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ORDNANCE SURVEY
OF
THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COLBY,
OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS,
F.R.S. L. AND E., M.R.I.A., ETC. ETC.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,
BY HODGES AND SMITH, 21, COLLEGE-GREEN.

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1835

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INTRODUCTION.

IN preparing this branch of the Survey for publication various sources of information have been requisite, and I have been permitted to engage the services of those whose researches have qualified them to write particular parts with advantage. Mr. George Petrie, whose abilities have rendered his name eminent among artists, has long devoted a large portion of his time to the examination and study of the history and antiquities of his country. In the present work the value of his services has been greatly enhanced by a combination of his knowledge and talent with the critical knowledge possessed by Mr. John O'Donovan of the ancient Irish language. By this combination every ancient Irish authority or manuscript within our reach has been searched for information, with the previous knowledge necessary for its elucidation. And the continuance of researches thus judiciously directed cannot fail to throw new light on Irish history and antiquities.

The Natural History and Productive Economy which is so dependent on it, and intimately connected with it, have been drawn up by Captain Portlock from observations made by himself, and under his direction, in the parish of Templemore. In that parish he derived but little assistance from the previous researches of the surveying officers, in consequence of its linear survey having been executed at the commencement of the survey before the officers had acquired experience in the general nature of the work.

Lieutenant Dawson, who directs the delineation of hills for the maps, has, both by himself and his assistants, contributed valuable information in every branch.

INTRODUCTION.

The general arrangement and preparation of the work has been confided to Lieutenant Larcom, and I cannot speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions he has made to render it as correct and as perfect as possible; at his request I also acknowledge the assistance he has derived from Mr. George Downes. And in closing these introductory observations, I have to express my approbation of the zealous exertions which all those employed have made in their various departments to contribute their aid wherever it has been requisite.

THOMAS COLBY,

Lieutenant Colonel Royal Engineers.

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with a Series of

TOWNLAND TABLES.

PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE.

NAME.—The parish of TEMPLEMORE, sometimes called TEMPLE DERRY, (Teampull Dhoipe) and more anciently (Dhoipe) DERRY, or DERRY COLUMBKILLE (Dhoipe Cholúim Cille), derives its first and most usual name—TEMPLEMORE—from the Irish Teampull móp or “great church,”—Teampull (*templum*) being derived from the Latin, like most other Irish words expressive of Christian edifices, offices, rites, and ceremonies. This name was originally applied, in a popular sense, to the cathedral, or *great church*, of Derry, in contradistinction to the smaller churches in its immediate vicinity, and, after the cathedral had become the parish Church, its popular name of *Templemore* was in a similar manner transferred to the parish. There is every reason, however, to believe that the use of this name is not of very ancient standing; for it appears from the Irish annals, that the cathedral, or Templemore, was not erected until 1164, and it is probable that it was not used as a parish church for some centuries later. Its more ancient appellation of Derry would, therefore, still be the more correct one, and it is generally so called in ecclesiastical records down to recent times.

LOCALITY.—A division only of the parish, considered ecclesiastically, is in this county; the other, which is in that of Donegal, is subdivided into the dependent perpetual curacies of Muff, Burt, and Inch. Of the former division, a portion was included in the very ancient district called Moy-lha (Maoḡ lēe), and the whole of it, subsequently, in the territory, or cantred, of Tir-Enda (Tir Enoa), of which the ancient chiefs were the Mac Duans (Mac Dubáin), and O'Lappans, (O'Capáin) both of whom were of the Kinel-owen (Cineul Eogáin), or descendants of Owen, the son of Niall, monarch of Ireland in the 4th century:—This division, to which alone the designation Templemore is here applied, occupies the most westerly part of the county of Londonderry, and includes merely the city of that name, with its N. W. Liberties. It is bounded by the county of Donegal on every side, except the E., where it is washed by the river Foyle, (which separates it from CLONDERMOT), and for a small extent by Lough Foyle. Its extreme length is nearly 10 miles, and its extreme breadth about 3½. Its content is 12611A. 2R. 21P., including 3A. 3R. 27P. of water. The quantity of ground uncultivated is 2228A. 1R. 32P. It is divided into twenty-five townlands.

SECTION I.

NATURAL STATE.

NATURAL FEATURES.

HILLS.—The surface of this parish is beautifully undulating, and presents a succession of hills, generally cultivated or under pasture. A wide valley, extending from the river Foyle at Pennyburn in a north-westerly direction, separates the hills of the parish into two leading masses, or

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groups. Of these the southern is the more prominent, rising at its western extremity into Holywell Hill, which is the highest land of the parish, being 860 feet above the sea. This group is again intersected by the remarkable valley, which, as it were, isolates the Hill of Derry; and its surface is further undulated by ravines, which, like that valley, conform in direction to the valley of the Foyle.

The northern group, of which the highest point—in *Elaghmore*—is only 354 feet above the sea, is subdivided into low but distinct ridges by valleys parallel to the Foyle. Of these valleys that of Ballyarnet assumes, in some positions, an importance little inferior to that of the valley of Pennyburn. A general view of this tract, when seen from the road to Culmore, combines the characters derived from its moderate height, and frequent subdivision: it then appears a wide and undulating plain, bounded on the S. by the higher ground of the parish, and on the N.W. by the southern hills of Ennishowen.

LAKES.—The lake of Ballyarnet, the only one in the parish, occupies portions of three townlands—*Ballyarnet*, *Ballynashallog*, and *Ballynagard*. It is small, containing only 3A. 3R. 27P., and fills a shallow basin in the surrounding bog. Its height above the sea is about 100 feet.

RIVERS.—The Foyle is formed by the junction of the Mourne and the Finn at Lifford—the former having also received, in the county of Tyrone, the waters of the Derg from that of Donegal; it also receives the Deel, from Donegal, below Lifford, and empties itself into Lough Foyle at Culmore. The ancient Irish, however, appear to have applied the name *Lough Foyle* to the river, up to Lifford, as well as to the present lough; but, in the accounts of the early settlement by the English, they are distinguished as the “harbour of Lough Foyle” (the present lough), and the “river of Lough Foyle,” by which name the river is called in the Down Survey, as well as in some later documents.

The ancient Irish name of the river and lake thus conjoined was *Loch Feabail mic Lódaín*, or the “Lake of Feval, the son of Lodan,” and it is always so written in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and other authorities. The origin of this name is explained in the *Dinnseanchus*—a MS. work anterior to the 12th century—by a legend of the Tuatha-de-Dananns, who are stated to have been a Greek colony,—importing that, at the time when the lake was formed, Feval, the son of Lodan, was drowned, and that its waves cast his body on the shore, and rolled a stone over it, which formed his sepulchral monument. The similarity of this legend to that of Selim in Byron’s “Bride of Abydos,” will hardly fail of striking the reader.

The river flows from S. W. to N. E. in a deep and tranquil bed, within the tideway. Its greatest breadth above Derry is at New Buildings, in CLONDERMOT, where it measures nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Below Derry is an expansion of it, called Rosses’ Bay, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. At the city itself it is narrowest, being only 1068 feet wide at the bridge. Its depth at high water is 22 feet, opposite Carrigan, where it enters the county of Londonderry: opposite Prehen it is 24, and it gradually increases to about 43, its depth at the bridge of Derry. The point where it enters the county is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the city. Its banks in this parish are bold, excepting at Pennyburn, where it is met by a transverse valley, and their beauty is heightened by ornamental woods, which spread in many places to the water’s edge.

Of the rivulets, which are insignificant, the greater number either flow into the river Foyle, or Lough Foyle; one, which passes by Coshquin, flows into Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal.

The springs are numerous. Within a tract of not more than twenty acres, in *Springhill* and *Creggan*, no fewer than eight occur. These springs, percolating through the *detritus* of rocks, which abound in oxide of iron, become frequently charged with ochreous particles, and are sometimes slightly chalybeate.

BOGS.—The bogs are scattered through the parish in insulated patches.—[See *Geology*.]

WOODS.—In *Ballynagalliagh* alone there is a small patch of wood, apparently natural. It is possible, however, that some natural wood may have been preserved in the demesnes along the Foyle, which are all rich in ornamental planting.

COAST.—The shore of Lough Foyle, where it borders the parish, is low and flat.

CLIMATE.—In an able essay by Dr. Patterson, the mean temperature of the city is stated to be 49, which is nearly that of the earth, as indicated by the mean of six wells in different parts of the city, the extremes being 17 and 71. The range of the barometer is from 28.6 to 30.6, and on an average of twelve years the medium number of fair days is 126. The hygrometer of De Luc varies from $26\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{3}{4}$, and the mean annual depth of rain is 34.2 inches; the latter has, however, been stated by Mr. Sampson at 31. The ratio of winds during nine years was N. 295—S. 398—E. 283—W. 1005—N. W. 737—N. E. 265—S. W. 599—S. E. 454.

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To estimate with certainty the variations, if any, of this climate, long continued and carefully conducted observations would be necessary. In defect of such it may be mentioned that the farmers believe, and assert, that a marked amelioration has taken place—the times of seeding and harvest being both considerably advanced. In support of this opinion may be adduced the extending and successful cultivation of wheat, and the increased number of quails, a bird now comparatively abundant. However, though the circumstance of a recent improvement in this respect may be probable, it would be rash to pronounce it, on the present evidence, permanent.

In the Annals of Derry, by Mr. Gillespie, two remarkable frosts are recorded. The first was in 1740, when the river was frozen over, and an ox roasted on the ice, opposite to the Ship Quay. The other was in 1814, when the ice on the river was so strong that carriages were driven over it in several places, and—on the 6th of February—a part of the bridge was carried away by masses of ice, floated down the river by the ebb tides and a very high wind. And, when it is recollected that such unusual and impressive events are more likely to dwell on the memory than the more simple and unobtrusive fact of a peculiarly mild and genial season, it may be reasonably doubted whether the change alluded to is more than a periodical return of warm seasons alternating with those of severe and rigorous cold.

There are similar instances of hard frost, and other variations of weather, recorded in the earlier annals of the district, which, however, are not so immediately connected with the parish as to claim notice here. The most remarkable circumstance bearing on the subject was a meteoric appearance, which accompanied the death of bishop Murry O'Coffy, in 1173. [See *Local History*.]

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GEOLGY.—A geological description, founded on the principles of practical utility, naturally divides itself into two sections:—1st Rocks (including clays, sands, &c.), as regards their mutual relations in geological science; 2nd Rocks, &c., as regards their application to practical purposes.

And the first of these sections may again be divided into two sub-sections, namely:—

1st. Rocks *in situ* (including stratified clays and sands)—Being a consideration of the order of their geological position, and of the accidents which have affected or modified their arrangement.

2nd. *Detritus*—Being a consideration of those accumulated fragments, which now form beds of clay, sand, or gravel, and have proceeded from the disintegration, removal, and rearrangement of those pre-existing rocks, which are now recognized as part of the visible crust of the Earth.

Section 1.—Sub-section 1.—Rocks, &c., in situ.

The geological structure of the parish is simple, and it may be observed that it has no exact geological boundary—the same rocks occurring on the opposite side of the Foyle, and on the W. and N. of the parish, in the county of Donegal. The great mass of the primary schistose rocks, which occupies so much of the western part of the county, spreads over its whole surface, with the exception of a considerable detritic patch at Culmore, in the N. E. of the parish, which probably conceals a part of the new red sandstone—that rock being visible at the extreme northern end of the parish,—and of several very limited deposits of mud and clay, which on the S. E. skirt the river Foyle. Within this space the rocks exhibit a considerable variety of texture, passing through several steps of progression from a rough and knotty pseudo-gneiss into a smooth, even, and apparently homogeneous slate. That these varieties have a definite and regular order of arrangement is improbable, although it does appear that some of them recur frequently with the same characters, and are sufficiently persistent over a large extent of country to be admitted as types of the following subdivisions:—

1st. Mica slate, passing into gneiss. G. m.

2nd. Mica slate, passing into clay slate. G. m. c.

3rd. Mica slate, passing into quartz slate. G. m. q.

The dip varies in direction from N. to N. W., and in amount from 30° to 55°; but here, as in all the primary slates, much doubt and difficulty must attend the determination of the dip, and the very fact of distinct stratification is sometimes questionable. The *laminae* of these

PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE.

schists are usually (but not always) co-incident with the principal cleavage, or plane of stratification, and they occasionally project in sharp edges beyond the face of the secondary cleavages, which, were it not for these interruptions of their continuity, might from their general smoothness be considered planes of stratification. It is difficult to state any exact proportion in quantity as existing between these Rocks, but an approximate estimate may be given as follows :—

1st. *Mica Slate, passing into Gneiss.*—This is of small extent, protruding amidst the mere schistose *strata*, and exhibiting a rugged aspect, and almost massive structure. In texture also this slate is remarkable—small isolated lumps of bluish quartz, of the size of, or less than, a pea, being arranged in layers parallel to the *laminae* of the schist, and giving to the cross fracture a granular, or even a conglomerate appearance. The paste in which they are set is common quartz, mixed occasionally with felspar, the crystals of which become frequently prominent. In this, as in all the other rocks, the mica can only be discerned on the face of the *laminae*, and is almost evanescent. The hill of Ballougry may be cited as a good example of this rock. It there alternates with the common variety in beds 30 feet thick, and terminates abruptly on the summit of the hill.

2nd. *Mica Slate, passing into Clay Slate.*—The distinction of the mineral substances is here almost, or entirely lost. This principally occurs towards the S. of the parish. Judging by the position of the localities, where this variety is visible on the surface, it occupies a strip a mile wide, extending across the parish. It is succeeded by

3rd. *Mica Slate, passing into Quartz Slate.*—The quartz, in thin layers, is the most conspicuous material, and the mica a mere evanescent parting, which from its frequent recurrence renders the Rock highly lamellar. This is the prevailing rock of the parish, occurring on the S. as well as N., and occupying at least two-thirds of its surface. In structure it is variable, and also in composition, the mica being replaced by talc, and probably by chlorite, though, from the extreme thinness of the partings, it is difficult to distinguish between them. The undulations of surface, so frequent in mica slate, may be noticed in the two last varieties, the *laminae* being twisted in a very curious manner. Sometimes indeed a break occurs in the middle of one of these minute bends, the general direction of the *laminae* being preserved above and below it.

And it is remarkable that such contortions, accompanied by a tendency to break into small angular fragments, are more frequent at the surface than below it—the continuity of the *laminae* extending, and the quality of the stone for building improving, at the depth of about 10 feet.

Quartz veins are common in the first, or gneiss variety, rare in the second, and not very common in the third. A uniform character prevails to a considerable extent in all, namely, that small specks of oxide of iron are visible on the cross fracture. None of these rocks attain any great elevation—the highest point in the parish, Holywell Hill, which is composed of the second variety, being only 860 feet above the sea.

Subordinate to the preceding formation are occasional beds of limestone and greenstone. The limestone appears only on the E. of *Mullennan*, in a small excavation at the base of the little lime-kiln on the S. of the old mill, and close to the river. It is dark in colour, finely

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granular in texture, and analogous in structure to the schist—thin, white, crystalline stripes being visible on the cross fracture, though they are not sufficiently continuous to affect the cleavage. The greenstone is dense, close-grained, and homogeneous, and is met with only at Conn's Hill quarry, which (strictly speaking) is without the parish. The mode of its arrangement in respect to the schist cannot be seen in this quarry, but will be described in other parishes. It is traversed by several veins of quartz, which have much of the character of metalliferous veins, though they are thin, and do not exhibit any important metallic ore.

New red sandstone is seen to a small extent on the little stream, which bounds the parish and the county on the N. It is too much concealed by the *detritus* to be traced to its junction with the great mass of schist on the W. of it: but, when its appearance in a similarly confined space is considered—in CLONDERMOT on the S. E. of the parish, and beyond Muff, in the county of Donegal, on the N., as well as on the shore on the N. E.—there can be little doubt that it either does extend along the whole face of the schist range, though now concealed in *detritus*, or did so formerly. Near the spot pointed out the slate has a loose, shaly structure, very similar to that which it possesses in places where it is decidedly in contact with the sandstone, as will be shown in subsequent parishes.

Section 1.—Sub-section 2.—*Detritus*.

Detritus.—The consideration of the varied deposits, which come under this head, is always replete with interest. In this parish they occupy only a small space—the principal locality being a patch at the north-eastern angle of the Liberties, including Culmore Point. It is bounded on one side by Lough Foyle, and extends into the county of Donegal on the other, its edge being defined by the rise of the schist range, the termination of which is concealed by an accumulation of gravel. The inner portion of this spacious flat is bog, resting on clay, the surface of which has been to a considerable extent reclaimed. The edge at Lough Foyle is an elevated bank, composed of sand and pebbles, which often exhibits a very striking regularity of arrangement, horizontal layers of sand being interposed between others of pebbles—the latter varying in size from 1 to 8 or 9 inches. They are of two kinds:—1st. *Rocks not immediately found in the parish*, such as granite; gneiss; primitive greenstone, approaching to hornblende rock; and quartz rock. 2nd. *Rocks common in the vicinity*, such as the several varieties of schist. These constitute by far the greater proportion of the whole. The pebbles are rounded, but usually have flat bases, on which they rest, such being a natural consequence in rocks of schistose structure. Approaching Muff (in the county of Donegal) the pebbles are observed to overlie the clay *substratum* of the bog, while the resemblance they bear to the pebbles now on the beach is striking, though, to a certain extent, it might have been expected—the wearing-down of the banks having, without doubt, supplied many of the latter.

The central portion of this detritic flat is principally clay of a reddish hue, and so strongly resembling some of the beds, which in FAUGHANVALE alternate with the red sandstone, as further to corroborate the opinion already stated—that rocks of that formation either extended once over the whole space, or still underlie it. On the surface of this clay water accumulates, which, percolating the girdle of sands and gravels, that in part surrounds it, supplies the springs, which either trickle from the bank, or appear in shallow holes made by the country people in the sand on the shore of the lough, a little above high-water mark.

The only other deposits of this kind are small patches of clay, which here and there border the Foyle. These have resulted from the decomposition of the slate rocks, and gradual washing-down of the finer particles: they are of very recent origin, and still augmenting. A drain, cut through one portion, exposes horizontal logs of oak—while in others, near the surface, there are numerous small tubular bodies of a conical form, apparently the encrusted roots of plants,—and the rubble of an old brick-yard, abandoned only about thirty years ago, which was thrown on the shore, is now covered with 8 inches of soil. However, as might have been anticipated, what is formed at one period is destroyed at another, according to the direction of the current, which, while the banks of the river are subject to wear, must be ever varying; and embankments are, in consequence, found absolutely necessary to secure from destruction the now projecting points.

But, though in other parts of the parish the *detritus* has not assumed that definite arrangement, which would entitle it to be considered as a distinct formation, it deserves attention, as having an evident bearing on the general phenomena of the district. It may be noticed as gravel and sand, heaped on the sides of the principal valleys—or as clay spread over the greater portion of the plains and hollows, which either were formerly or are now covered with bog. The union of these two forms of *detritus* impresses strongly on the present surface the character of ancient water-courses, either lakes or rivers. The *detritus* of gravel narrows and defines the boundaries, while the level clay base contributes to give the boggy covering that uniformity of surface, which characterizes the tranquil waters of a lake. Along the valley, which now contains the bog

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of Shantallow, and the bog and lake of Ballyarnet, a chain of isolated sand-hills may be traced, appearing above the bog, while, opposite to one of them, a remarkable pinnacle of rock also rises above its surface, and another, at no great distance, is seen just level with it. Up the sides of these sand-hills the bog is seen to have crept, and, as within the memory of the existing generation it has covered the summits of some of them, no doubt can exist that the sand-hills were prior in origin to the bog. In the still more marked depression, which, constituting the valley of Pennyburn, proceeds with little variation of level towards Lough Swilly, the appearances are equally illustrative; for, in advancing towards the W., the valley is narrowed between two beds, or islands, of rocks, and exhibits a channel so natural and well-defined that it is impossible to resist the feeling of being in a river, or strait—an effect which is greatly heightened by the level, smooth, and now grassy bog, which lines the bottom. The channel again swells into an open basin, and is again for a short distance contracted, as it winds round some projecting rocks, which, like those previously described, seem to attest by their isolated position, limited extent, and low level, that some powerful agent, such as water, had long exercised on them its abrading influence.

The curious sand-hill in the county of Donegal, called Dunberry Hill, is in the prolongation of this valley, and bears the same relation to it, which those described in the preceding paragraph bear to the valley of Ballyarnet. Similar appearances are observable in the bog of Mullennan, which occupies the south-eastern corner of the parish, and extends beyond it—for there also the edge of the bog is marked by heaps or banks of sand, whilst Conn's Hill rises like an island from its surface.

As yet no shells, either fresh-water or marine, have been found in the detritic gravel, or clay, of this parish. In other parts of Ireland marl, abounding in fresh-water shells, is frequently the *substratum* of the smaller bogs, establishing fully their former lacustrine state, which is further supported by the occasional discovery of ancient canoes within them. Under the larger bogs clay, or gravel, without shells, is more commonly found; but, before the full bearing of this deficiency on the question of formation can be estimated, the bottoms of existing lakes should be carefully examined in all positions, and under all circumstances, and the abundance, scarcity, or total absence, of shells in the shingle of the present sea or lake shores, carefully ascertained at various points, and under varying conditions. Indeed, as regards this immediate parish, the insulated valley of Derry, or Mary Blue's Burn, seems a stepping-stone in the inquiry, as it can be nearly proved from history to have been a channel of the river; and yet it still exhibits a bottom of gravel and clay, without shells—a circumstance in some measure to have been expected, as the current running through it was probably strong enough to render it an unfavourable habitation for molluscos animals. At present, therefore, the subject must be considered strong in the evidence of external characters, though, as yet, only partially supported by that of existing organic remains.

That this valley has probably been a water-course, may be judged from the following excavations :—

F. I.

- 1st. Excavation, 2 6—Surface loam, with pebbles of mica slate, and quartz.
 2nd. Excavation, 2 8—The same result as in the 1st; then bluish tenacious clay, with thin gravel.
 3rd. Excavation, 2 12—The same result as in the 1st and 2nd, then coarse gravel.

Underneath there was a finer gravel mixed with sand.

Boulders of primitive greenstone, and of granite, are occasionally found in the parish: they are of considerable size, and sometimes rest on other more minute *detritus*, as may be seen at a bluff, facing the valley which extends from Pennyburn to Lough Swilly. There are several on the shore of the Foyle, and at Culmore there is also a single boulder of basalt.

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

Variety 1.	Mica slate, passing into gneiss	..	..	..	2.65
Variety 2.	Mica slate, passing into clay slate	..	..	..	2.84
Variety 3.	Mica slate, passing into quartz slate	..	..	..	2.69
Greenstone	.. .. .	..	..	..	3.075

It is usual to introduce geological descriptions by some notice of the physical features of the country, but such is more naturally placed at the close.

The direction of the successive ridges of schist is nearly E. and W. These, as will have been seen from the preceding notice of "Hills," have disposed the country in a series of longitudinal valleys, which, from the tendency of slate rocks to break down on the outcropping side into slopes similar to that of the *strata*, are bounded on both sides by planes of nearly equal

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inclination. The valley of the Foyle,—another which nearly insulates the city of Londonderry,—and a third in the bishop's garden (beyond the walls), are good examples. The transverse valleys, resulting from broken and rugged edges of the *strata*, are of comparatively small extent, and form the upper surface into gentle undulations.

Section 2.—Rocks, &c., as applied to practical Purposes.

In this section there is not much to remark upon: it may be noticed under the following heads:—

1. *Building Stones*.—The schistose rocks are in the harder varieties too coarse, and in the softer not sufficiently coherent for roofing slates; but no deep excavations have yet been made. They are, however, used extensively as common building stones, and, when selected from a hard variety, are well fitted for the purpose.

2. *Limestone*.—This is probably a very limited deposit, and the limekiln in *Mullennan*, as well as the quarry, has been abandoned. The limestone, used at the kilns in the city, is brought down the river from beyond the limits of the parish.

3. *Greenstone*.—This is quarried extensively for the roads, and, being carried to the river, is transported to Derry, where it is broken up at the gaol by the prisoners. It is raised for 7d. per ton, and costs 2s. 9d. at the gaol, carriage included. Being exceedingly hard, the people imagine that it is purchased for the mere purpose of increasing the labour of the prisoners.

4. *New Red Sandstone*.—This is used occasionally for grindstones, though rather soft for the purpose.

5. *Clays*.—The brick-yards on the Foyle were given up about thirty years ago, in consequence of the growing scarcity of fuel. It is desirable that steps should be taken to supply coals to the farmers on the river, as there can be no doubt that the manufacture would then be resumed, and much valuable time saved, which is now applied to the cutting and making of turf.

6. *Soils*.—The soils in this parish, resulting from the decomposition of the same class of rocks, have much uniformity of appearance and composition. In the higher grounds they contain more of the silex of the rocks,—and are occasionally, though rarely, stony, sandy, and meagre. In by far the greater portion of the parish they are light productive clays, or loams, which in the very low grounds become stiffer, though never to an injurious extent.

7. *Bogs*.—Though only relics of a much more extensive tract, the bogs are of great local importance. In several townlands they supply fuel to the inhabitants, as well as an important ingredient in the composts used for manures. Portions are still occasionally reclaimed, and when the turf has been totally cut away the sub-soil is readily brought into cultivation.

Bogs have been already incidentally cited, to illustrate some of the appearances exhibited by detritic accumulations. They merit, however, a distinct geological notice, as being one of the most recent effects of those modifying agencies, which still continue to operate on the Earth's surface. The vast mass of vegetable matter, spread over so large a portion of Ireland, has at all times attracted attention from its magnitude; and even in this parish, were it possible to restore all that has been cut away, and to remove the now verdant surface from the parts reclaimed, about $\frac{1}{10}$ th would be bog. It is natural that a formation so remarkable should be attributed to other causes than those now operating by persons, who, beholding merely the accumulated result of ages, do not perceive the steps by which that result has arisen; but careful investigation will induce more correct views, by showing that what was once done might be done again—the causes which then acted being equally efficient now, or, if comparatively inactive, only so in having arrived at natural limits, which arrested the further progress of their efforts. In the "Bog Reports" Mr. Griffith states, from his own observation during twenty years, an example of bog having grown at the rate of 2 inches every year—an instance probably of excessive growth under peculiarly favourable circumstances, yet valuable in its direct testimony to the fact that bog, fitly circumstanced, still continues to grow with undiminished vigour.

In the production of bog *sphagnum* is allowed on all hands to have been a principal agent, and superabundant moisture the inducing cause. To account for such moisture, various opinions have been advanced, more especially that of the destruction of large forests, which, by obstructing in their fall the usual channels of drainage, were supposed to have caused an accumulation of water. That opinion, however, cannot be supported,—for, as Mr. Aher remarks in the "Bog Reports," "such trees as are found have generally six or seven feet of compact peat under their roots, which are found standing as they grew, evidently proving the formation of peat to have been previous to the growth of the trees"—a fact, which, in relation to firs, may be verified in probably every bog in this parish, turf from 3 to 5 feet thick underlying the lowest layer of such trees. It is, indeed, so strongly marked in the bog, which on the Donegal side bounds the road to Muff, that the turf-cutters, having arrived at the last depth of turf, find timber no longer,

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though formerly it was abundant, as is proved by their own testimony from experience, and by the few scattered stumps which still remain resting on the present surface. Not so, however, with oaks, as their stumps are commonly found resting on the gravel at the base, or on the sides of the small hillocks of gravel and sand, which so often stud the surfaces of bogs, and have by Mr. Aher been aptly called "islands." He further adds that in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, &c., they are popularly called "derries"—a name deserving attention, whether viewed as expressive of the existing fact, or as resulting from a lingering traditionary remembrance of their former condition, when, crowned with oaks, they were distinguishable from the dense forest of firs, skirting the marshy plains around them. The strong resemblance to ancient water-courses, of the valleys and basins which now contain bog, and the occurrence of marl and shells at the bottoms of many, naturally suggest the idea of shallow lakes—a view of the subject adopted in the "Bog Reports," by Messrs. Nimmo and Griffith. Such lakes may have originated in the natural inequalities of the ground,—or been formed by the choking-up of channels of drainage by heaps of clay and gravel,—or they may have been reduced to the necessary state of shallowness by the gradual wearing-away of obstacles, which had dammed up and retained their waters at a higher level. Mr. Nimmo describes the mode in which the basin of a bog has been banked in by the alluvial deposits of a river (during freshets), and, in a similar manner, numerous examples might be adduced of bogs separated by banks of clay and gravel, owing to rivers running at their base, and below their level.

In some cases also clay, which is so frequently found spread over gravel at the bottom of bogs, has produced a kind of puddle, which, by retaining the waters of floods or springs, has facilitated the formation of muddy pools.

In all such cases the process may be thus stated:—A shallow pool induced and favoured the vegetation of aquatic plants, which gradually crept in from the borders towards the deeper centre. Mud accumulated round their roots and stalks, and a spongy semi-fluid mass was thus formed, well fitted for the growth of moss, which now, especially *sphagnum*, began to luxuriate. This, absorbing a large quantity of water, and continuing to shoot out new plants above, while the old were decaying, rotting, and compressing into a solid substance below, gradually replaced the water by a mass of vegetable matter. In this manner the marsh might be filled up, while the central, or moister portion, continuing to excite a more rapid growth of the moss, it would be gradually raised above the edges, until the whole surface had attained an elevation, sufficient to discharge the surface water by existing channels of drainage, and calculated by its slope to facilitate their passage, when a limit would be in some degree set to its further increase. Springs existing under the bog, or in its immediate vicinity, might indeed still favour its growth, though in a decreasing ratio; and here—if the water proceeding from them were so obstructed as to accumulate at its base, and to keep it in a rotten, fluid state—the surface of the bog might be ultimately so raised, and its continuity below so totally destroyed, as to cause it to flow over the retaining obstacle, and flood the adjacent country.

In mountain districts the progress of the phenomenon is similar. Pools, indeed, cannot in so many instances be formed, the steep slopes facilitating drainage,—but the clouds and mists, resting on the summits and sides of mountains, amply supply their surface with moisture, which comes too in the most favourable form for vegetation—not in a sudden torrent, but unceasingly and gently, drop by drop. The extent of such bogs is also affected by the nature of the rock below them. On quartz they are shallow and small; on any rock, yielding by its decomposition a clayey coating, they are considerable—the thickness of the bog, for example, on Knocklaid, in the county of Antrim, which is 1685 high, being near 12 feet. The summit bogs of high mountains are distinguishable from those of lower levels, by the total absence of large trees.

The general phenomena of the growth of bog having been explained, as clearly as the subject at present admits, it is necessary to describe in detail the remarkable fact, that successive layers of trees (or stumps) in the erect position, and furnished with all their roots, are found at distinctly different levels, and at a small vertical distance from each other—a fact which has been noticed by Mr. Aher, and may be verified in the bogs of Mullennan, Shantallow, and Ballymagrorty. On entering into this inquiry it is necessary to premise—that the firs found in bogs are Scotch firs, which, from numerous experiments, are now known to grow and flourish when planted in bogs. Walworth Wood, near Ballykelly, is an example—the trees having there grown for many years, and attained a large size under similar circumstances.

Reverting now to the preceding remarks, it appears that the consolidation of the lower portion of the turf was a necessary preparation for the first growth of timber, and—considering the huge size of the roots thrown out by these trees, and the extent of space over which they spread—the mode is readily perceived, by which they obtained a basis of support sufficiently firm and extensive to uphold their rising and increasing stems. The first layer of turf was now matted by the roots, and covered by the trunks of the first growth of timber, but, as the bog still continued to vegetate, and to accumulate round the growing stem, a new layer of turf was

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created, to support a second growth of timber, the roots of which passed over those of the preceding, and so on with a third, or more—until at length the singular spectacle was exhibited of several stages of trees growing at the same time. Such seems a natural way of viewing the subject—but it is often stated that one stump is found actually on the top of another, which would imply that the lower tree had been destroyed before the turf had ascended to the level of the broken stump. In such an instance, using Mr. Griffith's example of the rate of increase of recent bog, and supposing it compressed by growth into $\frac{1}{10}$ th of its original bulk, little more than one hundred years would have elapsed between the two periods. However, as but one decided example has come under actual observation in this parish, though many are spoken of by the country people, it is more probable that the evident superposition of roots, and the difference of level, have in many cases led to the idea of one tree being actually over the other—a phenomenon, which, even when it does occur, is easily explained by the decay of some of the older trees in the progress of successive growth already explained. This effect is to be naturally expected as the consequence of age, and equally so of the accumulation of turf over the roots and stumps, tending to facilitate the separation of the trunk, by forwarding its decay at the point of junction with the stump. It is indeed remarkable that, in the lower and larger stumps, this separation of the trunk appears to have taken place close to the stump, which exhibits a jagged edge around its circumference, whilst in the trees of the higher *stratum* there is usually a considerable portion of trunk attached to the stump, the tops of the trunks frequently rising above the surface. The example of tree existing above tree, already referred to, is singular, inasmuch as the lower one is a prostrate stem; but it is necessary to bear in mind, that as the progress of the growth of bog commences at the edges of the pools, or marshes, trees might have there grown, fallen, and sunk, before the internal parts had been filled and consolidated; and, also, that the great weight of some of these trees may have sunk them deeper in the bog than they had stood when first beginning to grow. A very interesting experiment, by Professor Lindley, is detailed in the 17th Part of the "Fossil Flora," from which it appears that the *Coniferae* are amongst the very few dicotyledonous plants, which, when dead, resist the action of water: the experiment, however, was continued only through two years, and it may be doubted whether, as a rule, it would apply to the living tree.

In this parish the bog has been so much cut down that it is difficult to estimate its depth. From 10 to 15 feet may, however, be taken as a close approximation in the deeper parts, from which it gradually shallows towards the sides of the basins, or troughs, containing it. The trees have been of large size. In Ballymagrorty bog one may be observed, having six principal roots, each of which is 1f. 6i. deep, from 10i. to 1f. 4i. broad, and extends 4f. from the stump, without any marked diminution, at which distance it bifurcates.

In Shantallow bog a principal root measured 1f. 10i. square—its form approaching that figure,—and these were by no means exceptions, nor examples of great size. The largest Scotch fir at present growing in the parish is at Brook Hall: at the height of 1f. 3i. from the ground it is 10f. 8i. in circumference. To estimate the actual size of the bog trunks is difficult, owing to the decay and wearing-away of the external surface; but the size of the roots supports the deduction that many must have greatly exceeded this tree in size, and still more equalled it.

Combining all these phenomena together, the mind is irresistibly led to contemplate that ancient condition of the parish, when its hills looked over an extent of marsh and morass, where waved a noble forest of lofty firs, the deep green foliage of which was only here and there broken and enlivened by clustering oaks.

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BOTANY.—The natural vegetation throughout the parish is variable, and presents no peculiarly marked features, excepting the marine vegetation along the side of the river Foyle, where, on the muddy shore from Culmore Point to Derry, the more common plants are *Eleocharis palustris*, Creeping Spike Rush; *Juncus compressus* (var. β .)—the *J. cœnosus* of BICHENO—Round-fruited Rush; *Glauz maritima*, Sea Milkwort; *Statice Armeria*, Common Thrift, or Sea Giliflower; *Cochlearia officinalis*, Common Scurvy Grass; *C. Anglica*, English Scurvy Grass; and *Zostera marina*, Common Grass Wrack. Near the bridge of Derry, where the last plant becomes scarce, large patches of *Scirpus maritimus*, or Salt Marsh Club Rush occur, which, with the others, spreads to the extremity of the county. Along the dry banks in *Termonbacca* the *Lithospermum officinale*, or Common Gromwell (which is not general in this county), is very abundant, together with a flesh-coloured variety of the *Convolvulus sepium*, or Common Bindweed—a variety of that genus, which does not seem to have been hitherto noticed in Britain, and only in one place in Ireland, viz. the Island of Baffin (Inishbofin), in the county of Galway.

In some of the glens near the county boundary, and by the side of the Foyle near Culmore, a few stunted natural hazels occur,—but, in general, the interior is bare and uninteresting.

The old walls of Derry are in many places literally covered with the common *Parietaria officinalis*, or Pellitory of the Wall; the *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, or Common Plane Tree, also grows naturally on them.

This parish possesses no plants peculiar to it, nor even any which can be considered very rare, although the *Rubus rhamnifolius*, and *Rubus Kochleri*, have hitherto been so considered. Those most worthy of notice are the following :—

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1. *Alisma Ranunculoides*, Lesser Water Plantain.
Habitat. Abundant in boggy ground beside the Foyle.
2. *Sparganium simplex*, Unbranched Bur-reed.
3. *S. natans*, Floating Bur-reed.
Hab. Both in Ballyarnet Lough.
4. *Blysmus rufus*; LINK.—*Schœnus rufus*; Eng. Bot.—Narrow-leaved Blysmus.
Hab. Side of the Foyle, near Brook Hall.
5. *Rynchospora alba*; VAHL. White Beak Rush.
Hab. Bog at Culmore Point.
6. *Iris fetidissima*, Stinking Iris, or Roast Beef Plant.
Hab. Banks at Culmore Point.

DICOTYLEDONOUS.

7. *Circœa lutetiana*, Common Enchanter's Nightshade.
Hab. Bushy places beside the Foyle.
8. *Utricularia vulgaris*, Greater Bladderwort.
9. *U. minor*, Lesser Bladderwort.
Hab. Abundant in holes on the Race-course Bog.
10. *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Common Butterwort.
Hab. Moist banks on the side of the Foyle.
11. *Erythrœa Centaurium*, Common Centaury.
Hab. Side of the Foyle.
12. *Samolus Valerandi*, Brookweed, or Water Pimpernel.
Hab. Side of the Foyle.
13. *Drosera rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Sundew.
14. *D. longifolia*, Long-leaved do.
15. *D. Anglica*, great do.
Hab. All three in the bog at Culmore.
16. *Solanum Dulcamara*, Woody Nightshade.
Hab. Walls of Derry.
17. *œnanthe crocata*, Hemlock Water Dropwort.
Hab. Side of the Foyle: abundant from Culmore to Pennyburn.
18. *Sium latifolium*, Broad-leaved Water Parsnip.
Hab. Marsh near Culmore Point.

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19. *Rosa tomentosa*, Downy-leaved Rose.
Hab. Common in many places.
20. *Rubus cæsius*, Dewberry.
21. *R. Kochleri*; WEIHE and NEES—*R. glandulosus*; *E. Flora*—Kochler's Bramble.
Hab. Both on banks at the side of the Foyle, above Derry.
22. *R. rhamnifolius* (W. and N.), Buckthorn-leaved Bramble.
23. *Nuphar lutea*, Yellow Water Lily.
24. *Nymphaea alba*, Great White Water Lily.
Hab. Both in Ballyarnet Lough.
25. *Galeopsis versicolor*, Large-flowered Hemp Nettle.
Hab. In Killea.
26. *Cnicus pratensis*, Meadow Plume Thistle.
Hab. Meadows in Killea.
27. *Ceratophyllum demersum*, Common Hornwort.
Hab. In a marsh by the side of the Foyle, above Derry.

The natural meadows in this parish are moderately extensive, principally on the sides of the boggy ground in *Ballyarnet*, *Shantallow*, and *Ballynagallagh*. The grasses and other plants, of which they are chiefly composed, are:—the *Agrostis alba*, Florin, or Marsh Bent, Grass; *Cynosurus cristatus*, Crested Dog's-tail Grass; *Holcus mollis*, Soft Grass; *Aira cæspitosa*, Turfy Hair Grass; and, on wet ground, the *Juncus effusus*, Soft Rush; *J. conglomeratus*, Common Rush; and *J. acutiflorus*, Sharp-flowered Jointed Rush. The average produce of these meadows is generally rated at 2½ tons per Cunningham acre.

The *Alopecurus pratensis*, or Meadow Fox-tail Grass, and the *Bromus Mollis*, or Soft Brome Grass, are also very common in the neighbourhood of Derry.

The mountain pasture is generally poor. The most abundant plant on the top of Sheriff's Mountain (552 feet in height) is the *Calluna vulgaris*, Ling, or Common Heath. The pasture grasses are:—the *Festuca ovina*, Sheep's Fescue Grass; *Agrostis vulgaris*, Fine Bent Grass; *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Sweet-scented Vernal Grass; *Nardus Stricta*, Mat Grass. The following plants likewise are abundant:—the *Eleocharis Cæspitosa*, or Scaly-stalked Spike Rush; and the *Juncus squarrosus*, or Heath Rush. The productions of Creevagh Hill, and all the mossy ground in that neighbourhood, are similar, with the addition of the *Melica cærulea*, or Purple Melic Grass, on the low ground.

In most of the corn fields throughout the parish the *Sinapis arvensis*, or Wild Mustard, or Charlock—generally known here by the name of *Prashach*—is very common, and is, in many instances accompanied by that still more troublesome weed the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, or Corn Marigold—known here by the name of *Guil*, or *Guilgowans*. The *Spergula arvensis*, or Corn Spurrey, known here by the name of *Yare*, is also very abundant: of boggy ground lately reclaimed, it often takes almost exclusive possession. In some places the tall oat-like grass, here known by the name of *Pearl*—the *Avena elatior*—is but too frequent in the corn-fields,—as are also the *Rumex obtusifolius*, or Broad-leaved Dock; and the *Cnicus arvensis*, or Creeping Plume Thistle.

ZOOLOGY.—It is probable that a first view of this parish would lead an observer, totally unacquainted with its localities, to anticipate a full harvest of rich and interesting facts in zoological science—and such, assuredly, must have been the result of research in those remote times, when the surface of the land was covered with forests, its inmost recesses occupied by swamps or lakes, and the waters of the expanded Foyle still silent and undisturbed. The scene is changed: the small lake of Ballyarnet affords no shelter for water fowl; the plantations on the sides of the Foyle are narrow stripes, which abound in small birds, but produce few of large size, amongst which are probably two species of owls.

The bare and exposed surface of the interior of the parish is even less favourable; and the hills, though rocky, are too low to tempt the larger predaceous birds to linger among them, when the mountains of Ennishowen,—the lofty summits and heathery sides of Sawel, Dairt and Menard,—and the wild and gloomy precipices of Benyevenagh (beyond the Foyle)—invite them to more sequestered and fitting positions for nidification and repose. Nor have the lough and river of the Foyle been unaffected by the influence of advancing civilization, and extending commerce,—though in more retired parts, beyond the ordinary track of vessels, they are still resorted to in winter by numerous flocks of water fowl, for some of which the lough has long been celebrated. Among these are the Bernicle Goose (*Anser Bernicla*); the Brent Goose (*A. Brenta*)—a species which is probably often sold as Bernicle in the Derry market; the common Teal (*Anas Crecca*; LINN.); and the common Wigeon (*A. Penelope*; LINN.)

On reviewing these circumstances it is evident that this branch of the Natural History of the Parish requires only a brief notice of some leading facts, and may, in the more general details, be allowed to merge in the description of the Zoology of the county at large.

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MAMMALIA.

Cheiroptera.

Plecotus auritus (*Vespertilio auritus*; LINN.); Eared Bat.

A colony of these interesting little animals was discovered in June last (1835), under the slates of Foyle House, above the city. More than ten were secured; and the specimen examined, having escaped from its confinement in the room, was seen for a few minutes, hanging by its hind legs to the cornice, when, insinuating itself into a hole, it disappeared.

