow of John Preston, he had three children, George, 4th Lord Granard, Admiral John,<sup>1</sup> and Mary, married to James Irvine of Kincausie.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Admiral John was one of those who served on the court martial on the unfortunate Admiral Byng, and strenuously opposed the fatal sentence. He married Lady Mary Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex, and had twin daughters, Catherine, married Lord Maryborough, afterwards, Lord Mornington; and Maria, married Lord Clarendon. He wrote the history of his family.

<sup>2</sup> In the last volume of *Stuart Papers*, published by the Historical MSS. Committee covering the six months from July 1st to December 31st, 1718, there are four references erroneously entered as William Lord Forbes (the 13th). All these refer to Arthur, Lord Forbes, afterwards 3rd Earl of Granard.

J. Menzies, writing to General Dillon on August 28th, alludes to him as Governor of



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### GEORGE, 4TH EARL OF GRANARD.

George, 4th Earl of Granard, born 1710, joined the army at the age of sixteen, being made an ensign of the 16th Foot. After he became colonel he raised the 76th Regiment which he commanded, and was finally transferred to the 29th. In 1745, while a major, he saw some service with the King of Sardinia. He died in 1769, leaving by his wife, Letitia, daughter of Arthur Davis of Hampstead, Co. Dublin, one son, George.

### GEORGE, 5TH EARL.

George, 5th Earl, born 1740, was for a short time in the army, but left it before his father's death. Like his father and grandfather he was Governor of Longford County. His first wife, and mother of the 6th Earl, was Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Nicholas Bayly of Plas Newydd, and his second, Lady Georgina, eldest daughter of the 4th Earl Berkeley, by whom he had four sons and four daughters; he died 1780.

### GEORGE, 6TH EARL.

George, 6th Earl, born 1760, succeeded when 19. He married, in 1779, Selina Rawdon, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Moira.

The 6th Earl, immediately on succeeding to his title, undertook the grand tour on the Continent. While in Rome he was presented to the Cardinal of York, Prince Charles being then (1780) too frail to see strangers; he also, while in Germany, attended one of Frederick the Great's reviews in Potsdam. He took a greater part in politics than any of his predecessors, strenuously opposing the Union with Great Britain, as the result of which event, he lost his seat in the English House of Lords, but in 1806, his party being in power, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom and granted the office of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper. He died in Paris in 1837.<sup>1</sup>

He had five sons, who all predeceased him, and four daughters.

Port Mahon, see above. On page 623 (the date, November 31st, must be wrong) Hugh Thomas, writing to the Duke of Mar, says, "We, (that is England) are lending the Emperor 16 men of war, of which Lord Forbes is to be Admiral, fitted out at the Emperors own expence," and the other two references are also to the same command.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Walter Scott writes:—

*Nov. 25th 1825.* "Lord Robert Kerr told us that he had a letter from Lord Forbes (son of Earl Granard, Ireland), that he was asleep in his house at Castle Forbes, when awakened by a sense of suffocation which deprived him of the power of stirring a limb, yet left him the consciousness that the house was on fire. At this moment and while his apartment was in flames, his large dog jumped on the bed, seized his shirt, and dragged him to the staircase, where the fresh air restored his powers of exertion. . . ." The dog was an Irish water spaniel called "Pilot." There is an oil painting of him at Castle Forbes. All the pictures were saved.