Fera.

Lutra vulgaris; Common Otter. Occasionally met with in the Foyle.

AVES (*Birds.*)

Insessores (*Perchers.*)

Alcedo Ispida; Common King's-fisher. Occasionally met with on the banks of the river. *Muscicapa* (?) *Grisola*; Spotted Flycatcher. Shot in the demesne of Brook Hall. It has been but little noticed by the country people, who, however, speak of its regular return in May. The specimen obtained is less distinctly marked than is usual with this bird.

Merula viscivora (*Turdus viscivorus*; LINN.); Missel-Thrush. This bird, until within the last few years, was rare: it is now more common, and is on the increase.

Saxicola Rubetra (*Motacilla rubetra*; LINN.); Whinchat. Rarely seen before May. The inhabitants think of this, as of many other migratory birds, that it sleeps during the winter.

Sylvia Hippolais (*Motacilla hippolais*; LINN.); Lesser Pettychaps, or Chiff-chaff. Not very common.

Regulus auricapillus, (*Motacilla regulus*; LINN.); Golden-crested Wren. Not uncommon.

Parus cœruleus; Tom-tit. Not uncommon; and here, as in other places, driven to the houses by the frosts of winter.

Sturnus (?) *vulgaris*, or *Turdus solitarius*; Brown Starling, or Solitary Thrush.—The uncertainty which hangs over the history of this bird is well described by Professor RENNIE in his edition of MONTAGU'S Dictionary. SELBY speaks of it as the young bird of the Common Starling, prior to its first moult. Mr. KNAPP, quoted by RENNIE, considers it in every respect distinct from the Common Starling, his concluding words being:—"I scarcely know any bird less conspicuous for beauty than the Solitary Thrush; it seems like a bleached way-worn traveller, even in its youth." The specimen under consideration affords a good example of this weather-beaten aspect. It was killed on the 16th of July last (1835), whilst feeding in company with the Ringed Plover on the shore of Lough Foyle, and has every appearance of an old bird—its claws being worn and blunted. The legs are of a dark red-brown, as described by Mr. KNAPP, and the bill black, but faintly edged with white.

Rasores (*Scratchers.*)

Pèrdix coturnix (*Tetrao coturnix*; LINN.); Common Quail. This bird has now become tolerably abundant, though hitherto considered rare in the parish.

Grallatores (*Waders.*)

Numenius arquata (*Scolopax arquata*; LINN.); Curlew. Abundant.

Totanus calidris (*Scolopax Calidris*; LINN.); Redshank. Frequent.

Crex pratensis; Meadow-crake, or Corn-crake.—Very common. SELBY observes of the peculiar note of this bird:—"it is continued until a mate be found, and incubation commenced, after which it ceases:" such also is the opinion of MONTAGU. It was heard, however, during the present season, on the 15th of July last (1835); and in a corn field opposite Boom Hall its note was, prior to that period, frequently repeated, especially in the evening before sunset.

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BEWICK, therefore, is probably correct in his assertion—that it is heard till the grass is cut, or, in other words, till the bird is deprived of shelter.

Squatarola cinerea (*Tringa cinerea*; LINN.); Grey Plover.—Large flocks are sometimes seen in the latter end of September.

Charadrius Hiatacula; Ringed Plover.—Common; frequenting the pebbly shores of Lough Foyle.

PISCES (*Fishes*.)

Being arrived at the next great class of the Animal Kingdom, the peculiar position of the parish in reference to the waters of the Foyle, both lough and river, should arrest attention. It is in such situations (estuaries,)—and here especially, where river, lake, and sea combine—that fishes, varying in their ordinary habits and places of abode, may be expected to congregate together, either drawn by the impulse of nature to a more quiet region for the deposition of their eggs, or spawn, or led by a similar instinct to the common rendezvous—that they may prey upon others of less size and strength. To facilitate inquiry into a subject of such curious speculation, a list will here be given of those fishes alone, which are taken in or above the salmon nets of Culmore, on Lough Foyle—that is to say within 5 miles of Derry—a little below the junction of the river and lake, and about 20 miles from the main ocean. The time of experiment also has been short—not exceeding a month—and the list itself will be continued, on the same principle, in the next parish. To facilitate comparison, the arrangement of FLEMING is in this class adopted—the work containing it being easy of access, and in popular use.

Cartilaginous.

Scyllium stellare (*Squalus stellaris*, LINN. and PENN.); Spotted Dog-fish.—In the application of the synonymes and history of this fish, there is much confusion. PENNANT describes two species—the Spotted, *Squalus canicula*, (LINN.), and the Lesser Spotted, *Squalus catulus*, (LINN.),—considering the *Catulus maximus* of WILLOUGHBY (*Squalus stellaris*, LINN.), or “*Le Squale Rochier*” of LACEPEDE, a mere variety of *S. canicula* of larger size. It is singular that in this arrangement he makes no allusion to the reasoning of LACEPEDE, who has totally reversed the order of separation. That writer (*Hist. Nat. des Poissons*—Tome 1. 223), after remarking on the supposed analogy between sharks and birds of prey, exhibited in the superior size of the female, thus expresses himself:—“*C'est principalement dans l'espèce du squale roussette que se montre cette inégalité de dimensions entre le mâle et la femelle. Elle y est même assez grande pour que plusieurs auteurs anciens et plusieurs naturalistes modernes les aient considérés comme formant deux espèces distinctes, dont on a nommé une le grand chat de mer ou chien marin (canicula vel catulus major), et l'autre le petit chat de mer ou petit chien marin (canicula vel catulus minor).*” He therefore advocates the union of *S. canicula* and *S. catulus*, and in his next article recognizes *Catulus maximus* (*S. stellaris*), as a distinct species, under the name “*Le Squale Rochier*.”—Again, CUVIER (*Règne Animal*, Tome 2.) admits two species, but places the line of separation in a still different position, making *S. canicula* a synonyme of his “*Grande Roussette*,” and *S. catulus*, and *S. stellaris*, synonymes of “*La Petite Roussette*”—to which he also adds LACEPEDE's name “*Le Rochier*,”—thus uniting the species in size supposed to be the smallest, with that considered by PENNANT and LACEPEDE to be the largest. He also cites the plate given by LACEPEDE for “*Le Rochier*” as “*La Grande Roussette*,” and *vice versâ*.

FLEMING also describes two species, but, overlooking LACEPEDE's description of “*Le Squale Rochier*,” quotes him as authority for uniting these two species into one. Such, however, was not the meaning of LACEPEDE, who contended against *three*, and not against *two* species: his words, in describing “*Le Rochier*,” are:—“*Ce squale a été souvent confondu avec le mâle ou la femelle de la roussette, que l'on a pris pour le mâle ou la femelle du rochier.*” This curious confusion in terms will be rendered intelligible by the following summary:—

PENNANT.

1st Species.

Catulus major.
Squalus Canicula.
Le Squale Roussette.

Catulus maximus.
Squalus stellaris.
Le Squale Rochier.

2nd Species.

Catulus minor.
Squalus Catulus.
Le Squale Roussette.

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LACEPEDE.

1st Species.		2nd Species.
Catulus maximus.	}	Catulus major.
Squalus stellaris.		Catulus minor.
Le Squalo Rochier.		Squalus Catulus.
		Le Squalo Roussette.

CUVIER.

1st Species.		2nd Species.
Squalus canicula.	}	Squalus stellaris.
La grande Roussette.		Squalus catulus.
		Le petite Rochier.
		Le Squalo Rochier.

FLEMING.

1st Species.		2nd Species.
Catulus maximus.	}	Catulus major.
Squalus stellaris.		Squalus catulus.

The confusion is one of terms only, as regards the three first writers, though it has doubtless been in part the cause of FLEMING's mistake, in his quotation of LACEPEDE's opinion.

In placing the specimen under consideration in the species *Scyllium stellare*, or Spotted Dog-fish, the position of the fins, as compared with the plates of LACEPEDE, has been the leading guide. It was a female: and, when its small size is considered, the impossibility of forming any specific determination on a character so uncertain, in the present limited state of knowledge either of growth or maturity in fishes, must be admitted. In form it agrees entirely with the plate given by LACEPEDE of "*Le Squalo Rochier*." Its ventral fins are disjoined, and the spots are small and numerous—agreeing in that point with CUVIER's description of the Great, ("*à petites taches nombreuses*,"") and with FLEMING's of the Small *Scyllium*. On the whole—it may be fairly stated that a new consideration of this genus is necessary, and that, in such consideration, size should be entirely left out of view. It may be added that FLEMING's description of the position, in his great Spotted Dogfish, of the first dorsal nearly over the ventrals, corresponds with the plate of LACEPEDE, cited by CUVIER under "*La petite Roussette*."

Dimensions, &c.:—Extreme length 2f. 4i.; between root of pectoral fins and root of anal fin 1f.; ventral fins half-way between pectoral and anal, reckoning from the root, or beginning, of each; anal fin half-way between ventral and caudal; 1st dorsal half-way between ventral and anal; 2d dorsal half-way between anal and caudal; from lip to snout 1 inch; nostrils $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch from lips, with each a valvular lobe; under the nose 4 regular rows of pores; colour dusky grey; belly white; form slender. The tendrils of one of its purses, or eggs, were seen protruding from the belly; and, when pulled, two of these singular bodies were extracted, having between them a length of tendril equal at least to 1f. 6i., and the same quantity attached to the opposite end of the inner one. Eggs of various sizes, but without their horny covering, were found within the animal, and a small portion also of unattached tendril, perhaps broken from that extracted. The stomach contained fragments of *crustacea*, and valves of shells. The eggs, commonly called "Sailors' Purses," have in Ireland the poetic name of "Mermaids' Purses."

2. *Raia rubus*, Rough Ray. The stomach contained numerous fragments of *crustacea*.

Osseous.

3. *Syngnathus*, Pipe-fish. *Syngnathus acus*, Sea Adder of Cornwall.

Malacopterygeous.

4. *Salmo Salar*; Common Salmon. Mr. DANIELLS, long employed as a clerk on the Foyle Fishery, has collected much valuable information on the habits of this fish. From numerous experiments he ascertained that the male salmon was the sole labourer in the arduous operation of forming the spawning trough. Of many taken for trial the males were found with snouts scratched

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almost to bleeding, and with bellies and sides nearly denuded of scales by the violent rubbing they had undergone, while the females bore no mark of injury. The sharpened form of the snout in the male salmon, as well as in the male of the sea trout, is consistent with this theory; and the peculiar condition of the female, laden with spawn, affords a satisfactory reason why such should be the law of nature. It excuses, likewise, the apparent apathy, with which in some sheltered pool she awaits the return of the male, whom she then accompanies to the prepared furrow, that they may together deposit their milt and roe. The great disproportion in number between the males and females, taken in the nets, has also been noticed by Mr. DANIELLS—the males perhaps not exceeding in number $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the females—but it is probable that this arises from a partial separation of the sexes in the ascent of the river, the males keeping the central, and more rapid part of the stream.

5. *Salmo Trutta*; Sea Trout. These accompany the salmon in considerable numbers, and are probably very conformable to them in habits.

6. *Salmo Fario*; Common, or River, Trout. Two specimens were taken on the 2nd of July last (1835), in the first nets below Derry: it is therefore an example of a fresh-water fish, existing by choice in salt water.

7. *Clupea Alosa*; Shad. By no means uncommon. It attains a considerable size,—the extreme length of the specimen examined being 2f. 2i.

8. *Esox Lucius*; Common Pike. Taken between Derry and Culmore. Another interesting example of a fish, whose usual habits are fluviatile and lacustrine, found in salt water: length, 2f. 10i.

9. *Belone vulgaris*; Common Gar. Numerous after the middle of June.

10. *Molva vulgaris*; Common Ling. A specimen, 4 feet long, was taken in July (?) 1835. Dark oblique streaks along the dorsal fin.

11. *Merlangus vulgaris*; Whiting. A specimen was taken on the 9th of July (?) 1835. The first dorsal fin has only 13 rays.

12. *Pleuronectes Rhombus*; Brill.

13. *Pleuronectes*, species nearly allied to *Megastoma*, but without tubercles on the lateral line. The retral portion of the dorsal fin is widest. Body translucent.

14. *Platessa vulgaris*; Plaice. Very common.

15. *Platessa Flesus*; Flounder. The sinistral variety very frequently met with.

16. *Anguilla vulgaris*; Common Eel. Caught with hook and line at the quays of Derry, as early as the 9th of June last (1835).

Acanthopterygious.

17. *Gunnellus vulgaris* (*Muraenoides guttata*—LACEPEDE and YARRELL); Spotted Gunnel, or Butter Fish. Well described by YARRELL in the 5th part of his British Fishes, though the spots should be on the back rather than on the dorsal fin.

18. *Lophius Piscatorius*; Angler, or Frog-fish. Many of this species are met with in Lough Foyle, and are called Herring Hogs. A specimen of this unsightly fish was stranded near Derry, having been previously wounded: it was still alive. The extreme length of the specimen examined was 3f. 9i., and the expanded jaws measured 12i. by 10.

19. *Trigla Gurnardus*; Grey Gurnard. Taken on the 15th of July last (1835).

20. *Cataphractus Schoneveldii*; Common Pogge. Several specimens obtained—the largest 6 inches long. The angular form is preserved in the upper surface of the tail, though it is rounded below. The number of rays in the pectoral fins is 16—FLEMING says 18.

21. *Mugil Capito*—CUVIER and YARRELL; *M. Cephalus*—FLEMING; Common Mullet. It is frequently of considerable size: one taken on the 30th of June last (1835) measured 2f. 1i.

22. *Zeus Faber*; Doree. This was taken on the 9th of July last. In the 1st dorsal fin were 9 rays,—in the pectoral 13—both numbers agreeing with those of YARRELL.

MOLLUSCA.

Cephalopoda.

Loligo vulgaris; Calamary: the Great Cuttle of PENNANT. Taken in the Culmore net. The fins were in this specimen narrower than is usual, and much thickened at the edges. The spots were principally on the right half of the animal—an arrangement traceable even on the arms and feet.

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Siphonida.

Mya arenaria ; Abundant—buried in the sand, near low-water mark at Culmore Point. This is sometimes called Brallion, but the same name seems to be applied to other shell-fish.

From the position of the parish little variety could be expected in shells—and few, indeed, there are. The above-mentioned, together with the *Turbo littoreus*, or Periwinkle, and small specimens of the *Mytilus edulis*, or Common Muscle, constituting by far the greater proportion.

Here then may cease this slight sketch of some of the leading features of the Zoology of the parish, which will be filled up in its details, and completed in the zoological description of the county.

LONDON DOKK

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SECTION II.

ARTIFICIAL STATE.

MODERN.

TOWNS.—The CITY of LONDONDERRY is included within this parish.

NAME.—DERRY, in Irish *Doipe*—the popular name of the place—means literally a “place of oaks,” but is also used to express a “thick wood.” It is so explained by COLGAN (1645)—an Irish topographer of the highest authority—in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 566 [*recte* 562]. This word, however, was not topographically used by the ancient Irish without the addition of some distinctive epithet, as in *Doipe dhroichead*, *Doipe Lópáin*, &c. Thus the original Pagan appellation of this place was *Doipe Calgach*, or Derry Calgach—the “oak wood of Calgach,”—Calgach, which signifies “a fierce warrior,” being the proper name of a man in pagan times, and rendered illustrious as *Galgacus* in the pages of TACITUS. In support of this etymology may be adduced the high authority of ADAMNAN—abbot of Iona, in the 7th century—who, in the Life of his predecessor, St. Columbkille, invariably calls this place *Roboretum Calgagi*, his custom being to give the Latin equivalents for Irish topographical names. For a long period subsequent to the 6th century, in which a monastery was erected here by St. Columbkille, the name Derry Calgach prevailed; but, towards the latter end of the 10th century, this appellation seems to have yielded to that of Derry-Columbkille—no other appearing in the Irish annals after that period. In subsequent ages, when the place had risen in importance above every other *Derry*, the distinctive epithet *Columbkille* was dropped as no longer necessary; and such is the effect of long established usage that the English prefix—*London*—which was imperatively imposed by the original charter of James I., and preserved with pride by the colonists for a long time after, has likewise fallen into popular disuse. Indeed this mode of abbreviation is usual in Ireland, whenever the name of a place is compounded of two distinct and easily separable words: thus, in the counties of Antrim and Down, Carrickfergus is shortened into Carrick, Downpatrick into Down, Iniscourcy into Inch, &c.

The name LONDONDERRY, although a hybrid compound, is, even in its modern part, traceable to a Celtic origin; and, it will be seen that by a curious coincidence, the word LONDON is as graphically descriptive of the modern locality, as DERRY was of its ancient. By LLOYD, and other British etymologists, it is interpreted “the town of ships,” from *long* in British, and in Irish, “ship,”—and *dinas* in British, or *oun* in Irish, “fortress,”—(the *dunum* of the Romans), which is the root of the word “town.” This derivation is, however, merely conjectural; and the Celtic compound *Lonn-oun*, signifying a “strong fortress,” is as likely to have been the original signification of London. Either explanation is, however, curiously applicable to Lon-

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donderry, or *Zonnoun-boipe*, which would mean in Irish what the English have really made the city—the “ship town,” or “fortified town, of Derry;” and it may be worthy of remark that the name of an ancient fortress, a few miles higher up the river, was *Dun na long*, “town of ships,” as it has been preserved to this day.

LOCALITY.—The city of Derry, or Londonderry, is situated 150 miles from Dublin, in latitude $54^{\circ} 59' N.$, and longitude $7^{\circ} 19' W.$ It is in the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and the N. W. circuit of assize.

The city is placed on the western or Donegal side of the river Foyle, about 5 miles above the junction of that river with Lough Foyle, and 14 miles below the town of Lifford. This situation is equally remarkable for its distinguished local advantages and picturesque features, being on a hill stretching out into a broad and navigable river, by which it is nearly insulated, and commanding on every side views of a country, which is rich in natural and cultivated beauty. This hill, which in troubled times was selected as the natural Acropolis of the North, comprised till lately within its limits the whole of the city and suburbs; but Londonderry, in its days of prosperity and peace, has expanded itself beyond its natural military boundary, and is now rapidly extending northerly towards the lough, along the champaign shore of the river. The “Hill,” or “Island of Derry,” as it is still usually called, is of an oval form, ascends to an elevation of 119 feet, and contains 199 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches.

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BEFORE THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Section 1.—GENERAL.

THE history of Derry, anterior to the close of the reign of Elizabeth, is almost wholly ecclesiastical; and in relation to its state in Pagan times, nothing is recorded with certainty, except its name—*Derry Calgach*—and the fact of its being a *pleasant eminence covered with oaks*. The erection of a monastery here by the celebrated Irish *Thaumaturgus* and apostle of Scotland—Columbkille—is assigned by the best authorities to the year 546, at which period that distinguished person was in or about his twenty-fifth year; and it is said that this was the first of the saint's ecclesiastical foundations, from the great number of which he received the cognomen *Cille*, i. e. “of the cells,” or “churches”—usually appended to his name. The exact era of this foundation, as well as the various circumstances connected with that event, are, however, involved in deep obscurity. According to O'Donnell, Prince of Tirconnell, who wrote the life of St. Columb in 1520, the locality of Derry was bestowed upon the saint by Aid, the son of Ainmirach, at that time a very young prince, who had there his residence. This Aid and the saint were of the same Connellian stock—the former being descended in the fifth, and the latter in the fourth degree from Connell Gulban (a son of Niall the Great), from whom the country of Tirconnell received its name. But it appears certain that Aid, if he were in existence, could hardly have been a powerful prince at the period assigned to this donation, as it appears from authentic sources that his father Ainmirach, who was cousin-german to the saint, did not ascend the Irish throne till 568, that is, twenty-two years after, and he was himself slain in battle in 598–9, two years after the death of Columb at the age of 77. The foundation of the monastery at Derry must, therefore, as Colgan acknowledges, have been at a much later period, or the story told by O'Donnell must be regarded as a groundless legend. Waving this objection, however, which has been already made by Colgan and Lanigan, there is another of greater weight, which has not hitherto occurred to investigators of Irish history, namely—that it is contradictory to all our authentic authorities to allow that Aid, or any other Tirconnellian prince, possessed the power to make any gift of Derry, or the lands adjacent, which, as is shown in the country history, were then, and for nearly a thousand years after, within the territory of the Kinel-Owen, or descendants of Eogan, another son of Niall; and—as not even a shadow of ancient authority has been found to support O'Donnell's statement—there is reason to believe that it was fabricated by that biographer, or some of the bards of his house, to support those claims to the possession of Derry and Inishowen, which had been fiercely contested by the Kinel-Connel with the O'Neills or Kinel-Owen, for upwards of a century previously.

Of the history of the saint himself, as connected with Derry, but little is recorded. The village of Gartan, in Donegal, has, according to O'Donnell, the honour of being his birth-place. In 563 he sailed to Iona from Derry, to which place he returned in 590, when he assisted at the great national council of Drum-keat; whence, after visiting some neighbouring monasteries of his foundation, he returned to Iona, where he died on the morning of Sunday, the 9th of June, 597.

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The ancient records of the Irish churches, as preserved in the brief notices of the annalists, present but little to interest the general reader. They are merely records of their misfortunes, and obituaries of the most distinguished men, connected with them. Unfortunately even such notices are, in respect to the church of Derry, unusually barren, in consequence of the destruction of its local chronicle—the *Leabhar Doipe*—as well as all the other chronicles connected with the county; but, meagre as they confessedly are, they are yet valuable to the serious investigator, as evidences of the progress of society, and the origin of the family names still commonly found in the district; and, as tributary to these legitimate objects of statistical inquiry, such uses shall be made of them in the present memoir. It may be proper to state that in all instances, when the authority is not cited, the notices are to be considered as taken from the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

A. D. 783. "Derry Calgach was burned."

832. "Niall Caille [king of Ireland], and Murchadh, defeated the Danes at Derry-Calgach, with great slaughter."

989. "Derry-Calgach was plundered by the Danes."

997. "Derry-Calgach was plundered by the Danes."

1095. "The abbey was consumed by fire."—*Annals of Munster*.

1100. "A large fleet of foreigners was brought by Murtagh O'Brien to Derry; but they did not plunder any place, being opposed by the son of Mac Loughlin [Prince of Aileach,] who defeated them with great slaughter, both by killing and drowning."

1121. "Donnell, the son of Ardgar Mac Loughlin, monarch of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, nobility of birth, wisdom, feats of arms, wealth, and prosperity, for bestowing riches and food, died in Derry-Columbkille, in the 38th year of his reign, and 76th of his age, on Wednesday night, the 4th of the ides of February, on the festival of Mochuarog."

1124. "Ardgar, the son of Hugh, heir apparent to the throne of Aileach, was killed by the people [that is the monks] of Derry, in defence of [the church of] Columbkille."—See also *Gelasii vita apud Colgan*, cap. 5.

1135. "Derry Collumbkille with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March." Colgan, in respect to this fire, states that "as some conjecture, it was caused by a person desiring to revenge the death of the chief [Ardgar], who had been lately slain there."—*Citata vita S. Gelasii*: cap. 6.

1146. "A violent tempest happened on the 3rd of December, which prostrated much timber throughout Ireland. It threw down SIXTY OAKS in the Derry Columbkille, by which many persons were killed and disabled in the church." This record is interesting, as furnishing evidence of the existence to so late a period of the oak wood, from which the place had originally received its name.

1149. "Derry-Columbkille was burned."

1150. "The visitation of Kinel Owen was made by Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* [successor] of Columbkille, and he received a horse from every *ṛaoipeac* [nobleman], a cow from every two *briataig* [victuallers, officers similar to the Roman *parochus*], a cow from every three freemen, and one from every four of the common people. He received from Maurice Mac Loughlin, king of Ireland, 20 cows, a gold ring weighing 5 ounces, and his own horse and dress."

1151. "Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, made a visitation throughout Siol Cathasaigh [O'Casey's country], and received a horse from every nobleman, and a sheep from every dwelling house. He also received from Cu-uladh [Cooley] O'Flynn, the lord of the territory, his own horse and a gold ring weighing two ounces."

1153. "Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, made a visitation throughout Iveagh [in the county of Down], and received a horse from every nobleman, a sheep from every dwelling house, a *repeapall* [scruple] and five cows from O'Donslevy [Donlevy] lord of the territory, and an ounce of gold from his wife."

The preceding notices present some curious particulars relating to the constitution and state of society in Ireland at this early period, as well as to the mode sometimes resorted to by the clergy for procuring funds to raise any expensive sacred edifice—a purpose which, as will presently appear, was the chief, if not sole cause of these remarkable visitations. It is evident from the term *ṛaoipeac*, or "freemen" (translated by Colgan "*liberis personis*"), which is applied by the annalists to distinguish the persons of property from the *ṛioinomeic*—the "plebeians," or "common people"—that the latter were still no better than serfs or slaves, as among the Saxons in Britain, and as they continue in Russia to this day. To establish this fact much additional evidence might be adduced. It is also evident that minted money was as yet unknown as a circulating medium, at least in the north of Ireland, and that the value of the precious metals was estimated only by weight. Gold as well as silver rings, of the kind mentioned above, are frequently found: they are sometimes of elegant, but frequently of the rudest workmanship.

Thus far these brief notices relate exclusively to the abbey of Derry, and its dependent town, or village. In those which follow the cathedral and bishopric will be included, concerning the

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foundation of which it will be proper to give some account in this place. That there were any fixed episcopal sees, or uninterrupted successions of bishops in Ireland, previously to about the year 1118—when at the council of Rath-Breasail, by the influence of the power of Rome, the island was regularly partitioned into dioceses, and their boundaries fixed—may be, perhaps, doubted,—though something approaching to a regular succession may be found in the successors of Saint Patrick, at Armagh, and notwithstanding that the general fact of the existence of more ancient fixed bishoprics has not been hitherto questioned. This, however, is not the proper place for entering on the evidences of a question of so much importance and magnitude. It is enough for the present purpose to state, that the greater part, if not the whole, of the church property in the present county of Derry appears from the charter, and the several inquisitions relative to church property, first taken by the English in the county, to have been anciently of the nature of *termon* or *erenach* lands, enjoyed by the several septs in course of *gavelkind*, without being subject to any episcopal jurisdiction, or control. Thus in the inquisition taken in the city of Londonderry, on the 1st of September, 1609, the jurors find that “touchinge the severall names of herenagh, termon, and corbe, the said jurors doe upon their oathes finde and present that all termon and herenagh land within the said countie was att the first given by Collumkill, and the succeeding abbotts, unto the severall septs, before any busshopps were knowne to be in this countie; and that the said land was free and had the priviledges of sanctuarie and other liberties, and was enjoyed by the sept in course of gavelkynde.” This is further corroborated by the inquisition taken at Limavaddy, on the 30th of August, in the same year, by a jury composed of fifteen Irishmen of the principal septs of the country, viz., “and further, touchinge the originall and difference of corbes and herenaghs, and of the termon lands of the said countie of Colrane, the said jurors doe, upon their oathes, finde and say, that Donell Mc. Hugh O’Neale, kinge of Ireland, [*anno* 635], did, longe before any bushopps were made in the said kingdome of Ireland, give unto certaine holy men, whom they call *Sancti Patres*, severall portions of land and a third parte of all the tiethes, to thend they should say praiers, and beare a third parte of the chardge of repairinge and mainteyning the parishe church, thother twoe third parts beinge borne by the parson and viccar, to whom the rest of the tiethes is yerrly paid, and alsoe for their owne honor and sustentation; and that afterwards the said holy men did give unto severall septs, severall proportions of the said lands, and placed one or more of them in everie parishe, and withall gave unto him a third parte of the tiethes of that parishe, to hould both the said land and the third parte of the tiethes, for ever, accordinge to the course of tanistrie, free from all exactions, and that for that cause the land was called termon or free, and the tennant thereof some tymes called corbe and sometymes herenagh, and that the said corbe or herenagh was to beare a third parte of the chardge in repairinge and maynteyning the parishe church, and that the said portion of land, and the thirde part of the tiethes soe contynued free unto the corbe or herenagh, for many yeares, untill the church of Rome established busshopps in this kingdome, and decreed that everie corbe or herenagh should give unto the bushopp (within whose dioces he lived) a yerely pension, more or less, accordinge to his proportion out of his entire erenarchie, consistinge of the said land and the said third parte of the tiethes, and that thereunto the said corbes and herenaghes submitted themselves, but held their herenaghie free for ever, and could not be removed by any of the temporale or spirituale lords, oy [or] other person whatsoever.”

As these inquisitions, then, clearly refer to a period anterior to the existence of any fixed episcopal jurisdiction in this county, as well as to the subsequent time in which the bishopric was established, and its revenues settled and defined, there is solid ground for the conclusion, that this important innovation was an immediate result of the decree of the Rath-Breasail council already spoken of. At that synod—over which, in corroboration of the inquisitions, it may be well to state that Gelasius, the first papal legate in Ireland, presided—it was fixed that the bishopric of Raphoe, or Derry, as it is sometimes improperly called, should extend from *Eap Nuao* (now Ballyshannon) to *Spuim bpóm*, and from *Cápn glap* to *Spuim bpóm*. The bishopric of Ardstraw or Rathlury from *Sliað lapga* to *Cápn glap*, and (northwards) from *Loé Cpui* to *Deann Phoiðne*, now Benevena in Magilligan). The diocese of Connor (eastwards) from *Deann Phoiðne* to *Tóp buipg*, (now Tor-point in Antrim); southward from *Múpbolg*, (now Murlough bay), to the harbour of *Snám Aigneac*, (now Belfast Lough), and from *Glean Ríge*—the vale of the Newry river—to *Colba Gearmuinn*. It is not easy now to ascertain the modern names of all these ancient places—but for our present purpose there is enough of them known to shew that the portion of the present diocese of Derry, situated to the west of the river Foyle, belonged to the bishopric of Raphoe or Tirconnell, and the portion east of the Foyle had been divided between the bishoprics of Ardstraw or Rathlury, and Connor—the former, as nearly as can be ascertained, comprising the district west, and the latter, the district east of the river Roe. Shortly after this settlement, the seat of the bishopric of Tyrone, which comprised the greater portion of the present county of Derry, appears to have

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been removed from Ardstraw to Rathlury, the present Maghera, but the exact time of this change has not been ascertained.

The subsequent establishment of a distinct episcopal see in Derry, as now constituted, is supposed by *all* our modern ecclesiastical historians to have taken place in the year 1158, when Flahertagh O'Brolchain, the then abbot of the monastery, was undoubtedly raised to the episcopal dignity by a decree of the council held at *Brigh-mac-Taidhg*, in the north of Meath. The circumstances relative to this event are thus related by the Four Masters:—

“An assembly was held by the Irish clergy at Brigh-mac-Taidhg, in the territory of Hy-Laoghaire, at which were present 25 bishops, together with the apostolic legate, for the purpose of establishing ecclesiastical discipline and the improvement of morals. In this assembly the *coarb* of St. Patrick, or archbishop of Armagh, and the clergy of Ireland, decreed by common consent, that a bishop's chair [*καθέδρα* *Επισκοπικη*], and the supreme superintendence of all the abbeys in Ireland [that is, of the Columbian order,] should be given to the *coarb* of Saint Columbkille. The bishops of Connaught set out on their way to this synod, but they were robbed and beaten, and two of their people killed, by the soldiers of Dermot O'Melagblin, king of Meath, at the wooden bridge at Clonmacnoise, after they had passed through the town. They then returned home.”

The promotion of O'Brolchain to the episcopal dignity was the result of the friendship of the celebrated primate, Gelasius, or Gilla-mac-liag, who was distinguished not less for abilities and virtues than for the zealous assistance, which he gave, in establishing the discipline and influence of the church of Rome in Ireland. Gelasius was himself of a Derry sept, as it appears that he had been *coarb*, or *erenagh*, of the monastery of Derry, previously to his promotion to the archiepiscopal chair of Armagh. These facts are ascertained from the Life of Gelasius, as quoted by Colgan, (*Tr. Th.* page 504):—

“Blessed Gelasius, an indefatigable undertaker of pious labours, presided over an assembly convened in the territory of Meath, in which, after enacting many sacred and wholesome institutes concerning morals, and the discipline of the clergy and people, he caused Flahertach O'Brolchain, a student of Derry, and formerly his disciple whilst he presided over that community, and the brother (as I suppose,) of blessed Maolbrigid O'Brolchain, [suffragan] bishop of Armagh, not only to be promoted to the episcopal dignity, but also to be placed as chief director over all the abbeys in Ireland.”—*Life of Gelasius*: cap. 31.

But though the authorities now quoted leave no doubt as to the fact of O'Brolchain having been raised to “the episcopal dignity,” they are far from being so conclusive as generally deemed in respect to the establishment of a new see in Derry; and there is much, if not satisfactory, evidence to shew, that this event did not take place for a century later. In the first place, it is no where stated (as it most probably would if it had been the fact,) that a *bishopric* was fixed here with its limits or boundaries defined, at this period; and, if the elevation of the abbot be held sufficient to imply the establishment of a bishopric, there would be equal reason to conclude that there had been one two centuries earlier, as several of O'Brolchain's predecessors in the abbacy had been of the episcopal order. Next it is certain that O'Brolchain did not resign his abbacy on his promotion in rank, but retained it till his death. And, lastly, no successors of that abbot in the bishopric can be found for an entire century—the supposed successors being, as will be proved in the notices of the prelates, not bishops of Derry, but of Tyrone or Rathlury.

Be this for the present, however, as it may, we find from the Annals that the new bishop lost no time after his elevation in collecting funds, and making other preparations to erect a church in Derry, more worthy of his rank and power than that already in existence.

1161. “O'Loughlin led an army into Meath, to hold a conference with the men of Ireland, both clergy and laity, at Ath-na-dairbrighe, and he received hostages from them all. It was on this occasion that the churches of Columbkille in Meath and Leinster were liberated by Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Saint Columbkille, and their tributes and government given up to him. These churches were under slavery till then.”

“The visitation of Ossory was made by Flahertach O'Brolchain, and his due was 140 oxen, but in their place he chose to receive 420 ounces of pure silver.”

1162. “Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, and Muirchertach O'Loughlin, king of Ireland, removed the houses from the Abbey church of Derry. On this occasion 80 houses, or more, were removed from their places, and the *coarb* of Columbkille erected *Caipéal an Upláin*, [the enclosure of the level], and he left a curse on him that should ever come over it.” This *caiseal*, or *cashel*, was the circular wall, or fort, which surrounded the abbey, &c.

1163. “A lime-kiln, seventy feet every way, was built by Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, and by the congregation of Derry.” Colgan erroneously states that this kiln was erected to burn lime for the repairs of the abbey, which was destroyed by fire in 1149, but its true purpose will be seen in the following account of the erection of the Temple More.

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1164. "The Temple More, or Great Church of Derry, 80f. [or paces, as Colgan properly adds], was erected by Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, and by the family of Derry, assisted by Muirchertach O'Loughlin, king of Ireland, and they completed it in 40 days"—or, as Colgan with more accuracy states, 80 days.

Henceforward the original abbey church of Saint Columba appears in the Annals distinguished from the Temple More, or cathedral, by the appellation of *Duib Regles*, or Duv-Regles, i. e. Black Church.

1166. "Derry-Columbkille was burned as far as the church called Duv-Regles," by Rory Mackanny Macgilmory O'Morna.—*Annals of Munster*.

1168. "The chiefs of Kinel Owen [Tironians], and the *coarb* of Derry, went to the house of Rory O'Conor, king of Ireland, to Athlone [that is, to make submission], and brought home with them gold and clothes, and many kine."

1177. "Niall O'Gormly, lord of Moy Iha and Kinel Enda, was slain by Donogh O'Caireallain, and the clan Dermot, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille. They first burned the house in which he was, and Niall, in endeavouring to escape, was killed in the door-way of the house. Donogh O'Caireallain then made his perfect peace with God, with Saint Columbkille, and with the clergy of Derry, for himself and his posterity, and he promised his own *manéine* [gifts], and those of his sons and posterity for ever, to Saint Columbkille and the clergy of Derry. He also made over to them a townland in the parish of Donaghmore, and delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland [which goblet was called *Mac Riabac*], as a pledge for a gift of sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the clerk in lieu of that of O'Gormly, which had been burned, and he [O'Caireallain] made reparation for all damage caused by the burning. The clan Dermot also gave full satisfaction for their part of the damage."

1178. "A violent storm occurred in this year, to the great destruction of trees. It tore up large oaks by the roots, and among the rest 120 trees were prostrated in Derry-Columbkille."

1180. "Randal O'Caireallain was killed by the Kinel-Moen [O'Gormlys,] in the middle of Derry-Columbkille."

1188. "Donnell O'Canannain wounded his foot with an axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of his wound. The accident occurred in consequence of his having received the curse of the clergy of Derry."

"Edaoin, daughter of O'Quin, queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil."

1192. "The door of the refectory of the church of Saint Columbkille, called Duv-Regles, was made by O'Caetan na Cpaioibe [O'Kane of the Creeve], and by the daughter of O'Inneirghe"—now O'Henery, a family name of the Kinel Owen, located about Ballynascreeen.

1195. "Conor Mac Fachtna died in the church of Derry."

1196. "Murtagh, the son of Murtagh O'Loughlin, was interred at Derry with honour and veneration. He was killed by Donogh, the son of Blosghadh O'Kane, at the instigation of the Kinel Owen, or Tironians."

1197. "John De Courcy, and the English of Ulidia [county of Down], marched with an army to Eas Craoibhe, [now the Cuts' fishery]: they erected the castle of Kill-Sanctain, and plundered and laid waste the territory of Kianachta. In the castle they left Rotsel Pyton [Payton], together with a large body of forces, who, issuing from the castle, commenced plundering and destroying the country and churches. Rotsel Pyton soon after set out upon a predatory excursion, and coming to the harbour of Derry he plundered the churches of Cluain-i, Eanach, and Dearn-bhruach, but he and his party were overtaken by Flahertach O'Maoldoraidh, lord of Tirone and Tirconnell, and some of the northern Hy-Niall. A battle ensued on the shore of Ua Congbhala, [Faughanvale], in which the English and the son of Ardgarr Mac Loughlin were dreadfully slaughtered through the miracles of Saints Columbkille, Caineach, and Breacan, whose churches they had plundered."

1197. "Mac-Etig, one of the Kianachts, robbed the altar of the Templemore of Derry, carrying away the four richest goblets in Ireland, viz.: one called *Mac Riabac*, [see 1177]; a second called *Mac Solair* the goblet of O'Maoldoraidh [O'Muldorrey]; and the goblet of O'Dogherty, called *Cam copann* [crooked goblet]. He broke them, and took off their jewels. On the third day after this robbery, these jewels and the robber were discovered. He was hanged at Cpor na pua [i. e. the cross of executions,] for his profanation of the altar of St. Columbkille."

"Eachmarcach O'Dogherty, surnamed *Siolla ppón maol* [the youth with the flat nose], immediately after O'Muldorrey's death, assumed the government of Tirconnell. A fortnight after his election, John De Courcy at the head of a great army crossed the ferry of Tuaim [now Toome bridge,] into Tirone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to the town of Derry, where he and his troops remained five nights."

1198.—"John De Courcy made an incursion into Tirone to plunder the churches. Ardstraw and Raphoe were plundered and destroyed by him. He afterwards arrived at Derry, where he remained a week and two days, plundering Inishowen and all the adjacent country. While

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John De Courcy was thus engaged Hugh Boy O'Neill sailed with five ships to Kill-Latharna, [Larne], burned a part of the town, and killed eighteen of the English. The English of Moylinny and Dalaradia mustered three hundred men who marched against Hugh. Hugh had no intimation of their approach, until they surrounded him, while in the act of burning the town [Larne,] and a battle ensued in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five times before they took to their ships. Hugh lost only five of his people. As soon as John De Courcy had received intelligence of this, he left Derry."

1203. "Derry was burned from the burial ground of Saint Martin to the well of Saint Adamnan."

1211. "Thomas Mac Uchtry, [now Oughterson,] with the sons of Randal, who was son of Samhairle [Mac Donnell,] came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships; and, after having plundered and destroyed the town, passed thence into Inishowen, and destroyed the whole peninsula."

1212. "Donnell O'Davine [now Devine], was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin, in the porch of the church of Derry."

1213. "Thomas Mac Uchtry, and Rory Mac Ranal, plundered Derry, and from the middle of the church of Derry carried off with them to Cuil-raithen [Coleraine] all the jewellery of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland."

This Thomas [Mac Uchtry, Mac Uchtred, or Gothred,] who was the brother of Allan de Galloway, got a grant from king John in the following year of O'Neill's country of Tirone [which then included Derry], excepting the cantred of Tullaghog, retained by the king. In the charter he is styled Thomas de Galloway, earl of Athol.—*Roll. ex. John* xv. 1214; see *County History*.

"O'Kane, and *Ἐπίσκοποι* [men of the Creeve], came to Derry to storm the house of the sons of Mac Loughlin. The vicar of the church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed. God and Saint Columbkille wrought a miracle upon this occasion, for Mahon Magaithne, the person who collected the army, was killed in the porch of the church, called Duv-Regles, in defence of Columbkille."

"1215. Donogh O'Duibhdiorma, chief of Breadach, died at Derry, in the church called Duv-Regles."

1222. "Niall O'Neill plundered Derry, and the daughter of O'Kane; God and Saint Columbkille took revenge for this crime, for O'Neill did not live long after the perpetration of it."

1250. "The upper end of the great church fell to the ground on the 8th of February."

1259. "Hugh O'Conor went to Derry to espouse the daughter of Dubhgall [Dugald], the son of Samhairle [Mac Donnell]."

1261. "Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Tirone were slain at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel Owen, together with Conor O'Firgil. Conor O'Neill was slain soon afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, chief of Fanad [Fannet,] through the miracles of God and Saint Columbkille."

1281. "Donnell Oge O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of all Ulster, and nearly all Connaught, and the entire of Breifny—the most illustrious man of the Irish for hospitality, feats of arms, pre-eminence, and nobility in his time, and the most distinguished warrior of western Europe, was slain in the battle of *Ἰρερερε* *ὁ ἀπὸ* [Desertcreat, in Tyrone,] in the 41st year of his age, and interred in the monastery of Derry, after gaining victory in goodness until that time."

1310-11. The king [Edw. II.] appoints the bishop of Connor to inquire on the oaths of proper men of the vicinage of Derry, Bothmen, Moybyle [Moyville], and Fathun-murra [Fahan], and the crosses of Ulster, whether or not the king or any other person would be prejudiced if he should grant to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, that he might retain to himself and his heirs for ever the city of Derry, 2 townlands in Bothmean in *Inchetum* [Inch Island], 2 messuages, and 8 carucats of land in Moybyle and Fathun-murra, and the advowson of the moiety of the church of Inchetum [Inch], which are held of the King, *in capite*, as aforesaid, and which the said earl has obtained in fee from Gofridus [Mac Loughlin], bishop of Derry, with the consent of his chapter, but without the license of Edw. I. 8th Feb.—*Rot. Pat. de anno 3 et 4 Edw. II.*

1311. The king grants the towns of Derrecolumkille and Loughlappan [in Inishowen,] to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster.—*R. Pat. 4 Edw. II.*

These two last notices indicate that, previously to the revolt of O'Neill, in 1333, Derry, as well as Antrim, was under tolerable government. (See *County History*).