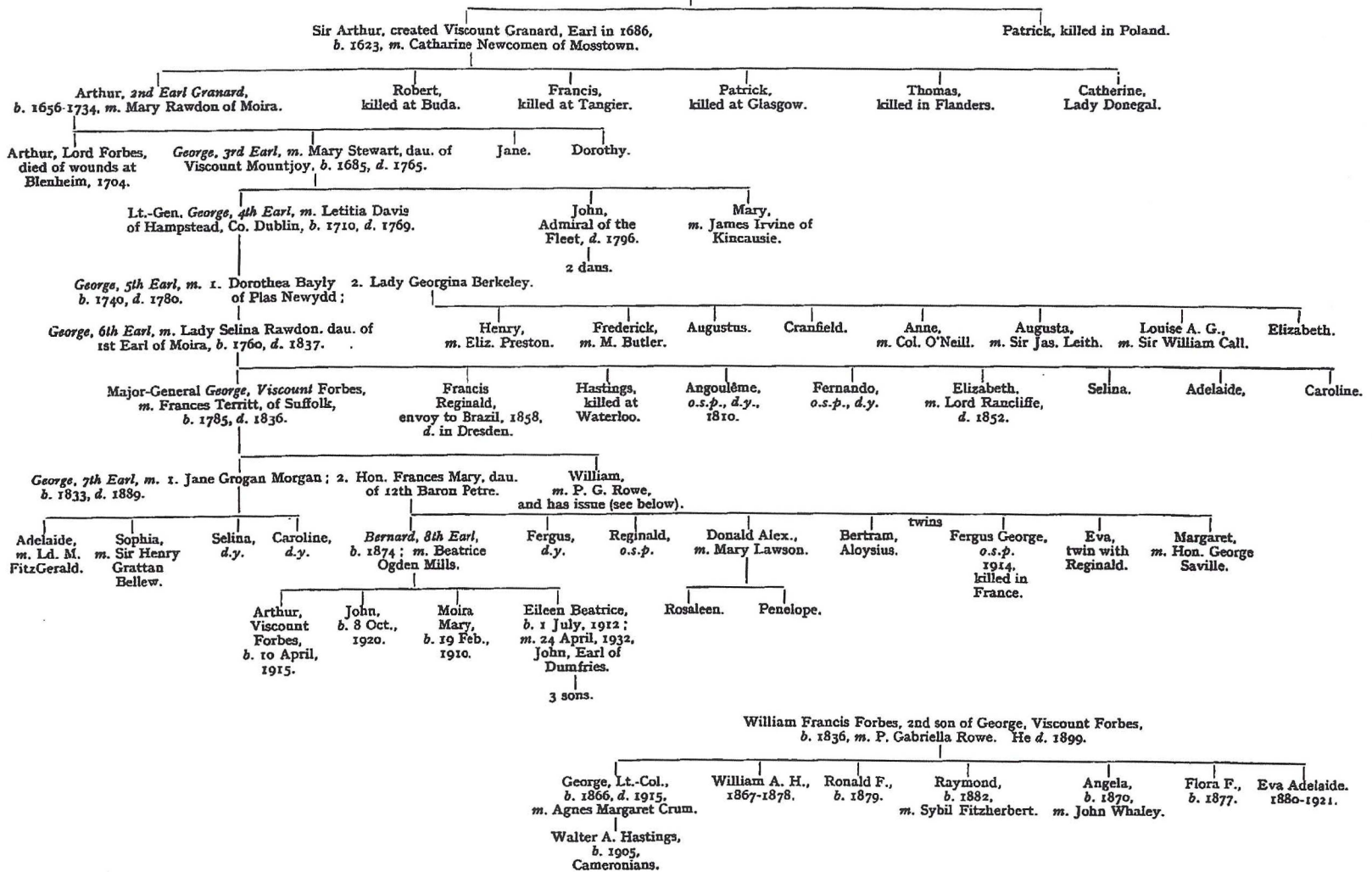
FAMILY TREE

No. 10

THE LORDS GRANARD

NO. 10. EARLS OF GRANARD.

Arthur Forbes, 6th son of Patrick Forbes of Corse and Elizabeth Strachan,  
b. 1569, d. 1632, m. Jane Lander of the Bass,  
created a Bart., 1628.





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GEORGE, 7TH EARL, AND BERNARD ARTHUR, 8TH EARL.

George, 7th Earl, son of Viscount Forbes, was born in 1833 and was therefore only four years old when he succeeded. He married Jane Grogan-Morgan, and second, Frances, daughter of the 12th Baron Petre, and died 1889, being succeeded by the 8th and present Earl: Bernard Arthur, born January 4th, 1874, married, in 1904, Beatrice, daughter of D. Ogden Mills of New York. He has been Master of the Horse to three successive sovereigns of Great Britain, and was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1907. He has two sons and two daughters: Arthur, Viscount Forbes, born April 10th, 1915, John, born October 8th, 1920; Moira and Eileen. The latter married the Earl of Dumfries.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XXIV.