1318. "John, the son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell, [Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge,] at Derry; and Mac Donnell, and many others, were slain and drowned."

1537. "The son of O'Dogherty, [Niall Caoch, the son of Gerald, who was son of Donnell, who was son of Felim,] was slain in a nocturnal aggression, by Rory, the son of Felim O'Dogherty, at *ḡ-cánaic* [the town of the canons], in the *termon* of Derry."

Churches, &c.—The Irish annals of Derry, preceding its occupation by the English, terminate here. Meagre, as already acknowledged, these notices are, but they afford striking evidences of the

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continuation in this part of the island, to so recent a period, of the original institutions of the country, and saddening illustrations of the insecurity of life and property, and the amount of misery and confusion, which were the inevitable results of such a social system. The town, if such it might be called, was entirely ecclesiastical, and consisted, almost exclusively, of churches and the habitations of the clergy and monks. The former were evidently structures of stone, and the latter of wood, or mud; for in those days a stone-house was called a castle, and the only structure of that kind recorded to have been erected in Derry was a small square tower, built by O'Dogherty, in the 15th or 16th century, for O'Donnell, on a spot of ground purchased for the purpose from the *erenagh* Mac Loughlin. Of this castle some remains are supposed to exist still—but of all the ancient ecclesiastical buildings not a vestige is to be found. They have shared the fate of that venerable oak grove in the midst of which they were originally erected, and which, as has been shewn, had been preserved through so many successive ages with an equally religious veneration.

St. Columb's Church, or Duv-Regles.—A passage in the life of Saint Columb, written in the 16th century by O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, makes us acquainted with the position and form of the original church of Derry, and shews that the conservation of those trees was considered by the clergy as a sacred duty, imposed upon them by the order of the patron saint himself. He writes thus:—"many other signs and miracles were wrought by this servant of Christ in the same place, in which he himself dwelt for a long time, and which he loved above every other; and particularly that beautiful grove very near the Monastery of Derry, which he wished should be always left standing. And he gave orders that, should any one of its trees be prostrated by a storm, it should not be removed until after the expiration of nine days, after which one-tenth part should be given to the poor, one-third be reserved for the hearth of the guests, and the remainder be distributed among the people. From this veneration for the grove, when the holy man was about erecting the church, commonly known by the name *Duibh Regles*, he had rather that the foundation of the building should be laid in a transverse position, leaving the grove untouched, which by its density and contiguity rendered the place narrow, than that the building should, according to the usual custom, look to the east, the grove being in part destroyed. But, that he might not appear to deviate entirely from the usage of the church, he ordered that the sacred altar, upon which he himself offered sacrifice, should be erected at the eastern side of the building. The ruins of that church, remaining at this day [1520], demonstrate that such was its situation."—(*Tr. Th. O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille. Book 1st; chapter 57th*).

Temple More, or Cathedral and Round Tower.—The peculiarity of position alluded to by O'Donnell, was, it is probable, the only feature which distinguished the *Duv-Regles* from the contemporaneous churches of the country, many of which still remain, and are remarkable for the simplicity of their form and architecture. Not so, however, the Temple More, or cathedral church, erected in 1164, which was evidently one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical structures built in Ireland, previously to the settlement of the Anglo-Normans, and which, as Colgan accurately states, was 80 paces or 240 feet in length.

These churches, with their accompanying buildings, were situated adjacent to each other outside the present city wall, on the ground now chiefly occupied by the Roman Catholic chapel and cemeteries; and with the exception of the round-tower belfry, were totally destroyed by Docwra, in 1600, to use their materials in the new works which he erected. This tower survived till after the siege, being marked on the maps, or plans, of that time as the "Long Tower or Temple More," and its site is still indicated by the name of a lane called the "Long Tower." In the charter of Derry it is called "Columb-kille's Tower." In Raven's plan of the city, in 1621, it is represented as a very high and slender belfry; but it is incorrectly drawn as square, a common error in the plans made by English artists in Ireland in that and earlier times, as appears from many old maps among the MSS. in Trinity College library. In the popular traditions of Derry and its vicinity, this tower is to this day invariably spoken of as a lofty round tower, built by St. Columb himself, and many legends are current of its miracle-working *silver bell*. It has been erroneously supposed by Mr. Sampson that "the old windmill," so memorable during the siege, and still existing as a pigeon-house at the Cassino, was the remains of this tower.

Nunnery.—Of the other churches of Derry but very slender accounts exist. The registry of the Honor of Richmond, according to Harris, states that an abbey for nuns of the Cistercian order was founded at Derry in the year 1218, and Allemande says that the founder was Turlogh Luinagh O'Neill. There was, however, no O'Neill of that name but the celebrated chief of the 16th century—and it would appear that the foundation of a nunnery must have been earlier than that assigned, from a notice in the Annals of the Four Masters, which records the death of Bebhinn, the daughter of M'Conchaille, *female erenagh of Derry*, who died on the 23rd of March, 1135. It is possible that the nuns adopted the Cistercian rule in 1218, but the evidence is scarcely strong enough to warrant the conclusion; nor is it quite certain that there were any nunneries in Ireland

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of that order. This nunnery was situated on the south side of the city, and its property is described in the inquisitions.

The Dominican Abbey was founded in the year 1274; but Archdall makes a strange error in supposing that it was founded by O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, at the request of Saint Dominick himself, whereas it is certain that this saint, who established his order in 1216, died in 1221. De Burgo very properly treats this statement of Saint Dominick's request, which rests solely on the authority of Allemande, as a silly fable; and it is by no means certain that the O'Donnells had any claim to the honour of this foundation.

Nicholas, the Lochlynnach, or Mac Loughlin, was prior in 1397. The number of friars in this house, previously to the suppression, was generally 150. It had the honour of supplying two bishops to the see of Derry, and of sending forth five martyrs. A convent of the order was preserved in Derry till a late period. In 1750 it contained nine brothers.

The Church and Monastery of the Dominicans appear to have shared the fate of the other ecclesiastical buildings of Derry, which were destroyed either by an accidental explosion of a powder magazine in 1565, or by Sir Henry Docwra in 1600, and even their site is not now accurately known. It is certain, however, that they were on the *north side* of the city, outside the present walls.

The Church of Saint Augustine appears to have been the only religious house preserved on the erection of the new city. It was repaired and used by the Londoners, previously to the erection of the present cathedral, after which it was known as "the little church." This church was situated within the walls, on the spot now occupied by the bishop's garden at the rear of the palace; and, though bishop Downham complains in his account of the estate of Derry in 1620, that it was not capable of containing half the auditory, it appears from the plans of the time to have been a large and not inelegant structure of its kind. The erection of this church is not noticed in the annals, from which it may be concluded that its date was not earlier than the 14th, or the close of the 13th century, for some time previously to which the records of Derry are minute and accurate.

Franciscan Friary. De Burgo, or Burke, states that there was a monastery of the Franciscan order here, but gives neither the name of its founder, nor the date of its erection. It appears from the inquisition of 1609 that this monastery belonged to the order of begging friars, or friars mendicant, and was situated on the north side of the bog near the island of Derry, "and had attached to it a churchyard containing three acres or thereabouts." The site is now occupied by Abbey-street, William-street, and Rosville-street, and the foundations of the church were discovered a few years ago by workmen employed by Mr. Horner.

St. Columb's Wells. As connected with the ancient history of Derry, the sacred springs, called St. Columb's Wells, claim some notice in this place. They are, or rather were, three in number—for one has been dried up or diverted from its original locality,—and situated near the Roman Catholic chapel outside the wall. It appears from the Irish annals that each of these wells had its peculiar name, one being called *Tobar Adáinám*, another *Tobar Mártaín*, and the third *Tobar Coluim*, but the two former names are now quite forgotten, and the wells are popularly called St. Columb's. They are regarded with much superstitious veneration by the Roman Catholic peasantry, but no celebration of St. Columb's festival is now held at them.

St. Columb's Stone. In the centre of St. Columb's Lane, adjacent to the wells, there is a remarkable stone, called St. Columb's Stone, which is popularly regarded with a still higher veneration by the aboriginal Irish of the district. It is of a shapeless form, about 3 feet long, and 10 inches wide; the height above ground is one foot and a half, and it has two oval hollows on each side,

artificially formed. Many foolish legends are current among the peasantry respecting the origin of these hollows, which, it is supposed, are the impressions made by the saint's knees "when he leaped from the wall of the city." It may be worth observing, however, that stones of this description are found in the vicinity of most of the ancient Irish churches, and usually bear the name of their founders, or patron saints. They are always held sacred, and the water, deposited by rain in their hollows, is believed to possess a miraculous power in curing various diseases.

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Section 2.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Abbots, and other distinguished Persons, connected with the Churches of Derry.

THE annalists have preserved no account of the successors of Columbkille in the abbacy of Derry, for more than two centuries. This silence, as Colgan remarks, can only be accounted for by the fact that its ancient chronicle has been lost, as well as those of the several religious houses in its vicinity, in which notices of the distinguished men connected with it would have probably been preserved. The Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters record, at the year 704, the death of Saint Mochonna, abbot of Derry—a very distinguished man of his age, who, at a synod held in the year 695, by Flann, archbishop of Armagh, and Saint Adamnan, subscribed to the acts thereof under the signature of *Antistes Dorensis*. But though Colgan, Doctor O'Connor, Doctor Lanigan, and other distinguished ecclesiastical antiquaries, took for granted that Mochonna was abbot of Derry-Columbkille, it is manifestly an error. As has been already remarked, there were many other places in Ireland, in the names of which the word Derry formed a part, and among others was one called *Doipe Moconna*, or Derry of Mochonna, evidently from this saint, who was the founder of a religious house there, and who is consequently called in the genealogy of the saints in the Book of Lecan, "Patron of Derry"—an appellation only applied to the founder of a religious house—and we know that he was not the founder of the abbey at Derry-Columbkille. Thus he is properly called by the annalists simply abbot of Derry, because it would have been superfluous, and contrary to custom, to have repeated his name in connexion with the place, and it is also certain that the Derry of Saint Columbkille was invariably called Derry-Calgach for many centuries later than the age in which Mochonna flourished.

Colgan had better evidence for connecting with Derry, either as monk or abbot, a still more distinguished man of this period—the celebrated Adamnan, abbot of Iona, who died in 596. It is certain that his memory was venerated here, and, what is more conclusive, that his name was connected with a holy well called *Tobar* or *Tippario Aodannán*, which was held sacred for many ages. In those which follow there is, however, no room for doubt.

724. "Caohscuile, scribe of Derry-Calgach, died."

852. "Indrechtach O'Finachtan, *coarb* of Columbkille, an eminent sage, suffered martyrdom from the Saxons on the 12th of March."

879. "Muirchertach, the son of Niall, abbot of Derry-Calgach, and other churches, died."

903. (908) "Dermot, abbot of Derry-Calgach, died."—*Annals of Munster*.

919. (921) "Kinaeth, the son of Donnell, abbot of Derry-Calgach and Drumhome, the head of the religious of Kinel-Connell, died."—*Annals of Munster*. For Drumhome, in the county of Donegal, Colgan has inaccurately written Drumcliffe, in the county of Sligo.

925. "Maolbrighde, the son of Tornan [now Dornan], *coarb* of Patrick, Columbkille, and Adamnan, "abbot of Armagh, Derry, and Raphoe, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died on the 22nd of February, at a venerable old age." Colgan gives a notice of this eminent man in his *Acta Sanctorum*, from which it appears that he was of the same royal stock as Columbkille himself, being the twelfth in descent from Connell Gulban, son of Niall of the nine hostages, monarch of Ireland. The family of Tornan, or, as it is now called, Dornan, still exists.

927. "Caoncomhrac, son of Maoluidhir, abbot and bishop of Derry-Calgach, and keeper of the canons of Saint Adamnan, died."

936. "Dubhthach, [Duffy], *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, in Ireland and Scotland [that is at Derry and Raphoe], died."

937. "Finachtach, the son of Kellach, *coarb* of Derry, a bishop and a sage, skilled in the old language of Ireland, died."

948. "Maolfinnen [now Mulfinnen], the learned bishop of Derry-Calgach, died."

949. "Clericen, the son of Conallan, *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, rested in peace."—*Annals of Ulster*.

950. Adhland, the son of Egneach, who was the son of Dalach, *coarb* of Columbkille, the *Doipe Aíone* of the Irish clergy, died." This Adland, as appears from the genealogy of the O'Donnells, was of the royal family of Tirconnell, being the brother of Donnell, from whom the name O'Donnell originated. By the proverbial phrase Guaire Aidhne of the Irish clergy is to be understood that Adhland was the most distinguished for hospitality and generosity of the religious order in Ireland in his time. Guaire was king of Connaught in the 7th century.

952. "Robhartach [Rafferty] O'Steaphain, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died."

962. "Dubhscuile Mac Cionadha [Mc Kenna], *coarb* of Columbkille, died."

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967. "Aengus O'Robhartaich [O'Rafferty], anchorite of Derry-Calgach, and Kinaeth O'Cathmhaoil [now anglicized Camphill, Campbell, and Caulfield], *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, died within the same month." Both these families exist in the county.

973. "Fogartach, abbot of Derry-Calgach, died."

983. "Uissine [Ossian] O'Lapain, *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, died."

985. "Maolkiaran O'Maighne, *coarb* of Columbkille, suffered martyrdom from the Danes of Dublin."

988. "Dunchadh O'Robhacain, *coarb* of Columbkille and of Adamnan, died. The name of Rogan, which is still found in Derry, is probably modernized from this."

"Dubdaleth, *coarb* of Saint Patrick, assumed the *coarbship* of Columbkille by the suffrage of the Irish and Scots, that is, as Colgan explains it, supreme moderator of the monasteries of the congregation of Columbkille in Ireland and Scotland."

998. "Dubdaleth, the son of Kellach, *coarb* of Saint Patrick and Columbkille, died on the 2nd of June, in the 83rd year of his age."

1006. "Muireadhach Mac Criochain [now Creighan and Cregan] resigned the *coarbship* of Columbkille, to apply himself more sedulously to devotion."

1010. "Muireadhach Mac Criochain, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, a learned doctor and bishop—a son of purity—lecturer of divinity at Armagh, and intended *coarb* of Patrick, died in the 84th year of his age, on the 5th of the kalends of January, on Saturday night, and was interred with honor and veneration in the cathedral church of Armagh, before the high altar."

1022. "The *coarb* of Columbkille [Malone O'Dorman] was present at the death of Malachy the Great, the son of Donnell, king of Ireland, at Cro-inis an Island, in Lough Ainin [now Lough Ennel]."

1025. "Malone O'Toran, or Tornan [Dornan], *coarb* of Derry-Columbkille, died. This is the first notice in the annals in which the name of Derry appears as Derry-Columbkille."

1040. "Maolmurry O'Ochtain, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died."

1057. "Robhartach, the son of Ferdomhnach, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died."

1061. "Muireadhach O'Maolcolum [now O'Malcolm], *erenach* of Derry, died."

1062. "Gilcreest O'Muldorry, *coarb* of Columbkille, both in Ireland and Scotland, died. This name is still found in Derry and Donegal. They were princes of Tirconnell preceding the O'Donnells."

1066. "Dunchadh O'Daimhin [now Devine], *coarb* of Derry, died." The family of O'Daimhin, or Devine, was one of the tribes of the Kinel-Owen, and is still numerous in Derry and Tyrone.

1096. "Owen O'Cearnaigh [Kearney], *erenach* of Derry, died on the 18th of the kalends of January [15th of December]."

1098. "Donnell O'Robhartaich [Rafferty], *coarb* of Columbkille, died."

1112. "Congalach, grandson of Cucaille, *erenach* of Derry, died after great penance in the 94th year of his age."

1120. The celebrated Gilla Mac-Liag, the son of Rory, better known by the latinized name of Gelasius, became, at the age of 33, *erenach*, or, as Colgan and others suppose, *coarb* or abbot, having been previously *erenach*. But it has been already shewn that these terms were frequently synonymous, and in all the ancient Irish authorities Gelasius is invariably called *erenach*, though it appears certain that he exercised the authority of abbot: hence Dr. Lanigan had no authority to state that *erenach* meant archdeacon, and that Derry was consequently then considered as an episcopal see. It may not be improper also in this place to correct another erroneous assertion of this usually accurate and learned writer, namely, that Colgan was mistaken in stating that Niell, or Nigel, had again obtruded himself into the abbacy, or, as Dr. Lanigan has it, archbishopric of Armagh, on the retirement of Malachy, and previously to the elevation of Gelasius to that dignity. Had Dr. Lanigan carefully consulted the Annals of the Four Masters he would have found that Colgan had authority for his statement, viz.:—

1137. *Cáimclúó Abbaó in Ápomaáa .i. Ápáinveac Doipe i n-ionas Nell mic Aeóá.*

"A change of abbots at Armagh, viz.: the *erenach* of Derry, in the place of Niall, the son of Hugh."

"Gelasius filled the episcopal chair of Armagh 38 years, and died in the 87th year of his age, on the 27th of March, 1174."

1126. "Fionn O'Conaingen, *erenach* of Derry for a time, died." He was probably the predecessor of Gelasius."

1129. "Gilla Colmain O'Kellaigh, a principal presbyter of Derry, died."

1134. "Bebinn, daughter of Cucaille, abbess of Derry, died on the 23rd of December."

1150. "Maoliosa O'Branain [Brannon], *erenach* of Derry-Columbkille, who was the most prosperous and munificent man in the north of Ireland, died."

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1162. "Cathusach, the son of Comaltan, reader of divinity in Derry-Columbkille, died. He was a distinguished sage."

1175. The Annals of the Four Masters at this year record the death of the celebrated Flahertach O'Brolchain, for whom the bishopric of Derry was instituted, viz. :—

"Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, to whom, for his wisdom and great virtues, the clergy of Ireland had given a bishop's chair [see], and offered the superintendence of the monastery of Iona, after having borne the pains of a long infirmity with patience, died most piously in the monastery of Derry. Gelasius O'Branain succeeded him in the government of the monastery."

Colgan says of the family of O'Brolchain, which supplied so many eminent ecclesiastics to the abbey of Derry—that they were of ancient nobility, and formerly of distinguished name, but now nearly extinct. They are still, however, one of the most numerous families in the neighbourhood of Derry, and, though they call themselves O'Brollaghan in speaking Irish, they generally adopt the name of Bradley in English. The Irish provincial allusion to their fallen state—"He is a gentleman of the Brollaghans"—commonly applied to persons poor and proud, has probably influenced them in this change of their name to that of an English family.

1180. "Macrath O'Doighre [Deery], *erenach* of Derry, died." This family was also very noble. They still exist, and are called Deery.

1185. "Maoliosa O'Muireadhaich [Murry], lecturer of divinity at Derry-columbkille, died at a venerable old age."

1189. "Maolcainnigh O'Fearcomais, professor of divinity at Derry, was drowned between Aird [Ardmagilligan], and Inishowen."

1195. "Conor Mac Fachtna died in the church of Derry."

1198. "The abbot, Gilla-Mac-Liag, or Gelasius O'Branan, resigned the abbacy, and Gilcreest O'Cearnaich was elected abbot by the consent of the clergy. He was afterwards advanced to the see of Connor, and died in 1210."

1202. "Moyle Finnan M'Colman was elected arch-prior, but died the same year, and, on the 27th of April following, O'Brolchain, the prior and great senior, died. He was in high estimation for his many virtues and extensive learning."—(*Archdall*.)

O'Brolchain appears to have been succeeded in the abbacy by Amhalgaidh [Awley] O'Ferrall, who was abbot in 1203, as appears from the list given by the annalists of the clergy assembled in that year to pass over into Iona. Ainmire O'Coffey was also a distinguished ecclesiastic of Derry at this time.

1206. "Donnell O'Muireadhaich [Murry], chief professor of divinity at Derry, died."

1213. "Ainmire O'Coffey [the successor of Amhalgaidh O'Ferrall], abbot of the church of Derry, a clergyman of noble birth, and distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, and every other good quality, died."

1215. "Donogh O'Duibhdhiorma, chief of Breadach, near Derry, died in the church of Duv-Regles."

1218. "Maoliosa O'Doighre [O'Deery], *erenach* of Derry, died on the 8th of December, after having been *erenach* of Derry for 40 years, and having done all the good in his power both for church and state."

1219. "Fanactan O'Broin, abbot of Derry, died, and Flan O'Brolchain was elevated to his place."

1229. "The canon, Gerard O'Cahane, esteemed the most learned of the whole order, died."

1233. "Geoffry O'Doighre, *erenach* of this abbey, died."

1397. "Reginald O'Hegarty resigned the abbacy, and Odo [Hugh] Mac Gillibride O'Dogherty was chosen in his place."—*Ware, MS. note*.

1475. "Donogh, the son of Hugh M'Sweeny, prior of Derry, died."

1531. "Cuconnaght O'Fraghill was abbot, for Sir Odo O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, being prevented by sickness from personally renewing his oath of allegiance, did appoint the said abbot and Richard O'Grayhan, of Tredagh [Drogheda], to perform his bounden fidelity to the king, which they accordingly did on the 5th of May this year, before the lord deputy Skeffington, at Tredagh."—(*Archdall, from Ware*.)

Bishops.

Flahertach O'Brolchain, elected 1158; died 1175.

"A sufficient notice of Flahertach O'Brolchain, the first bishop of Derry, has been already given among the abbots in the preceding section. His successor, according to Ware and Harris, was Muireadhach [Murry] O'Cobthaich [Coffey], whose death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters.

"1173. Muireadhach O'Coffey, bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of purity, a precious stone,

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a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and conservator of the canons of the church, after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the needy; after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every ecclesiastical degree; after having repaired many churches, consecrated many temples and burial places, and performed every ecclesiastical duty; after having gained the palm of piety, pilgrimages and penances, resigned his spirit to heaven, in the Duv-Regles, of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle was performed on the night of his death: from twilight to day-break the firmament was illuminated, and all the neighbours beheld the light; and a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; all arose from their beds, imagining it to be day. This light was in motion, and was perceived as far as the sea, at the east of Ireland."

In the preceding passage, this distinguished ecclesiastic is called bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Harris, however, shews from satisfactory evidences, that Muireadbach could not have been bishop of Raphoe, and there is equal reason to doubt of his having been bishop of Derry. For in the first place, as O'Brolchain survived him two years, he could only have succeeded by the abdication of the former, for which supposition there is not the slightest evidence. Next it is to be observed, that O'Coffey is called bishop of Derry by the Four Masters only; in all the earlier annals he is either called bishop of Ardstraw, or Rathlury, or more generally—as in the very original, in the Annals of Connaught, of the passage given by the Four Masters—bishop of Kinel Owen, or Tirone, which was but another name of the same see. O'Coffey held this bishopric at the council convened by cardinal Paparo, in 1152, six years before Derry is supposed to have been raised to the rank of an episcopal see, and his name is signed as a witness to the foundation charter of Newry about 1160, as "bishop of Tir-Eogain," Tirowen, or Tirone. Against such evidences the unsupported authority of the Four Masters must be considered as of no weight, or, if not, a mistake of the transcriber must, at most, be understood as applying in a loose way to the bishopric of Rathlury, which originally, as already shewn, comprised the greater part of the present county of Derry. It must, indeed, be confessed, that the early history of this bishopric is, as already stated, involved in much obscurity; and it is extremely difficult to fix with any precision the time when the ancient bishopric of Rathlury, or Tirone, was thoroughly incorporated with the new see of Derry. Our ancient authorities appear to be wholly opposed to the conclusions of Ware, and others, who suppose a succession of bishops to have been preserved at Derry from the death of Flahertach O'Brolchain, whereas there is no record to be found in our annals of a bishop of *Derry*, that of Murry O'Coffey, now noticed, expected till Fogartach, or Florence O'Cairellain, who died in 1293. The four bishops who are placed by Ware and Harris in succession between O'Brolchain and him, are always called bishops of Kinel Owen, or Tirone, the seat of which was at that time Rathlury, the present Maghera. The fact appears to be that O'Brolchain had only episcopal jurisdiction over the monasteries of the Columbian order, and that, on his death, Derry reverted to the bishopric of Raphoe, or Tirconnel, in which it was situated, and remained annexed to it for nearly a century, till the increasing power of the O'Cairellans, chiefs of the clan Dermot, aided by the Kinel Owen, or Tironians, enabled Gervase or Gilla an Coimhdhe O'Cairellan, the bishop of Tirone, to annex it to his own bishopric, and constitute it the seat of his see. Harris states, from the Registry of Clogher, that this bishop took many things by a high hand from David O'Brogan, bishop of Clogher, and annexed them to his own see, particularly the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of O'Fiachra. He is said also to have taken away from Carbry O'Scopa, bishop of Raphoe, some parts of the diocese of Raphoe, and to have united them to his own bishopric. This union took place about the year 1274, as we find that the bishop of Raphoe, who took a journey to Rome to solicit the interference of the church in this matter, died there in the year 1275, exactly a century after O'Brolchain's death. This augmentation of the diocese remains unchanged to this day; yet it is worthy of remark that, so late as the close of the last century, Doctor Coyle, titular bishop of Raphoe, protested against the right of the titular bishop of Derry, in the barony of Inishowen. After this period the bishops of Kinel Owen cease to be so called by the annalists, and a regular succession of bishops of Derry follows. The other supposed successors of O'Brolchain, prior to this period, as given by Ware, are—

2d. Amlave, or Awley O'Coffey, died 1185. This bishop, who is usually called by the annalists bishop of Kinel Owen, or Tirone, but never bishop of Derry, died at Dun-cruithne, now Dun-Crun, in Magilligan, whence his body was conveyed to Derry, where it was buried in the Duv-Regles, or Saint Columb's abbey church, at the feet of his predecessor, Murry O'Coffey, near the wall. The notices of this prelate in the annals fully corroborate the remarks already made on the early history of this bishopric. In the Annals of the Four Masters his death is thus recorded:—

A. D. 1185.—"Amlave O'Murry, bishop of Armagh, and of Kinel-Feradaigh, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died, and Fogartach O'Caireallain was consecrated his successor."

That the person here called Amlave O'Murry was the same as the Amlave O'Coffey of the

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other annalists cannot be doubted, though it did not occur to either Ware or Harris, who have him among the archbishops of Armagh under the former name, for all the circumstances, related of the one, are also ascribed to the other. The title of bishop of Kinel-Feradaigh, given him by the Four Masters, more distinctly points to his bishopric of Rathlury, or Maghera, which was comprised in the territory of Kinel-Feradaigh, though Derry was by no means so; and the notice by the same annalists relative to the consecration of his successor, Florence O'Caireallan, must, unquestionably, be understood as applying solely to that bishopric, which we have undoubted evidences that he filled, and not to the see of Armagh, to which it is equally certain he never succeeded.

3rd. Fogartach, or Florence O'Cerbhallain [properly Caireallan], succeeded 1185, died 1230. The death of this bishop, whose Christian name is generally written Fogartach by the annalists, is thus recorded by the Four Masters:—"Florence O'Caireallan bishop of Tirone, a noble select senior, died in the 86th year of his age."

4th. German, or Gervase O'Caireallan, succeeded 1230, died 1279. Some account of this bishop, who was a Dominican friar, has been already given. His death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters. *Ḡilla an Choimde*, [servant of God] O'Carolan, bishop of Tirone, died. In him terminates the succession of the bishops of Tirone, or Rathlury, distinct from Derry.

Fogartach, or Florence O'Caireallan, succeeded 1279, died 1293. This was the third and last bishop of the same surname and family, who held the bishopric of Tirone in succession, after the manner usual among the powerful Irish families. The establishment of the episcopal chair in Derry seems to have been fixed during his time, as the annalists, who record his death, expressly call him bishop of Derry. He died in July, 1293, and on the 25th of October following, the king issued a *Conge de Eslier*, to proceed to the election of his successor.

Of the powerful family to which these bishops belonged, some historical notices have been given in the preceding Annals of Derry, and still more will be found in the account of the parish of Clondermot. After this period the power of the British crown appears to have had, for a time, a dominant influence in this, as well as in the other Irish ecclesiastical sees, and the election of its bishops to have proceeded in a more orthodox manner. It is certain that henceforward we find but slight traces of that exercise of power in the local aristocracy, which previously constitutes so remarkable a feature in the history of the Irish church.

Henry of Ardagh succeeded 1295, died 1297. This bishop, who was "a Cistercian monk, was lawfully elected by the dean and chapter of Derry, and obtained the royal assent on the 3rd of March, 1294, reckoning the year to begin from the 1st of January; but he had not restitution of the temporalities until the 16th of June following."—Ware. His proper name was Mac-Oireaghtaigh, or, as it is now called, Geraghty, a distinguished family in Annaly, the present county of Longford. He was the first person elected to the bishopric of Derry, who did not belong to any of the powerful families of the district; and it may, perhaps, be doubtful that he was ever permitted to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese, as in the records of his death, given by the annalists, he is not called bishop of Derry, but bishop of Connor.—Thus in the Annals of the Four Masters:—

1297. "Henry Mac-Oireaghty, bishop of Connor, died, and was buried in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk."

And in the Annals of Connaught:—

1297. "Henry Mac-Oireaghty, bishop of Connor, and a grey friar of the Cistercian order, *quiescit*."

Ware and Harris have also placed him among the bishops of Achonry, but erroneously, while they have omitted him among the bishops of Connor.

Godfrid, or Jeffry Mac-Loughlin, succeeded 1297, died 1315. He was consecrated bishop of Derry, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities, on the 26th of June, 1297. He governed this see about 17 years. The family of Mac-Loughlin as well as the O'Neills, were of the blood-royal of Ireland, and were long seated in the neighbourhood of Derry.—(See *Grianan of Aileach*).

Odo, or Hugh O'Neill, succeeded 1316, died 1319. He was a secular priest of the diocese of Derry, was elected in the year 1316, and died in June, 1319. On the 19th of August following the king's license issued to the dean and chapter of Derry, to go to the election of a successor.

Michael Mac Loughlin succeeded 1319, died 1324. This bishop was elected in August, 1319, and about the beginning of October following was confirmed by Denis, dean of Armagh, in the absence of primate Roland, who then lived beyond the seas. He sat in this see in the year 1324, but I do not find how long after.—Ware.

Simon—"One Simon, a friar, (but I do not know of what order), governed this see in the year 1367, and 1369. I have not yet discovered either when he was consecrated, or when he died."—Ware.

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John Dongan, a Benedictine friar, was translated by the provision of pope Boniface the 9th from this see to that of Down in 1395 [in which see he died in 1412]. The see continued afterwards vacant six years.—*Ware*.

John succeeded 1401. John, abbot of Magh-coscain or *de Claro Fonte*, was promoted to the see of Derry by the provision of pope Boniface the 9th, on the 4th of the calends of September, and died in 1419.—*Ware's Manuscripts*; vol. 75.

William Quaplod, an English Carmelite friar, succeeded. He had his education at Oxford, and was the Mæcenas of Bertran Fitz Allan, who was also a Carmelite, and a man of profound learning, as Leland says.—*Ware*.

Donald, or Donat (as some call him), sat in this see in 1423, and died ten years after; but it is uncertain how long he held the bishopric, as he was called to task in 1426, by archbishop Swain, in his visitation, for incontinence and other crimes, which being proved against him, he was obliged to do penance: and in another visitation, in 1429, he was obliged to submit to further ecclesiastical rigour, in consequence of which, Harris, with much appearance of probability, conjectures that he resigned in that year, as the bishopric was vacant in 1430. It was not filled up in 1433.—(*Ware's Manuscripts*, vol. 75, page 179. See *Ware's Bishops*).

John, succeeded, and died in 1456. It appears in the registry of John Prim, archbishop of Armagh, that a citation was issued against this John, bishop of Derry, dated the 17th of October, 1441, for homicide and other crimes: but no further proceedings are there mentioned against him.—(*Harris's Ware*).

Bartholomew O'Flanagan, a Cistercian monk, was promoted to the bishopric of Derry, by the provision of Pope Celestus the 3rd on the 27th of May, 1458. He sat not full five years, for the see was vacant on the 14th of April, 1463, as appears in the registry of John Bole, archbishop of Armagh, who was on that day guardian of the spiritualities and temporalities during the vacancy of the see. It seems it was not filled for three years afterwards.—(*Harris's Ware*).

Neither Ware nor Harris were able to ascertain the year in which this bishop died, and indeed our annalists are wholly silent respecting any bishop of Derry of the name. But at the year 1462, they record the death at Lough-Dearg, of Bartholomew (the son of Hugh) O'Flanagan, the prior of Devenish, who, there is every reason to believe, was the same person, and if so, it may perhaps be conjectured that he never had restitution of the temporalities, or was allowed to exercise pontifical jurisdiction in this bishopric. This Bartholomew was the founder of the abbey church in Devenish, as appears from the inscription on it, which still remains: he was distinguished also for illustrious birth, his father, Hugh, having been chief of his name, and lord of Clan Chathail in Fermanagh.

Nicholas Weston succeeded 1466, died 1484. Nicholas Weston, bachelor of the Canon Law, and canon of Armagh, was consecrated in 1466. He assisted at a provincial synod convened at Drogheda, in Saint Peter's church, in July, 1480, by Octavian, archbishop of Armagh.—*Ware*. His death is recorded by the annalists, as bishop of Derry, in 1484. Of this bishop, who was, as his name indicates, an Englishman, O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, in his life of St. Columbkille, relates a circumstance, which equally shews how little he understood the peculiar prejudices of the Irish, over whom he was appointed, as well as their dislike to receive an Englishman among them. O'Donnell, after stating that Columbkille, when erecting the church of Cluain-i [now Saint Colum's, in Clooney], near Derry, prophesied that it should be destroyed by the English in future times, proceeds to relate that the prophecy was realized, not long before [1520] by Nicholas Boston, an English bishop, who pulled down this church for the purpose of using the materials in the erection of a palace in its neighbourhood, but that God and Saint Columbkille did not permit him to carry his sacrilegious project into effect.

Donald O'Fallon succeeded 1485, died 1500. This bishop was advanced to this see by the provision of Pope Innocent the 8th, on the 17th May, 1485, and consecrated in the following year.—*Ware's Manuscripts*, volume 75th, page 179. His death is thus recorded by the Four Masters:—

1500. "Donnell O'Fallon, bishop of Derry, a friar minor, "*de observantiæ*," who had been for the space of thirty years before industriously teaching and preaching throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Trim."

In the archives of Christ Church there is a letter of indulgence and plenary pardon of all sins, however enormous, granted by this Donald O'Fallon to Richard Skyrret, then canon, but afterwards prior of that cathedral, for contributing to the crusade. He entitles himself deputy of the order of minors, and on the seal is called the guardian of Youghill, dated A. D. 1482. The see was vacant on the 30th of May, 1502.—(*Ware's Manuscripts*, vol. 75, page 179).

James Mac Mahon succeeded 1507, died 1519. He was consecrated in 1507, and died a little before Christmas in 1519. He was commendatory prior of the abbey of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, of Knock, in the county of Louth.—(*Ware's Manuscripts*; vol. 75th, page 179).

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William Hogeson, bachelor of divinity and a Dominican friar, was advanced to this see by the bull of pope Leo the 10th, dated the 8th of August, 1520. Of this bishop, who has been omitted by Ware and Harris, nothing more has been preserved: he held the bishopric but a few years, as we find another in his place in 1529.—(See *De Burgo*; page 484).

Rory O'Donnell succeeded 1529, died 1551. But little is known of this prelate more than that he was sometime dean of Raphoe, and that he filled this see in September, 1529, as appears from the registry of George Cromer, archbishop of Armagh. According to Ware he died on the 8th of October, 1551, but the Annals of the Four Masters place his death in 1550, adding, that he took on him the habit of a friar, and was interred in the Franciscan monastery of Donegal. He was the son of Donogh, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell.

Eugene Mac Genis, is placed next in succession by Ware, but without quoting his authority, and he adds, that he was not able to discover either when he was consecrated, or when he died. If appointed to the bishopric, it is probable, that he was never restored to the temporalities, or there would scarcely be wanting further notice of him in connexion with Derry. There can be little, if any, doubt that he was the same person who was appointed to the see of Down and Connor by provision from pope Paul the 3rd, in 1541, and who continued in possession of those sees in 1559. The year of his death is not known.

Redmond O'Galchor, or Gallachar, died 1601. Of this bishop, who appears to have been the last Roman Catholic prelate in possession of the see, but little is known, except the unhappy circumstances relating to his death. De Burgo states that after the death of Elizabeth, O'Galchor at about the age of seventy (or according to some accounts eighty), being taken by a heretic band of the governor's soldiers (*Præsidariis Excursoribus hæreticis*), he received from them many mortal wounds, of which he died in the year 1604. But this account appears to be erroneous in two important circumstances, which for the sake of humanity should not be left uncorrected; namely, the reign of the monarch, and the year in which the unhappy event occurred—circumstances which, if true, would give a much higher colour to the transaction than it deserves, as the period thus assigned to it was one of peace and law in the country, and which could offer no palliation for an act of this nature. The fact, however, seems to be that this unfortunate man met his end three years earlier, during the period of the Tyrone rebellion at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and that his death was one of those unhappy occurrences so characteristic of the horrors of a desolating civil war. In the accurate annals of the Four Masters, compiled in the adjacent county of Donegal but a few years after the event, his death is recorded as follows at

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the year 1601 : "Redmond O'Gallagher, bishop of Derry, was killed by the *English*, [not the *heretics*] in Οἰπεάτε Ὑἱ Χηάεάν, i. e. in O'Kane's country, on the 15th of March,"—and this date seems to be verified by a letter written by Sir Henry Docwra, the governor of Derry, to the lord deputy on the 7th of April, in the same year, in which, among other things, he states that Sir John Bolles, (the second in command in that garrison), "in a journey recently made upon O'Kane, had killed 50 of his people, and burned many houses and much corn."

In this prelate terminates the legal succession of the bishops of Derry, of the Roman Catholic church; for there appears to have been previously no substitution or appointment of a bishop of the reformed church to this see, and it is probable that government had not as yet acquired sufficient power to effect this object in this great strong hold of the Irish.

AFTER THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Section 1.—GENERAL.

The preceding portion of these annals shews that, down to the middle of the 16th century, the city, as well as the district now forming the county of Londonderry, was still in the hands of the native Irish, and governed by their chiefs, with at best but an occasional and doubtful acknowledgment of subjection to British power. In the subsequent period, now to be treated of, the city of Derry became the theatre in which many of the most important events connected with the history of Ireland were acted; but these events are so inseparably interwoven with the general history of the county as to render their incorporation with this local history impracticable, without either destroying the clearness of both, or repeating that which has been necessarily told already. It has therefore been thought most proper to confine the minute notices of Derry, in this place, to matters altogether peculiar to the city, and give merely an abstract of the more important events which the reader will find fully detailed in the County history.

1565. The rebellion of the celebrated Shane, or John O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, as detailed in the County history, gave the first occasion for the presence of an English garrison in Derry. "To check the increasing boldness of this man," says Camden, "Lord Deputy Sydney advanced with an army against him, having prudently sent Edward Randolph, an experienced officer, with seven companies of foot, and a troop of horse, by sea, to the north coast of Ireland, where they encamped at Derry, upon Lough Foyle, in order to fall on the enemy in the rear. Shane, fearing this, had drawn all his forces that way, to dislodge him; but Randolph immediately gave him battle, and though he lost his life honourably in the cause of his country, he gave him such a defeat that he was never after able to make any resistance." This action, according to Cox, took place in October, 1565. Colonel Edward St. Low, or Lo, succeeded Randolph in the command of the garrison, but in consequence of the accidental explosion of the powder magazine, on the 24th of April, 1566, by which the town and fort were blown up, the provisions destroyed, and a great number of lives lost, the place was found to be untenable, and the foot embarked for Dublin, whither also the horse returned, passing through Tirconnell and Connaught to avoid O'Neill.—The importance of securing Derry, though for a time defeated by this accident, was not abandoned by the queen's government. During the deputyship of Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Robert Gardiner, Lord chief justice, 2000 foot, and 100 horse, under the command of Sir Samuel Bagnall, were designed to effect this purpose, but were remanded on the defeat of Marshall Bagnall by the Earl of Tyrone, and sent into Lecale to strengthen the queen's forces; and one of the chief articles of complaint against the earl of Essex, was his neglect of fulfilling the instructions given him to plant a garrison here. "How often," the queen writes to him in 1599, "have you resolved us that until Loughfoyle and Ballyshannon were planted there could be no hope of doing service upon the capital rebels."

1600. This important object was at length effected early in this year, under the government of lord Mountjoy. On the 16th of April, Sir H. Docwra, with a British force of 4,000 foot and 200 horse entered the harbour of Lough Foyle, effected a landing at Culmore, and in six days afterwards took Derry without opposition. The circumstances connected with this most important event are thus told by Sir Henry Docwra himself, in the "Narrative of the Services done by the Army employed to Lough Foyle," under his command.—*M. S.*

"The army consisting in list of 4000 foote and 200 horse, whereof 3000 of the foote, and all the horse were levied in England, the other 1000 foote were taken of the old company's about Dublin, and all assigned to meete at Knockfergus [Carrickfergus] the first of May: that part levyed in England was shipt at Helbree, neere unto Westchester on the of 24th Aprill, 1600. And of these a regiament of 1000 foote and 50 horse were to be taken out immediatlie upon our landing, and assigned to Sr Mathew Morgan to make a plantation with att Ballishannon.

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"The provisions wee carried wth us at first were a quantetie of deale boards, and sparrs of firr timber, a 100 flock bedds, wth other necessities to furnish an hospitall wthall, one peece of demycannon of brass, two culverins of iron, a master gunner, two master masons, and two master carpenters allowed in pay, with a greate number of tooles and other utensiles, and wth all victuell and munition requisite.

"Soe wth those men from England and these provisions aforesaide on the 25th day of Aprill wee sett saile, and on the 28th in the evening, put in at Knockfergus, where wee staide the space of 8 days before the companyes from Dublin came all unto us.

"The last of them coming in by the 6th of May, on the 7th we sett saile againe, and the windes often fayling, and sometimes full against us it was the 14th before wee could putt into the mouth of the bay, at Lough-Foyle, and noe sooner were wee entered but, wee fell on grounde, and soe stucke till the next day, then at a full tide we waighed our anchors, sayled a litle way, and rune on ground againe.

"On the 16th in the morning wee gott loose, and about 10 of the clocke (100 men lying on shoare, and giving us a volie of shott and soe retyring) wee landed att Culmore, and wth the first of our horse and foote that wee could unshipp, made up towards a troupe of horse and foote, that wee sawe standing before us on the top of a hill, but by ignorance of the wayes our horses were presentlie boggt, and soe of that day wee made none other use, but onelie to land our men. The next day, the place seaming to my judgement fitt to build, wee beganne about the buttend of the old broken castle, to caste up a forte, such as might be capable to lodge 200 men in.

"Sixe dayes wee spent in labour about it in wch meane space, makeing upp into the countrie wth some troupes (onely wth intent to discover) wee came to Ellogh a castle of O Doghartyes, wch he had newlie abandoned and begunne to pulle down, But, seeing it yet tennable, and of good use to be held, I put Captaine Ellis Floudd into it and his companie of 150 men.

"On the 22th May weeput the army in order to marche, and leaving Captaine Lancellott Atford at Culmore wth 600 men to make up the workes, wee went to the Derry 4 myles of upon the river side, a place in manner of an iland, comprehending wthin it 40 acres of ground, wherein were the ruines of an old abbay, of a bishoppes house, of two churches, and at one of the ends of it an old castle, the river called Loughfoyle encompassing it all on one side, and a bogg most com-onlie wett, and not easilie passable except in two or three places dividing it from the maine land.

"This peece of ground we possesst ourselves of without resistance, and iudging it a fitt place to make our main plantation in, being somewhat hie, and therefore dry and healthie to dwell upon, att thatend where the old castle stood, being close to the water side, I presentlie resolved to raise a forte to keep our stoore of munition and victuells in, and in the other a litle above, where the walls of an old cathedral church were yet standing, to erect annother for our future safetie and retreat to unto upon all occasions.

"Soe then I unloaded and discharged the shipping that brought us, all but those reserved for Sr Math: Morgan, and two men of warre under comaund of Captaine George Thornton, and Captaine Thomas Fleminge, wch were purposlie assigned to attend us all that sommer, and the first bussiness I settled mysele unto was to lay out the forme of the said two intended fortes, and to assign to every companie, his severall taske how and where to worke.

"I know there were some that presentlie beganne to censure mee, for not sturring abroad, and makeing iourneyes up into the countrie, alleading wee were strong enough and able to doe it. I deny not but wee were, but that was not the scope and drift of our coming, wee were to sitt it out all winter, prayes [preyes] would not be sett without many hazards and a great consumption of our men, the countrie was yet unknown unto us, and those wee had to deale with were [such?] as I was sure, would chuse or refuse to fieght wth us as they sawe theire owne advantage; these considerations moved me to resolve to hould an other course, and before I attempted any thinge else, to setle and make sure the footing wee had gayned.

"The two shippes of warre therefore (the countrie all about us being wast and burned) I sent wth souldiers in them to coast all along the shoare for the space of 20 or 30 myles, and willed wheresoeuer they found any howses, they should bring away the timber and other materialls to build wthall, such as they could, And O'Cane hauing a woode lying right ouer against us (on the other side of the river) wherein was plentie of old grown birch, I daylie sent workemen with a guard of souldiers to cutt it downe—and there was not a sticke of it brought home, but was first well fought for. A quarrie of stone and slatt wee found hard at hand, cockle-shells to make lyme, wee discovered infinite plentie of in a litle iland in the mouth of the harbour as wee came in, and with these helpes, togeather wth the provisions wee brought, and the stones and rubbidge of the old buildings wee found, wee sett ourselves wholie, and wth all the dilligence wee could possible to fortifyng and framing and setting upp of howses, such as wee might be able to live in, and defend our selves when winter should come, and our men be decayed as it was apparant it would be: And whether this was the right course to take or noe, let them that sawe the after events be the judges of.

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"My lord deputie, att the time wee should land, (to make our discent the more easie) was drawne downe to the Blackwater and gaue out that hee would enter the countrey that way, where-upon Tyrone and ODonell had assembled theire cheifest strength to oppose against him: but his lordship now knowing wee were safe on shore, and possest of the ground wee ment to inhabite, withdrew his campe and retourned to Dublin, and then being deliuered of that feare, those forces they had brought together for that purpose, being now encreased by the addition of more, and estimated (by common fame) to be about 5000 in all, they came downe wth upon us, and placing themselues in the night wthin litle more then a mile from where wee lay, earelie in the morning at the breaking upp of the watch, gaue on upon our *corps de gaurd* of horse, chased them home to our foote sentynells, and made a countenance as if they came to make but that one dayes worke of it, but the alarume taken, and our men in armes, they contented themselues to attempe noe further, but seeking to draw us forth into the countrey where they hoped to take us at some aduantages, and finding wee stooode upon our defensive onelie, after the greatest pte of the day spent in skrimish a litle without our campe, they deputed towards the evening whither did wee thinke it [not] fitt to pursue them.

"And now did Sr Mathew Morgan demaund his regiament of 1000 foote, and 50 horse, wch at first (as I saide before) were designed him for a plantation att Ballyshannon, but upon consultation held how he should proceed, and with what probabilitie, he might be able to effect that intended bussiness, there appeared soe many wants and difficulties unthought on, or unprovided, for before that it, was euident those forces should be exposed to manifest ruine, if at that time, and in the state as things then stooode, hee should goe forward, the truth whereof being certified both by himselfe and mee, to the lords of the councell in England as also to the lord deputie and councell of Ireland, wee received present directions from them both to suspend the proceeding in that action till another time, and soe I discharged the rest of the shipping reserved for that journey, and not long after the companys growing weake, and the list of the foote reduced to the number of 3000, that regiament was wholie dissolued, and made as a part onslie of our army."

* * * * *

"On the second of July I put 800 men into boates and landed them att Dunalong: Tyrone (as wee were tould) lying in campe within two myles of the place, where I presentlie fell to raising a forte, his men came downe and skirmisht with us all that day, but perceiving the next, wee were tilted and out of hope to be able to remoue us, they rise up and left us quietly to doe what we would where after I had made it reasonable defensible, I left Sr John Bowles in garrison with 6 companyes of foote, and afterwards sent him 50 horse."

It will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to the reader to see the contemporaneous Irish account of Docwra's transactions, as given in the Annals of the Four Masters, particularly as they throw some additional light on the character of the works, erected by the English on this occasion.

A. D. 1600. "The English fleet, that was ordered by the queen and the English parliament to be sent to Ireland against the province of Ulster, when Lord Mountjoy was lord justice of Ireland, which was about the festival of St. Patrick, as we have already mentioned, was preparing in England, and all necessary apparatus procuring with the greatest possible expedition; because it was great vexation of mind to the queen, and her councils in England and Ireland, that the Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, and all Ulster, besides those chiefs who were confederated with them, had made so long and successful a defence against them. They also remembered, yea, it privately preyed like a consumptive disease upon their hearts, that so many of their people had been lost, and so much of their money and wealth consumed in carrying on the Irish war until this period; wherefore they were determined to send the aforesaid fleet to Ireland.

"They put into the harbour of Dublin in the month of April this year, whence they sailed in the beginning of summer, by the advice of Clanricard and Thomond, by whom they were ordered to go to the lake of Feval, the son of Lodan [Lough Foyle]. They sailed, keeping Ireland to the left, until they landed at the place they were ordered. *After they had landed they erected on both sides of the harbour three fortresses of trenches*, as they had been instructed in England,—one of these fortresses, namely Dun-na-long, and two in the country of O'Donnell; of these, one in Culmore, in the country of O'Dogherty in the cantred of Inishowen; the other in Derry, to the S. W. of the former.

"The English immediately commenced sinking fosses around them, and erecting a strong wall of earth, [μύρ κρητό], and a rampart, [ῥύνεικρό], so that they were able to hold out a defence against their enemies. There were many other fortifications and preparations of defence, and also courts [large houses] of lime and stone, and a city, on the erection of which much time and labour were bestowed. They immediately tore down the monastery and cathedrall, [ῥαμλίσκος], and destroyed all the ecclesiastical buildings of the town, and with the materials thus obtained erected houses and apartments. Henry Docwra was the name of their general: he was an illustrious knight of wisdom and prudence, a pillar of valour and prowess. Six thousand was the number that came to that place. Whan they arrived at Derry they made little account of Culmore and Dunnalong."

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These accounts, it will be seen, agree substantially; the only discrepancies worth notice are in respect to the number of men that came to Lough Foyle, and the destruction of the cathedral and other religious houses. The first is of little importance, as the Four Masters probably included in their amount the followers of the army, and the seamen, who must have been very numerous, as Peter Lombard states that the number of ships employed on the expedition was sixty-seven. At all events the annalists could only have given their estimate from common report, and their error, if it were such, was more excusable than that of Moryson, the secretary to the lord deputy, who states officially that the number of horse was one hundred, though we find from Docwra himself that it was two.

The statement of the Four Masters, relative to the destruction of the cathedral, &c. appears to be a greater error, unless by destruction, or tearing down, they merely meant the ruins left by the explosion in 1566; and it is certain that the *cloig-æac*, or round tower belfry, escaped on both occasions, as already shewn, and that Docwra preserved one of the churches for a place of worship.

Of the forts erected by Sir H. Docwra at Derry, Culmore, and Dunnalong, the original plans will be found in connexion with their history in succeeding portions of this memoir.

1601. The subsequent operations of the garrisons of Lough Foyle are fully detailed in the County history. It may be proper, however, in this place, to correct an error of Ware and Cox, who state that the castle of Derry was regained in this year by Sir Henry Docwra, having been betrayed by some of his *Irish* soldiers to the rebels. The concurrent silence of Docwra himself, and the Irish annalists, is a sufficient refutation of the statement.

1603. The termination of the war at the commencement of this year rendering the presence of a large body of troops at Derry no longer necessary, the garrison was reduced to 100 horse, and 150 foot, under the governor, Sir Henry Docwra, and 200 foot, under Captain Richard Hansard. There were also left at Culmore 20 men, under Captain Hart. The origin of the present city may, perhaps, be properly dated from this period. The vigorous mind of the governor, which was equally fitted for distinction in the arts of war or peace, lost no time in laying the foundation and promoting the prosperity of a commercial town, which has since risen to a rank so considerable, and which, from its local advantages, may yet assume a high rank among the cities of the empire.

For these services the name of Docwra has not received its just meed of celebrity, even on the spot which is reaping the benefit of them; but that he is well entitled to be revered, as the true founder of "the Derrie," will abundantly appear by the following abstract of charters, from the patent rolls of James I.

September 12. A grant was made to Sir Henry Docwra, knt., governor of Lough Foyle, and privy councillor, to hold two markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair for six days, (*viz.* on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Lawrence, 9th, 10th, and 11th of August), and for three days following, at Derrie every year, with horse races, there to be held during the same markets and fairs, together with the issues, profits, and emoluments belonging and appertaining to the said markets and fairs. Rent 2s. 6d. English at Michaelmas.—(1 *Jac. I.* 2 *pars. f.* 33.)

1604, July 11. The town or borough of Derrie is by reason of the natural seat and situation thereof, a place very convenient and fit to be made both a town of war and a town of merchandize, and so might many ways prove serviceable for the crown and profitable for the subject, if the same were not only walled, entrenched and inhabited, but also incorporated and endowed with convenient liberties, privileges, and immunities; and Sir Henry Docwra, knight, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, having, by his extraordinary valour, industry, and charge, repossessed, repaired, and repopled that town; being utterly ruined and laid waste by the late rebellion in those parts, and having begun and laid a good foundation there for the planting of a colony of civil and obedient people in that place, the king (for the better progress therein, and more fully establishing of the same in perpetuity, and for a memorial and recompence of the good service and charge which Sir H. Docwra had employed and bestowed as aforesaid), did pursuant to letters dated at Westminster, 22d March, 1603-4, inrolled, (*anno* 2^o, 3^a, *pars. d. memb. 7.*) give, grant, and confirm unto him, and the inhabitants of the Derrie, all the circuit and extent of land and water within the compass of three miles, to be measured from the circumference of the old church walls, directly forth in a right line, every way round about, every mile containing 1,000 geometrical paces, and every pace five feet in length, shall be for ever, a free, entire, and perfect city and county of itself, to be called the city and county of Derrie, and shall be a corporation and body politic, made and created of the inhabitants of the same, consisting of one provost, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-four burgesses, and as many freemen as the said Sir H. Docwra, during his life, and as the provost, aldermen, sheriffs, and burgesses, should think good to admit, Sir Henry to be provost for life, as fully as the Lord Mayor of London had in the city of London, and to appoint a vice provost. The sheriffs to hold a county court from three weeks to three weeks, and another court called the sheriff's Turne, at the two usual times of the year, according to statute; to build a hall or town

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house, to be called the council house of Derrie, to assemble in to nominate a recorder during behaviour; the provost or vice provost, recorder, and two senior aldermen to be justices of the peace, oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery. A gaol to be built at the expense of the inhabitants; two coroners, a town clerk, a chamberlain or treasurer, a water-bailiff, a sword-bearer, a competent number of serjeants of the mace, and other inferior officers. The several trades to distinguish themselves into several companies or guilds, each to erect a common hall, and to make bye laws. The provost to be clerk of the market, escheator, and the king's admiral and mayor of the staple. The corporation every Tuesday to keep courts, and to hold plea of all actions, and to have all the fines and amerciaments of the said courts, all waifs and estrays, felons' goods, deodands, wrecks of the sea, all kind of tolls, (not formerly granted to any other by the crown), at the fee-farm rent of 6s. 8d., licence to purchase lands to the amount of £300 a-year.—(2 *Jac. I. 2^a. pars. f. R. 9.*)

About this period Sir Henry received still further marks of his sovereign's favour, in reward of his services.

"Having received from Queen Elizabeth and King James a pension of 10s. a day, as colonel of the army in Ireland, and in augmentation thereof, 3s. 4d. a day, as governor of Lough Foyle, during pleasure the king, [by letter of privy seal, March 22nd, 1603-4, and by patent, June 14th, 1604], increased the same to 20s. a day, during life."—(2 *Jac. I. 2^a. pars. f. R. 39.*)

1604. The connexion of Sir Henry Docwra with Derry, which, it might be supposed, was thus destined to terminate only with his life, was however, unfortunately, of but short duration. From a variety of causes, which are detailed in his narrative, and quoted in the county history, he was induced in this year "to conclude a bargain with Mr. George Pawlett, a gentleman of Hampshire, selling him his house which he had built, with ten quarters of land he had bought and laid to it, all with his own money, and his company of foot, altogether for less, a great deal, than the very house alone had stood him in," and after conferring upon him the vice-provostship of the town from the time of his absence, returned to England, and never after resumed the government of Derry.

1608. The connexion with Derry of the vice-provost, Sir George Pawlett, was of still shorter duration, and had a far more disastrous close. Having, by insulting language and personal chastisement, exasperated Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, who at that time considered himself badly treated by the government, the young chief of Inishowen madly rushed into rebellion, and, after taking the fort of Culmore by treachery, and Derry by surprise, he put the governor, Pawlett, with his lieutenant Corbie and the garrison, to the sword, plundered the town, and reduced it to ashes. This event occurred on the morning of the 1st of May, and on the 18th of July following the career of Sir Cahir and his followers was closed by his death in the field. This daring revolt, together with the flight of "the Earls," in the preceding year, smoothed the way for the general confiscation of the six northern counties, and their plantation with British and Scottish subjects, professing the reformed faith—an object which the king had long had at heart. The general history of that plantation, as applicable to the county of Londonderry, having been already given in the County history, it is only necessary here to pursue such of its details as are more immediately connected with the city.

1609. By the agreement concluded on the 28th of January, between the lords of the privy council and the committee appointed by the corporation of London, it was determined, among other things, that 200 houses should be built at Derry, and room left for 300 more; and that 4000 acres, lying on the Derry side, next adjacent to the Derry, should be laid thereunto, bog and barren mountain to be no part thereof, but to go as waste for the city; the same to be done by indifferent commissioners. That the bishop and dean of the Derry should have convenient plots of ground for the site of their houses at the Derry. That the lands of the city should be holden of the king in free burgage; that the liberty of the city should extend three miles every way; and lastly, that 60 houses should be built in Derry by the 1st November, 1611.

1612-13. On the 29th of January this year the Irish Society was formed, who received their charter of incorporation on the 29th of March, under the name of the Governors and Assistants of the new Plantation of Ulster, the preceding charter having been surrendered.

By this charter it is granted that the city or town of Derry, and all the castles, lordships, manors, lands, and hereditaments, and all others lying within the precinct or circuit of the same, are hereby united, consolidated, and for ever made and created an entire county of itself, distinct and separate. It is granted that the city or town of Derry should be called the city of Londonderry, and all lands within the circuit of three Irish miles, to be measured from the middle of the city, to be within the liberties and jurisdictions thereof. That the citizens be incorporated by the name of mayor, commonalty, and citizens, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, and 24 chief burgesses. The mayor and sheriffs to be elected on the 2nd of January, and sworn in on the 2nd of February before the preceding mayor; to appoint a sword-bearer, serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers during pleasure. The king by this charter grants to the said London Society and their successors the entire island of Derry, and all the lands next

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adjacent to the city, on the west side of the river of Lough Foyle, containing by estimation 4,000 acres, besides bog and barren mountain, to be used by them as waste acres belonging to the said city. The society, within one year, to assign to the bishop and dean of Derry, and their successors, 2 acres of land a-piece next adjoining to Columbkille's tower, to build houses for their residence. The Society for ever at their own charge to find and maintain a ward in Culmore castle, of so many men well armed and officers, as shall be necessary for the defence thereof, and to acquit and exonerate the crown from the same for ever. Provided that the city be enclosed and fortified with stone walls, except that part next the river of Lough Foyle, within ten years, to hold weekly markets on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a fair on the feast of saint Bartholomew, and for eight days next following. The city to exercise the office of packer and gauger, and to return two members to parliament.

6th July. The Society sent over two of their assistants, Mr. Alderman Smithes and Mr. Mathias Springham, to take an exact survey and account of the various operations and concerns of the plantation. They brought with them the new charter of Londonderry, and had the old charter surrendered to them. On the 8th of November, on their return, they reported to the common council, that among other things, they had presented a silver-gilt communion-cup to the church of Derry. They also reported that as to the city of Derry, and town at Coleraine, with the territories, ferries, and fishings belonging to the same, they were of opinion that a division could not be fully made of them, but that the rents and profits of them might be divided amongst the several companies. Agreeable to recommendation, they were retained by the society, who received the rents and profits, and accounted for them to the twelve chief companies.

1615. An additional sum of £5,000 ordered, towards finishing the walls of Derry.

9th November. Directions given by the Irish Society, in order that Derry might not in future be peopled with Irish; that 12 Christ's Hospital and other poor children should be sent there as apprentices and servants, and the inhabitants were prohibited from taking Irish apprentices.

1616. Mr. Alderman Proby and Mr. Mathias Springham were sent over to Derry to take a survey of the plantation. On the 27th of July they reported that the 12 children sent from Christ's Hospital to be apprenticed had arrived safe at Derry, and they had caused ten to be apprenticed in Derry, and two in Coleraine. They considered it would be proper, in future, a market-house and town-house should be erected in Derry, by which the city of London would gain the rent of 3 houses then used for a town-house there. They continued Thomas Raven as surveyor for two years, holding his service necessary for measuring and setting out the fortifications at Derry and Culmore. They stated the allowances made to the burgesses of Derry and Coleraine by the city of London, for their attendance in parliament. The commissioners granted 500 acres of land, which had formerly belonged to Rory O'Kane, (who had incurred the forfeiture of his land by a criminal conviction), to Mr. Carey, recorder of Derry, during his life, paying the usual rent of £5. 6s. 8d., he having no salary, which they conceived to be the best way of giving him satisfaction without charge to the city. They caused Mr. Goodwin, town clerk of Derry, to be reinstated in his office, he having been suspended therefrom. They examined the fortifications of Derry, and found that the ditch round the fortification was a dry ditch, 8 feet deep and 30 broad, and extended from the Prince's Bulwark, being at the west end of the city, along the S. side of that fortification, unto the water side, being more than half the circuit of the wall, as would appear by the plan they had made. They found that the quay at Derry was sufficient for the trade of the place, and they thought that when the fortifications were finished, the city might either enlarge the same or make a new one. They discharged one Humphrey Wetherly from his employment as water bailiff and searcher, for misconduct. They granted leases of most of the houses at Derry for 31 years, and allotted to every house a portion of land according to the rent, and distributed the island (except the bog) for gardens and orchards, as belonging to every house, in ease of the rent; and the bog they leased out to sundry persons for small rent, in hope that the same might be made firm and good meadow in time to come. And they stated that, whereas the city had nothing for the bog before, they had procured a profit of £7 yearly for the same. They delivered swords as presents from the city to the several mayors of Londonderry and Coleraine. The commissioners also allotted 300 acres for a free school, when it should be finished, which Mr. Springham promised to erect at his own expense, the next year. They made estimates of repairing the churches and fortifications. They represented that out of the 4,000 acres of land to be laid to Derry, 3,217 acres had been granted to the mayor, or otherwise laid to houses.

1621, July 31. The city received a charter of incorporation of a mayor, two constables and merchants of the staple, with the like immunities and privileges as are expressed in the charter of the staple at Youghal—(19 Jac. 1, 4^a pars. d. 34.)

1622. During this year, the crown being dissatisfied with the city of London, by reason of various representations which had been made, suggesting that the city had not performed the original conditions of plantation, appointed commissioners in Ireland to inquire into the affairs of

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the plantation, to whom the mayor and corporation presented a petition, complaining of many grievances, which they suffered by the conduct of the society.

1625. The rents of the company of Londoners sequestered by order of the privy council, but not carried into execution.

1626. A commission for a court of justice to be held in the city, directed to, and authorizing the mayor, vice mayor, recorder or his deputy, and all such aldermen as, according to the tenor of the commission of King James the 1st., under the great seal of England, dated 2d July, 1613-11^o, are, or shall be made justices of the peace within the city, to hold the said court of justice, according to such instructions as in certain schedules were annexed to the said commission, and were thereby limited and appointed, and according to the tenor of his now Majesty's letters, dated in March, 1625, for the granting of new letters patent of all officers of public justice, whose commissions were determined by the decease of James the 1st.—(2 Car. 1, 3^a, *pars. d. 39.*)

1627. The sequestration, by order of the privy council in 1625, taken off.

1628, 3d May. By the king's letter, the city and county of Londonderry was sequestered, and the rents levied for the king's use. This sequestration was revoked and taken off by the lords in England on the 28th of July following.

August 22. Sequestered again by letter of King Charles the 1st., and the rents ordered by grant to Sir R. Phillips.

1629. The following return was made of the total disbursements by the Londoners in Londonderry from the 2nd of January, 1609, to this year:—

For 77½ houses, at £140 an house,	£10,850
For 33 houses, at £80 an house,	2,680
For the Lord Bishop's house,	500
For the walls and fortifications,	8,357
For digging the ditch, and filling earth for the Rampire, £1500; and for levelling earth to lay the Rampire, £500,	2,000
For building a Faggot-Quay at the water-gate,	100
For two Quays at the lime-kilns,	10
For the building of the town-house,	500
For two Quays at the ferry,	60
For carriage, and mounting the ordnance,	40
For arms,	558
For a guard-house,	50
For the platforms for bulwarks,	300
For some works done at the old church,	40
For some work done at the turnpike,	6
For sinking 22 cellars, and sundry of the houses not done at first, at 20s. a cellar, one with another,	440
For the building of lime-kilns,	120
	26,611
Sum total, as given in the commissioners' account,	27,197

1632. The whole county and city of Londonderry again sequestered, and the rents levied for the king's use. Bishop Bramhall was appointed chief receiver.—(*Hist. of the Irish Soc.*)

1635. At Michaelmas this year, by sentence of the court of star-chamber, it was adjudged that the letters patent of king James the 1st. should be surrendered, and brought into court to be cancelled. (See *Carte*, vol. 1, p. 83.)

1637. The lord chancellor, with the advice of the judges, king's counsel, &c., gave judgment that the letters passed to the society of Londoners, and the enrolment thereof, should be revoked, cancelled, and made void, and the said city and county seized unto the king's hands. In conformity with this judgment, the city was accordingly seized into the king's hands.—(See *Parliamentary Register* at this year).

1638. The king, at a dinner given him by the corporation of London, publicly expresses his regret for the judgment given for taking away his father's grant to the Society, and promises a restoration to the corporation, but the rebellion breaking out afterwards, his Majesty's intentions were not fulfilled.

1641. 20th August. The sentence of the star-chamber was annulled by vote of parliament, and a resolution entered that the Society should be restored to the same estate as previous to that sentence, but this resolution was not carried into effect till 165.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, on the 22nd of October, in this year, the surprise of

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Derry was an object of vital importance to the insurgents, but their plot in this instance miscarried, and Derry became one of the chief places of refuge in the north, for the despoiled English, many of whom took shipping there for England. Shortly after, the city of London sent four ships to Londonderry, with all kinds of provisions, clothing and accoutrements, for several companies of foot, and abundance of ammunition. The twelve companies also sent, each, 2 pieces of ordnance, and these are still preserved as memorials of the warlike achievements of the city. There were at that time 20 pieces of artillery in Londonderry, which the Society had many years before provided for its safety, and it was considered that the assistance which was then so given by the city of London, was the principal means of preserving the city of Londonderry from the fury of the rebels.—(*Hist. of the Irish Soc.*)

In September, 1642, during the illness of Lord Ormond, the lords justices made an alteration in the command of the troops in Derry, which at that period consisted of six companies, under the command of the mayor and Sir J. Vaughan. Sir William Stewart was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Laggan forces, but the command was superseded on the 15th December, and the original officers restored.

In 1643 the city of Londonderry and Coleraine sent letters to the lords justices, expressing their lamentable condition, and praying for relief.—(*Carte*, p. 420.)

On the death of Sir John Vaughan in this year, Sir Robert Stewart was made governor of Derry by the king. Five companies of the garrison had the honor of contributing to Sir Robert's great defeat of Owen O'Neill, at Clones, on the 13th of June, which was the most disastrous the rebels had hitherto suffered in the province of Ulster.

Towards the close of the year the parliament having taken the Covenant, the London adventurers sent over an agent with letters desiring it to be taken within their plantation.

1644. April 15th. The mayor of Derry was ordered by the lord lieutenant and council, to publish a proclamation against the covenant.

Colonel Audley Mervin, was made governor of Derry by the marquess of Ormonde. He was obliged for expedience or safety sake to take the Covenant, which was generally received by the people.—(*Carte*, p. 492).

1645. Colonel Mervin became obnoxious to the parliament through the representations of Sir Frederick Hamilton, who desired the governorship of Derry himself, was displaced, and lord Folliott appointed in his place.

Sir R. King, and Mr. Annesley as a committee of parliament, and Colonel Beale, from the committee of adventurers, came into Ulster in the latter end of October, with considerable supplies of money and provisions. They turned Colonel Mervin out of the government of Derry, and every thing lowered before their power.

1648. Sir C. Coote treacherously seized Sir Robert Hamilton's person, forced him to order his castle of Culmore to be delivered up, and then sent him prisoner to London. By this means the independents were not only entire masters of Great Britain; but of all the north of Ireland, and all the forts of Ulster, except Charlemont.

The marquess of Ormond endeavours by every means to draw over Sir C. Coote to his majesty's interest, but in vain, and the king's troops were necessitated, in the last week of March, to block him up in Derry.

1649. Derry and Culmore were besieged by Sir Robert Stewart. The garrison consisted of 800 foot, and 180 horse, under the command of Sir C. Coote. Neither of them could have held out any time, if any ships had been sent to guard the coast, and lie in the mouth of the river to interrupt the supplies of men, money, ammunition and victuals, which Sir C. expected soon out of England. But this was neglected; Sir G. Monroe advanced at the latter end of May, with a good party to strengthen the army before Derry, and the lord Montgomery joined his forces to the besiegers soon after. These officers were all devoted to the service of Charles the II., and had commissions under him, and that monarch was proclaimed with great solemnity in the camp before Derry. The execution of the late king had at this time caused such a general feeling of disgust among the presbyterians as well as protestants of the north, that they rose in arms, declared against the English rebels, and made themselves masters of all the towns and places of strength in those parts, except the forts of Derry and Culmore.

After a siege of four months, and when it was reduced to the greatest extremities, Derry was relieved by Owen Roe O'Neill, who was promised by Coote £5,000 for this service, and in the following year, Coote, by the defeat of Ever Mac Mahon, the Roman Catholic general at Skirfolas in Donegal, reduced all Ulster under the power of the parliamentary army.

1656. The services of the citizens of Derry in the cause of the rebellion were not forgotten by the usurper. The original charter of James the 1st having been condemned and cancelled by two warrants of king Charles the 1st, it was regranting by Cromwell, 24th March, 1656, with additional liberties and privileges. [In the History of the Irish Society, it is stated that it does not appear that this charter was ever enrolled in the office of rolls in Ireland. But this is an

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error. It was enrolled in 1658, and is yet preserved in the rolls office]. In this year a great number of marriages were solemnized before John Hansford, mayor of Derry.

1662. April 10. Upon the restoration, the city of London petitioned the crown for a reversal of the judgment given against their first letters patent; but as the proceedings necessary to be adopted in this respect, it was considered, would be tedious, the king proposed to grant a new charter, to embrace all the possessions and rights the city originally possessed. Accordingly, (the grant of Cromwell being deemed insufficient), on the 10th of April, 1662, letters patent were made out, which contained, with very little alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of James the 1st, which charter is that under which the Irish Society and corporation of Londonderry now act.—(*Hist. of the Irish Soc.*)

1668. A great part of the city was destroyed by fire.—(*Ib.*)

15th September. The society required from the corporation of Londonderry a certificate under seal, of their by-laws, for confirmation of the society, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, and expressed their unwillingness to receive any communications purporting to be the acts of the common council of Londonderry, unless they were under the seal of that corporation.—(*Ib.*)

1684. June 13. The corporation of Londonderry, by letter to the Irish Society, offered to hold a correspondence with them, and to render a faithful account of their concerns when desired.—(*Ib.*)

September 4th. King Charles the 2nd being informed that in the several charters granted by King James the 1st and himself, incorporating the city, there was no power given to take the acknowledgment of statute staples, which had been granted to many cities and towns not so considerable as the city of Londonderry for trade, and in the said charters one fair being only granted, to be held 24th August, and several days then next following; also that the sessions of the city are to be held by the said charters before three Justices of the Peace of the city, at least, of whom the mayor and recorder are always to be two, which had been the occasion of some inconvenience, by the recorder's being often absent at the terms when the said sessions should be held; his Majesty (at the suit of the city, and pursuant to letters from Windsor, 14th June, 1684) granted and constituted a guild of the staple, consisting of a mayor and two constables, and such a number of merchants of the city as to said mayor and constables, for the time being, should seem meet; the mayor and constables to be chosen yearly, and to execute all things thereto belonging, as fully as the city of Dublin or any other city or town, had used or accustomed; to hold two fairs more in the city or franchises on the 6th June and 6th October (unless on Sundays), and three days next following each; rent 20s. sterling: any three justices of peace, whereof either the mayor or the recorder to be always one, to keep and hold the sessions of the city in the same manner, as by the former charters the mayor and recorder, with any other justice or justices of the city, might or could hold the same: provided always, that the said justices shall not proceed in any capital cause at any of their sessions, unless the mayor and recorder shall be both personally present.—(36 Car. 2, 2^a. *pars d.* 46.)

1685. During this year there was a great decay of trade in the city. The corporation complained that the government of the place was too expensive for the magistrates to sustain, and they supplicated the society for an abatement of rent, and the society promised them assistance.—(*Hist. Irish Soc.*)

1687. The bishop of Derry laid claim to the quarter lands, which became the subject of a long and expensive litigation, which, as will appear hereafter, terminated in the rejection of his claim.—(*Ib.*)

A *quo warranto* was brought against the corporation, by king James's government, and they were shortly after deprived of their charter by judgment of the court of Exchequer.—(*King.*)

1688-9. The siege of Derry, which commenced on the 7th of December, by the closing of the gates against lord Antrim's regiments, was raised on the 30th of July following.—(See *County history.*) The city was found to be reduced to a very sad and deplorable state, but active measures were speedily taken to restore it. By the representations of its heroic defender, Mr. Walker, to the Irish Society, the 12 chief companies of London were induced to advance £100 a-piece; wood was supplied by the society for the public buildings, and abatements were made in the rents, and the terms of leases augmented.—(*Hist. of the Irish Soc.*)

1692. The corporation endeavoured to negotiate with the bishop (King) for a renewal of the lease of the quarter-lands, which was then near expiring; but their terms were refused. The corporation knowing that the bishop's claims to these lands were unsubstantial, and deeming it their interest to make a discovery of the fact to the Irish Society, accordingly did so, and entered into an agreement with the society to establish their right for a consideration of £90 10s. a-year, which sum is still paid to the corporation. On the 18th of July, 1695, an ejectment was brought by the society against the bishop for the remainder of the 1500 acres comprised in the society's letters patent, and on the 23d of November the society resumed the possession of them. On the 1st of October, 1697, the bishop appealed to the house of lords against the order of the chancel-

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lor, and obtained an order for re-establishing him in his possession, which being opposed by the sheriffs, and other inhabitants of Derry, they were in consequence taken into custody, and carried to Dublin. On the 23d of November the Irish Society appealed to the English house of lords against the decision of the lords in Ireland, and in 1703 an act of parliament was passed establishing the Society not only in the right to the 1500 acres, but also to the fisheries, which had previously been a source of much litigation. The society, however, were bound to pay a rent charge of 250 per annum, to the bishop and his successors for ever, (which sum is still paid), and to exonerate him from any rents or other demands whatsoever, for the palace and gardens in Derry.—(Condensed from the *Hist. of the Irish Soc.*)

1704. Ten Presbyterian aldermen, and twelve burgesses refuse to qualify according to the act of conformity, and resigned their offices. Robert Rochford, recorder of the city, advised the mayor, &c. to elect other members in their place; the mayor, therefore, to leave the dissenting members without excuse, caused the sergeants to summon them twice. None, however, attended; consequently he proceeded to a new election on the 12th of August, and filled up the vacancies. This circumstance occasioned the necessity of a special act of parliament respecting the qualification of Presbyterians in these respects.—(*Gillespie's Annals of Londonderry.*)

1721. February 2d. The military commander of the garrison refused to deliver the keys of the city to the new mayor, which by the charter he was bound to do, and surrounded the town-hall with troops, and prevented the entrance of the corporation into it. Immediately after the commander was removed.—(*Ib.*)

1725. Cicily Jackson, servant of the bishop, was *burned at a stake* outside Bishop's-gate, for the murder of her natural child.—(*Ib.*)

1769. September 23rd. King Charles the 2nd having, by his charter, granted that the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen who had served the office of mayor, should be justices of the peace of the city and liberties, and the corporation having represented, that, from the increase of trade and manufactures, the inhabitants were become very numerous, and that it frequently happened that the four senior aldermen, from their age and infirmities, were incapable of transacting business, or retired into the country at a distance, so that the whole business of the magistracy devolved upon the mayor, which he was unable to do, with the other duties of his office, and that it had been found by experience, that for the more speedy administration of justice, a greater number of justices of the peace was requisite; wherefore the king, by this charter, grants that all the aldermen who have, and who hereafter shall serve, the office of mayor, from the time of the expiration of their said office, may be appointed justices of the peace of the said city, during such time as they shall continue in the office of aldermen.—(9 *George 3.*—*Lodge's Parliamentary Reg.*)

1779. June 4th. The Londonderry Volunteer Association was established for the defence of the country—Thomas Conolly, Esq., the county member, commandant.

1781. May 23rd. The Irish Society contributed £100 towards the association.

1788. November 19th. The Irish Society contributed £50 towards the celebration of the centenary of the 9th December, 1688, at Londonderry. This commemoration of the shutting of the gates was continued for three days with great vivacity and splendour, and in an uninterrupted spirit of harmony and conviviality, by the citizens of every denomination and class.

Section 2.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Bishops.

Before proceeding to that part of this subject, which relates to the bishops, it will be proper to give some account of the ancient and present state and constitution of the chapter of this see, as well as of the extent, subdivisions, &c., of the diocese.

Chapter.—Owing to the destruction of the ancient records of this see, in the civil wars of Tyrone, nothing is known of the original constitution of the chapter, further than that it consisted of a principal and three inferior or rural deans, an archdeacon, and a certain number of other canons, “who assisted the bishop, and had their houses, and kept their residences about the Cathedral Church, and had lands belonging unto them, which were called the Canons' lands.” These lands, which constituted the *termon*, or free lands of Derry, and lay partly within the island of Derry, and partly beyond it, but adjacent to the canons' houses, being all found by an inquisition taken in 1605, while the see was vacant, to be abbey lands, and the property of the crown, were granted to the then governor, Sir George Pawlet, and were for some years after his death in the possession of his widow and heirs. These grants were, however, suddenly revoked, and at the plantation in 1609, a considerable portion of the *termon* lands were given to the bishop and dean. The origi-

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nal canons were, however, not restored, but in their place a chapter was constituted, consisting only of a dean, archdeacon, and three prebendaries, namely, those of Cumber, Moville, and Aghadowey.

"The Deanery is endowed with domains, glebes, and with all the tithes and perquisites of three parishes, the cures of which he [the Dean] serves by himself and assistants. The Domain Lands of the Deanery are called Ballyowen, and contain by the old survey about 706 acres. The Parishes belonging to the Deanery are Templemore, alias Temple-Derry, Clondermot, and Faughanvale. These ly round Londonderry, and extend in some places ten miles from the city, which city, with all liberties thereof, ly in these parishes.

"The King is Patron of the Deanery. The valuation in the King's book is 50 [Pounds] sterling.

"The Parish of Dunbo is the living of the Archdeacon.

"The Archdeacon and Prebendaries are merely nominall, having no jurisdiction, nor is there any obligation on them to attend the Cathedral, except when a Chapter is called, or an ordination requires their attendance. They are endowed no otherwise than plain rectors, each having the glebes and tithes of a Parish for his subsistence, and they are obliged to reside and have cure of souls, as much as any other Rectors in the diocese."—(*King's MS. Visitation Book*).

"It were much to the honour and advantage of the Catliedrall that new letters patent should be taken out for settling the chapter, in which more members may be added, and those obliged to attend the Bp. and Cathedrall at least at ordinations and examinations of clergymen, and at such other solemn acts as require the presence of clergyman by the Canons.

"These following Rectories are all in the Bps. gift, and may be erected into præbends, being of good value and able to bear it: Clonleigh, Urney, Badoney, Tamlagh Finlagan, Fahan, Tamlagh O'Crily, and Bally na Screen."

"The Dean and Chapter were anciently a Corporation, but lost their records in the Civil Wars of Ulster, on which consideration B. Charles 1st, by his letter, dated November 20, the 7th year of his reign, [1632], ordered letters patent to be granted them, the grant for which patent is in the rolls, but the patent, if ever taken out, is lost."—(*King*).

"By patent, dated September 17th, 1634, King Charles granted a license to the Society of the Governors and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster, to alien in mortmain to Bishop Bramhall and his successors, the Church, or fabric of a church, lately built in Derry, together with a chancel, a library, a vestry house, and Tower, belonging to the same, and also a church yard and place of burial lying about the same, to the end that they might be consecrated to the service of God, to have and to hold to the Bishop and his successors in frank almyne, together with a clause for the use of the inhabitants of Derry, alias Templemor."—(*Rolls*, 10 Char. 1, p. D).

Diocese.—According to bishop Downham's Visitation Book, the diocese consisted originally of 45 parishes, besides 2 peculiars—Dungiven and Agivey: but these latter have since become parishes. These were divided into 4 rural deaneries:—

1. *Derry* alias *Templemore*—containing Templemore, Moyville, Coldagh, [Culdaff] Clonragh, [Cloncha] Clonmanny, Donaghelontagh, Fathan, Diser-tegny.

2. *Mohey*—containing Donaghkiddy, Leckpatrick, Camus *juxta* Mourne, Clonloy, Donaghmore, Urney, Ardstraw, Lamfyll, Termonmungan, Drumragh, Cappy, Badoney.

3. *Bynagh*—containing Drumachose, Tamlaght-Finlugan, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Banagher, Cumber, Aghlowe, Tamlaght Ard, Faughanvale, Clondermot, Dunbo, Camus *juxta* Bann *cum* Macosquin, Aghadowey, Disertoghill, Killowen, Arregall.

4. *Rathlowry*, alias *Maghera*—containing Maghereragh [Maghera], Inistede of Ballynescullen [Ballyscullion], Ballinascreen, Tamlaght O'Crilly, Killaloughy, [Killelagh], Kilreagh [Kilrea], Disertmartin, Termoneny, Kilcronaghan.

"There is but one parish in the diocese that wants a glebe—Termonamongan: there is no sinecure within it, every rectory being entire with the cure annexed."

Patronage.—"The patronage of the bishop extends at present to all the parishes except the corps of the deanery, which is in the gift of the crown, and those of Dungiven and Banagher, which are in the gift of the lessee of the Skinners' Company of London. It appears, however, from the 9th of the original articles of agreement between the corporation of London and the crown, in 1609, that the city of London "should have the patronage of all the churches, as well within the said city of Derry and town of Coleraine, as in all lands to be undertaken by them." By the new charter of Charles the 2d, under which the Irish Society now hold, they were given "the advowsons, donations, free dispositions, and rights of patronage of all and singular, the rectories and churches of Towlaght Finleggan [Tamlaght Finlagan], Tawlaghtare [Tamlaghtard], Anlowe [Aghanloo], Bonacher [Banagher], Boyvanney [Bovevagh], and Boydafeigh [Balteagh], in the barony of Kennaght aforesaid, in our said late county of Coleraine, now Londonderry. And also the advowsons, donations, free dispositions, and rights of patronage of all and singular, the rectories and

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churches of Dunboe, Temple Eregle [Errigal], Temple Desart Itowshill [*rectè* Temple Désertoghill], Cames [Camus *juxta* Bann, *cum* Macosquinn], and Killowan [Killowen], in the barony of Coleraine, in the said late county of Coleraine, now Londonderry; and the advowsons, donations, free dispositions, [dispositions]? and right of patronage, of the rectory and church of Faighen Vale [Faughanvale], in the said barony of Annaght, in the said late county of Coleraine, now Londonderry."

It appears, however, from the following passage, that the rights thus clearly defined did not long remain undisputed:—

"12th November, [1731].—A letter was sent to Mr. Richardson, which involved matters of very considerable interest, relating to the presentation and right of patronage to advowsons, supposed to belong to the Society under their charter, and it particularly referred to a Report of the Committee of 20th June, 1717, whereby it appeared, that Mr. Davis, the Society's agent, by a letter written on or about the year 1685, supposed the Society were entitled to nine livings, and recommended their making choice of Coleraine, Tomlatfinlagan, Camos, Bannocher, Desert-toughill, and Talaghtard; and that the Bishop should have the choice of three others, towards effecting the compromise of a dispute on the subject then existing between the Bishop and the Society; and the Committee concluded their Report in the words following, *viz.* 'The troubles in Ireland happening soon after, in the year 1688, and the suit and controversy between the Society and the Lord Bishop of Derry soon following, were the reasons, as we conceive, that nothing further was done towards the intended compromise or agreement, between the see of Derry and the Society, touching the advowsons, for that nothing appears in the books of the Society from that time, relating thereunto.'"—(*History of the Irish Society.*)

Ecclesiastical Division.—The following note to the passage just cited is the latest historical notice on this important subject:—

"From this period, the Society, and those deriving title from them, appear to have lost sight of an extensive and important right of patronage and presentation to advowsons, granted by the crown, exceeding the present yearly value of £6,000; which patronage is now exercised by the Bishop of Derry in right of his see, although it is evident, by the inquisition taken before the Bishop's predecessors and others, in the reign of King James the First, and also by the charter of King Charles the Second, set forth in the Appendix to this Work, that the Society were entitled to such advowsons."

The following account of the ecclesiastical division in 1792, is given by Sampson from Dr. Beaufort's memoir.

The ecclesiastical boundary of the diocese of Derry is not commensurate with that of the county of Londonderry, but is extremely involved with that of other counties.

The county itself contains thirty-one parishes, of which, five with six churches belong to the primacy of Armagh; the remainder, with twenty-five churches, to the diocese of Derry.