" (1628 29th Sept) Carta sub magno sigillo sub titulo 'Carta Domini Arthuri' forbes Barronetti de Castell forbes militis, terrarum et baronie de Castell forbes in Nova Scotia in America—concedens dilecto Regis Capitaneo Arthuro Forbes de Castell forbes, heredibus suis masculis et assignetis quibuscumque, totam et integram illam partem seu portionem regionis ac dominii Nove Scotie in America bondat et limitat etc.—d. domino Willelmo Alexander resignatam,—erectam in baroniam—et creans, constituens et ordinans prefatum Capitaneum Arthurum forbes et heredes suos masculos, hereditarios Milites Baronettos—Apud Aulem Regiam de Hampton Court penultimo die Septembres 1628, regni Caroli I quarto.

" Mag. Sig. Lib. 52. No. 126."

AGREEMENT between Alexander, the 11th Lord Forbes, when Master of Forbes, and the father of the 1st Lord Granard. (*Registrum de Forbes* 102.)

" 21 July 1631. Heads of Agreem<sup>t</sup> betwixt the right hon<sup>ble</sup> Alexr. Master of Forbes Colonel of two Regim<sup>ts</sup> by the vertue of a Comission granted to him by the late King of Swedin etc. on the one part and S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Forbes Baronet, Lieutenant Colonel under the fairsaid Alexr. Mr. of Forbes on the other part, and Captane John Baillie one of the Captanes appointed to be in the sd Master of Forbes his owne regim<sup>t</sup>, And the sd S<sup>r</sup> Arthur as Cau<sup>r</sup> for him on the third pt. in maner and forme as followeth (viz.).

" forasmuch as the said S<sup>r</sup> Arthur for himself and in name of the said Captane John Baillie, hath received at the making herof the inst. sowme of fifteen hundreth Rex Thalers in Specie, Therefor he obliges him to bring upon his owne charges out of Ireland to the Shor of Leith in Scotland five hundreth men wherof the said Sr. Arthur shall have the choose and disposing of the officers of 300 of them, Captane Baillie of one hundreth & fyftie and the other fiftie to be disposed as the said Master of Forbes shall think fit, the w<sup>ch</sup> 500 men, being good able and to pass muster at o<sup>r</sup> Randevous shal be brought to the Shor of Leith before the last of Sepr. nixt under the pain of 30s. sterling for every man lacking of the said 500. And on the other part the said Master of Forbes obliges himself to have sufficient Shippes ready victualed, from the 1st of Sepr. furth one three tydes warning after wind and wether serve, they bringing 100 men in company togidder at least So that from the tyme that wind and weather serve, there Embarguing and transport



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to the place of Rende-vous shalbe upon the Master of Forbes charges, And for the better performance of the sd. conditions, the before mentioned parties have here under put there hands and Seales. St. Martins Lane in London 29 July 1631.

" sealed and subscribed befor Sic subscribitur Alexr. Forbes.

" William Forbes witnes Arthur Forbes.

" Pa. Lumsdell witnes. John Baillie."

ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF CASTLE FORBES, 1642.

(In a small MS. book now at Castle Forbes, Ireland, printed by kind permission of the Earl of Granard.)

Arthur Ahmoty of Castle Forbes, lieutenant of a company, and Martin Johnston of Sorne of the County of Longford, Gent., sworn Sept. 13th, 1642, do say—

" First Arthur Ahmoty saith that he was, about the 25 Oct. last dispossessed of a Pole of Land called Carnick hill worth £20, Cows and Horses worth £24 and also of other goods, amounting in all to £80.