The diocese extends into three other counties, *viz.*, Donegal, Tyrone, and for a small space opposite Ballyscullion, into that of Antrim. This last circumstance probably arose from the convent of Ballyscullion having extended its precincts along the shore on the opposite bank of the lake; the island on which the conventual church anciently stood, being equally near to either shore.

According to Dr. Beaufort, this diocese in its greatest length is 47 Irish, or 60 English, and in its greatest breadth 43 Irish, or 54½ English miles; containing 659,000 acres, 48 parishes, 43 benefices, 51 churches, 12,921 acres to each church, 33 glebe houses, 12 parishes with glebes, only one benefice without a glebe, and one impropriate rectory.

From the same authority, it is stated that the province of Armagh extends into the county of Londonderry 25,000 acres.

The present state of the diocese, according to the visitation book of 1834, in 52 parishes, 6 perpetual cures, and 4 chapels of ease,—the number of churches 62.

Tithes.—"Before the reformation the Bishop had one-third of the Tythes [called *tertia episcopalis*] a lay person, who was the Bishop's Farmer, called an *Eirenach*, had another, and the other third was allowed for the cure. But Bishop Montgomery, who was the first Bishop after the reformation, abolished all these, and gave the whole Tythes to the cure, King James the 1st supporting and forwarding him in it. The Bishop hath land in every Parish in the Diocese except one."—(*Harris's Ware.*)

Income.—"The annual income of the Bishop, previously to the late legislative reduction of £5,000, was estimated at about £12,000. It is valued in the King's books at £250 sterling, by an extent returned anno 15 Jac. 1."—(*Harris's Ware.*)

As there are neither vicars choral, nor provision for choristers, cathedral or choir service is not performed.

By the suppression of the Tyrone rebellion, the power of the English government being at length established, immediately after, one Denise Campbell, a native of Scotland, and dean

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of Limerick, was nominated to the sees of Derry, Clogher, and Raphoe. However, as he died in London without consecration in July, 1603, *Ware* does not rank him among the bishops. The succession henceforward becomes unbroken in the Protestant line.

George Montgomery succeeded 1605; resigned 1610. This prelate was born at Braidstane, in Scotland, in 1566, and of the illustrious family of the earl of Eglinton, head of the house of the Montgomerys in that country, and was younger brother to Sir James, created viscount Montgomery. He was preferred to the parsonage of Chedchie by queen Elizabeth, and king's chaplain, and dean of Norwich, to which he was installed the 7th of June, 1603; was promoted on the 5th of February, 1604, by privy seal, dated at Westminster, and by patent, dated the 13th of June, 1605, by king James—to the sees of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, and, the day following, restored to the temporalities. Sir John Davies, in his letter to the earl of Salisbury, written in 1606, complains that the absence of the bishop of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, (which three dioceses comprehended the greatest part of Ulster, though now united for one man's benefit), being two years since he was elected, hath been the chief cause that no course hath been taken to reduce this people to Christianity (vol. 1. page 150.) In 1610, he resigned this see and that of Raphoe, taking on him the administration of that of Meath, which he held together with Clogher till his death, which occurred in London on the 15th January, 1620, whence his body was conveyed into Ireland, and interred in the church of Ardbraccan.

Brutus Babington, (or as he is called in the privy seal, Brute), succeeded 1610, died 1611. This prelate, who was a native of Cheshire, and for some time fellow of Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, was advanced to this see by the letter of king James the 1st, dated the 11th of August, in the 8th year of his reign, and was consecrated at Drogheda in the year 1610. In a writ under the privy seal, it is granted, that under the consideration of the great changes and expenses which he hath, and must sustain in attending the business for the new plantation; the king grants him the meane profits &c., from the 2nd of May last, and to pay no first fruits. He died in September, in the year following; his death, if we believe the annalist, Francis Porter, being caused by a violent illness with which he was instantly seized on vainly attempting to burn an image of the Virgin Mary, which belonged to the monastery at Colcraine.

John Tanner succeeded 1613, died 1615. He was a native of Cornwall, educated in the university of Cambridge, and by the interest of Arthur lord Chichester, lord deputy, was first nominated bishop of Dromore by king James, in the year 1611, and afterwards advanced to this see by the king's letter, dated the 13th of May, 1613, and was consecrated the same month in St. Patrick's cathedral. On the 23d of November, 1614, he made a surrender to the crown of all the lands of his see; which surrender was confirmed by the dean and chapter on the 10th of March following; and on the 25th of May, 1615, the same were re-granted by new patents to him and his successors for ever, to be holden in *free almyne* with a grant of four courts leet, and four courts barron, and felon's goods, with license to his lordship only to make leases for 60 years, reserving $6\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of land.—(*Rolls 13th Jac. 1*). He died in Derry on the 14th of October, and was buried in the Augustinian church, then used as a cathedral.

George Downham, D. D., succeeded 1616, died 1634. This prelate was a native of Cheshire, and the son of William Downham, who was for some time bishop of Chester. He was, in 1585, elected a fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge, and professor of logic in that university. He was esteemed a man of learning, and was chaplain to king James, by whom he was advanced to this see by letters under the privy seal, dated at Westminster 28th October, and by patent, dated 6th of December, 1616, and consecrated the 6th of October in that year. He died at Londonderry on the 17th of April, 1634, and was buried there in the Augustinian church. The zeal of this prelate in the cause of the reformed faith in his diocese, was a prominent feature in his character. Harris writes that "in the government of the Lord Chancellor Loftus, and the Earl of Cork, he obtained a commission by an intermediate warrant from himself, to arrest, apprehend and attach the bodies of all people within his jurisdiction, who should decline the same, or should refuse to appear upon lawful citation, or appearing, should refuse to obey the sentence given against them, and authority to bind them in recognizances, with sureties or without, to appear at the council table to answer such contempts. The like Commission was renewed to him by the Lord Deputy Wentworth on the 23d of October, 1633. Both were obtained upon his information that his diocese abounded with all manner of delinquents, who refused obedience to all spiritual processes." "What success," Harris adds, "this Bishop had in civilizing the Wild Irish, he must leave to the credit of the author of the *Worthies* of Cheshire"; but if we take the words of the bishop himself, his efforts were far from being attended with the success which he desired. He writes in his visitation of the Diocese, that "For the removing of the Popish Priests" (of whom he says, that while they are suffered to reside amongst the people there was no hope of reformation) "our laws are weak or powerless; neither can I get the assistance of the military men as I desire, and that which discourageth me most is, that whenever I have gotten any of them apprehended, convicted, and committed, they have been by government set at liberty to follow their former courses;

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or when I have excommunicated them, and procured by Writ, *de excommunicato capiendo*, the dungeon houses of the county of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegall, cannot be got, to apprehend them and bring them to prison again."

John Bramhall, D. D., succeeded 1634, resigned 1660. This most distinguished prelate was born in 1593, at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, and was of a respectable and ancient family descended from the Bramhalls, of Bramhall-hall, in Cheshire. He was educated in Sydney college, in Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon after married a young and wealthy widow of a clergyman (by whom he got, with other advantages, a good library collected by her deceased husband, which greatly facilitated the literary pursuits in which he was then engaged). Being put into orders, he was presented with the rectory of Elvington, or Ethrington, in Yorkshire, and distinguished himself highly by his controversial ability and learning. He was subsequently promoted by Toby Mathews, archbishop of York, to a prebend of his cathedral, and soon after to a stall in Ripon—and the fame of his abilities reaching the ears of lord Wentworth, afterwards lord Strafford, who was then about to assume the lord deputyship of Ireland, he was induced by promises of preferment, as well as by his zeal for the interests of the church, to throw up his livings and accompany him in the capacity of chaplain. Shortly after his arrival, he was presented by his patron with the archdeaconry of Meath, and was employed as a commissioner in a regal visitation through the country. His services on this occasion were of the greatest benefit to the church, and upon the death of Doctor Downham, he was rewarded, through the interest of the lord deputy, with the bishopric of Derry, and was consecrated to this see in the Castle Chapel, Dublin, on the 26th of May, 1634, by James Ussher, primate of Armagh, and three other prelates. On his arrival in his diocese, he lost no time in taking the same active measures for the promotion of the interests of his clergy, whom he found in a very impoverished state, as he had already done in the regal visitation, and such was his success, that he is said to have doubled the revenues of the bishopric before he was exiled by the breaking out of the rebellion. "Many poor Vicars," says Harris, "now eat of the tree which the bishop of Derry planted, and many have their grounds refreshed by his care and labour, who know not the source of the river that makes them fruitful." These exertions could hardly fail of drawing down upon him the hatred of all those who were in any way interested in the perpetuation of such abuses, and in the parliament of 1640, the bishop, with Sir Richard Bolton, lord chancellor, and Sir Gerard Lowther, one of the chief judges, was impeached by Sir Brian O'Neil, and a party of Irish Roman Catholics, backed by some violent and deluded Protestants. He was at Londonderry when he received intelligence of this attack from his friends, who advised him to decline the trial; but relying on God's providence, and on the consciousness of innocence, he came to town, appeared in the parliament house, and was immediately committed prisoner. His enemies, however, were unable to substantiate any charge against him, beyond his undaunted endeavours to retrieve the ancient patrimony of the church, and their malice was overruled by the king, who wrote to this kingdom at the instance of the Earl of Strafford, and he was restored to liberty without any public acquittal, the charge still lying dormant against him, to be awakened when his enemies should find a fit opportunity.

He had scarcely arrived in Londonderry when the rebellion broke out, when finding himself surrounded by enemies, he took ship privately for England, where he was graciously received by the king, and immediately employed his vigorous mind in various ways conducive to his majesty's service. After the fatal battle of Marston Moor he fled to the continent, where he remained till 1648, when he returned into Ireland, where he passed safely through a succession of dangers, of which the most remarkable was his escape to France, though pursued by two frigates belonging to the parliament. He remained abroad till the restoration, when on his return to England he received a suitable reward for his services and zeal in the royal cause, being on the 18th of January, 1660, translated from the see of Derry to the archbishopric of Armagh. He died of apoplexy, in Dublin, on the 25th June, 1663, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in Christ Church. For a more full account of this distinguished man, who is described by Grainger as "one of the most learned, able, and active prelates of the age in which he lived; an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher;" the reader is referred to his life, written by Doctor John Vesey, bishop of Limerick, prefixed to his works, published in four volumes, folio, in 1676; or to Harris's Ware, among the archbishops of Armagh, from which this notice is chiefly taken.

George Wild, or Wield, (succeeded 1660, died 1665), Doctor of Laws of the university of Oxford, was the son of Henry Wild, a citizen of London, and born in the county of Middlesex. He was educated in Merchant Taylors' school in London, whence he was elected a scholar of Saint John's college in 1628, of which he was afterwards a fellow. After taking one degree in the faculty of civil law in 1634, he was made chaplain to Doctor Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, who preferred him to the vicarage of Reading, and intended higher promotions for him, had not the civil wars broken out. He adhered in the rebellion to the royal cause, and suffered much in its service, for which he was, on the restoration, promoted to this see by letters patent, dated the 22nd of January, 1660, and on the same day had his mandate for consecration and writ of res-

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titution to the temporalities, and was consecrated in Dublin, in Saint Patrick's Church on the 27th of January following, by the primate, assisted by three other prelates.

"He became," says Harris, "highly valued for his public spirit, religious conversation, exemplary piety, and extensive charity, in which, and hospitality, he, for the most part, spent the revenues of his See. Anthony Wood says, he was, in his younger days, a person of great ingenuity, and in his elder, of singular prudence, a grace to the pulpit; and when in Ireland, as worthy of his function as any there. He died in Dublin on the 29th of December, 1665, and was buried on the 12th of January, in Christ Church, [near the Altar,] his chaplain, George Senior, preaching his funeral sermon."

The virtue, humanity, and amiable cheerfulness of this bishop's character are equally manifest in his will, dated about two months preceeding his death; some particulars of which are given by Harris, but here necessarily omitted for the sake of brevity. It should be stated, however, that in the disposal of the very little which he had to leave after him, the poor of his diocese were not forgotten.

Robert Mossom, D. D., (succeeded 1665, died 1679). The father of this prelate kept a school in London, and was himself a considerable sufferer during the usurpation. After the restoration, he was made dean of Christ Church, Dublin, on the 1st of February, 1660; prebendary of Knaresborough in the cathedral of York; and thence promoted to this see by privy seal, dated at Oxford, 11th of January, 1665, and by letters patent, dated the 26th of March, his writs of consecration and restitution the 27th. He was consecrated in Christ's church on the 1st of April following, by James, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops of Kildare, Killaloe and Achonry. He died at Londonderry on the 21st of December, 1679, and was buried there in the cathedral.

Michael Ward, succeeded 1679, died 1681. He was a native of England, but had his education in the university of Dublin, where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the 8th of July, 1672, having been previously elected fellow, in which situation he was distinguished for his more than ordinary pains in the care and instruction of his pupils. He was successively advanced to the deanery of Lismore, the archdeaconry of Armagh, and to the provost-ship of the university, by letters patent, of the 19th of February, 1674, through the interest of the duke of Ormond; he was thence promoted to the see of Ossory, by letters patent, dated the 8th of November, 1678, and was consecrated in Christ's Church by the archbishop, assisted by the archbishop of Tuam, and the bishops of Clogher, Meath, and Clonfert, and was finally translated to Derry, by letters patent, dated the 21st of January, 1679, where he died on the 3rd of October, 1681, and was interred in his cathedral. He was greatly esteemed for learning and sound judgment, to which qualities he owed his rise to so many preferments within so short a period of time.

Ezekiel Hopkins, D. D. He was born in the parish of Crediton, near Exeter, in Devonshire, and was son to the curate of Sandford, a chapel of ease belonging to Crediton. He was educated in Magdalen College, whence he was, by the interest of Sir Thomas Viner, made lecturer of the parish of Hackney, and after a long interval of time, promoted to the parish of St. Mary, London.

Being driven by the plague from thence, he returned to Exeter, where he obtained a parish from the bishop, and having the good fortune to give great pleasure, by his preaching, to lord Truro, who was shortly after sent over to Ireland, as lord lieutenant, he brought him with him as chaplain, in 1669, and the same year gave him his daughter in marriage, and rewarded him with the treasurership of Waterford, and the year following, the deanery of Raphoe. On the retirement of lord Truro from the vice-royalty, he was strongly recommended by him to his successor, lord Berkely, of Stratton, who on the 27th of October, 1671, promoted him to the bishopric of Raphoe, to which he was consecrated, in Christ's Church, Dublin, by James, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the bishops of Clogher, Waterford, and Derry. Ten years afterwards he was translated to the see of Derry, by privy seal, dated the 6th of September, 1681, where he continued until the breaking out of the troubles, when he fled into England with his wife and children, and obtaining a parish there, died on the 22nd of June, 1690, and was interred in the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury. His income as bishop was valued at £2000.

He was at great expense in beautifying and adorning the cathedral of Derry, and in furnishing it with an organ and massy plate, and is said in this bishopric, and that of Raphoe, to have expended £1000, in buildings and other improvements.

Harris says, that he was a prelate greatly esteemed for his humility, modesty, and charity, as also, for his great learning and excellent preaching, and was reckoned no inconsiderable poet.

William King, D. D., succeeded 1690; resigned 1702. For a full account of this most distinguished prelate, who was the first born Irishman, as well as the most distinguished prelate for abilities, who had filled the see from the establishment of the reformed religion in the diocese, the reader is referred to his life in Harris's Ware, and the account of the Irish writers in the same work. A few particulars are all that the nature of this work will permit here. William King

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was born at Antrim on the 1st of May, 1650, and was descended of an ancient and respectable family of the house of Burras, in the North of Scotland, whence his father removed in the reign of Charles the 1st, to avoid engaging in the solemn league and covenant, and settled his family and effects in the North of Ireland, and had the happiness to live to see his son promoted to the bishopric of Derry. He was sent in 1662 for his education, to the Latin school of Dungannon, and on the 18th of April, 1667, was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, where his extraordinary talents and application were soon noticed, and rewarded with a scholarship and native's place. On February 23d, 1670, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1673, that of Master; and, in the same year was put into deacon's orders, by Dr. Mossom, bishop of Derry. The honour he obtained by a fellowship examination, on a week's preparation, though unsuccessful, obtained him the notice of John Parker, archbishop of Tuam, who in 1674 took him under his protection, ordained him a priest on the 12th of April in the same year, and admitted him into his family as a domestic chaplain, on the 10th of January, 1676. The same year he was collated to the prebend of Kilmainmore, in the cathedral of Tuam, and afterwards to the provostship of that church, and, to the rectory and vicarage of Killaseran, Aghicert, and others, united October 26, 1627, by the same.

While in the archbishop's family he diligently applied himself to the study of all useful learning, and acquired that store of knowledge which subsequently enabled him to become so eminently serviceable to church and state, and to raise himself to such a distinguished elevation. On the translation of his patron to the see of Dublin, Mr. King was collated to the chancellorship of Saint Patrick, to which the parish of Saint Werburgh's is annexed, and was installed therein on the 29th of October, 1679.

He remained here zealously employed in preaching, writing, and keeping his flock together, till the Irish took up arms in the cause of James the 2d, and in the disastrous times which followed, continued courageously at his post without any relaxation of his exertions. By this daring exhibition of zeal he made himself very obnoxious to the Roman Catholic party, by whom he was twice imprisoned during the years 1689 and 1690, but released each time without other injury than personal indignities. It was during this period that he wrote his chief work:—"The State of the Protestants in Ireland under King James's Government;" an able but partisan production. The victory of the Boyne put an end to his dangers, and opened the door to his ecclesiastical advancements. The see of Derry having been kept vacant by king James till the revolution, Dr. King was promoted to it by letters patent of king William and queen Mary, dated the 9th of January, 1690, and was consecrated in Christ's Church, Dublin, on the 25th of the same month, by Francis, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Meath, Kildare, Killaloe, and Leighlin and Ferns. He immediately repaired to his diocese, which he found in a miserable and distressed condition, but which, during the three years in which he remained there, he restored to a state of order and security. He built, it is said, a capacious house in Derry—the under rooms to serve for a school-house and conveniences for a master, and the upper rooms for a library. He also bought from the executors of bishop Hopkins the library of that bishop, or a great part of it, which by his will, dated the 6th of May, 1726, he devised to William Nicholson, then bishop of Derry, and his successors in trust, to remain in the said library for the use of the clergy and gentlemen of the said diocese for ever.

The promotion of archbishop Marsh from Dublin to the primacy in 1702, opened the way to the former for bishop King, to which he was translated by letters patent, dated the 11th of March following, and which he governed with his usual zeal and diligence for upwards of 26 years. He died at his palace of Saint Sepulchre's, Dublin, on the 8th of May, 1729, having just attained the 80th year of his age, and was interred on the north side of the church yard of Donnybrook, as he had previously directed.

The character of this prelate, as given by Harris, from whom this sketch of his life is drawn, is enthusiastically laudatory, and assigns him all the qualities of head and heart that should belong to a Christian bishop.

Charles Hickman succeeded 1702, died 1713. The successor of Doctor King was a native of Northamptonshire, and Doctor of Divinity in the university of Oxford. He was rector of Saint Ebbs, in Oxford, for sometime afterwards chaplain to Charles, duke of Southampton, and in 1680 to James lord Chandos, then going as ambassador to Constantinople. In 1680 he was made domestic chaplain to Laurence, earl of Rochester, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the year following took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the revolution he was made chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and in July, 1692, lecturer of Saint James' Church, Westminster, and afterwards rector of Hogs-Norton, in Leicestershire, and chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne, by whom he was promoted to this see by letters patent, dated the 19th of March, 1702, and was consecrated at Dunboyne, on the 10th of June following, by Narcissus, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the bishops of Kilmore, Ardagh, Ossory, and Killaloe. He died on the 28th of November, 1713, and left by his will £20 to the poor of Derry. There is a small tablet erected to his memory on the left of the chancel-table, in the cathedral.

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John Hartstonge succeeded 1713, died 1716. He was the son of Sir Standish Hartstonge, one of the barons of the exchequer in Ireland, was born at Catten, near Norwich in England, 1st of December, 1659, and educated at the schools of Charleville and Kilkenny, from the latter of which he was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, and thence sent to Gonvill and Caius college, Cambridge. Here he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1680, and was unanimously elected a fellow in 1681. He was soon after made chaplain to James duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, and after his death in 1686, to his grandson, to whom he was indebted for his promotions. He was raised from the archdeaconry of Limerick to the see of Ossory, at the instance of his patron, by King William, by letters patent dated the 8th of April, 1693, and was consecrated in Christ's Church, Dublin, by Francis, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Meath, Kildare, Elphin, and Waterford and Lismore. From Ossory he was translated, by letters patent dated the 3d of March, 1713, and died in Dublin the 30th of January, 1716.

St. George Ashe succeeded 1716, died 1717. This prelate was born in the county of Roscommon, in the year 1658, and educated at the university of Dublin, of which he became a fellow in 1679, and provost in 1692. He was successively promoted to the sees of Cloyne 1695, Clogher, 1697, and Derry, by letters patent dated the 25th of February, 1716, and died in Dublin on the 27th of February, 1717, where he was buried in Christ's Church. He was a man of learning and a member of the Royal Society, to the transactions of which he contributed some papers. He bequeathed all his mathematical books to the college of Dublin.

William Nicholson, D.D., (or as he usually wrote it himself, "Nicolson"), succeeded 1718, resigned 1726. This distinguished prelate was born at Orton, in Cumberland, educated in Queen's College, Oxford, and was first vicar of Torpenhoe, 17th of November, 1681, collated to the first stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, 13th of October, 1682; to the archdeaconry and bishopric of which he succeeded, and was translated to Derry by letters patent, dated the 2nd of May, 1718, and on the 28th of January, to the archbishopric of Cashel, and died suddenly in Derry the month following. Doctor Nicholson was a man of literary and antiquarian taste, and published, among other works, the English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library, a useful and meritorious performance for its time. He is said to have built an apartment near his garden at Derry, for the preservation of the manuscripts and records relating to the see.

Henry Downs succeeded 1726; died 1734. This prelate, who was first minister of the church of Barrington, in Northamptonshire, was promoted to the bishopric of Killaloe, by letters patent, dated the 1st of February, 1716, translated to Elphin, in 1720, from Elphin to Meath, in 1724, and thence to Derry, the 8th of February, 1726. He died on the 14th of January, 1734, and was buried on the 16th, in Saint Mary's Church, Dublin. He left by his will £20 to the poor of Derry.

Thomas Rundle, LL.D., succeeded 1734; died 1742. He was presented 22d January, 1721, to the first stall in Durham; 22d November, 1722, removed to the 12th. He was treasurer of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Wilts. With this stall he was made rector of Sedgfield. He was promoted to the see of Derry by letters patent, dated the 17th July, 1735, by — Talbot, lord chancellor of England, to whom he had been chaplain, and was consecrated in the church of Dunboyne, on the 3d of August following, by Hugh, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the bishops of Meath, Kilmore, and Ardagh. He died in Dublin on the 15th of April, 1742, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard at the north side, where a stately monument has been erected to his memory.

Carew Reynell succeeded 1742; died, 1745. This prelate was translated from Down and Connor, by letters patent, dated the 16th of May, 1742, and died the 1st of January, 1744. He had been chancellor of the cathedral of Bristol, and chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, by whose interest he was promoted to these sees.

George Stone succeeded 1745; translated 1746. He was first promoted to the see of Ferns, by letters patent, the 5th of June, 1740, and consecrated at Chapelizod, by the archbishop of Dublin. On the 3d of August, 1742, he was translated to Kildare, installed dean of Christ's Church, 15th of June, 1743, and translated to Derry by letters patent, dated the 11th of May, 1745. He was thence translated to the primacy of Armagh, by letters patent, the 13th of March, 1746, died in London the 19th of December, 1764, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey.

William Barnard succeeded 1746, *ob.* 1768. Doctor Barnard, prebendary of Westminster, was made dean of Rochester in 1743, and promoted to the see of Raphoe by letters patent, dated the 26th of June, 1744. He was consecrated at Saint Michael's Church, Dublin, August the 19th, and translated to Derry by letters patent, dated the 19th of March, 1746. He died in London, 10th January, 1768, aged 72, and was buried on the 17th, in Saint Peter's Abbey, Westminster. A monument was erected to him in Islips chapel. He was a man of distinguished piety and virtue.

Frederick Hervey succeeded 1768, died 1803. Frederick Hervey, 4th earl of Bristol, was the third son of John lord Hervey, whose father John was created baron Hervey of Ickworth, in the

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county of Suffolk, in 1703, and earl of Bristol in 1714. He was born in 1730; educated at Mr. Newcomb's school, at Hackney; admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1747, where he took no degree, but the honorary one of D. D. was conferred on him by mandamus. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and principal clerk of the privy seal, which office he resigned in February, 1767, on being promoted to the bishopric of Cloyne. This dignity was conferred on him, while his brother George, 2nd earl of Bristol, was viceroy of Ireland, and on the 30th of January, in the year following, he was translated to the see of Derry, and appointed a privy councillor of Ireland. On the death of his brother Augustus John, 3rd earl of Bristol, in 1779, he succeeded to that title. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Davers, of Rushbrook, in Suffolk, Bart., who died at Ickworth, Suffolk, December 19th, 1800, by whom he had issue two sons—John, who succeeded him in the title, and Augustus John; and two daughters—Mary, married to John Lord Erne, and Elizabeth, married to John Thomas Foster, Esq. The latter years of lord Bristol's life were spent in continental travel, and he died at Albano, near Rome, of a severe attack of gout, in his 73d year.

The political character of this very remarkable man belongs to the general history of his time, and it is only necessary to remark here, that in the memorable political events connected with the Irish volunteers, in which he played so conspicuous a part, the city and county of Derry very strongly felt the influence of his rank and talents. In private life he was no less distinguished for refined taste in literature and art, than for the possession of many Christian virtues, among which those of humanity, charity, and liberality were not the least conspicuous; and as a bishop, he was a zealous promoter of every thing tending to the good of his see, and the advantage of the city and county in general. To his taste and munificence the city and county owe many of their chief architectural embellishments. He nearly rebuilt the palace, and contributed largely to the erection of a spire and other improvements to the cathedral, and many of the parish churches are similarly adorned or newly built under his patronage and by his assistance. The gorgeous collections of pictures, statues, books, &c., with which he filled the princely residences erected by him at Downhill and Ballyscullion, abundantly testified the justness of the character awarded to him as the greatest patron of the arts in Europe in his time. But he left after him a memorial still nobler, less perishable, and more worthy of a Christian bishop, the memory of his singular humanity and universal benevolence.

William Knox, D. D., succeeded 1803, died 1831. This very distinguished prelate, who was the 3rd son of the late lord viscount Northland, was born on the 13th of June, 1761. He was educated in , and received holy orders in .

His first employment in the church was as curate in the city of Limerick, and having been soon after appointed chaplain to the Irish house of commons, he was recommended by that body to the lord lieutenant for preferment. He accordingly obtained the union of Callan in the county of Kilkenny, where his memory is still cherished, as well for his kindness and hospitality, as for his exertions in building and establishing a poor school on a very extended scale, and for other efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor. He was appointed to the bishopric of Kilfenora in 1794, and presided over that see for nine years. It was during this period that a society, consisting of the most distinguished men of that day, was formed "for promoting the comforts of the poor." The bishop was one of its most active members, and a paper written by him, and published among their transactions by the society, on the utility and management of dispensaries, poor schools, and schools of industry, contained most valuable practical details on matters which, though so interesting, were not then very generally attended to or understood. His translation to the see of Derry gave him a wider field, and more ample means, to exercise that munificent philanthropy, which was the distinguishing characteristic of his mind. He succeeded a bishop, who, though of princely munificence, did not, in consequence of his absence from Ireland during the latter years of his life, take that active interest in the welfare of the church which might otherwise have been justly expected from him; and therefore Dr. Knox, on his arrival in Derry, found a neglected diocese, and a "cathedral in ruins." He immediately contributed £1000 towards its repairs, and subsequently added £2000 more towards its internal adornment, and the erection of the present spire. He also made gifts of £1000 and £100 per annum, to the diocesan school, and £400 and £20 per annum, to the poor school. His lordship established yet further claims on public gratitude by founding the charitable loan, to which he largely contributed, and for which in the pulpit he most effectually pleaded. The mendicity association also was chiefly indebted to him for its origin, and owes much of the success of its efforts to his fostering care and large pecuniary contributions. Indeed, there is scarcely one of the numerous public institutions of Derry of which he might not be called the parent, while his private charities were no less extensive, well-timed, and munificent. As a bishop, Dr. Knox was eminently entitled to respect and admiration, and was generally loved by his clergy, for though he never compromised the duties of his high office, he yet governed with a mild and paternal hand, encouraged zeal, fostered piety, and rewarded talent. The number of churches and glebe-houses built during his presidency

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evinces the deep anxiety with which he fulfilled the duties of his station. The free church of Derry, which he built and supported at his own private expense, may be adduced as a proof of his zeal for the interests of religion, and the spiritual welfare of a large portion of the population previously unprovided with accommodation in a place of public worship, while his splendid gift of £1000 to the clergymen's widows' fund manifested the paternal interest with which he regarded every thing connected with the peace and comfort of the body over which he presided.—His mind was at the same time free from prejudice, liberal and enlarged; in proof of which it will be sufficient to state that he cheerfully contributed to the schools and houses of worship of the different religious denominations within his diocese. To this brief sketch it should be added, that by his generous hospitality, as well as by the kindness and affability evinced in his familiar intercourse with the citizens of Derry, he won the affectionate regard of all classes. This distinguished prelate died in London on   of July, 1831, and his remains were interred on the 17th in the vault of North-Audly-st. chapel.

Richard Ponsonby succeeded 1831. A respectful delicacy towards the present estimable occupant of the episcopal chair of Derry, prompts the propriety of leaving his character to the justice of posterity—accompanied, however, with the hope, that it may be long before it shall be called on for its award. But it would be an unworthy omission to close these slight sketches of the bishops of Derry of the established church (the materials are wanting to do equal justice to the Roman Catholic), without the concluding remark, that on the whole they present a succession of individuals distinguished for learning, or talents, or virtues, and not unfrequently all these united, which would not be disparaged by a comparison with the prelates of any other see in the island.

Deans.

Of the deans, who are also incumbents of the parishes of Templemore, Clondermot, and Faughanvale, no list is found in the records of the office of first fruits, anterior to the year 1724: those preceding that period have been collected from various sources.

A. D. 1605. Webb, was the first dean.

1620. Henry Sutton, M. A., was dean during the prelacy of Bishop Downham, by whom he is described as “a man very well qualified, both for his learning and conversation.”—(*Downham's Visitation Book*).

1635. Peter Manby held the deanery previously to the revolution, when he became a convert to the Roman Catholic church, in hopes, as it is said, of procuring a bishopric from James the 2nd. In this, however, he was disappointed, but he was afterwards made an alderman of Derry by that monarch.

1690. .... Thomas Wallis, M. A.

1695. .... Coote Ormsby.

1699. .... John Bolton, D. D.

1724, May 4. George Berkly, S. T. D.

1740, August 9. Robert Downes, D. D.

1769, June 2. Thomas Bernard.

1781, June 21. Edward Emit, M. A.

1783, March 28. John Hume.

1818, June 6. James Saurin.

1820, Feb. 10. Thomas Bunbury Gough.

Roman Catholic Bishops.

After the death of bishop O'Gallagher, and transfer of the ecclesiastical property in 1601, the see of Derry appears to have been without a Roman Catholic bishop for upwards of a century. This was not, however, the only instance of a vacancy for a considerable time in the Irish sees, though there were but few so long wholly unoccupied; and indeed, it appears, that it was only in the primatial and metropolitan sees, that the Roman court took care to preserve an uninterrupted succession of prelates, some of whom, however, appear never to have visited their bishoprics. In the vacant sees, the episcopal power was usually exercised to a certain extent by vicars-general, by whom priests were appointed to the several parishes, and officials in the rural deaneries.

From bishop Downham's visitation-book of the diocese of Derry (*circa* 1620,) we learn, that Bernard Mac Oreaghty, or Geraghty, was the first vicar-general during the vacancy in the see of Derry, and that his successor was Patrick Mac Mahon, both of whom were appointed by Eugenius

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Mac Mahon "pretended archbishop of Dublin, and David Routhe, pretended vice-primate of Ireland."—Of the succeeding vicars-general, no accounts have been found.

The first Roman Catholic bishop after the plantation, of whom any notice has been discovered, was Terence O'Donnelly, [O'Donnogáile] the brother of Patrick O'Donnelly, titular bishop of Dromore, about the year 1720. Some time previously to this period, however, it appears that an effort was made to have a bishop appointed; for, a petition was drawn up in 1711, by Irish Roman Catholics to the Pretender, praying him to nominate Doctor Brian O'Cahan bishop of Derry. It was found on board a ship bound from Ireland to France; and, consequently, never reached its destination. (Southwell MSS.) Brian O'Cahan was parish priest of Ballynascreen, in the county of Derry.

Neal Conway [Mac Connuíge], a native of the parish of Ballynascreen, was promoted to this see in 1727, and died on the 6th of January, 1738.—He was interred in the old church of Ballynascreen, where a monument to his memory still remains. He went beyond sea, before 1688, and was about thirty years of age in 1700.—*Original MS.*

He was a Franciscan, and reputed guardian of that order intended to be established at Ballynascreen.—*Ib.*

Michael O'Reilly, Doctor of both Laws, succeeded Neal Conway. He was vicar-general of Kilmore, archdeacon of Armagh, and afterwards vicar-general and official under Hugh and Bernard Mac Mahon archbishops of Armagh, and also for five years a most vigilant rector of the parish church of St. Peter, in Drogheda. He was advanced to the see of Derry about the month of April, 1739, and consecrated in Dublin, on the 23d of September, of the same year, by John Flanagan-Linegar, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Meath and Raphoe.—*Ib.*

Patrick Brollaghan was a Benedictine monk of the monastery of Coleraine. He commenced his studies at Mountserrat, and finished them at Rome. He came to London in 1730, where he was appointed chaplain to the Sardinian ambassador, which office he retained to the year 1751, when being appointed bishop of Derry, by pope Benedict the 14th, he was consecrated on the 3d of March, in that year, at the royal chapel of Sardinia in London, by James Dunne, Roman Catholic bishop of Ossory, assisted by two prelates *in partibus*. He immediately after betook himself to his diocese, without resigning his chaplaincy; but plainly seeing the impossibility of performing the duties of both, he voluntarily resigned the episcopal office in the year following, but not the honor, and returned to London, where he died in the month of May, 1760, aged 56 years. (*De Burgo.*)

— Mac Colgan or O'Colgan, D. D., succeeded, and filled the see for many years; but the year of his death is uncertain, and nothing has been preserved of his history.

— Mac Devitt, D. D., succeeded, and died 1797. Of this prelate, who, like his predecessor, was of an ancient family or tribe of the Kinel Owen, very little is known. He was a literary man, and celebrated in his time for his great learning, although he published nothing. He received his education in Paris at the Irish community, ("*Seminaire Irlandois Rue de cheval vert*"), in which seminary he received orders.

Charles O'Donnell, D. D., consecrated 1798, died 1819. This prelate received his education at the college "*des Lombards*," in Paris, but was ordained in the diocese of Derry, in which he always remained in his ministerial capacity. He was of very liberal principles, avoiding all party feeling, and in consequence was popularly known in Derry and its vicinity under the name of "orange Charlie". In 1813, political disturbances having been excited in Derry by Mr. O'Mullan, the priest of the parish, Dr. O'Donnell considering his conduct as leader of a political party opposed to the government as improper, prohibited him from officiating as parish priest, this decision gave great offence to Mr. O'Mullan and his adherents, who attacked Dr. O'Donnell in his chapel on the 28th of November, and would perhaps have maltreated him, had he not succeeded in making his escape to the court house, where he was protected by the magistrates: several persons who interfered in his favor were severely hurt.

Peter Mac Loughlin, D. D., consecrated to the see of Raphoe in 1802, translated to the see of Derry in 1819. Dr. Mac Loughlin also received his education in Paris, at the "*Seminaire Irlandois*," where he received orders. He is distinguished for his piety, and very generally esteemed by the various classes for his zealous and unremitting exertions to promote concord and good feeling among all sects within his diocese,—interfering in political matters only so far as to endeavour to prevent the people of his own persuasion from given themselves violently to party.

Previously to the establishment of the reformed church in Derry, the bishops were at the same time rectors of the parish, and the deans, vicars. This practice is still preserved by the Roman Catholic bishop and dean of Derry.

HISTORY.

Presbyterian Ministers.

It is very probable that a seed of Presbyterian dissent was introduced into the city of Londonderry, at the plantation by the London companies. The first bishop, Montgomery, was a Scotchman, "who held the see from 1605 till 1610, during whose time there is little doubt but that the service in the cathedral was conducted in such a manner as to meet the scruples of the dissenters. The succeeding prelates were not so favourable, especially Bramhall, who came to Derry in 1634. He was a tool of Strafford in his severities against the non-conformists, and during the time from his accession to the rebellion of 1641, the greater part of the Scotch, and other dissenters, fled to Scotland. After that event, however, they returned. In 1644, Derry was visited by Mr. W. Adair, and Mr. John Weir, two Presbyterian ministers from Scotland, sent to administer the covenant to the north of Ireland. They came in April, were opposed by Thornton the mayor, but, supported by Sir Frederic Hamilton, they obtained admittance. They then sent for the keys of the church, in order to preach there on the Sabbath, but the mayor refused them, on the ground that the sacrament was to be administered in it on that day, but he offered them 'the little church.' This they found too small, they, therefore, preached in the market place, where the covenant was solemnly taken by great numbers. On Monday they preached in "*the great church*," or present cathedral, "and spent some time in the city." "Thence, to the restoration, the Presbyterian worship experienced several vicissitudes, according to the opinion of the governor." "At the Restoration in 1662," as might have been naturally expected from the political part which its professors had acted in the preceding troubles, that worship "was thoroughly purged from the city as an intolerable nuisance; as appears by a letter from the curates of the cathedral, to the primate, in July of that year." It is probable that for some time after this there was no Presbyterian minister or worship, in Derry: but in 1670, however, the congregation "gave an ample call to Mr. Alexander Moncrief, a minister in Fifeshire, in Scotland, to become their minister, but he declined. However, in 1672, Mr. Robert Rule was formally ordained their minister. He continued till the troubles, which terminated in the siege, drove him away early in the year 1688." "Mr. Robert Craighead, minister of Donoughmore, was translated to Derry in 1690," during whose ministry "the congregation had a dispute with the congregation of Burt, respecting the boundaries of their respective parishes." "The presbytery of Derry was erected in 1702." "Mr. Craighead died August 27, 1711." "After R. Craighead's death, they applied for the celebrated Abernethy, then minister of Antrim, but without success. They, however, succeeded in obtaining Mr. James Blair, minister of Moira, who was installed in Derry on June 2d, 1713," and "died in January, 1716." "Their next minister was Samuel Ross, who was ordained February 13th, 1718."

The above information has been chiefly furnished in a letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Hay, of Derry, by the Rev. Dr. Reid, author of a history of Presbyterianism in Ireland.

Governors.

Sir Henry Docwra, knt., afterwards Lord Docwra, Baron of Culmore, by patent, Westminster, May 15th, 1621, was constituted governor of Lough Foyle, during pleasure, by letter of privy seal, March 22, 1603-4, and by patent, June the 14th, 1604, for life.

Sir George Pawlett, knt., under the title of vice-provost, governed the city during the absence of Sir Henry Docwra, from 1604 till 1608.

Sir John Vaughan, knt., was governor, as it appears from the plantation in 1611, till his death in 1643.

Sir Robert Stewart was made governor of Derry by the king, on the death of Sir John Vaughan.

Colonel Audley Mervin was made governor of Derry by the Marquess of Ormond in 1644.

Lord Folliott was appointed in the place of Colonel Mervin, who had become obnoxious to the parliament through the representations of Sir Frederick Hamilton, who desired the governorship for himself.

Sir Charles Coote took the governorship in 1648, and held it till the restoration.

Sir Robert Stewart, knt.—Privy seal, Whitehall, November 20, 1660—patent, February 12, 1660—pleasure.—13 *Charles* 2. 1^a *pars* *f. R.* 24 & 15—18. *d. R.* 28.—(In English.)

He was made governor of the city and county, and of the county at large, in consideration of his many services performed to King Charles the 1st, and the good affection expressed by him in

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

the late troubles in Ireland, in his arming and maintaining a regiment of foot and a troop of horse, at his own charge, in the service of the said King.—*Idem*.

Colonel John Gorges—*vice* Stewart—privy seal, May 7, 1661—patent, September 17, 1661—pleasure.—13. 4^a *pars d. R.* 21.

Parliamentary Representatives.

- 1613, April 27.—George Cary, Esq.
Thomas Crewe, Esq., Derry.
- 1634, June 13.—Robert Farrar, Esq., [knt.]
Robert Goodwin, Esq.
- 1639, Feb. 25.—Sir Robert Stewart, knt. r. Culmore.
Sir Francis Butler, knt., r. Dublin, June, 1641. He was dismissed, but 2d of August, 1642, it was ordered, that he should be continued notwithstanding any former order to the contrary.
- 1661, April 8.—John Godbold, Esq., Londonderry.
Hugh Edwards, *merchant*, Londonderry.
- 1665, October — John Gorges, Esq., Somerset, *vice* Godbold, deceased.
- 1692, Sept. 12.—Robert Rochfort, Esq., Dublin.
David Cairnes, Esq., *burgess*, Londonderry.
- 1692, Oct. 13.—Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq. Dublin, *vice* Rochfort, for Co. Westmeath.
- 1695, July 25.—David Cairnes, Esq. Derry.
Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq., Dublin.
- 1703, Sept. 2.—James Lennox, Esq., Derry.
Charles Norman, Esq., Derry.
- 1713, Nov. 14.—Charles Norman, Esq. Derry.
John Newton, Esq., Derry.
- 1715, Oct. 25.—Charles Norman, Esq., Derry.
George Tomkins, Esq. Derry.
- 1727, Oct. 11.—George Tomkins, Esq., Derry.
Thomas Upton, Esq. Dublin, Celbridge, Kildare.
- 1733, Dec. 6. — Robert Norman, Esq., r. Derry, *vice* Upton, deceased.
- 1739, Oct. 31.—William Scott, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Tomkins, deceased.
- 1743, Nov. 16.—Frederick Cary Hamilton, Esq., New Grange, Meath, *vice* Norman, deceased.
- 1747, Oct. 30.—Henry Hamilton, Esq., Castle Conyngham, Donegal, *vice* Hamilton, deceased.
- 1759, Nov. 9.—William Hamilton, merchant (and alderman), Londonderry, *vice* Scott, J. K. B.
- 1760, March 18.—Alexander Stewart, Esq., Newtown Ards, Down, *vice* W. Hamilton, mis-elected.
William Hamilton, merchant, r. Londonderry, *vice* Stewart, mis-elected.
- 1761, April 28.—Francis Andrews, LL. D., Trinity College.
Henry Hamilton, Esq., Castle Coyngnam, Donegal.
1764. Francis Andrews, LL. D., Trinity College.
Hugh Hill, Esq., Londonderry.
- 1768, July 6.—Right Honorable Francis Andrews, LL. D., Trinity College.
Hugh Hill, Esq., r. Derry.
- 1773.—Right Honorable Francis Andrews.
Hugh Hill, Esq., Londonderry.
- 1782.—Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.
James Alexander, Esq.
- 1790.—Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.
William Lecky, Esq., Londonderry.
- 1795.—William Lecky, Esq., Londonderry.
Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., Londonderry.
- 1799.—Henry Alexander, Esq.
Andrew Ferguson, Esq.
- 1800.—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
- 1801.—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
- 1806, December.—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.

HISTORY.

1807. Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 1812, Nov. 24.—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 1818, July .—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 1820, April 21.—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 1826, July 25.—Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 1830, July 7.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson.
 1831, May 14.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson.
 1832, Dec. 18.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson.
 1835, Jan. 12.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson.

Mayors and Sheriffs after the Restoration.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1662. William Gardner.	.	.	.	.	{ Gervais Squire. Richard Graham.
Of the Mayors and Sheriffs from this date to 1670, no account has been obtained.					
1670. Thomas Skipton.	.	.	.	.	{ William Noble. William Kyle.
1671. Hugh Edwards.	.	.	.	.	{ Edward Edwards. William Miller.
1672. Samuel Norman.	.	.	.	.	{ William Rogers. Francis Newton.
1673. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	{ Samuel Hobson. Andrew Coningham.
1674. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	{ Henry Thompson. John Buchanan.
1675. Gervais Squire.	.	.	.	.	{ Robert Houston. Henry Long.
1676. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	{ James Coningham. John Ash.
1677. Col. William Cecil.	.	.	.	.	{ William Squire. Alexander Lecky.
1678. Thomas Moncrieff.	.	.	.	.	{ Charles Newton. James Morrison.
1679. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	{ Andrew Coningham. Matt. Bridges.
1680. Thomas Moncrieff.	.	.	.	.	{ Robert Shannon. John Ewing.
1681. John Campsie.	.	.	.	.	{ Henry Farbasco. James Gordon.
1682. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	{ James Strong. Henry Cochran.
1683. Alexander Tomkins.	.	.	.	.	{ William Hemsworth. James Sympson.
1684. James Hobson.	.	.	.	.	{ Andrew Coningham. Matt. Cocken.
1685. John Campsie.	.	.	.	.	Ditto.
1686. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	{ John Campsie, jun. William Newton.
1687. Andrew Coningham.	.	.	.	.	{ William Newton. Henry Ashe.

The mayor died within ten days after he was sworn, and alderman John Campsie was sworn in his place.

1688. John Campsie.	.	.	.	.	{ Horace Kennedy. Edward Brookes.

Mr. Campsie continued mayor till the 12th of October, when, by appointment of the earl of Tyrconnell and council, he was removed, and Cormick O'Neill, of Broughshane, Esq. a Roman Catholic, succeeded. He came to Derry, was sworn mayor, and staid some days with his new corporation, most of the

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

members being also Roman Catholic: when he went away, he made John Buchanan deputy.

From the 2nd of February, 1689, to the month of September, there were neither mayor nor sheriffs.

1690. Gervais Squire.	{ Thomas Moncrieff.
	{ Henry Ash.
1691. Alexander Lecky.	{ Henry Ash.
	{ Samuel Leeson.
1692. William Squire.	{ William Crookshank.
	{ John Harvey.

Within three days after Mr. Squire was sworn in, he died, when Mr. James Lenox was elected and sworn mayor.—In the month of May, 1693, sheriff Crookshank died, and Mr. John Crookshank was chosen in his place.

1694. Henry Long.	{ William Mackie.
	{ Thomas Ashe.
1695. Alexander Lecky	{ John Cowan.
	{ Hugh Davey.
1696. Henry Ash.	{ John Harvey.
	{ Alexander Coningham.
1697. James Lennox.	{ Joseph Morrison.
	{ John Dixon.
1698. Horace Kennedy	{ Albert Hall.
	{ Robert Gamble.

On the 2d of November, Mr. Kennedy was again elected, but, not being approved of by government, alderman Brooks was chosen; and he also not being allowed, a third election made choice of Alderman Squire.

1699. Gervais Squire.	{ John Denning.
	{ Samuel Harvey.
1700. Edward Brooks.	{ Ditto.
1701. Thomas Moncrieff.	{ John Denning.
	{ George Tomkins.

November 3, Alderman Kennedy was elected mayor, and James Anderson and John Conningham, sheriffs; but not being approved of, the corporation then chose

1702. Robert Shannon.	{ Archibald Coningham.
	{ Jos. Ewing.
1703. Samuel Leeson.	{ Thomas Lecky.
	{ James Anderson.

November 2, Alderman Kennedy was elected mayor, and Alexander Skipton and Joseph Davey, sheriffs; Mr. Kennedy not being approved of, Alexander Mackie was chosen; he also being disapproved of, alderman Cowan was elected, and laid aside. Without any election, the present mayor was sworn, 2d February, 1703.

1704. Samuel Leeson.	{ Alexander Skipton.
	{ Jos. Davey.
1705. Henry Ash.	{ William Edgar.
	{ John Riddell.
1706. George Tomkins.	{ George Ash.
	{ John Moore.
1707. Charles Norman.	{ Robert Norman.
	{ Fred. Coningham.
1708. Thomas Lecky.	{ Ditto.
1709. Henry Ash.	{ Henry M'Manus.
	{ John Duckett.

John Duckett died, and Matthew Squire was chosen in his place.

1710. Samuel Leeson.	{ Robert Houston.
	{ Peter Stanley.
1711. Robert Norman.	{ Giles Gifford.
	{ Francis Jennings.
1712. John Wotton.	{ Ditto.
1713. Alex. Tomkins.	{ Fred. Coningham.
	{ Edward Skipton.

HISTORY.

A. D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1714. John Wotton.	{ Alexander Squire.
	{ Thomas Moncrieff.
1715. Robert Norman.	{ Robert Taylor.
	{ Frederick Gordon.

November 2, the corporation elected alderman Henry M'Manus, to be mayor, and John Darcus and Phillip Sullivan, to be Sheriffs; none of them being approved of, at a second election, alderman Matthew Squire was chosen mayor, and George Gonne and Robert Graham sheriffs. Alderman Squire not being approved of, alderman Wotton was elected and approved of.

1716. John Wotton.	{ George Gonne.
	{ Robert Graham.

Nov. 2, Alderman M'Manus was elected mayor, and John Darcus and Philip Sullivan, to be sheriffs; Mr. Sullivan not being approved of, Edward Carter was elected and approved of.

1717. Henry M'Manus.	{ John Darcus.
	{ Francis Jennings.
1718. George Tomkins.	{ Phillip Sullivan.
	{ Henry Hart.
1719. Peter Stanley.	{ Henry M'Manus.
	{ Edward Carter.
1720. John Wotton.	{ Frederick Coningham.
	{ Henry White.
1721. Alexander Tomkins.	{ John Darcus.
	{ Andrew M'Ilwaine.
1722. George Tomkins.	{ George Ash.
	{ Frederick Gordon.
1723. Charles Norman.	{ William Stewart.
	{ William Ash.
1724. Matthew Squire.	{ Richard Coningham.
	{ Matthew Leeson.
1725. Frederick Coningham	{ Edward Skipton.
	{ George Crookshank.
1726. Joseph Bolton.	{ Henry Dixon.
	{ William Montgomery.
1727. John Wotton.	{ Andrew M'Ilwaine.
	{ William Ash.
1728. Thomas Moncrieff.	{ George Hart.
	{ John Davis.
1729. Ditto.	{ Robert Houston.
	{ Ulysses Burgh.

Robert Houston died 11th July, and James Evory chosen in his place.

1730. Henry M'Manus.	{ Edward Houston.
	{ Ezekiel Coningham.
1731. Peter Stanley.	{ Charles M'Manus.
	{ Jeremiah Gardner.
1732. Frederick Coningham	{ Richard Coningham.
	{ George Ewart.
1733. Henry Hart.	{ John Darcus.
	{ Joseph Hill.
1734. Ditto.	{ Andrew M'Ilwaine.
	{ William Foliott.
1735. Edward Skipton.	{ William Gamble.
	{ George Ash.
1736. Hugh Edwards.	{ Francis Knox.
	{ Alexander Lecky.
1737. Henry M'Manus.	{ Francis Knox.
	{ Henry Darcus.
1738. Ditto.	{ Ditto.
1739. Ditto.	{ Ditto.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

A. D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1740. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Andrew M'Ilwaine.
1741. Alexander Knox.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Mossom Gamble.
1742. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Charles Richardson.
1743. Henry Cary.	.	.	.	.	.	{ William Foliott.
1744. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Charles Richardson.
1745. Charles M'Manus.	.	.	.	.	.	{ John Hamilton.
1746. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ John Hamilton.
1747. Henry Cary.	.	.	.	.	.	{ George Gordon.
1748. William Lecky.	.	.	.	.	.	{ George Gordon.
1749. Mossom Gamble.	.	.	.	.	.	{ William Boyd.
1750. Geo. Crookshank.	.	.	.	.	.	{ W. Hamilton (So.)
1751. Alexander Knox.	.	.	.	.	.	{ John Fairly.
1752. Andrew Knox.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1753. Thomas Moncrieff.	.	.	.	.	.	{ John Fairly.
1754. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Thomas Lecky.
1755. Charles M'Manus.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Thomas Lecky.
1756. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ William Kennedy.
1757. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1758. Wm. Hamilton.	.	.	.	.	.	{ William Hamilton.
1759. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Robert Fairly.
1760. William Hogg.	.	.	.	.	.	{ William Hamilton.
1761. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Hugh Hill.
1762. George Ash.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1763. Thomas Lecky.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1764. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Sam. Montgomery.
1765. Wm. Kennedy.	.	.	.	.	.	{ J. Mauleverer.
1766. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1767. Thomas Lecky.	.	.	.	.	.	{ William Hamilton.
1768. Robert Alexander.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Robert Houston.
1769. Robert Fairly.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Frederick Hamilton.
						{ James Ramage.
						{ Ditto.
						{ James Ramage.
						{ Thomas James.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Thomas James.
						{ William Reynolds.
						{ William Reynolds.
						{ Adam Schoales.
						{ Stephen Bennett.
						{ John Nicolls.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Ditto.
						{ Ditto.

Alderman Hill was chosen to be mayor for the ensuing year, but declining to serve alderman Fairly was continued in office.

1770. Robert Fairly.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1771. Adam Schoales.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1772. Hugh Hill.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1773. William Lecky.	.	.	.	.	.	{ John Nicolls.
1774. Charles M'Manus.	.	.	.	.	.	{ James Ramage.
1775. Ditto.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Ditto.
1776. Thomas Bateson.	.	.	.	.	.	{ John Darcus.
1777. John Coningham.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Matt. Rutherford.
						{ John Coningham.
						{ Hol. Lecky.
						{ Squire Lecky.
						{ James Patterson.

HISTORY.

A. D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1778. John Ferguson.	{ Dan. Patterson.
1779. George Ash.	{ Samuel Curry.
1780. Thomas Lecky.	{ David Ross.
1781. Ditto.	{ William Swettenham.
1782. Robert Fairly.	{ Eneas Murray.
1783. John Coningham.	{ Mossom Boyd.
1784. Ditto.	{ George Lenox.
1785. Squire Lecky.	{ Wm. M'Clintock.
1786. Ditto.	{ Mich. Ross.
1787. John Coningham.	{ William Lenox.
1788. Ditto.	{ John Hart.
1789. Squire Lecky.	{ Joseph Curry.
	{ Dick. Coningham.
	{ G. C. Kennedy.
	{ William Walker.
	{ Roger Murray.
	{ Andrew Ferguson, jun.
	{ R. Harrison.
	{ Alexander Lecky.
	{ Alexander Fletcher.
	{ David Ross.
	{ H. Mitchell.
	{ Adam Schoales, jun.
	{ George Hart.

The mayor died the 20th of March, and alderman Bateson was chosen for the remainder of the year.

1790. Eneas Murray.	{ George Schoales.
1791. Ditto.	{ James Galbraith.
1792. Stephen Bennett.	{ William Alexander.
1793. Ditto.	{ George Curry.
1794. Geo. C. Kennedy.	{ William Lenox.
1795. Ditto.	{ George Hart.
1796. And. Ferguson.	{ Marcus Hill.
1797. Ditto.	{ Alexander Young.
1798. John Darcus.	{ R. Murray.
1799. Ditto.	{ James Murray.
1800. William Walker.	{ R. G. Hill.
1801. Ditto.	{ William Law.
1802. R. G. Hill.	{ J. Murray.
1803. John Darcus.	{ William Patterson.
1804. Roger Murray.	{ J. Murray.
1805. Ditto.	{ John Bond.
1806. William Walker.	{ Thomas Lecky.
	{ William H. Ash.
	{ Thomas Patterson.
	{ John Ferguson.
	{ Maurice Knox.
	{ A. Major.
	{ Thomas P. Kennedy.
	{ T. Moffett.
	{ David Ross.
	{ Thomas Murray.
	{ Thomas Patterson.
	{ William D. Lecky.
	{ David Ross.
	{ James Gregg.
	{ James Moody.
	{ J. Moffett.
	{ Thomas Young.
	{ P. M'Donagh.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

A. D. MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1807. Ditto.	{ J. Chambers.
1808. Thomas Lecky.	{ William Marshall.
1809. Ditto.	{ H. B. Beresford.
1810. Thomas Scott.	{ Thomas Woore.
1811. Ditto.	{ Thomas Shepherd.
1812. John Curry.	{ C. Rea.
1813. Ditto.	{ J. Dysart.
1814. M. S. Hill.	{ William Ball.
1815. Ditto.	{ J. Cunningham.
1816. William Alexander.	{ D. Ross.
1817. Ditto.	{ J. Murray.
1818. William Scott.	{ Thomas Kennedy.
1819. Ditto.	{ James Gregg.
1820. J. Maginnis.	{ John Rea.
1821. Ditto.	{ Conolly Skipton.
1822. John Dysart.	{ M. M'Causland.
1823. Ditto.	{ Samuel Curry.
1824. John Rea.	{ Tris. Cary.
1825. Ditto.	{ J. Murray.
1826. Richard Young.	{ T. P. Kennedy.
1827. Ditto.	{ Richard Harvey.
1828. Conolly Skipton.	{ James Major.
1829. Ditto.	{ J. Thompson.
1830. John Dysart.	{ R. Babington.
1831. Richard Young.	{ Thomas Kennedy.
1832. Ditto.	{ E. Leslie.
1833. George Hill.	{ D. Knox.
1834. J. Gillespie.	{ W. M'Clintock.
1835. Ditto.	{ J. Gillespie.
	{ M. Gage.
	{ Thomas Kennedy.
	{ J. S. Gage.
	{ Dominick Knox.
	{ Andrew Bond.
	{ Thomas Kennedy.
	{ Sir William William.
	{ Marcus M'Causland.
	{ Thomas D. Bateson.
	{ Adam Schoales.
	{ George Hill.
	{ Sir James R. Bruce.
	{ Pitt Skipton.
	{ William L. Conyngham.
	{ Tristram Kennedy.
	{ John Hart.
	{ George H. Baggs.
	{ Conolly Gage.
	{ William Gregg.
	{ John Murray.
	{ Joshua Gillespie.
	{ Adam Schoales.
	{ Samuel Crookshank.
	{ Henry Darcus.
	{ Anthony Babington.
	{ John Murray.
	{ Frederick Hamilton.
	{ Stewart C. Bruce.
	{ Anthony Babington.

[Extracted chiefly from Gillespie's Annals of Derry.]

HISTORY.

*List of the Members of the first Corporation of Londonderry, after the Restoration,
in the year 1662.*

William Gardner, Esq., *Mayor*.
John Godbold, Esq., *Recorder*.

ALDERMEN.

Earl of Montrath. Ralph King. John Gorges. George Cary. Simon Pitt. John Handford.		William Gardner. Thomas Moncrieff. Henry Finch. John Elvin. Henry Osborne. Hugh Edwards.

Gervais Squire and Richard Graham, *Sheriffs*.
Henry Osborne, *Chamberlain*.

CAPITAL BURGESSES.

Robert Lawson. Tristram Fowler. Henry Simkins. Thomas Cole. Thomas Phillips. James Sutton. Alexander Tomkins. Richard Graham. Thomas Skipton. James Hobson. William Tuckey. Henry Vaughan.		John Craig. John Campsie. Ralph Smith. Henry Osborne. John Plunket. Robert Morrison. Samuel Hill. John Gifford. Peter Benson. William Hepburn. Gervais Squire. Thomas Burke.

Thomas Burk, *Town Clerk*.

Corporation appointed by James the 2nd in 1688.

Cormick O'Neile, *Mayor*.
 Horace Kennedy, and } *Sheriffs*.
 Edward Brooks,

ALDERMEN.

Cohanagh Mac Guire. Gordon O'Neile Constantine O'Neile. Constance O'Neile. Manus O'Donnel. Peter Manby. Peter Dobbin. Antho. Dobbin. John Campsie. Daniel O'Dogherty.		William Hamilton. Roger O'Cahan. Daniel O'Donnel. Nicho. Burside. Alexander Lacky. Constance O'Dogherty. Daniel O'Sheile. Roger O'Dogherty. Brian O'Neile. John Buchanan.

Daniel O'Sheile, *Chamberlain*.

BURGESSES.

Francis O'Cahan. Robert Butler.		Cornelius Callaghan. Thomas Moncriefe.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

BURGESSES.

Hugh O'Hogan.
John Mackenny.
John Campsie.
Henry Campsie.
James Lenox.
John O'Hogan.
William Stanley.
James Connor.
Hugh Eady.
John Donnogh.
Alexander Gourdon.
John Crookshanks.
Phel. Mac Shaghlin.
John O'Lingshane.
Art. O'Hogan.
Charles O'Sheile.
Johnlius O'Mullan.
John Sheridan.
James Sheridan.

Constance O'Rorke.
Dom. Boy Mac Loughlin.
John Nugent.
William O'Boy.
John O'Boy.
William O'Sullivan.
Dionysius Mac Loughlin.
Manus O'Cahan.
Hugh Mac Loughlin.
Hugh More O'Dogherty.
Ulick O'Hagurty.
Henry Ash.
Thomas Broome.
Pet. Mac Peake.
Henry Dogherty.
Robert Shenan.
Cornelius Magreth.
Art. O'Hogan.
(*King's State of the Protestants.*)

List of the Corporation in 1704.

By a late act of parliament, those that did not receive the sacrament according to the usage of the church of Ireland, were rendered incapable of bearing any office or trust under the queen; and because most of the members of the corporation did not qualify themselves, as aforesaid, Robert Rochford, Esq. recorder of the city, advised the mayor, &c. to elect other members in their room. The mayor, to leave the dissenting members without excuse, caused the serjeants to summon them twice; none came; upon which he proceeded to a new election on the 12th of August, 1704. Alderman Alexander Leckey surrendered some time before his aldermanship and justiceship of the peace to Mr. Charles Norman, the mayor. Alderman Ash and Norman, and seven burgesses, with the sheriffs, in all twelve members, chose the undernamed persons in the room of those that did not qualify, whose names are here set down according to their seniority in the corporation:—

ALDERMEN.

Henry Ash.
Samuel Leeson.
Charles Norman.
George Tomkins.
John Newton, *Gov.*
William Conolly.

John Crookshank.
Thomas Ash.
Alexander Coningham.
Thomas Leckey.
Robert Dent.
Colin Maxwell.

BURGESSES.

J. Denning, Cham.
Samuel Hobson.
John Campsie.
Francis Neville.
William Edgar.
John Riddle.
Edward Lloyd.
Robert Norman.
George Ash.
Robert Houston.
John Moore.
Robert Bonner.

John Graham.
Robert Taylor.
Peter Stanley.
Richard Lowry.
Giles Gifford.
Frederick Coningham.
John Hickman.
Christopher Carleton.
William Baldrige.
Roger Dixon.
Francis Jennings.
William Evory.

HISTORY.

Corporation of Londonderry, December 18, 1822.

John Dysart, Esq., *Mayor*.
Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. *Recorder*.

ALDERMEN.

William Lecky.*	Thomas Scott.*
William Alexander.*	John Curry.*
Roger Murray.*	Marcus Samuel Hill.*
William Scott.*	Sir J. Maginniss,* knt., (<i>Mayor</i>
John Schoales.	of the <i>Staple</i> .)
John Nicholson.	John Rea.

Thomas Kennedy and J. S. Gage, *Sheriffs*.

BURGESSES.

Archibald Boyd.	Conolly Lecky.
Alexander Lecky.	George Knox.
Sir G. Hill, Bart., <i>Recorder</i> .	John Murray.
Andrew Knox.	Robert Bateson.
Andrew Ferguson.	Richard Young.
William Patterson.	Harvey Nicholson.
William Macky.	James Gregg.
Alexander Major.	Harvey Ferguson.
James Schoales.	W. Curry, <i>Chamberlain</i> .
John Ferguson.	Conolly Skipton.
William Boyd.	Richard Harvey.
Sir R. Ferguson, Bart.	James Major.

Frederick Hamilton, *Swordbearer*.
Andrew Maginniss, *Macebearer*.

N.B.—Those marked with a * are magistrates for the city and liberties, having served the office of mayor.

The jurisdiction of the sheriffs extends both to city and county.

List of the present Corporation of Derry.

J. Gillespie, *Mayor*.

ALDERMEN.

John Nicholson.	Sir Robert Ferguson.
John Schoales.	John Hart.
John Dysart.	George Hill.
Richard Young.	Thos. P. Kennedy.
William Boyd.	1 vacant.
Conolly Skipton.	

William Boyd, Alderman, *Recorder*.
James Gregg, Burgess, *Chamberlain*.
Stewart Crawford Bruce, } *Sheriffs*.
Anthony Babington, }

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

BURGESSES.

Andrew Knox.
Andrew Ferguson.
William Mackey.
Alexander Major.
John Ferguson.
Conolly Lecky.
John Murray.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.
Harvey Nicholson.
Richard Harvey.
James Major.

William H. Ashe.
Thomas Bateson.
Alexander Curry.
Adam Schoales.
I. T. Macky.
Pitt Skipton.
William Kerr M^cClintock.
Joseph E. Miller.
Samuel John Crookshank.
Frederick Hamilton.
2 vacant.

Miscellaneous.

George Farquhar, the celebrated dramatist, is on all hands stated to have been a native of this city, although there is some variation as to the circumstances of his birth. According to one account, he was the son of an officer, and born while his father was quartered in Derry. Of another, furnished by the Rev. John Graham of Magilligan, which is more detailed, the following is the substance: After the battle of Worcester, three brothers, who had been employed in the king's cause, fled to the north of Ireland, where they settled in the county of Fermanagh. Being compelled to abandon the service, they all took orders. On the Restoration, they were all presented with benefices. One became rector of Cleenish, near Enniskillen, another of Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, and the third, of Lissan, in that of Tyrone. The last was the father of the dramatist, who was born in Derry, to which city his mother had removed for the sake of superior medical assistance, as was then usual with the ladies of the neighbouring country on the approach of their confinement. The eldest of the three brothers possessed a large estate at Gellmelscroft, or Gelmire's Croft, in Ayrshire, which, in 1824, had descended to Colonel Farquhar, of the Ayrshire militia. George Farquhar is said to have been born either in 1674, or 1678. In 1694 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, which, however, he quitted prematurely. He then began a short but inglorious career on the stage. About 1696 he accompanied his friend Wilks, the actor, to London, where he devoted himself to dramatic composition, and with great success, as the libertinism of thought and language which tarnishes the merit of his productions, was but too much in accordance with the taste of that day. About 1698, and shortly after the appearance of his first comedy, he was presented with a lieutenancy in Lord Orrery's regiment. About 1703, he was wheedled into marriage with a pretended heiress, and in 1707 he died, during the run of the last and best of his comedies.

Farquhar is not known to have left any lineal descendants; but a few traces of the posterity of his uncle, the rector of Cleenish, were obtained from the late Mr. James Farquhar of Strabane, attorney, and are thus given by Mr. G. :—

“James Farquhar, son of Thomas Farquhar of Dublin, cabinet-maker, married Jane Murray.

“He was the son of George Farquhar, surveyor of excise at Augher and Clogher. He, this George, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Farquhar, rector of Cleenish, in the county of Fermanagh. During his incumbency some of the parishioners were drowned, going to the place in which the church was situated, which induced him to get a church built at Ballinalack, near Enniskillen.”

The Rev. William Hamilton, D.D., the author of “Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim,” was descended from an ancient Scotch family, and his grandfather held an honorable station among the defenders of Londonderry, during the siege of that city. His father, Mr. John Hamilton, had the command of a vessel connected with the port, and was more than once captured by the enemy's cruisers. He afterwards settled at Londonderry, as a merchant, where he died in 1780, in the 55th year of his age. From a notice in the hand-writing of Dr. Hamilton's grandmother, the date of his birth was the 16th of December 1755; but from his epitaph, and other authorities, his natal year was 1757. (See *Cathedral*.)

Dr. Hamilton was educated by Mr. Torrens, probably at the diocesan school of Londonderry, from which he was sent to the Dublin University, which he entered on the 1st of November, 1771. On the 30th of May, 1774, he was elected a scholar; on the 20th of February, 1776, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and on the 31st of May, 1779, he crowned a brilliant collegiate career by the attainment of a fellowship. He now made a transition from his scholastic

HISTORY.

studies to the one most congenial to his taste, that of Natural History, which, and in particular, chemistry and mineralogy, he assiduously cultivated. In conjunction with a number of his contemporaries, he founded a literary and scientific society, called the *Palæosophers*, which was succeeded by that of the *Neosophers*. Among the distinguished names enrolled in one or the other were those of Dr. Hall, afterwards provost of Trinity College, and bishop of Dromore; Dr. Verschoyle, afterwards bishop of Killala; and counsellor William Ball. From the incorporation of these two societies originated one more distinguished than either—the present Royal Irish Academy.

On the 13th of July, 1779, Mr. H. graduated as a Master of Arts, and on the 13th of May, 1780, he married Sarah, the youngest daughter of the Rev. — Walker, of Roseconnel, in the Queen's County. This lady was the great grand-daughter of Sir Chamberlain Walker, one of Queen Anne's physicians, and great grand-niece of Rear-Admiral Sir Hoenden Walker, who, in 1708-9, commanded the disastrous expedition against Quebec. This family is descended from the celebrated David Gam, distinguished for his bluntness, and for his valour in the field of Crééy.

During his intervals of leisure Mr. H. made frequent tours through various parts of his native country, Great Britain, and the continent; of these only one record remains, but that an important one. A visit to the Giants' Causeway, in 1784, led to the composition of the "Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim," which not only secured for their author a deserved celebrity at home, but rendered him an object of interest to the few foreigners, who, at that period, visited Ireland for scientific purposes. These "Letters" were the first fruits of the leisure, which Mr. Hamilton enjoyed after his election to a fellowship. His next publication was "An Account of Experiments for determining the Temperature of the Earth's Surface in Ireland"—printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy for 1788. His removal to the college living of Clondevadock, in the county of Donegal, shortly after this period, placed him amid the new and absorbing duties of a parochial clergyman and a county magistrate. He still, however, found leisure to publish "Letters on the French Revolution." The last of his literary labours was "A Memoir on the Climate of Ireland," which appeared in a volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, published shortly after his decease.

The period at which Mr. H. took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity has not been ascertained, but it appears from the college registry that he was admitted to that of Doctor of Divinity on the 4th of March, 1794.

The memorable year 1797 had now arrived, and with it a period, in which Dr. Hamilton was to engage in the turmoil, which should necessarily attend the discharge of his magisterial duties. To detail the various dangers and difficulties which he and his family had now to encounter, would be here irrelevant: the first and the last will be alone adverted to. On the night of Christmas-day, 1796, a brig laden with wine, while on its passage from Oporto to Greenock, was wrecked a few miles from Dr. H.'s residence by the same storm, which drove the French into Bantry Bay, and the exertions he made to save the property, first sowed the seeds of animosity between him and his parishioners; these soon ripened into open hostility, while the almost isolated position of his parish—in the peninsula of Fannet—rendered his situation peculiarly dangerous. He escaped, however, the dangers that beset himself and his family, until the 2nd of March in this fatal year, when he was assassinated in the Laggan, at Sharon, the glebe of his friend Dr. Waller, in the 40th year of his age. He was buried in the cathedral of Londonderry.—[See *Cathedral*.]

The above particulars have been extracted from a more detailed notice given in an edition of the letters concerning the northern coast of the county of Antrim, published at Belfast in 1822, which contain, amid other interesting matter, a beautiful "Address to his Children," penned by Dr. Hamilton.

But the cloud which had so long brooded over the family of Dr. Hamilton did not pass away at his grave. In the early part of the present century, his son, Mr. B. W. Hamilton, then of the Dublin University, while on an excursion in Wales, was accidentally shot by a younger brother, who, in consequence, lost his reason, and, eventually, his life. The former individual was not only very highly distinguished as a student and scholar of the college, and a member of the historical society, then existing within it, but had given in another way such promise of future celebrity in the busier walks of life, that one of the most distinguished characters of the day pronounced his premature fate to be—"a national loss."

John Gwyn, the founder of the charitable institution called after his name, was the son of a farmer of Drumscllen, near Muff, in Donegal, and born in 1754. While yet a child he lost his father. A few years after his mother married again, and he accompanied her to his step-father's house, where he was treated as a common drudge, and his education entirely neglected, a circumstance which, in after life, he deeply regretted. To this early acquaintance with adversity may, however, be traced that sympathy with the children of misfortune, which cha-

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

racterized his conduct during life. On the death of her second husband Mr. Gwyn's mother removed to Derry, where she and her son opened a grocer's shop on the slender capital of £50. In the course, however, of a few years they had realized £500, by dint of rigid economy. Mr. Gwyn's property continued to increase, and his beneficence kept pace with it. When possessed of much wealth his habits were as frugal as when he was poor, and he was as rigorous as before in making a bargain. Even the saving of a penny was an object to him; not, however, from a penurious motive for accumulation, but from a desire to enlarge the sphere of his benevolence. This is apparent from the circumstance, that, although for many years his great object was to become the founder of a splendid endowment, he never rejected the immediate claims of the poor, but entertained a considerable number of pensioners to the hour of his death. Mr. Gwyn, who was originally a Protestant, became a Presbyterian from conviction; but his compassion for what he considered the errors of others, did not interfere with that liberality of sentiment, which might be expected from such active benevolence. He died on the 1st of August, 1829.—(*Information communicated by the Rev. Wm. Moore, of Derry*).

Section 3.—PROGRESS OF THE TOWN—PRESENT STATE AS TO STREETS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

THE WALLS.—It will have been seen, from the preceding annals of Derry, that the original English town, erected by Sir Henry Doekwra, was burned and destroyed by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in 1608, and that the present may properly be considered as deriving its origin from the Londoners' plantation, which was an immediate result of that catastrophe. It appears certain that of Doekwra's town, within the walls, nothing had survived when the present was commenced but the ruins of the church, which originally belonged to a monastery of Augustinians, and was subsequently repaired for the use of the London colony; and without the walls, on one side, a small castle or fortalice which had originally belonged to O'Donnell, and on the other, the ancient round tower belfry of Columb's Abbey. All these have long since disappeared. In point of extent Doekwra's town was not more than half of that originally laid out by the Londoners, and now comprised within the walls; but it will be seen from the annexed copy of the original plan, drawn by Griffen, and preserved in the MS. chamber of Trinity College library, that it appears to have been his intention to have extended the town towards the south, in a nearly equal portion; and, in a military point of view, this position would undoubtedly have been more judicious than that afterwards adopted, which, by descending to the river, left it exposed to the fire of shipping. These imperfections in the new fortifications did not escape the notice of the commissioners appointed by Charles the 1st, in 1628, to inquire into and report on the Londoners' plantation in the city and county. "We have viewed," they state, "all the fortifications in and about the city of Londonderry, and do find a stone wall of 20 feet high well rampered within with earth, and 8 bulwarks; but the city itself is so ill situated that both the walls, houses, and streets lie open to the command of any shipping that shall come to the harbour, and also to divers hills about the town, and to many other inconveniences, so that in our judgment it is not a place of defence, nor tenable if any foreign enemy were to come before it."

Happily, however, the strength of the defensive works of Derry are now of little importance,—and (with their useless artillery, wisely preserved as memorials of the deeds they have performed or witnessed) in their present appearance, surrounded by inhabited houses, and assuming the character of beauty and ornament, they exhibit the most grateful picture to the eye of humanity—a state of peace and security in little danger of being ever disturbed.

The walls of Derry are now its most ancient remains. By the original compact between the crown and the corporation of London in 1609, it was stipulated that they should be finished on the 1st November, in the year following; but, though commenced, they were not entirely completed for several years after. They were laid out and built under the direction of Thomas Raven, an engineer of London, sent over for the purpose, and the total cost of their erection, "including ports, or gates, with all materials and workmanship, was £8,357." The original character of these walls will be seen in the annexed plan, made by Raven in 1621, copied from the original drawing in the MS. chamber, Trinity College, and in the following account as given by Pynnar in 1618-19:—

"The city of Londonderry is now encompassed about with a very strong wall, excellently made, and neatly wrought; being all of good lime and stone; the circuit whereof is 284½ perches, at 18 feet to the perch; besides the four gates, which contain 84 feet; and in every place of the wall it is 24 feet high; and 6 feet thick. The gates are all battlemented, but to two of them there is no going up, so that they serve to no great use, neither have they made any leaves for their gates; but make two draw-bridges serve for two of them, and two port-cullises for the other two. The bulwarks are very large and good, being in number nine;

TOWN OF STRABANE

TOWN OF LOWSONBERRY
1856

Scale Four Inches to One Mile
Feet
Miles
New York

THE WALLS.

besides two half bulwarks ; and for four of them there may be four cannons, or other great pieces ; the rest are not all out so large, but wanteth very little. The rampart within the city is 12 feet thick of earth ; all things are very well and substantially done, saving there wanteth a house for the soldiers to watch in, and a centinel-house for the soldiers to stand in in the night to defend them from the weather, which is most extreme in these parts."

To this description may be added from the report to the Irish Society of the commissioners, Proby and Springham, in 1618, that the walls had around them a dry ditch, 8 feet deep and 30 broad, which extended from the Prince's bulwark, at the west end of the city, along the south to the water side, being more than half the circuit of the wall.

The wants complained of by Pynnar were not supplied till after 1628, when the corporation of London was ordered by his majesty "to build and erect guard houses, centinel houses, stairs and passages, to the bulwarks and ramparts, where they are deficient or defective;" in consequence of which, they commenced building 3 guard houses and 8 platforms. Two of the guard or centinel houses then erected still remain ; they are situated between Bishop's-gate and the S. bastion.

After a lapse of more than two centuries the fortifications of Derry retain, nearly unchanged, their original form and character. The external ditch, indeed, no longer appears, and is, for the greater part, occupied by the rears of houses ; the gates have been rebuilt on a larger scale and in a more elegant style, and two new ones have been added. The N. W. bastion was demolished in 1824 to make room for the erection of a butter market ; and in 1826 the central western bastion was appropriated to the reception of Walker's testimonial—a just and appropriate ornamental memorial.

Of the guns which performed such valuable service in by-gone times a few are preserved as memorials in their original localities—the bastions—but the greater number have been converted to the quiet purposes of peace, and serve as posts for fastening cables, protecting the corners of streets, &c. There are six at the south-western bastion, of which, two are inscribed :—

VINTNERS, LONDON, 1642.

MERCERS, LONDON, 1642.

A third bears the arms of Elizabeth—a rose, surmounted by a crown—with the letters E. R. at each side, and below, the date, 1590. There are four at Walker's testimonial, of which, two are inscribed :—

MERCHANT TAYLORS, LONDON, 1642.

GROCCERS, LONDON, 1642.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Mounted on a carriage at the Court House, and in good condition, stands "Roaring Meg," so called from the loudness of her utterance during the siege. This cannon is inscribed:—

FISHMONGERS, LONDON, 1642.

The total number of cannon remaining in the city and suburbs is nearly 50.

The Gates.—The four original gates of the city were called Bishop's gate, New gate, (now Butcher's gate), Ferry-port gate, (now Ferry-quay gate), and Ship-quay gate. In addition to these gates, two others have been subsequently added, and all of them rebuilt. The only gates which have any embellishment are, the Bishop's gate, and the Ship-quay gate. The former is a triumphal arch, with a lateral passage on each side. The crown of the arch is surmounted, both on the inside and outside, with the head of a warrior in relief on the key stone, and over each passage is a tablet exhibiting military devices. The western front of the latter gate is adorned on each side with a circular frame, one of which exhibits a *cornucopia*, the other a *caduceus*, each combined with other devices. On the eastern front there are similar frames, which, however, contain no ornaments. This gate was erected by public subscription in 1788-9, to commemorate the centenary of the siege. It is a chaste architectural work, designed by H. A. Baker, Esq. R. H. A., and the sculpture executed by the celebrated Edward Smyth.

STREETS.—From a comparison of Raven's plan with that of the present town it will be seen, that, within the walls, the streets have undergone but little change either in form or name since they were originally laid out. Their plan may be described as that of a central square, called the Diamond, or market place, and occupied by the corporation hall, from which four principal streets radiate at right angles towards the four original gates. These streets give name to the four wards of the city, and are called:—

1. *Queen's-street*, now popularly Bishop-street, which name is also applied to its continuation outside the wall. This street contains the palace, deanery, court-house, and—outside the gate—the gaol. The principal approach to the cathedral also is from this street through St. Columb's-Place.

2. *Silver-street*, or now, popularly, Ship-quay-street, which descends from the Diamond to Ship-quay gate, and is so steep as to be scarcely accessible to carriages. Its appearance too, although other wise rather imposing, is marred by the broken line of the roofs, which descend like the steps of a staircase. It contains the National Bank, the Provincial Bank, Gwyn's Charitable Institution, and several of the chief private residences. The Public Library and Reading-rooms are also connected with this street, though its front opens into Castle-street.

3. *Gracious-street*, or now more popularly Ferry-quay-street, which is exclusively occupied with shops. The part without the gate is also called Bridge-street.

4. *Shambles-street*, or Butcher-street, which is similarly occupied.

Besides these principal streets, there are several of a subordinate character, which branch off from them at right angles, the only one worthy of particular notice is Pump-street, which connects Gracious or Ferry-quay-street with a second entrance to the cathedral. It contains the King's-Arms Hotel, and the residences of several of the most respectable citizens.

The names of the principal streets have been changed at different periods, as will appear from the various plans of the city. In 1818 and 1819, during the mayoralty of the late Dr. William Scott, a further alteration was made by the corporation; but after two years the former names were restored by the Irish Society. In the interim the new nomenclature was adopted in leases, and, other documents, wherein, for example, the Diamond is termed *King William's-Square*.

BUILDINGS.—By an article in the original agreement between the crown and the corporation of London in 1609, the latter were bound to build 200 houses (and room to be left for 300 more); "and that of these 60 houses should be finished by the 1st November next following, with convenient fortifications, and the rest of the houses with the fortifications should be built and perfected by the 1st November, 1611."

The corporation of London neglected, notwithstanding, to fulfil their contract. According to Pynnar, the number of houses in the town in 1618-19, was but 92; and Sir Thomas Phillips states the number built by them up to 1626, to have been but 102 houses of lime and stone, in addition to which there were 26 houses of lime and stone built at private men's charges, and 12 cabins. The default of the corporation in this particular was one of the chief articles of complaint which led to the several sequestrations of the city and county preceding the year 1628, and to the appointment of commissioners by the king in that year to inquire concerning the plantations made, or intended to have been made, in the county of Londonderry, and the city of Londonderry and town of Coleraine. In answer to the first article for inquiry, namely, that 200 houses were to have been built in the city of Londonderry, and room left for 300 more,—these commissioners reported, that, "If every single house, that is

BUILDINGS.

every *bay* or building, or every lowest room, with what is about it, is to be esteemed an house, then there are in Derry, about 200 houses; if the houses are to be esteemed according to the householders or families, then there are 135 houses; if according to the estimation of those whom we employed to view the houses, there are but 101, (that is to say) in Queen-street, Silver-street, and the market place, 77 houses and a half of 2 stories high, being in length from out to outside 36 feet, and 16 feet wide within the walls; in Gracious-street, Shambles-street, and Pump-street, 33 and a half of one storie in height, in length some 28 feet, and some 24 feet from out to outside, in breadth 16 feet within the walls."

To the second, "that although the houses be reckoned according to the first estimate, that is, a house for every *bay*, yet there is not room left for 300 more, because the school-house and the yard, and the new church begun with the intended church-yard, take up a good part of the room."

Another sequestration was the result of this commission, which, however, was shortly after taken off, and the corporation in 1629 entered into new articles with the Crown, to complete their original agreement to build 200 houses with the 300 more, at the rate of 50 a year, till all should be finished. The troubles, however, which succeeded, rendered this impracticable, and the progress of the town advanced at but a slow rate, till very recent years, as will be seen from the annexed plan of the city in 1788. The rapid progress of the town during the last 30 years will be strikingly apparent from the following private document, written by the late Bishop of Derry in 1826, in which he contrasts its state at that time with that in which he found it in 1804 :—

"Provision for the poor—none, but occasional contribution; no relief for sick room-keepers. Dispensary—*none*. Repository—*none*. Mendicity fund—*none*. Charitable loan—*none*. Bible Society—*none*. Library—*none*. Court-house—no assize but in the Exchange, built in 1692, in which prisoners were tried—building unsafe from decay. Poultry-market—*none*. Fish-market near the walls, and in the open air. Flesh-market—*none*. Potato-market—in the open air in Bishop-street. Grain market—*none*. Coffee-room—*none*. Supply of water—*none*—but from pumps inside, and a few wells outside the walls, from whence it was carried in cans. Gaol—small and bad. Pathways with little or no flagging. Lamps—*none*. City walls in very bad order."

In proceeding to detail the existing state of the city, in respect to its buildings and institutions, the reader may be thus addressed—"Look on this picture and on that!"

It is supposed to be about 60 years since the city began to spread beyond the hill. The most important additions, however, are of recent date. These lie on the N., and mostly along or near the river's bank, which is a very eligible situation for buildings connected with the port. Several warehouses, stores, and merchants' residences have been erected in this quarter, which contribute to the beauty of the city, and attest its prosperity. There are also a few houses in progress near the gaol. This extension of the city evinces the cessation of an old prejudice, that to reside without the walls was not respectable.

The valley already mentioned, as existing on the W. of the city, forms a considerable suburb. It lies very low, being at low-water only about 24 feet above the sea. The name *Bogside* is given to one part of it, which is also called Fahan-street. The names of the *Long-Bog* and *Cow-Bog* likewise have reference to the original state of the district. Within the last fifteen years some new streets have been built in this suburb, some of which are intended for merchants' stores and residences.

The *Waterside*, another important suburb, is on the eastern bank of the Foyle.—[See *Parish of Clondermot*.]

A part of *Edenballymore* is also considered a suburb.

The *Cathedral*, which is also the parish *Church of St. Columb*, stands on the summit of the hill of Derry. It consists of a nave, divided into a central and lateral aisles, which are separated by pointed arches, resting on stone pillars. On the eastern gable there is a cross, springing from the central battlement; and at the western end is the tower, or belfry, surmounted by a handsome spire. The length of the nave is 114 feet, or, with the tower 150. Its breadth is 66 feet, of which the nave measures 27. Its height is 46 feet. That of the spire is 178 feet, 6 inches from the ground: of this, the tower measures 89 feet 6 inches, the battlements being omitted, as the spire rises from a platform on a level with the base. The cathedral contains accommodations for above 1000 persons.