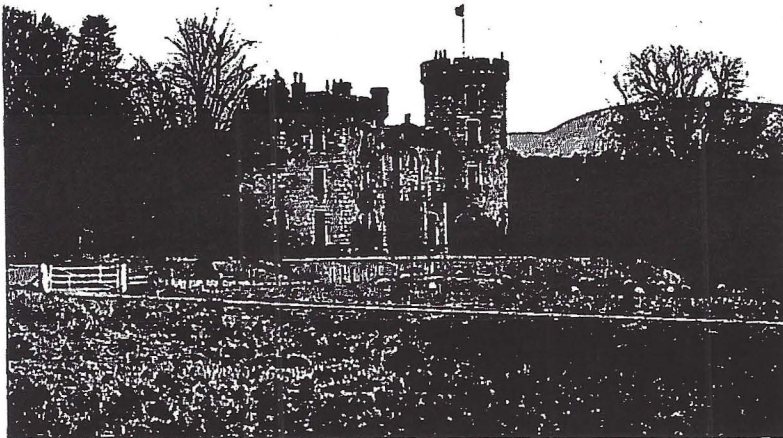
" Martin Johnston saith that about the same day he was plundered by the Rebels at Sorne of cattle worth £114 14s. od. and also of other goods, in the whole amounting to £177.

" Both these deponents do depose that in the beginning of the Rebellion the Lady Forbes of Castle Forbes fearing the danger which ensued did endeavour to furnish her said Castle with Arms, Amunition and Victuals and also with strength of men for resisting of the Rebells, and saving her and their lives means and goods, and therefore she gathered together to her said Castle all her British Tenants that dwell within the said County of Longford, and kept as strong watch and ward in the house as she and they could. Howbeit many of the Rebells of the County of Leitrim, bordering upon these parts forceably afterwards came and robbed all the English and Scottish tenants of the Lady Forbes and of the Lady of Longford next adjoining to or bordering upon Castle Forbes, aforesaid. Whereupon the whole British of that Parish rise up in arms, and pursuing rescued some of their Cattle and slew three of their leaders or Gentlemen.

And then the English fortified the Castle of Longford which the Rebells of that Country strongly Belaguiured, and the rest of the British belonging to Sir John Seaton Knight joined with them and assisted the said House of Longford. Whereupon the Rebells wrote to the said Sir John Seaton that they were not to meddle with him at all nor any of his

" Howbeit, the said Sir John told them that he did not know what they meant, but would assist the King's good subjects. Then that house not being able to make resistance took quarters and yet were cruelly murdered. Whereupon the Rebells robbed all the rest of Sir John's tenants who also fled to Castle Forbes for relief and then those Companies with them in the Castle formerly Fortifying that house as well as they could and hearing that the Rebells resolved presently to lay hard siege unto them sally'd out one night and burned all the Rebells





CASTLE FORBES, WHITEHOUSE, ABERDEENSHIRE.  
(See page 284.)



CASTLE FORBES, CO. LONGFORD, IRELAND.  
(Part of this is the old Castle built by Jane Lauder—See page 330.)