The style of this church was originally that known among architectural antiquaries, as the perpendicular or Tudor style; but, it has lost much of its original characteristic uniformity by the fantastic decorations which have been subsequently added.

For nearly twenty years after the plantation Derry was without a place of worship capable of accommodating even its then scanty population—a part of the old ruined church of St. Augustins, which had been repaired, being the only building appropriated to the services of religion. After repeated complaints of the default of the London corporation in this as well as in other articles, which the king's commissioners in 1628 were appointed to inquire into, the

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latter reported, "that although the citizens of London have not hitherto built any church in the city of Londonderry, yet, now they have begun to build a fair church there, for the perfecting whereof, they have contracted with one Parrott to give him £3,400; and when the work is finished, they have promised that if they shall think that he hath deserved more, to add an hundred more to that sum."—(*Phillips's MS.*)

The erection of the church was completed in 1633, under the superintendence of Sir John Vaughan, knight, alderman and governor of Derry, at the cost of £4,000.

This event is recorded on a tablet, which has been transferred to the tower from the *Bishop's Court*, a small structure adjoining the cathedral:—

Of the state of the cathedral both before and after the revolution, the following account is given by archbishop King in his visitation book of the diocese in 1690.

"The cathedral, which is likewise the parish church, is a goodly fabric begun by the Londoners in 1622 [1628]; but was not finished for many years afterwards. It has an organ, a square steeple, and a good ring of six bells. It had formerly a spire of wood, leaded, but it was decayed and taken down before the troubles. The lead was preserved (in order to build it again) till the late siege, during which it was used for bullets. The church suffered much in the roof from bombs and other accidents. Their majesties allowed 200 pounds towards repairing it, but 200 more will not finish the necessary repairs of it."

On the night of the 1st of December, 1740, the cathedral took fire from the carelessness of the bell-ringers; the flames, however, were speedily extinguished.

A new spire, which was erected by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, was completed on the 13th of July, 1778. It was of hewn stone, and of an octagonal pyramidal form, with open ornamented windows. The top was crowned with a large gilt copper ball, over which was placed a handsome vane, also of copper. The *old steeple*, originally 66 feet high, was *now raised* 21. The spire itself measured 130, and the ball, vane, and ornamented work, rose 11 feet above the stone work. The height, therefore, from the ground of the entire edifice was 228 feet. In 1802 this spire was taken down, the tower which supported it being in a dangerous state. It was soon after rebuilt, with the addition of Gothic pinnacles, from a fund of £400, of which one-half was contributed by the Irish Society—the other by Bishop Knox and the citizens. It is surmounted by a cross, which ends in a vane.

In 1813 eight new bells were suspended in the steeple: this is recorded on a tablet over the entrance of the cathedral:—

"To commemorate the Liberality of The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of Londonderry, who, On the 12th day of August, 1813, in the Fifty-third year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, George the Third, At their own expense, completed the erection of eight new Bells in this Cathedral, in place of those presented by his Majesty, Charles the First, in the year 1638, which had suffered by time and accident and become totally useless. This tablet

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is erected by the unanimous vote of the parishioners of Templemore, at a vestry held on the twenty-eighth March, 1815.

“ RICHARD M'LWAINE, } *Church-*
“ JOHN M'CLURE, } *Wardens.*”

In 1819 the Irish Society contributed a sum for the embellishment of the cathedral, and in 1822 a slate roof was substituted for the former lead one.

Bishop Stone, who succeeded to this diocese in 1745, presented a new organ to the cathedral, which continued to be used until 1829. In this year a new organ was erected, which was, however, placed within the old case. The expense was defrayed by subscriptions of £100 from Bishop Knox, and £50 each from Dean Gough and the corporation, with a few minor ones raised in the city.

The Communion plate is as follows:—

1. A *Silver Dish*, thus inscribed underneath:—

“ R. D. MICHAELI DOLLEN DECANO S. CRUEIS MEMORIAE ERGO DDT ENGELHARDUS A. RINDTORFF CATHEDRALIS ECCLESIAE HILDESHEIMENSIS CANONICUS ANNO 1605. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ lott.*

This dish is of a peculiar shape. In the centre is a shield of gold, or silver gilt: on this are six raised medallions, one of which appears to represent a warrior in armour; two are female busts; and the remaining three are winged cherubs; these figures are in very strong relief. In the centre of the shield is a coat of arms, with the initials—“ E. R.” The dish is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in depth.

2. A *Cup*, presented by the Irish Society, and thus inscribed:—

“ *Ecclesia Dei, in Civitate Derriensi Donum Londinensium.*”

There is no date, but the donation was probably made in 1612. Under the inscription are the city arms.

3. A *Cup*, presented by Dean Wandesford, and thus inscribed:—

“ *Michail Wandesford Decanus Derensis obtulit 1637.*”

Under the inscription is represented a church with a spire.

4. Two *Chalices*, presented by Bishop Hopkins, and thus inscribed:—

“ The gift of Zzekiel [qq. Ezekiel ?] L^d. Bp^p. of Derry—to the Cath^l. Church of Derry 1683.”

They are each 5 inches in diameter, and 10 in height.

5. Two *Silver Plates*, also presented by Bishop Hopkins in 1683, and bearing an inscription similar to that on the Chalices. They are each one foot in diameter.

6. A *Silver Salver*, thus inscribed:—

“ The gift of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Derry, to Peter Stanley Esq^r in testimony of their gratitude for his generous services in the management of their foundation for the support of Clergymen's Widows—1742.

“ The gift of said Peter Stanley to the Cathedral Church of Saint Columb, Derry, 1742—65 oz.—10 dwts.”

It is 16 inches in diameter.

7. Two *Silver Patens*. There is no date, but the city arms are engraved on the bottom of one. They are each 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

On the sill of the E. window is the following inscription:—

“ This city was besieged by the Irish army the 18th of April, 1689, and continued so till the first of August following, being then relieved with provisions by Major General Kirk. On the 7th of May, about one in the morning, the besiegers forced y^c out gards of y^c garrison, and intrenched themselves on the Windmill hill, commanded by Brigadier General Ramsay. At four the same morning y^c besieged attacked y^c Irish in their trenches, and after a sharp engagement y^c enemy gave ground, and fled. Ramsey, their generall, was killed with others of note, the Lord Netterville, Sir Garrett Aylmer, Lieut^t. Collon^t. Talbot, Major Butler, son y^c Lord Mountgarret, and several others taken prisoners, with five colours, two of which fell into y^c hands of Collon^t. John Michelburne, who placed them as they now stand, with the consent and approbation of his Lordship William King, then Lord Bishop of this city, now his Grace Lord Archbishop of Dublin; y^c said Collon^t Michelburne being at that time Governor, to perpetuate y^c memory of which seige, when y^c colours shall fail, his Lordship John Harstong, now L^d. Bishop of Derry, at y^c request of y^c said Collon^t. Michelburne, is pleased to give leave that this

* Lott is probably the same as Loth, a German weight, equal to about half an ounce.

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inscription be placed under the said colours in remembrance of the eminent and extraordinary service then performed."

The flags, mentioned in this inscription, stand one on each side of the eastern window. The poles and tassels are genuine: the flags were renewed a century after their capture, but are again mere shreds.

The most conspicuous monument in the cathedral is that of Bishop Knox, on the N. of the communion table, which was erected in 1834, from a subscription of both clergy and laity, amounting to £500. It is of Italian marble, and was executed by Behnes, of London. On an elevated plinth is an inscribed tablet, above which is represented a tomb surmounted by a mitre. On the right of the tomb stands the figure of Religion, at full length; on the left that of Charity, with a babe on her arm, and two other children of different ages standing at her knees. The principal figures were intended to personify the spiritual and moral excellencies of the departed prelate, and the *entire* does credit both to the conception and execution of the artist. The epitaph is as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Honourable and Right Reverend William Knox, D. D., Lord Bishop of Derry. This monument has been erected by the clergy and laity of all denominations, of his diocese, to perpetuate the remembrance of that tolerant and Christian spirit which, for twenty-seven years, marked his episcopate, that munificence which reared and fostered the public institutions of this city; and that unaffected benevolence which, animating and adorning his life, secured the gratitude and won the affections of all classes of society. He died the 10th of July, 1831, in the 71st year of his age."

Of the tablets the most ancient is that erected by Edward Edwards, in 1674, to the memory of his father. It was originally overlaid with a coating of black, red, and white paste. Another old tablet, erected in 1676, belongs to the Tomkins family, and is thus inscribed:—

"To the memory of John Tomkins and Rebeeca his wife. Alexander Tomkins and Elizabeth his wife. And of John, Samuel and Rebeeca, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Fanny, children to the s^d Alexander Tomkins. He died the 11th day of January, 1741."

The gallery covers the remainder. Over the pew allotted to the bishop's family there is an old tablet, the middle part of which is covered by the gallery. It is dated at top 1678, which appears above the gallery—and on the part below the gallery is the following:—

"And also Margaret, formerly wife of the said Alexander Tomkins and afterwards wife of the said Alderman Elvin, who departed this life the 13th day of February in the year of our Lord 1764 and of her age y^e 63.

The following tablets are at the east end of the church, on each side of the communion table. On a plain white marble tablet:—

"To the memory of Sir Hugh Hill, Bart. who died 11th Feb. 1695, aged 66 years; and also, of Hannah his wife, daughter of John McClinton of Dunmore in the county of Donegal, Esq^r. who died the 6th day of January, 1796, and aged 65 years. Sir Hugh Hill represented the city of Londonderry in parliament from 1768 till his death."

On the same tablet is recorded the death of Rowley George Hill, third son of the above, who died in the Isle of Anglesea, on the 1st July, 1806, aged 39 years. On the same tablet is also,

"To the memory of Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Doct. Henry Barnard, wife of Marcus S. Hill, Esq^r., youngest son of Sir Hugh Hill, who died at Fahan in 1807, in the 35th year of her age."

On the same tablet is recorded the death of the Rev. John Beresford Hill, A.M. rector of Upper Moville, second son of Sir Hugh Hill, who died in the city of Londonderry on the 4th Dec. 1806, aged 40 years. Another white marble tablet, is to the memory of Archibald Boyd, Esq^r.

Treasurer of the county of Londonderry for 36 years, and some time senior Burgess of the corporation of the city. He died Dec. 27th, 1825; aged 75 years. The following tablet records the premature death of a citizen of a noble, generous, and heroic mind as ever lived:—

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Boyd of this city, Esquire, and sometime Lieut. in the Bengal Army; who, with 53 brave and devoted companions, fell at Malaga on the 11th Decr. 1831, in a bold but successful attempt to overthrow despotism in Spain, and advance the sacred cause of Religion and Liberty in that degraded country. Aged 26."

A plain tablet has been erected by the officers of the 33rd Regiment of the Madras N. I. to the memory of John Gay Leatham, ensign of that Corps, who died at ST. THOME, on the 2nd November 1830, aged 25 years. Another tablet is to the memory of Adam Schoales, Esq. for some years senior alderman of the corporation of Londonderry, who died in the 84th year of his age, on the 6th of May 1803. Also, his wife Elizabeth, who died 24th August, 1796, aged 69. A small white marble tablet is to the memory of John Rea, Esq. of St. Columb's, who departed this 20th May, 1832. On a separate stone is recorded the death of his wife Louisa, who died 11th

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May, 1815, aged 22 years. The name of the Rev. William Hamilton, author of the interesting "Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim," recorded on his father's tomb-stone, recalls the memory of his unhappy fate. [See *History*.] The entire epitaph is as follows:—

"The Tomb of John Hamilton, of this city, Merchant, who died on the 9th day of August, 1780, aged 55 years. Likewise, of his son, the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D. D. Late Rector of Clondevadock, in the county of Donegal, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. The cause of Religion Has to lament the Loss of one of its ablest Advocates; Virtue one of its best Supporters; and learning one of its brightest ornaments. He was assassinated at the House of Dr. Waller, at Sharon, on the 2d of March 1797, Where he fell a Victim to the brutal fury of an armed Banditti, In the 40th year of his Age. His acquirements as a scholar, equally solid and refined, are duly appreciated in the World of Letters; whilst the sacred remembrance of his Virtues is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him."

There is also a tomb-stone erected to the memory of George Tomkins Esq., executor to Colonel Mitchelburne's will, and a relation by marriage to Colonel Knox of Prehen.

In the churchyard there are also a tombstone erected in 1642, to the memory of ——— Martin, and the remains of another—a monument of Counsellor Cairns, who signalized himself in 1688, during the siege.

The Palace was erected during the prelacy of Bishop Barnard, but was almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol, when in possession of the see. It suffered some damage in 1798, when it was employed as a barrack, but was repaired by Bishop Knox. It stands opposite the court-house, and in the rear are gardens, which occupy nearly two acres, and extend to the city walls. These, in 1798, served for a parade, which designation is still applied to the adjacent part of the walls. It is a substantial and commodious building, but has no pretensions to architectural beauty.

The palace occupies the site of the Augustinian convent, and of the subsequent manse, erected by the corporation of London immediately after the plantation, at a cost of £500. A memorial from the Bishop of Derry to the primate, proposing that the latter should be rebuilt, was approved on the 9th of March, 1753, and the accounts for building the palace received his sanction on the 23rd of April, 1761.

The Deanery, which was erected in 1833, is a large, but unadorned brick building. The expense, which was paid by the dean, and is to be reimbursed by his successor, amounted to £3,421 16s. 8½d. The last deanery which was built by the Very Rev. Dr. John Bolton, was finished on the 28th of February, 1720.

The *Chapel of Ease* is a plain rectangular building, adjacent to the city wall, on the W. It contains accommodation for only 200 people. The eastern window is semicircular, and the side-windows nearly so.

This place of worship was built by Bishop Barnard, whose descendant, Sir Andrew Barnard, became patron. The chaplain's original stipend of £50 annually is now paid from the property of William J. Campbell, a minor, who claims the right of presentation. This is, however, disputed by Sir A. Barnard, on the plea that a document was drawn up on the transfer of the property, by which the presentation was reserved to him. The parties having concurred in the nomination of the present chaplain, the point has not been yet brought to an issue.

The first entry in the registrar's office, relative to the chapel, is a license to the cure of it, granted by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, to the Rev. John Blackall—"he having been nominated and appointed thereunto by the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, the patron thereof, with a salary of fifty pounds a year." It is dated the 17th of August 1791.

Another entry is the appointment of the Rev. William Henry Murdock as chaplain, in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. James M'Ghee. It was made by the patron, the Bishop of Limerick, son to the Bishop of Derry, by whom the chapel was built, and contains a request to the then Bishop of Derry for license to officiate. This document is dated the 25th of March, 1795, but the license appears not to have been granted until the November following.

In the cemetery is the tomb-stone of Alderman Stanley, with the following inscription:—

"Here Lie the Bodies of Alderman Peter Stanley and Ann his Wife, who Lived Together 51 Years in Perfect Harmony and in the Exercise of Every Private, Social, and Christian Duty: She Died the 17th of March 1750 in the 70th Year of Her Age; He the 6th of November Following in the 73rd. 'TO FEED THE HUNGRY AND CLOTHE THE NAKED, TO EASE THE HEAVY BURTHENED, AND LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE,' was the Business of their Lives: His Integrity, public Spirit and Zeal in promoting every good work will be transmitted to Posterity by the Gratitude of the present Generation.

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“ But it is thought proper to inscribe his last Act upon this Stone, to prevent, if possible, for Ages to come, any abuse of so excellent a charity. He bequeathed all his Houses in DERRY, with their Aeres and Perches, to the amount of forty-two Pounds Yearly Profit Rent to the DEAN AND CURATES OF DERRY [for the time being], and his Executors ALD. GEORGE CROOKSHANK AND WILLIAM KENNEDY, in trust, to be distributed to thirty poor Inhabitants of the City and Liberties on the DERRY side of the River. He also bequeathed twenty Barrels of Shelling, (each Barrel to weigh eighteen Score,) to be distributed annually in the Month of MAY, by the CURATE AND CHURCH-WARDENS of the Parish of GLANDERMOT, to forty poor Inhabitants of that Parish.

“ Though these frail Monuments may fail to preserve an adequate Memory of his pious Acts; yet the ‘ RIGHTEOUS SHALL BE HAD IN EVERLASTING REMEMBRANCE.’ ”

The *Free Church*, situated without the city, on the N., was built in 1830, by Bishop Knox, at an expense of £760. It was intended for the lower classes alone, but the congregation is no longer confined to them. In 1832, a gallery was erected by subscription, the expense of building which, and a vestry-room, with that of introducing gas, amounted to £145. The profit of letting seats in the gallery belongs to the officiating minister. During his lifetime the bishop defrayed all the expenses of repairing, &c., and since his death the Sabbath collections have been applied to these purposes. The church, including the gallery, has accommodation for 370 persons.

The *Presbyterian Meeting-House*, situated in Meetinghouse-row, is supposed to have been built about 1750, at an expense of nearly £4,000, but all the documents relating to its earlier history have been destroyed by fire or otherwise. It was repaired in 1828, at an expense of £700, and now presents a chaste and handsome front, of which the pediment and cornices are of Dugiven sandstone. It contains accommodation for 2000 persons.

The *Seceding Meeting-House*, situated without the walls, in Fountain-street, was built in 1783, at an expense of £450. It is a very plain building, has a good gallery, and is well provided with seats. The approach is a narrow passage between two houses, and it cannot be seen from the street. It contains accommodation for 500 persons.

The *Covenanting Meeting-House*, situated without the wall, in Fountain-street, was built in 1810, at an expense of £450. It has no gallery, but resembles the Seceding Meeting-house in size and style of building, and, like it, has a very indifferent approach. It contains seats for only 300 persons.

The *Independent Meeting-House*, situated in Bridge-street, was built in 1824, at an expense of £500. It is provided with a gallery, and contains accommodation for 200 persons.

The *Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, situated in Meeting-House Row, was originally a store, but was used by Wesley as a place of worship in 1763, when he visited this city. In 1783 his congregation built the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, but, on a schism breaking out, the Primitive Wesleyans separated from their brethren, and returned to their former place of worship. It was then refitted, and made capable of accommodating 200 persons. A part of the building is still let for a store, at a rent of £10 a year. The chapel is used as a Sunday school in the interval between morning and evening service, and for this a rent of £20 a year is paid by the dean.

The *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, situated in Linen-Hall-street, is on a very bad site, adjoining the Shambles and Fish-Market. It was built, as already stated, in 1783, and is to be vacated on the opening of the new chapel. It can accommodate about 130 persons.

The *New Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, situated at the junction of Linen-Hall-street and the Walls, on the E., is not yet finished. The expense will be £1100, raised by a subscription, to which the Irish Society contributed £100. It will accommodate 650 persons. The lower story is to be used as a vestry-room, and as a school-room for 300 children.

The *Roman Catholic Chapel* stands without the Walls, on the site of the old monastery of St. Columb in the street called the *Long Tower*. The singular appellation of this street is derived from the lofty round tower, which formed the belfry of the original church—the Duv-Regles, erected by St. Columb. [See *History*.] The building was begun in 1784, and finished in 1786. In the June of the former year the Rev. Dr. Lyneh, the R. C. Clergyman of TEMPLEMORE, first applied for subscriptions to erect a place of worship, and collected 500 guineas within a few hours. Of these 200 were contributed by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and 50 by the corporation. Between 1810 and 1812 a new aisle was added, and galleries, which, with the original building, cost £2,700. The ground floor not being furnished with seats, the Chapel can with ease accommodate 2000 persons. It possesses a good organ.

The ancient cemetery of the Duv-Regles and Templemore is connected with this Chapel, but it contains no monumental inscriptions anterior to the plantation. The following is the oldest discovered:—

“ Here lye buried the bodies of Robert Rigat and John Rigat, Sons to Thomas Rigat of this citie, Burgess, both which dyed in the month of May anno Domini 1618.”

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In the muster roll of the men of Coleraine, taken by Sir Thomas Phillips in 1628, the name of John Reygate occurs.

The *Diocesan and Free Grammar School*, sometimes called *Foyle College*, is situated without the city, on the N., and near the river. Its length is 135 feet, and its greatest breadth 66. It is a simple but handsome stone edifice, consisting of a central pavilion 21 feet long, and two wings, each measuring 24. The height of the former is 47 feet, and of the latter, 40. The first stone was laid in 1814, by bishop Knox, through whom liberal grants towards the erection were obtained from some of the London companies. To these was added one from the city of London, with the bishop's private donation of £1000, and the results of a county presentment, and of a sale of stock. The expense of erection was £5255. The Lord Lieutenant is nominally the patron, but the Bishop of Derry virtually.

The *Parish School*, or *Poor School*, is now most usually styled the *Foundation School*. It is situated without the city. Its length is 54 feet on the north, and its breadth 30 feet. The first stone was laid in 1812 by Bishop Knox, who contributed largely towards its erection. It has obtained the name of *Foundation School*, from having been built partly from the funds of Erasmus Smith's foundation. It is two stories high, and contains separate compartments for males and females.

The *Public Library and News-Room* is a plain building, faced with cut Dungiven sandstone. It was erected by subscription in 1824, at an expense of nearly £2000. Its length is 42 feet, its breadth 23, and its height 35. It contains the committee-room of the chamber of commerce.

The *Lunatic Asylum* is a handsome building, situated on a rising ground without the city, on the N. It is uniform with those at Armagh and Belfast, and, like them, is a district asylum, being intended for three counties—Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone. It stands about 270 feet from the high road to Greencastle, and presents to the river a façade, consisting of a central building with pavilions, from which extend wings, with airing-sheds, terminating in angular pavilions. Above the centre rises a turret, exhibiting the date "1828," and furnished with a clock. Its upper part forms an octagonal cupola, with sides of regularly alternating lengths, and surmounted by a vane. In front of the edifice there is some ornamental planting, and it is surrounded by a good garden. In the rear are several commodious airing-yards, separated by various ranges of building. The extent of the grounds is 8 acres.

The plan of the asylum was furnished by the late Francis Johnston, Esq. of Dublin, and carried into effect by William Murray, Esq. The first stone was laid in June, 1827, by bishop Knox, and in 1829, patients were admissible. The total expense was £25,678 2s. 4d.

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of ground	752	18	5
Law costs	172	1	1
Advertising, and other incidental expenses	63	16	0
Williams and Cockburn, for building	22,334	12	2
William Murray, architect	1,248	2	1
Furniture	1,047	17	4
Bell for cupola	58	15	3
Total	£25,678	2	4

The materials employed were Dungiven sandstone for the front, and brick for the rear. The entire length in front is 364 feet, the depth 190, including the airing-yards, and the height to the eave 25. The rear buildings accommodate one-fourth more patients than the front, and include kitchens and workshops.

The Asylum, which was built for 100 patients, although enlarged so as to accommodate 150, is still too small. The cells, however, are partly occupied by patients, who are, strictly speaking, inadmissible, but for whom there is no special retreat: these are the incurable, the epileptic, and idiots. Such cases are also received in the Infirmary, and a subordinate Asylum at Lifford.—(See *Infirmary*.)

The *Infirmary and Fever Hospital*, or *City and County Infirmary*, is situated without the city on the N. It was erected in 1810, by Mr. Edward Edgar, under the superintendence of Mr. Woodgate of Dublin. It is 90 feet long, by 50 broad, and its height is 50 feet, including an underground story, which measures 10.

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The Corporation Hall stands in the centre of the Diamond on the site of the original town-house, erected by the London corporation in 1622, at the cost of 500 pounds. The military as well as civil character of that building will be seen from the annexed wood-cut, copied from the original drawing in Sir Thomas Phillips's MS.

The present town-house was built by the corporation in 1692, and until 1825 was called the market-house, or *Exchange*. Up to that period it was open below, and meal and potatoes were sold in it. Over one of the arches the following inscription formerly existed:—"His Majesty's Exchange." It measures 120 feet by 45. The southern part, in which is the principal entrance, is circular.

The upper story contains the common council-room, an assembly-room, which measures 75 feet by 36; and an ante-chamber. The assembly-room is occasionally used for concerts, public exhibitions, and corporation dinners. In the lower story, now closed in, there is a news-room, established by the corporation in 1825, and a well appointed kitchen; on this new work is inscribed the date:—"1826."

This building formerly comprised the court-house, the exchange, the weigh-house, and a guard-room.

The *Court House* possesses much architectural beauty. It exhibits a façade, judiciously broken by a tetrastyle portico of the enriched Ionic order, modelled after that of the temple of Erechtheus, at Athens. It measures 126 feet by 66. The tympan of the pediment is embellished with the royal arms in high relief, and the wings are surmounted by statues of justice and peace, executed in Portland stone by the late eminent Irish sculptor, Edward Smith. All the ornamental work is of the same, but the principal material is white sandstone, procured chiefly from the neighbourhood of Dungiven.

The foundation was laid on the 18th of December, 1813, by John Curry, Esq. Mayor, and Sir George F. Hill, Bart.; and in 1817 the building was finished, at an expense of £30,479 15s., the purchase of ground and furniture included. The first assizes held in it were those of the summer of 1816.

The design was furnished by Mr. John Bowden, who died before the work was finished, and the remainder was executed by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, pursuant to a commission under the 52 George 3, c. 182.

The principal apartments are the Crown and Record courts, the Mayor's public and private office, the Record office, the Treasurer's office, those of the clerks of the Crown and Peace, the Judges' room, and the grand jury room.

In the mayor's private office are preserved two swords. One of these, which is inscribed "*Andrea Farara*," having probably been made by that celebrated sword-cutler, is erroneously

BUILDINGS.

reputed to have belonged to Sir Cahir O'Doherty: it was, in 1616, presented to the mayor of Derry by the city of London.

In addition to the assizes, sessions, and mayor's court, the county and other meetings are held in the Court House.

Public Institutions.

The *Gaol*, which is situated in Bishop-street, without the gate, is very commodious, and at present exceeds the wants of a district in which crime is comparatively rare. The extent of the front is 242 feet, and the entire building, including the yards, is 400 feet in depth. Part of the front is coated with cement, part is built of Dungiven sandstone. It was erected by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, between 1819 and 1824, and was first occupied on the 16th of August, in the latter year. The expenses of its erection, which had been estimated at £27,000, amounted to £33,718, Irish currency; and those of its support are defrayed from grand jury presentments. Working-tools, however, are provided from the profits of the work itself.

The front part is occupied by debtors and female prisoners. A little within it is the governor's house, 60 feet by 28, which is surrounded by a panoptic gallery, and includes the chapel and the committee-room. It stands between two buildings, 60 feet by 20, which were designed for female prisoners, but, being found unsuitable, are now appropriated to culprits sentenced to hard labour; they are called *correctional prisons*.

The Crown Prison, which is nearly semicircular, is separated from this group by airing-yards, at a distance of 84 feet. The entire gaol contains 179 single cells, and has room for 368 prisoners, when more than one sleep in the same cell. There are in the gaol 26 work and day-rooms, and 20 yards. Apart from the main building there is an hospital.

The *Custom-House* was originally a store. It was built in 1805, by Mr. John A. Smyth, from whom it has been, since 1809, rented by government, at first as a king's store, but since 1824 as a custom-house. The premises comprise some extensive tobacco and timber yards, laid out at different periods. They now extend in front 450 feet, and are generally 25 deep; but a part of the timber yard extends to the depth of 240. The annual rent is £1419 4s. 6d. and the tenure is for ever.

The *Linen-Hall*, which was built about sixty years ago, is in an obscure situation. It consists of a court measuring 147 feet by 15, which is enclosed by small dilapidated houses. In these the cloth is paid for, after being purchased under sheds, and on stands placed in the court. The sealing-room is on the opposite side of the street.

The *Barrack*, which was built for a regiment of infantry, is inadequate both in extent and accommodation. Its site is damp, the yard being occasionally overflowed by the river. The erection of a new barrack having been long contemplated, ground has been provided in *Clooney*, a townland of CLONDERMOT.

The *Magazine* was erected by Sir William Smith, formerly assistant royal engineer in this district, on the site of O'Donnell's Castle, (See *History*). It is well built, and said to be bomb proof. The magazine was formerly under the care of the ordnance storekeeper. It came next into the possession of Sir George F. Hill, who obtained from the Irish Society a lease of the plot on which it stood—the government, as is supposed, having about this time resigned their claim on it in his favour. He afterwards disposed of it, and it now belongs to Mr. Robert Young, who has occasionally rented it to the government. There is nothing deposited in it at present, the ammunition of the troops being kept in the barrack.

The *Bridge*, although wooden, is the boast of Derry. It was begun in 1789, by Lemuel Cox, of the firm of Cox and Thompson, of Boston, in New England, near which city they had constructed wooden bridges over waters as deep and rapid as the Foyle at Derry, and of greater breadth. In 1790 it was opened for foot passengers, and in the spring of 1791 for vehicles.

Its length is 1068 feet, and its breadth 40. The piles of which the piers are composed, are from 14 to 18 inches square, and from 14 to 18 feet long. They are made of oak, and the head of each pile is tenoned into a cap piece, 17 inches square, and 40 feet long, supported by three sets of girths and braces. The piers, which are $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet asunder, are bound together by thirteen string-pieces, equally divided, and transversely bolted: on the string-pieces is laid the flooring. On each side of the platform there is a railing, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and a broad footway, provided with gas-lamps. Between the middle of the bridge and the end next to the city a turning-bridge has been constructed, in place of the original draw-bridge. Some contrivance of this kind is necessary, the inhabitants of Strabane having a right to the free navigation of the Foyle.

The city and its reservoir being at opposite sides of the river, the water has to be conveyed across the bridge by pipes. There is a toll-gate at the end next to the city.

On the 6th of February, 1814, a portion of the bridge, extending to 350 feet, was carried

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

away by large masses of ice, which had been floated down the river by the ebb-tide, and a very high wind.

Walker's Testimonial, which stands on the central western bastion, is a well-proportioned column of the Roman Doric order, surmounted by a statue of the distinguished governor, whom, with his gallant companions, it is intended to commemorate [See *History*.] It is built of Portland stone. The height, including the pedestal, is 90 feet, of which the statue measures 9, and the thickness is 1 foot 8 inches. It is ascended on the inside by a spiral staircase of 110 steps, which measures 3 feet 5 inches in diameter.

The foundation was laid on the 7th of December, 1826, O. S., by the mayor, Major Richard Young, and in 1828 the work was completed. The entire expense, which was defrayed by subscription, amounted to £1,200, that of the statue included, which was £100.

The governor's likeness was procured from an old painting, in the possession of one of his descendants. He is represented in the clerical costume of the day, and his right hand holds a bible. His left, which points towards the spot where the boom was laid, formerly held a sword, which has, however, dropped off: the sheath was afterwards removed, so that the belt alone remains. The column was erected by Messrs Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, and the statue was carved by John Smith, Esq. of Dublin.

On the base there is a tablet, intended for an inscription.

The *Theatre*, which was built about forty years ago, is an insignificant structure, in an obscure situation. A few years since it underwent considerable repair, but it requires to be better fitted up.

The principal *Hotels* are—the King's Arms', the City Arms', Floyd's, and the Commercial.

The King's Arms' Hotel was built by private subscription for a County Hotel, but has been long open to the public.

The *Markets* are, generally speaking, good, and well provided with sheds and weigh-houses. To make room for building the Corn Market, the "Coward's Bastion" was demolished, in which were found human bones that appeared to belong to two different skeletons. These may have been the remains of individuals put to death for cowardice, and to whom the bastion was indebted for its opprobrious name.

MUNICIPALITY.

STATE AS TO PEOPLE.

Section 1.—MUNICIPALITY.

EXTENT OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES.

According to the present charter of Londonderry, granted by Charles the 2nd, in the 14th year of his reign, and enrolled in the 18th, the extent of the "city and liberties" is defined to be "within, and by the space and circuit of three Irish miles, to be measured and limited from the middle of the said city of Derry, on each and every side of the said city."

The proportion annexed to the city on the west of the Foyle was originally computed at 4000 acres, and divided into the upper and lower liberties, which are separated by the bishop's demesne. The former division is included within a line, stretching from the demesne by the Sheriff's Mountain, and turning eastward by the road to Raphoe, and the hill above Dunmore, and thence to the bank of the Foyle. The latter extends from the demesne towards the west and north.

The jurisdiction of the corporation at present extends over the whole parish; but in *Culmore* only by sufferance, this townland not forming a property in the county. In *CLONDERMOT*, on the east of the Foyle, the limit follows the southern county boundary, and proceeds eastward to *Lisdillon*, inclusive: it then turns northward, and comprehends *Glenkeen*, *Lismacarol*, *Gortica*, *Tirbracken*, *Managhmore*, *Managhbeg*, *Gortree*, *Gorticross*, *Carn*, *Ballyoan*, *Stradreaghbeg*, *Maydown*, *Carrakeel*, *Culkeeragh*, and *Lissahawley*.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

CHARTERS.—On the conclusion of the warlike operations of Sir Henry Docwra, in 1603, the attention of the English government was particularly turned towards establishing a municipality in Derry, of which, as has been seen in *Civil History* that able commander may be considered the "true founder." By an abstract of charters from the patent rolls of James the 1st, it appears that on the 12th of September, 1603, a grant was made to Sir Henry Docwra to hold two markets, and a fair for six days, with horse-races during such markets and fairs, which horse-races were continued until 1834, when they were suppressed by the exertions of a number of the resident gentry, who considered that they led to immorality. Pursuant also to letters dated at Westminster on the 22nd of March, 1603, the king did "give, grant, and confirm unto him, and the inhabitants of the Derrie, all the circuit and extent of land and water within the compass of three miles, to be measured from the circumference of the old church walls, directly forth in a right line, every way round about, every mile containing 1000 geometrical paces, and every pace five feet in length," which "shall be for ever a free, entire and perfect city and county of itself, to be called the city and county of Derrie, and shall be a corporation and body politic, made and created of the inhabitants of the same, consisting of 1 provost, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 24 burgesses, and as many freemen as the said Sir H. Docwra during his life, and as the provost, aldermen, sheriffs, and burgesses, should think good to admit." By the same letters the sheriffs are empowered to hold various courts, "to nominate a recorder during behaviour—the provost, or vice-provost, recorder, and two senior aldermen to be justices of the peace, to hold courts of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery." The corporation also, in general, was empowered to keep courts, among other privileges.

In 1609 it was again determined "that the liberty of the city should extend three miles every way."

On the 27th of January in the year 1612-13, the Irish Society was formed, and on the 29th of March they received their charter of incorporation, under the name of "the governor and assistants of the new plantation in Ulster." By this charter "it is granted that the city or town of Derry should be called the city of Londonderry, and all lands within the circuit of three Irish miles to be measured from the middle of the city, to be within the liberties and jurisdiction thereof."

From the extracts just given it appears that, so far as the extent of municipal jurisdiction is concerned, the various charters agree. This agreement prevails pretty generally throughout, and the circumstances which led to their successive abrogation, and the final settlement of the present charter, have been fully detailed in the previous parts of this Memoir.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

STYLE.—The present style of the corporation is “the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of Londonderry.”

OFFICERS.—The corporation, as described in the charter of Charles the 2nd, consisted of the mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, and 24 burgesses. A recorder is afterwards mentioned, a sword-bearer, and 6 serjeants-at-mace.

The common council were to consist of “the mayor for the time being, and also the aldermen, sheriffs, chamberlain, and chief burgesses.” There are at present a sword-bearer, in addition to the mace-bearer, and 4 town serjeants, in place of the 6 serjeants-at-mace: the recorder may serve by deputy.

Annexed to the corporation are also the following officers, who are elected and paid by them:—a prothonotary of the mayor’s court, a mace-bearer, 4 serjeants-at-mace, and 2 sheriffs’ bailiffs.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—None who reside beyond the liberties are qualified to be members of the corporation: until 1834, however, this rule was not strictly observed.

The sheriffs are chosen by the corporation exclusively, and the proceedings take place in close chamber. The election of the mayor and sheriffs takes place on the 2nd of February: the other officers are chosen at any time, and for a stated period.

Although the military and police form no part of the municipal body, it may not be improper to introduce the mention of them here, as they are amenable to the control of the mayor and magistrates, in the exercise of the local government.

The city is in the northern military district, and is the head-quarters of a regiment of infantry, which supplies detachments to various places.

The usual force of revenue police is a lieutenant and 12 men, of constabulary—a chief constable and 12 men.

ADMISSION OF FREEMEN.—According to the existing charter it would appear that the freedom of the city was to extend to the entire community, although the practice is different: “and we will, grant, establish, ordain, appoint, confirm, and create, that all citizens and inhabitants of the city of Londonderry aforesaid, and they who hereafter shall be citizens and inhabitants of the said city and their successors for ever hereafter, be and shall be by force of these presents a new body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name.” The sons of aldermen and burgesses, and the husbands of their daughters, are of right entitled to their freedom, as are also such persons as have served their apprenticeship to a freeman. Some obtain it by special favour, among whom are the clergymen of the cathedral, and those attached to the Presbyterian meeting-house.

JURISDICTION AND REVENUE OF THE CORPORATION.—With or without the recorder, the mayor holds a record court for sums to any amount, which is, however, too expensive to be much frequented. He also presides in the court of conscience, from which there is no appeal: here ordinary debts may be recovered, not exceeding 20*l.*, Irish currency; or servants wages, not exceeding 6*l.* Courts of petty sessions also are held at irregular intervals before the mayor, or any other civic magistrates, for assaults within the liberties. The recorder has likewise a separate court, in which he presides alone.

The jurisdiction of the corporation is also exercised in the enactment and enforcement of various regulations, and in presiding over various civic institutions. However, as the whole subject of corporate jurisdiction is at present undergoing parliamentary investigation, it would be premature to enter very fully into it; but it will be necessary to advert to such parts of it as form the most legitimate matter for statistical inquiry.

WATCHING, PAVING, CLEANSING, AND LIGHTING.—The city is watched, paved, cleansed, and lighted, under a police committee, in whom the necessary powers have been vested by an act, which received the royal assent on the 4th of July, 1832. This committee consists of the mayor, with twelve inhabitants, chosen by ballot. Those only are qualified to be put in nomination as candidates, who are rated at or above £20, and reside in the city, or suburbs; and those only are qualified to ballot, who are liable to assessment, and whose tax, or cess, is not one year in arrear. The committee has the power of appointing watchmen, fixing their salaries, and fining, or dismissing them. The watchmen, when on duty, possess the same powers as constables. The streets are maintained in good order, and remarkably well lighted with gas. Fire-engines are kept ready to be used at a moment’s notice. The expenses of this establishment are defrayed by assessments, or rates, levied on the city and suburbs, as directed in the act, by which the committee is empowered to determine the limits of the city and suburbs once a year, and to rate accordingly all premises not under the value of £10 yearly, “provided such assessment shall not exceed one shilling in the pound of a valuation made by the committee.”

The city is supplied with water from a tank, or reservoir, on the Quay Brae Head, over the Waterside.—[See *Parish of Clondermot*.]

The corporation were empowered by the 40th George 3rd, to supply the city with water, and

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to reimburse themselves by levying a rate. They expended for this object £15,500, but, on the passing of the 48th George 3rd, they were allowed interest on no more than £8,000. There is an annual assessment of interest on this sum. In addition, there is another sum of about £150, levied annually for the current expenditure, and within the last four years from £200 to £300 more have been levied for laying down metal pipes.

The assessment authorized by the act is as follows :—

On houses of the annual value of £60	and upwards, £5	0 0 Irish.
50 to £60	4	0 0
40 to 50	3	0 0
30 to 40	2	0 0
20 to 30	1	10 0
5 to 20	0	1 0 in the £1.

The full amount of these rates was originally levied; they have, however, been since considerably lowered. First class houses are now rated at £3 5s. 8d. The whole sum assessed in 1833 was £1000. Those who require an *extra* supply of water, such as brewers, &c., have to pay in proportion.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.—Fairs and markets are likewise under the control of the corporation: in estimating their extent it will be necessary to advert specifically to the commodities vended.

There are six annual fairs, only three of which are important. These are held on the 17th of June, 4th of September, and 17th of October. The other three are badly attended, and have hitherto proved unprofitable. They are held on the 4th of March, 30th of April, and 20th of September.

Previously to 1826 there was custom charged on every article of merchandize that entered the city. At that period the usage was abolished, except in reference to articles conveyed across the bridge. In place of entrance custom the city authorities then instituted trespass, cranage, storage, &c. In 1830 the shambles, and the fish and vegetable markets, were purchased from the corporation, by Sir Robert A. Ferguson.

TABLE OF MARKETS.

Name.	Locality.	Market Days.	When built.	By whom built, &c.	Principal commodities vended.	Number of weigh-houses annexed.	Proprietors of the Tolls.
Shambles.	Off Linen-Hall-street.	Every day. (Sunday excepted.)	1760	Alderman Alexander, and other members of the corporation.	Meat.	1	Sir Robert A. Ferguson.
Linen Market.	Linen-Hall-street.	Wednesday.	1770	The late Fred. Hamilton, Esq.	Linen.	0	Frederick Hamilton, Esq.
Butter Market.	Waterloo Place.	Every day. (Sunday excepted.)	1825	Corporation.	Butter and hides.	3	Corporation.
Fish Market.	Off Linen-Hall-street.	do.	1825	do.	Fish.	0	Sir Robert A. Ferguson.
Potatoe Market.	Society-street.	do.	1825	do.	Potatoes and meal (by retail.)	1	Corporation.
Vegetable Market.	Off Linen-Hall-street.	do.	1825	do.	Vegetables, poultry, and butter, (by retail.)	0	Sir Robert A. Ferguson.
Corn Market.	Foyle-street.	Wednesday and Saturday.	1832	James M'Crea.	Oats, meal, wheat, barley, bere, and rye.	3	James M'Crea.
Cow Market.	A field at the south part of Bishop-st., near the river.	Wednesday.	1832	Field inclosed by corporation.	Cows, pigs, sheep, and goats.	0	Corporation.
Flax Market.	Bishop-street.	Thursday.	—	Open street.	Flax.	0	—
Yarn Market.	Butcher's-st.	Wednesday.	—	do.	Yarn.	0	—

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

BRIDGE.—The bridge is, likewise, an important source of revenue. Previously to its erection all intercourse with the country at the opposite side of the Foyle was maintained by a ferry, which the corporation held under the Irish Society, at an annual rent of £20, and sub-let at £300 annually. In 1789, when thirty years of their tenure were still unexpired, they presented a memorial to the society, stating their intention of building a wooden bridge, but soliciting as a preliminary, a lease renewable for ever, securing to the corporation a right to erect such bridge, and appropriate the tolls of it to their own use, subject to the resumption of the society whenever they should cease to maintain it. The society, however, as mere trustees for the twelve London companies, declined full compliance, but granted a lease of the ferry in perpetuity, at the original rent, which was to be secured on the tolls, and to cease if the bridge were not kept in fitting repair.—The lease was never executed; but the corporation hold by virtue of the above agreement.