houses and Corns within two or three miles and brought in all the provisions they could, and then the Rebels being four or five hundred strong, laid fresh siege to Castle Forbes as aforesaid and built up Cabbins and houses within musquet shot round about them and took their Castle. But these deponents and the rest in the house sally'd out, rescued some of their goods and killed some of the Rebels, beat the rest from their houses holds and cabbins which they burned and spoiled and so retired into the Castle and the Rebels gathering new strength endeavouring the siege, these deponents and the rest in the Castle sally'd out again and discharged against the enemy, but they being too strong enforced them to retire with the loss of one man. Then presently after the Rebels beleaguired the Castle anew within Pistol shot, made many trenches, shottit at the windows and killed some in the house and some on the walls. And on the other side those of the Castle discharged out of the Castle against the Rebels and killed many of them so as some of the rest confessed that some four score of them were slain and hurt. Then the Rebels surprized and took from the Castle the Well and all the Water belonging to it, and a Scotchman that endeavoured to come to the Castle the Rebels hanged him, and ripping up his belly threw him into the well, where he lay until the Dogs devoured him. Then those of the Castle being almost starved and spoiled for want of water, digged a hole forty feet deep in the Bawn of the Castle, and recovered water which refreshed them much and when as any went out privately to seek relief, the Rebels did from time to time murder and leave them to be devoured by Dogs or Fowl and the Rebels often called the Protestants of the Castle Puritan dogs and Heretics, Traitors to God and the King saying that for Sir John Seaton and others that were Papists in the Castle, they should have quarters, but the Heretics, man wife and child should be cut off; and afterwards when the rebels heard the English army were coming within ten or twelve miles of them, then the Rebels burnt up all the houses and houlds of Protestants that they could and had themselves ready to burn their own if the army had come that way, and had carried all their goods to the woods and Bogs, but when as the Army returned to Dublin and came not to relieve the Castle, the Lady Forbes gave all her great Horses to the poor to eat, so as at length they of the Castle were forced to eat the stinking Cowhides that had lain on stinking Dunghills unsalted in the Bawn from Christmas or Holytide last and were enforced to dry and grind upon Querns all the old sour grains of Malt they could get and those beak for Bread and the poorer sort cut and pulled all the weeds from the stinking dunghills they could get and did eat them. Insomuch that those of the Castle were put to strange misery and want and when the Lady Forbes and the Lady Seaton by Letters earnestly desired the Rebels to permit the poor distressed people of the Castle to go into the garden or before the Castle Gate to eat the grass that was then growing there, the Rebels denied it saying they would keep them till the Ravens did eat their guts, And two children going forth to eat weeds or grass the one was shot dead and the other wounded. And further saith that a poor woman whose husband was apprehended by the Rebels went to them with two children, one at her feet and one at the Breast, hoping to beg her husband's life, was herself by the Rebels and her suckling child slain and another of her children had his neck broke and the third hardly escaped.

" And further saith that two men of the Rebels, viz. William McKenan one of



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their Lieutenant and Cormac O Mancheen, Relieved the besieged in the Castle in the Dark nights for Eight weeks together, which being after known, the Rebels hanged.

" And further saith that when as the beseiged were driven to that exigent of want, that they had nothing at all to eat but were all alike and very near to famish, then with much difficulty they got quarters to march away with their wearing cloaths and Arms to Trim and then and there the Rebels to have all the arms and Amunition of the Besieged, ten musquets only excepted and so the Lady Forbes, Sir John Seaton and his Lady and all the rest of the Castle to the number of two hundred and twenty persons all maintained at the costs of the said Lady Forbes, came away upon the terms aforesaid ; this deponents puting and hiding all the Powder they had left into a deep hole, and so from thence through many dangers and miserys they came to Trim and from thence hither to the City of Dublin.

" And further saith that Oliver Fitzgerald of —— in the county of Longford Esq. a Justice of the Peace was and is a most notorious and wicked Rebell, and was one of the Besiegers of Castle Forbes aforesaid, and that another of the Rebels, viz. Roger Nangle, Captain, publickly at dinner in Sir John Seaton's house before Christmas last sayed that before Easter next there should not be a Protestant left in Ireland, except those that were in strongholds and could not be gotten. Jurat Sept. 13. 1642.

" John Watson

Art. Ahmoty

" William Aldrick

" John Stern.

Martin Johnston."

## THE FORBES LORD MAYOR.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Francis Forbes was Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, London. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1725, and died in 1727. The books of the Haberdashers Company give the following information regarding him: " Francis Forbes, son of John Forbes of Westminster, Gent., was bound apprentice to John Marshall, citizen and haberdasher, on July 1st, 1670. He took up freedom July, 1677. On December 3rd, 1701, he was excused serving the three wardenships and was sworn in assistant. On November 23rd, 1713, having been lately erected Sheriff he was sworn in as Master.

" First described in the Haberdasher's Company's books as Sir Francis in January, 1714. He was President of Christ's Hospital and his portrait is there with a merry face. There is also a portrait in Haberdasher's Hall. His Will is at Somerset House, proved 1727, chief legatees were Richard Peacock, Governor Pyke, Christ's Hospital and other charities."

<sup>1</sup> William Troup was of opinion that Sir Francis Forbes was in reality the natural son of the 2nd Earl of Granard.