In 1790 the corporation petitioned parliament, and obtained an act (30 Geo. III. c. 31), empowering them to build a bridge over the Foyle at Derry, and granting tolls for passage, to be applied to “lighting, watching, maintaining, and supporting the bridge, expenses of collecting toll, removing buildings, purchasing interests, making approaches, and payment of £20 annually to the Irish Society.” It likewise authorizes them to advance or borrow money, and enacts that, after the payment of all debts and expenses, the surplus tolls should be applied, like the other corporation property, to the improvement of the city and suburbs. A wooden bridge was accordingly erected, exclusively from money borrowed on the credit of the tolls. The expense amounted to £16,594, Irish currency.

In 1800 another act was obtained by the corporation, (40 George 3, c. 41,) which granted an increase of tolls. For repairing the damage, which, as above mentioned, occurred to the bridge in 1814, a third act obtained by the corporation, (54 George 3, c. 230), authorizes them to borrow, on debenture, any sum not exceeding £60,000, to be secured on the tolls of the bridge, and their other estates, premising that the corporation have already incurred a debt to that amount in erecting and repairing the bridge, and constructing quays, wharfs, and other public works. It also empowers the lord lieutenant to order the treasury to advance £15,000, Irish currency, for the repair of the bridge, to be refunded by instalments within twenty years; the first instalment to be made on the 1st of January 1817. Lastly, it grants a further increase of tolls; allows of their modification and renewal; enforces their application, as specified in the preceding acts; directs that, in consideration of the additional tolls, the corporation shall always maintain a proper and substantial bridge; and requires them to fund at least £1000 a year, adding interest to principal, until the sum of £30,000 shall have been amassed for repairing or rebuilding the present bridge, and no other purpose; adding that, in case of accident preventing the use of the bridge, the same tolls shall be paid for a ferry, and the money arising therefrom applied and invested like the annual sum of £1000, but not considered part of it. No money was borrowed on debenture, but the bridge was repaired from the £15,000 advanced by government, with the addition of £3,208 from the tolls, making in all £18,208.

Of the above £30,000 there was funded in February, 1830, the sum of £500, and a second sum of £500 has since been added.

The corporation having incurred a considerable debt, by constructing quays, markets, and other public works, as already stated, paying salaries and pensions, and subscribing to public establishments, executions to the amount of £38,000 were in 1831 issued against them. As no part of the sum lent from the treasury in 1814 had been repaid, the government also procured from the court of chancery a sequestration against the tolls of the bridge. They consented, however, with the approbation of parliament, to accept of twenty equal annual instalments of £816 18s. 5d., the sum then due being in British money as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Principal	13,846	3	1
Interest on the instalments due	2,492	6	2
	<u>£16,338</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

This arrangement was confirmed by two acts, (2nd and 3rd William, 4th, c. 107), under which two instalments have been paid.

On the 2nd of January, 1833, the debts of the bridge were as follows:—

Original debt incurred in erection, bearing interest at 5 per cent.	} British, £15,317
Re-payment due to Government without interest, ...	
	<u>14,755</u>
	<u>£30,072</u>

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Those general creditors of the corporation, who hold their bonds as a security, have also a claim on the bridge, which in 1833 amounted to £9,500.

There are therefore three descriptions of creditors on the property of the bridge:—

1st. The original creditors.

2nd. The government.

3rd. The general creditors of the corporation.

The Irish Society also have a claim on it of £20 annually.

It is in contemplation to erect a new bridge, nearly 600 feet above the present one, and the corporation are negotiating about the sale of their property in it, and the right of ferry, the government sequestration not having been carried into effect. They have agreed to take £31,000 for their interest. Plans and estimates have been procured, and soundings of the river taken. According to Sir John Rennie, the cost of a suspension bridge would be £56,960; of a cast iron bridge with three arches, on stone piers, £81,917; of a stone one, £126,663. It is, however, thought that a suspension bridge on the most improved plan would not cost more than £50,000. Without the co-operation of government, however, and of the Irish Society, it is not likely that such an object can ever be effected. Mr. Tite in his last report to the society recommends that the new bridge should be constructed at a point a little below the Gallows Brook, or western end of a stream called Mary Blue's Burn.

REVENUE.—The following Tables, from recent parliamentary documents, exhibit a condensed view of the present state of the corporation revenue:—

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

An Account of the Expense incurred by the Corporation of the City of Londonderry, in rebuilding the Bridge over the to the Year 1814; also the annual Produce of the Tolls collected by the Corporation of Londonderry, pursuant to the 54th derived from other Sources; and the annual Expenses of maintaining the Bridge in Repair; showing whether any and Provisions of the said Act; whether any and what Sums have been expended in the Construction of Quays, Wharfs, and the Corporation is liable, in the shape of Interest of Money, Rent, or otherwise. Ordered by the House of Commons to be

Amount of Ex- pense incurred by the Corpo- ration in re- building the Bridge in 1814 and 1815.	Annual Produce of Tolls for Three Years previous to the Year 1814.	Annual Produce of Tolls collected pursuant to 54 Geo. 3, c. 230.	Annual Account of Income of Corporation derived from other Sources.	Annual Expense of main- taining the Bridge in Re- pair.
£ s. d. 16,800 19 3	£ s. d. 1811, 3,258 9 2 1812, 3,161 10 9 1813, 3,304 12 3	£ s. d. 1814, 1,615 13 10 1815, 3,623 1 6 1816, 3,876 18 5 1817, 3,692 6 1 1818, 3,618 9 2 1819, 3,738 9 2 1820, 4,024 12 3 1821, 3,743 1 6 1822, 3,835 7 8 1823, 4,001 10 9 1824, 3,821 10 9 1825, 3,830 15 4 1826, 3,800 0 0 1827, 3,800 0 0 1828, 3,850 0 0 1829, 3,950 0 0 1830, 3,850 0 0 1831, 3,800 0 0 1832, 3,888 0 0 1833, 3,700 0 0 1834, 3,600 0 0 1835, 3,480 0 0	£ s. d. Tolls of Markets, 305 0 0 Interest from Pipe-water } 369 4 8 Committee, Rent-roll, ... 1,837 6 9 Tonnage Duty, 442 5 7 Quayage, ... 400 0 0 Rent and Tolls of Shambles, } 150 0 0	Year ending 2d Feb. £ s. d. 1816, 653 6 10 1817, 458 3 6 1818, 609 10 1 1819, 1,424 0 9 1820, } 2,689 4 1 1821, } 1822, 591 1 8 1823, 770 4 6 1824, 620 17 7 1825, 936 18 5 1826, 1,040 7 1 1827, 797 14 5 1828, 785 6 6 1829, 302 17 9 1830, 518 10 10½ 1831, 472 10 10½ 1832, 682 12 3½ 1833, 874 10 7½ 1834, 649 15 4½ 1835, to } 242 6 5 June 19, }

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River Foyle, which had been carried away in 1814; the annual average Produce of the Tolls for Three Years previous Geo. 3, c. 230, for the Passage of said Bridge, together with the annual Account of the Income of the said Corporation, what Sum has been funded towards the building a Stone Bridge in lieu of the present Wooden Bridge, pursuant to the other Public Buildings, out of the Income of the Corporation of Londonderry; and to what other charges the Income of printed 3d February, 1831.

Whether any, and what Sum has been funded towards the building a Stone Bridge, in lieu of the present Wooden Bridge.	Whether any, and what Sum has been expended in the Con- struction of Quays, Wharfs, and other Public Buildings, out of the Corporation Funds.	To what Charges the Income of the Corporation is liable, in the shape of Interest of Money, Rent, or otherwise.
£500 was funded in February last, and is to be continued yearly, for the above purpose.	£ s. d. Expended on public quay and wharfs, . . . 13,720 6 10 On corn and butter markets, . . . 2,413 11 9 On potato and meal markets, . . . 898 15 6 Weigh-house, . . . 577 7 6 Fish and vegetable markets, . . . 705 10 4 Cathedral, . . . 1,476 18 5 Gates and walls, . . . 3,230 15 4 Works for supplying the town with water, for £8000 of which the corporation only receive } 14,384 14 2 interest, . . . Bells for cathedral, . . . 1,469 9 7 Rebuilding the corporation hall, . . . 5,077 5 9	Officers' Salaries, viz.— £ s. d. Mayor, . . . 300 0 0 Ditto for stationery, . . . 10 0 0 Recorder, . . . 42 0 0 Chamberlain, . . . 164 0 0 Ditto for stationery, . . . 10 10 0 Solicitor, . . . 21 0 0 Sword-bearer, . . . 5 5 0 Mace-bearer, . . . 5 5 0 Four town serjeants, . . . 84 10 0 Quay master, . . . 46 3 1 Bellman, . . . 5 1 4 Two bailiffs, . . . 18 9 2 Attendant and keeper of town clock, . . . 10 0 0 Rent of corporation seat in cathedral, . . . 21 0 0 Curate, . . . 5 5 0 Annual grant to public dispensary, . . . 10 10 0 Keeper of fish and vegetable markets, . . . 5 10 9 Mayor's clerk, . . . 46 3 1 Annuities for money sunk, . . . 85 16 10 Annuity to former weigh-master for surrendering situation, . . . 42 0 0 Charities to decayed house-keepers, &c. . . 221 3 3 Interest of money, . . . 3450 0 0 Chief rent to London Society, . . . 600 0 0 Chief rent to Joseph Black, for the potato and meal markets, . . . 83 1 6 Yearly grant to city and county infirmary, . . . 92 6 1½ Subscription to mendicity association, . . . 20 0 0 Amount to be annually funded towards new bridge, 500 0 0 Pipe-water tax for public markets, . . . 20 0 0

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Nature of Property.	How acquired.	Purposes for which same were given.	Mode in which they are now distributed and applied.
Charitable funds. Tolls of bridge.	None. Acquired by sundry acts of parliament, viz. 30 Geo. III. c. 31; 40 Geo. III. c. 41; 54 Geo. III. c. 230.	To repay sums borrowed for building the bridge over the Foyle, the interest thereon to keep said bridge in repair, and watch and light the same, and to repay by instalments to government the money granted to restore a part of the bridge, carried away in the year 1814, amounting to £15,000, late Irish currency.	Applied in payment of interest of money, in repairs of bridge, and lighting and watching the same; and also in repaying a sum of £15,000, late Irish currency, (advanced by government,) by yearly instalments of £816 18s. 5d. each, two of which have been paid.
Customs.	By charter of Charles the 2nd, granted to corporation.	For repairing and preserving the gates and walls of the city.	Applied in repairing walls and in paying rent of meal, potato, and cow markets, erected for convenience of the public.
Tonnage duty.	By act of parliament, 30 Geo. III. c. 31.	For improving the harbour, &c. &c.	Applied in improving the harbour, payment of quay master, and of interest on money borrowed from time to time, (which still remains unpaid,) for the purpose of improving the harbour, and building and enlarging the quays.
Interest received from pipe water committee.	By 48 Geo. III. c. 136.	To pay interest on sums borrowed by corporation, and advanced by them for the erection of works to supply the city with water.	Applied in payment of interest of the sum of 8,000 <i>l.</i> , late Irish currency only; although the sum actually expended by the corporation amounted to 15,000 <i>l.</i> , late currency, and for the residue of which they receive no interest.
Grant from the Irish Society of London.	Granted by said society to corporation of Londonderry, in lieu of 1,500 acres of land in the liberties of Londonderry, which the corporation had theretofore held at a small rent, in order to enable them to sustain the burthen of the magistracy of the city, and which 1,500 acres the society had formerly undertaken to grant to them in perpetuity. This property, at the time the grant of £90 10 <i>s.</i> late currency was made, produced about £150 a year, and is now let at about £1,800 a year. Two years of the above grant will be due, and in arrear, on the 25th March, 1833, to the corporation.	Granted for the purpose of supporting the magistracy of the city, in lieu of 1,500 acres of land, taken from the corporation by the society, which 1,500 acres the society had formerly undertaken to grant to the corporation in perpetuity. Previous to the year 1820, the corporation had been subject to a chief rent of 42 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> late currency only, their rent was then raised by the society to 600 <i>l.</i> a year.	Applied in defraying the expenses of the corporation.
(Signed,) GEORGE HILL, Mayor. 25th February, 1833. JAMES GREGG, Chamberlain.			

MUNICIPALITY.

Annual Expenses of the Londonderry Bridge for 1833, 1834, and up to the 19th of June, 1835.

	1833.	1834.
Wages,	£291 18 2	£237 4 10
Watchmen and labourers,	61 16 4	58 9 6
Timbers, deals, and sawing,	306 2 9	145 15 8½
Iron works,	33 19 3	6 10 6
Small nails, paint, &c.	2 15 2	26 18 2½
Rope, manure, tar, and sundries,	28 13 0	24 0 8½
Rent, store, ferry, and gas taxes,	119 19 3½	120 7 1
Stamps for bonds,	29 6 8	30 8 10
Total,	£874 10 7½	£649 15 4½

On the 19th June, 1835, the amount of the expenses from the 1st of January was £242 6s. 5d.

The law directs that watchmen be employed at night; and these watchmen are occasional labourers on the bridge.

The gas tax is £76 16s. 0d. a year.

The following crossed the bridge on two days of June, 1834:—

	Foot Pas- sengers.	Horse- men.	Car- riages.	Private Cars.	Post Cars.	Wheel Cars.	Drays.
<i>Monday</i> the 2nd, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.	983	113	49	82	31	13	147
<i>Tuesday</i> the 3rd, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.	1004	76	51	89	23	7	123
TOTAL for 2 Days.	1987	189	100	171	54	20	270

The following crossed it on two days of January 1835:—

	Foot Pas- sengers.	Horse- men.	Car- riages.	Private Cars.	Post Cars.	Wheel Cars.	Drays.
<i>Tuesday</i> the 13th, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.	1240	35	20	19	6	5	190
<i>Monday</i> the 19th, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.	1075	13	6	10	4	6	162
TOTAL for 2 Days.	2315	48	26	29	10	11	352

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.—From the extensive authority conferred on the Irish Society at the plantation, it was to be expected that their influence would be paramount in the election of parliamentary representatives. And such it appears to have been down to the middle of the last century—the candidates nominated by the society having been generally returned by the corporation; for some time also after the society was formed they paid allowance to the burgesses for their electioneering services. From the above period to the passing of the Reform Bill the city was a close borough.

From the enfranchisement of the city to the Union it returned two members to the Irish parliament, which number was then reduced to one.

The constituency is now vested in the £10 householders, and *resident* freemen—no freemen residing more than seven miles from the centre of the city being competent to vote. The terms in the charter “citizens and inhabitants,” have led to a claim on the part of the latter for admission

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

to the rights of freemen, which were rejected by the assessor, in 1830, when sixty-seven individuals, who had been sworn in before a bench of magistrates at Burnfoot (a place within the liberties), tendered their votes.

The following table exhibits the constituency for a series of years:—

Year.	£10 House-holders.	Resident Freemen.	Total.
1832, end of . .	429	203	632
1833, ——— . .	464	217	681
1834, ——— . .	485	218	703
1835, 1st April, .	504	220	724

Sir George Fitzgerald Hill continued to represent the city for many years, until the dissolution of parliament, on the death of George the 4th. The representation was then contested by Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., John Hart, Esq., and John Montgomery, Esq., and on the 17th of August, 1830, Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson was returned.

This return was petitioned against, on the ground of the successful candidate having held the office of mayor, at the time of his election. The petition was granted, and another election ensued. On this occasion, the same candidate was again returned, on the 9th of April, 1831, after a contest with John Hart, Esq.

	For Sir R. Ferguson,	For John Hart, Esq.	Total.
Residents	127	51	178
Resident when admitted	36	6	42
Out-voters	39	5	44
	202	62	264

After the dissolution of parliament Sir R. A. Ferguson was again returned on the 12th of May, 1831, after a contest with Conolly Lecky, Esq.

	For Sir R. A. Ferguson.	For C. Lecky, Esq.	Total.
Residents	140	42	182
Resident when admitted	27	7	34
Out voters	38	10	48
	205	59	264

The next election terminated on the 18th of December, 1832, when Sir R. A. Ferguson was again returned after a contest with the Honorable George Robert Dawson.

The state of the poll was as follows:—

For Sir R. A. Ferguson	308	} Majority 82
— Honorable G. R. Dawson	226	
Rejected, Sir R. A. Ferguson	1	} 5
Ditto. Honorable G. R. Dawson	4	
	539	

Of these 539,—176 were freemen,
and 363 house holders.

539

The above election was petitioned against on the ground of bribery, but the petition was considered to be frivolous and vexatious.

On the 12th of January, 1835, Sir R. A. Ferguson was again returned without any opposition.

EDUCATION.

Section 2.—EDUCATION.

Among the various modes of classification, which have been adopted in works devoted to this important subject, none is more simple than that which, being founded on the threefold condition of man, is divided into three distinct heads of instruction—physical, intellectual, and moral. In these pursuing through their various modifications in the city and parish under consideration, such historical and other notices as are necessary will be given, but those details which are best expressed by numbers will be found in the subjoined table. It is right, however, to observe, before entering more fully on the subject, that imperfect and incongruous systems, even in the instruction of the poor, must continue to prevail—especially at a distance from the metropolis—until some efficient model establishment shall have been formed, in which teachers may themselves be trained and disciplined, and an example provided for their guidance in the training of others.

Sub-section 1.—Physical.

When it is considered that, notwithstanding the great intercourse between these countries and the continent, many important branches of physical instruction, extensively practised there, have been generally neglected at home, it is by no means surprising that in a provincial city, such as Derry, they as yet form no regular part of the system of instruction, though at Gwyn's school the boys are exercised in military drilling, and it is intended to introduce gardening as soon as a sufficient extent of ground shall have been added to the establishment.

In dancing—which, properly considered, is a minor branch of physical education, and not a mere accomplishment, there are two resident masters, one of whom has adopted a very judicious system, combining calisthenics, the balancing of poles, &c., with dancing, from a conviction that the true object of the art is to give flexibility to the body, and induce an easy, flowing gait, in place of the violent and unnatural efforts of the opera dancer.

Sub-section 2.—Intellectual.

In reference to intellectual instruction it will be found that the parish is provided with a variety of establishments, which, notwithstanding their various and important differences, may all be ranked under this head.

Keeping solely in view the nature of the instruction imparted, these establishments may be divided into Classical and English schools. Of each description some are public, some private—the former term comprising such as derive from some public institution the whole or part of their support,—the latter, such as are altogether dependent on the number of pupils.

Public Schools.

CLASSICAL.—The Diocesan and Free Grammar School, or Foyle College, is the first in order of this class. On proceeding to notice this establishment, it may be advisable to glance at the old *Free Grammar School* which it has superseded.

In the reign of James the 1st a piece of ground near the cathedral was granted by the governor and assistants of the new plantation of Ulster, as a site for a free grammar school. The building was of stone, one story and a half high, and provided with four dormant windows. The first story consisted of a school-room and hall, over which were the lodging apartments. On a stone over the door was the following inscription :—

“MATHIAS SPRINGHAM AR...
AD HONOREM DEI ET BONARUM
LITTERARUM PROPAGATIONEM
HANC SCHOLAM FUNDAVIT
ANNO SALUTIS, 1617.”

This school was endowed with funds by the Irish Society, and the corporation. The annual salary of the head master, who was bound to instruct fourteen poor scholars in the classics, was £40, and that of the usher 40 marks. A library, collected by Bishop Hopkins, was purchased by his successor, Bishop King, and bestowed upon the school. The succeeding bishops, and the inferior clergy, remunerated the master in his new capacity of librarian, and the school was hence termed diocesan.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

The school has long been justly esteemed most respectable, and many who have filled high stations in life, have been educated at it. In the Report of the Commissioners of Education, in 1825, this school is stated to be "one of the best conducted and most useful schools in Ireland." It was removed to its present site in 1814, [see *State as to Buildings*], and an act of Parliament was obtained by which the dean and chapter were appointed trustees.

For the last few years, however, the number had gone on declining, especially in boarders, until at length there were none but day scholars, of whom 30 were educated by the Rev. Mr. Knox, then the master, as free scholars, being ten above the prescribed number, which had been already augmented to 20 by the new trustees.

A little more than a year ago Mr. Knox retired, worn out by a faithful discharge of his arduous duties, continued during nearly 40 years, and the trustees having appointed the present master, exerted themselves to the utmost to restore the school to its former state of prosperity. In addition to 24 free day scholars, the school at present consists of 26 boarders, and 6 grown lads who study here, but attend examinations at college. The advantage of thus educating the children of the gentry within their own county is of equal importance to that of affording the higher means of instruction to those of the respectable town's-people. Appeals have been made to the generosity of those London companies who have withdrawn their subscriptions, and it is hoped that by their aid, and the liberality of the more wealthy gentry, something may be effected towards the permanent establishment, in Derry, of regular teachers of drawing, and of modern languages—the want of assistants, so essential in perfecting education being seriously felt, not merely in this school but in the city at large.

ENGLISH.—In these schools the education of pupils of the upper ranks frequently includes one or more of the modern languages, together with various accomplishments, such as music, drawing, dancing, and, in female schools, needle-work, in addition to the ordinary routine of a purely English course. In those intended for the humbler ranks the education is confined to reading and writing, with the addition of arithmetic for boys, and plain needle-work for girls, who are also taught some of the lower rules of arithmetic: in Gwyn's alone, the course is more comprehensive, and it is rendered still more so, by the use of books containing numerous extracts from works in natural history, or on other useful subjects. It is indeed surprising that in all schools for the poor, this easy method of rendering the acquisition of a knowledge of words, a step towards the real knowledge of things, is not adopted.

The public English schools are 10, of which 7 are in the city, or suburbs, and 3 in the country. The 7 civic schools consist of Gwyn's charitable institution, the parish school, the Presbyterian meeting-house school, the St. Columb's school, the London ladies' society's school, the gaol school, and the penitentiary school. The barrack school, from its migratory nature, cannot be included.

Gwyn's Charitable Institution.—This school, the institution of which shall be more fully noticed under the head "Benevolence," was opened in 1833, pursuant to the will of Mr. John Gwyn, the founder. The system of intellectual instruction, as prescribed in the will, includes spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, with book-keeping, and navigation, under certain circumstances. In addition to these English grammar, geography, &c. are taught at the discretion of the trustees. The system followed embraces cataphetical and mental calculation to a considerable extent—many of the children exhibiting great quickness in this most valuable practical application of mathematics.

The Parish School.—The parish school is of ancient foundation, having originated in an act of the 28th Henry the 8th, by which any person receiving spiritual promotion was bound by oath to establish within his district "a school to learn English, if any of the children of the parish should come to him to learn the same, taking for the keeping of the same school such convenient stipend or salary as in the said land was accustomed to be taken." This act was confirmed by one passed in the 7th William the 3rd, "to the intent that no pretence may be made or used, that there are not sufficient number of schools in this realm to instruct and inform the youth thereof in the English language and other literature."

The male children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the female, reading, writing, and sewing, with arithmetic, as far as proportion, inclusive. The expenses of apprentices, the repairs and fuel, are defrayed from an annual subscription of £30 from the Irish Society, £10 from the bishop, and £2 from the dean; if any surplus remain, after defraying these expenses, it is laid out on clothes for the poorer children.

The master receives a fixed annual salary of £20, to which £10 are added, provided the management and progress of the school be approved.

The master of this school has further been, a successful candidate for one of the £10 premiums, for the last four years, offered by the board of Erasmus Smith's fund in Dublin.

The salary of the mistress is arranged on the same principle—namely, £14 fixed—a gratuity of £8 granted on the inspector's report, and the chance of a premium of £5. By the rules of the

EDUCATION.

board, each teacher must educate 20 pupils free of expense, and from the others they are entitled to receive 1*d.* per week, the usual rate they cost the parish; but, as is commonly the case in mixed arrangements of this kind, the payments are very irregular—and the total received by both teachers from this source cannot be estimated at more than £5, viz., male £3—female £2.

Presbyterian Meeting House School.—This establishment was preceded by the Presbyterian Blue School, which had existed above a century. It owed its name to the uniform worn by the boys, which was blue coats with yellow collars. The number admitted was 12. They were educated and clothed, after which they were apprenticed to trades; and these boys, with a precentor, formed the choir of the congregation. The school was supported by collections made at charity sermons.

The present school was established in 1820, on a system altered from that of the old Blue School. The change originated in a suggestion made by the senior Presbyterian clergyman to the session and congregation, to abolish the uniform, and educate poor children of both sexes, and every sect. A subscription was forthwith opened for building a school-room, but the accommodation was afterwards considerably enlarged, to meet the great demand for education. The total expense of these erections was £450.

A second suggestion of the same gentleman led to the separation of the sexes, and the appointment of a mistress over the girls. The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation undertook the expense of this additional department, and appointed a committee to superintend it. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, the girls needle-work in addition. The Irish Society have increased their former annual subscription of £12 to £30, allotting £20 to the male school, and £10 to the female. The school requisites are defrayed from the voluntary subscriptions.

This school was for many years in connexion with the Kildare-street Society, until its parliamentary grant was withdrawn.

St. Columb's School.—The St. Columb's school was founded in 1813, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic bishop, and clergy. In consequence, however, of a disagreement between that prelate and one of his curates, the work was for some time suspended. In 1824 it was resumed, and in 1825 completed. The expenses, including that of erecting a lofty inclosure, amounted to nearly £1,000.

This institution is now under the National Board of Education.

Gaol School.—In the gaol one of the turnkeys acts as master, and the matron as mistress, in instructing the male and female prisoners. Males are taught spelling, reading, and arithmetic daily, for an hour in summer, and half an hour in winter. In the female department, in which arithmetic is omitted, instruction is given for an hour, daily, throughout the year.

Private Schools.

CLASSICAL.—There are at present three private classical schools, two of which are boarding-schools. These schools require no particular notice, in addition to the information contained in the subjoined table. This may, however, be the most convenient place to allude to a seminary of the above description, which has ceased to exist.

In 1806 a house in Bishop-street, without the Gate, was opened under the auspices of Dr. O'Donnell, the Roman Catholic bishop of Derry, for the education of young men intended for the priesthood. They all lived in common, kept a servant, purchased themselves the necessaries of life, and paid for their own teachers. It was closed about 1815, revived in 1821, and closed a second time in 1826. Some of the pupils used this as a preparatory school for Maynooth College; others completed their course at it, and were then ordained by their bishop. The average number of students was from 12 to 15.

ENGLISH.—*The Private English Schools* are 29 in number, of which 25 are in the city or suburbs, and 4 in the country.

Several of them are highly respectable: they descend gradually to the humbler classes of society; and the infant school, which closes the chain of intellectual instruction, from its novelty claims a separate notice.

The Infant School (which those acquainted with the details of such institutions, will understand to be in a slight degree physical) was opened on the 7th of January, 1835. It is restricted to the children of the gentry. The terms are £4 a year, paid quarterly in advance. It is open daily (Sundays excepted) for senior pupils from 10 to 1, and for junior from 11 to 1, and again from 2 to 3. There is no play-ground annexed, but during the time of recreation, the pupils either remain in the school, walk on the walls, or are taken home by their parents. No holidays or vacation has been yet prescribed. Every parent is allowed to visit the school, and to introduce two friends. Should the institution succeed in the first year, it is in contemplation to erect a

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suitable building, and to annex to it a play-ground. The number of children at present attending the school is 28.

Summary.

On the whole it may be stated, under the head "intellectual instruction," that there are 46 teachers and 2027 scholars, of whom 1022 are under 10 years of age, 859 between 10 and 15, and 146 above 15, forming nearly one-third of the population computed to be of those ages. From the natural reluctance felt by some of the proprietors of private schools to afford minute information, these numbers can only be given as an approximation; they are, however, believed to be very near the truth. The total expense may be estimated at £3464, but it will be seen by the annexed tables that the class of instruction afforded is so various, that no general average cost can fairly be drawn from these totals.

Private Instruction.

Another description of instruction remains, which is commonly resorted to by the higher members of society, and conducted either at the residence of the parents or teachers. The number of young persons, male and female, thus instructed, is small in Derry. For the lighter accomplishments, such as drawing, or the French and Italian languages, there are no resident masters, though the assistants in two respectable schools give occasional instruction. A practice prevails of professors in these branches visiting the city periodically from Dublin and Belfast.

Auxiliaries.

As auxiliaries to the intellectual branch of instruction it is proper to class libraries, museums, cabinets, and collections of objects useful in science or in art. The only establishments of this nature that belong to Derry are as follows:—

1st. *The Diocesan Library*, already mentioned, which is rich in books of divinity, and is open to the clergy of the diocese, at all times which do not interfere with the business of the school. It is projected to add some theological periodicals, to allow a sum for re-binding some of the ancient volumes, &c., but the altered circumstances and uncertain incomes of most of the clergy have retarded the collection of funds.

2nd. *The Public Library and News Room*—or Library Association—was commenced in 1819, by subscription, and established in 1824 on its present footing, at which time a general meeting was held, and trustees appointed, in whom was vested by agreement the whole property of the institution, amounting at that time to £1515 3s., to be applied to the purchase of books, &c., at the discretion of a committee elected annually.

The shares are transferable at the price of twenty guineas, but the candidate must be proposed, seconded, and balloted for.

There is a librarian, having apartments to the house, and a salary of thirty guineas a year.

The library at present consists of—

	vols.
History and Biography	769
Voyages and Travels	554
Novels and Romances	237
Poetry and Plays	198
Theology	79
Miscellaneous works	590
Books of reference, as dictionaries, reports, &c., and 2 London, 1 Dublin, and 2 Derry newspapers filed, ...	232

Twenty-four monthly or quarterly publications are taken, and the following newspapers:—

- 6 Daily, and 6 Weekly London.
- 6 Daily, and 2 Weekly Dublin.
- 2 Provincial English.
- 1 Edinburgh.
- 1 Glasgow.
- 3 Belfast.
- 1 Derry.
- 1 Limerick.

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Persons residing at a greater distance than two miles from Derry are admissible for one month, on the recommendation of a proprietor.

3rd. *A Library connected with the Tract Society*, supported by the clergy, various respectable tradesmen, and others, at a subscription of 10s. a year.

4th. *A Poor Library* at the Fountain-street school—each subscriber of 2s. 8d. having power to recommend readers, and bearing the responsibility of the books—consists of about 200 or 300 volumes, embracing voyages, travels, history, and religious subjects.

The Londonderry Literary Society must also be mentioned in connexion with this head. It was established on the 29th of August, 1834, from which time to the termination of their first session, there were 9 regular debates, and 10 lectures delivered. The present number of regular members is 30, together with 3 honorary members. The society is increasing very rapidly.

The subjects on which the questions are chosen are principally history. The recess is of 3 months, and the meetings will be resumed on the 1st September, 1835.

In 1823 the North West Society established a monthly magazine in Derry, called after their name, which was given up in 1825. A newspaper was then substituted, called the "North West Farmer," which was, however, discontinued on the 1st July, 1826. A second series of the "North West Society's Magazine" was then undertaken, but on the 1st of July, 1829, the publication ceased altogether.

The city possesses two weekly newspapers of respectable character. The *Londonderry Journal*, established upwards of 60 years, appears on Tuesdays: in the year ending on the 5th April, 1834, it published 31,375 copies, which gives a weekly average of above 603. The *Londonderry Sentinel*, established on the 19th September, 1829, appears on Saturdays: in the same year it published 65,700 copies, which give a weekly average of above 1263.

There is no account kept at the Post Office of the number of the newspapers transmitted through it, but it is supposed to be on the increase.

The following is a list of the periodical publications now circulating in the city, the reading rooms included:—

	Copies.		Copies.
Orthodox Presbyterian, . . .	500	Quarterly Review, . . .	8
Christian Freeman, . . .	300	United Service Journal, . . .	8
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, . . .	83	Dublin Medical ditto, . . .	7
Penny Journal, [monthly parts], . . .	80	Lancet, . . .	7
Ditto Magazine, [ditto], . . .	80	New Monthly Magazine, . . .	6
Saturday's Magazine, . . .	36	New Sporting ditto, . . .	6
Irish Farmer's ditto, . . .	31	Old Sporting ditto, . . .	6
British Cyclopædia, [monthly parts], . . .	30	Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, . . .	6
Blackwood's Magazine, . . .	21	Metropolitan, . . .	5
Fashionable ditto, . . .	20	Christian Ladies' Magazine, . . .	4
Christian Gleaner, . . .	18	Edinburgh Medical ditto, . . .	4
Dublin University Magazine, . . .	18	Edinburgh Review, . . .	3
Dublin Christian Examiner, . . .	17	Quarterly Journal of Education, . . .	3
Penny Cyclopædia, . . .	14	Westminster Review, . . .	3
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, . . .	11	Asiatic Journal, . . .	2
Johnson's Medical, . . .	9	Foreign Quarterly Review, . . .	1
Paxton's Botanical Magazine, . . .	8	North American ditto, [London], . . .	1

The following periodicals were sold at one of the bookselling establishments:—

	In 1832.	In 1835. (Up to 1st March.)		In 1832.	In 1835. (Up to 1st March.)
Fashionable Magazine, . . .	10	20	New Monthly, . . .	5	4
Blackwood's do., . . .	11	13	Quarterly Review, . . .	1	4
Dublin University do. . .	6	8	Tait's Magazine, . . .	3	4
Lardner's Cyclopædia, . . .	4	6	Edinburgh Review, . . .	3	3
New Sporting Magazine, . . .	3	6	Metropolitan, . . .	4	3
Old do. do., . . .	2	6	Westminster, . . .	2	3
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, . . .	7	6	Asiatic, . . .	2	2
Dublin Christian Examiner, . . .	5	5	Edinburgh Medical Journal, . . .	1	2
Johnson's Medical, . . .	7	5	Foreign Quarterly Review, . . .	2	1
United Service, . . .	5	5	North American do. . .	1	1

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.—Passing from the consideration of the branches of instruction now described, which may be classed under the head scholastic education (as even the apartment
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CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

in which the private tutor communicates instruction is, to all intents and purposes, a school), another and much neglected branch succeeds—practical instruction, or that which is to fit the boy for the duties of the man in that class of society in which circumstances may place him: some are destined for a handicraft trade; of others the provincial city ceases to be the theatre of instruction, and their course is comparatively difficult to trace; but it has been ascertained that at present there are—

In the university of Dublin	.	.	.	.	4	} Students from Derry.
In that of Belfast	.	.	.	.	1	
In that of Maynooth	.	.	.	.	1	
In the Military College of Sandhurst	.	.	.	.	1	

There are likewise 334 apprentices in Derry. Gwyn's Charitable Institution, from its nature and rules, peculiarly promotes the last class of practical instruction: 27 have been already apprenticed out of it.

The N. W. of Ireland Society, which was established in the year 1821, extended its operations in favour of practical instruction throughout the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone. It originated at a meeting of gentlemen residing in Derry, whose views were warmly seconded by a number of the nobility and gentry of the above counties.

The prime object of the society was to investigate the condition of the district, with a view to the development of its various resources; and thus attention was specially directed to the state of the fisheries, manufactures, agriculture, and cattle breeding.

A school for the instruction of boys of the middle classes, in the agricultural knowledge necessary to fit them for farm stewards, was established in the neighbouring parish of Faughanvale, with which it will be noticed in detail.

The business, as well of the parent society as of its various branches, was conducted by a committee, who met quarterly in Derry, and whose proceedings were reported half-yearly to general meetings of the society, which were convened in April and September. At these general meetings shews of cattle were held,—specimens of agricultural produce and rural manufactures exhibited,—challenges issued for future competition,—and premiums awarded for past success. These last consisted, in the parent society, of silver medals, and challengeable silver cups—in the branch societies, of money and a magazine published by the parent society. Among the minor articles exhibited on such occasions were butter, cheese, flax, woollen cloth, and imitation Leghorn bonnets. No member of the parent society was admissible to pecuniary competition in any of the branches.

Premiums were also offered for the best statistical reports on the parishes of the three counties.

In the first year the number of the subscribers was 220; and in the second, when the society proceeded to offer premiums, they found that their funds amounted to £959 1s. 11½d. of which the portion allocated for premiums was £609.

During the first four or five years the society continued to increase in prosperity: it then became stationary for two or three, after which it began to decline. Its dissolution was occasioned by various causes. Some of the members died,—others neglected to pay in their subscriptions,—and others again withdrew in disgust at not having obtained premiums. A few, however, kept together, until they felt the inefficiency of strenuous efforts, unsupported by numerical strength, or pecuniary aid. The society, however, continues to exist in at least one of its branches (see *Parish of Clondermot*). The magazine and newspapers published by this society have been noticed already.

The late *Mechanics' Institute* was organized early in 1829. At its first meeting, held on the 19th of March, it was resolved that a library of reference should be formed, lectures delivered, and a philosophical apparatus provided. The two former resolutions were carried into effect; however, the attendance was bad from the outset: in 1830 it had decreased to three or four members, and in the July of that year the institute was dissolved, the library continuing in the hands of the ex-secretary. This was the only society existing in Derry for the encouragement of useful arts and sciences, (except so far as the N. W. society was subservient thereto), and its history may serve to corroborate what is generally admitted—that such institutions are suited for manufacturing districts alone.

Sub-section 3.—*Moral.*

Although from the nature of this branch of education it is impossible to adopt any distinct classification, similar to that in sub-section 2, there are still certain shades of difference incident to the state of religious opinion in the community.

The parish, in its limited acceptation, is divided by the three curates of the Established Church, into three districts, to each of which one of them peculiarly devotes himself, visiting all the

EDUCATION.

schools within it at least once a week. The Presbyterian and Catholic clergymen visit also, but not in the same systematic manner.

At Gwyn's Charitable Institution the business begins and ends with prayer. The pupils attend their several places of worship on Sunday, and also receive instruction during the week from their respective pastors. It is indeed provided in the founder's will that boys of all persuasions should be admissible, but that the teachers should be Protestants, or Protestant Dissenters; that Roman Catholics should be permitted to attend chapel on Sundays; and that, although no clergyman whatever should be allowed ingress without the permission of the trustees, unremitting attention should be paid to Christian instruction. At the gaol there are three chaplains. The Catholic worship is conducted from 9 to 10 o'clock the Protestant, from 11 to 12, and the Presbyterian, from 3 to 4.

Bishop Barnard contributed to the moral instruction of the parish, by bequeathing £50 a year, charged on lands, for the support of a curate to the Chapel of Ease.

Bishop Knox also contributed very largely to the moral instruction of the parish, in founding or promoting various establishments which have been noticed elsewhere. In these laudable exertions he was warmly seconded by the influential part of the community, and he was equally ready to co-operate in such exertions as originated with others.

Auxiliaries.

The following institutions are instrumental in the circulation of moral and religious literature.

1st. *The Religious Tract Depository*, established about 1822, by the ladies of the Penny Society. It is assisted by the Protestant clergy, but it is nearly independent, owing to the discount allowed by the bookseller that supplies it.

2nd. *A Religious, Moral, and Historical Society*, instituted on the 1st of August, 1819, at the tract depository. A library, mentioned before, is attached to it, which consists of about 500 works, and one-half at least of the funds must be expended in publications purely religious. The affairs are managed by a committee, consisting of a treasurer, secretary, librarian, and 4 ordinary members of this committee: four constitute a quorum. The terms of admission are 10s. entrance money, and 10s. annual subscription; but any subscriber, who, after having paid for five years, may have become unable to pay any longer, is allowed to read gratuitously, should his claim be approved by the committee.

Sunday School Union.—The Sunday School Union was formed on the 28th of December, 1832. The objects are to establish and revive Sunday schools in the city and liberties, to promote zeal and good feeling among the members, to encourage well qualified teachers, to prevent a useless interchange of pupils, and to induce parents to send their children for instruction.

The 11th rule provides against retaining in the society any person, "who is of exceptionable moral character, or who is professedly of Arian or Socinian principles." The meetings are opened and closed with prayer. The union have divided the liberties into six districts, each of which is placed under the control of one or two members.

The committee consists of a treasurer, a secretary, and 12 other members. At their meetings, which are quarterly, moral and religious questions are discussed.

The number of schools in TEMPLEMORE, at present in connexion with the union, is 16, attended by 162 teachers. The number of pupils on the books is 1726, and the average attendance 1100. The number of schools was until lately 25, from which, however, 9 were withdrawn at a meeting held by the clergy and others, on the 13th of April last [1835], and annexed to the Glendermot [Clondermot] School Union formed in 1819, and lately revived.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

EDUCATION.

		INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
SITUATION. DESCRIPTION.		When established.	From Public Societies, or Benevolent Individuals.		From Pupils.	Salaries.		Other Expenses.	
Classical School,	The Diocesan School, a handsome and convenient edifice, in the outskirts of the city.	A. D. 1617.	Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, £92 6 2; Irish Society, £110 15 4. Mercer's Company, £105. Draper's Company, £100. Grocer's Company, £100. Barber's Company, £5. Pewterer's Company, £5.		£518 1 6	270 18 0	Head Master, for educating 20 free scholars, . . . 92 6 2 Second Master, . . . 138 9 4 First Classical do. . . 73 17 0 First Class. assist. . . 63 0 0 Second do. do. . . 46 3 0 Clerk, . . . 46 3 9 Total, £459 18 6	Rent, £15 3 10 Insurance 17 10 0 Repairs, &c. 41 0 0	
	Gwyn's Foundation, a hired house in Ship-quay-street, till a suitable building can be procured.	1833.	Bequest of Mr. John Gwyn, amounting on the 1st April, 1835, to £44608 9 3½, annual income.		1870 13 0	..	Treasurer, . . . £70 0 0 Secretary, . . . 50 0 0 Surgeon, . . . 50 0 0 Head Master, . . . 100 0 0 Assistant, . . . 35 0 0 Matron, . . . 30 0 0 2 Female servants, each 2 guineas, } 12 12 0 { 1 Mistress, . . . 24 0 0 { 1 Master, . . . 33 0 0	Food, £256 Clothing, 89	
English Schools in the City and Suburbs.	The Parish School. A good house, in the outskirts of the City.	Act 28 Hen. 8, and 7 Wm. 3.	Erasmus Smith's fund, 34 0 0 Irish Society, . . . 30 0 0 Bishop of Derry, . . . 10 0 0 Dean of Derry, . . . 2 0 0		76 0 0	5 0 0	{ 1 Mistress, . . . 24 0 0 { 1 Master, . . . 33 0 0	Books and Stationery. Clothes for children.	
	The Presbyterian School adjoining the Meeting House.	1826. On its present footing.	Presbyterian Congregation, . . . 36 0 0 Irish Society, . . . 30 0 0		66 0 0	16 0 0	{ Master, . . . 30 0 0 { Mistress, . . . 16 0 0	Books and school requisites.	
	The St. Columb's School, adjoining the Chapel.	1825.	Chapel Fund, . . . 30 0 0 National Board, . . . 30 0 0 Irish Society, . . . 10 0 0		70 0 0	9 0 0	{ Master, . . . 30 0 0 { Mistress, . . . 30 0 0	Books, &c.	
	The London Ladies' Society School, in Fountain-street.	1822.	London Ladies' Hibernian Society, ... Assisted by a Local Committee, ... Grand Jury, about . . .		9 0 0	4 0 0	Mistress, . . . 23 0 0	Stationery, Rent.	
	The Gaol School for prisoners.	1821.	Grand Jury, about . . .		10 0 0	..	{ Master, an occasional turnkey, { Mistress, . . .	Nothing extra.	
	The Penitentiary School.	1829.	Voluntary contributions.		..	..	The Matron as Mistress,	26 0 0	Rent, Provision, &c.
English Schools in the Parish at large.	Culmore.	1825.	Sir John Byng, governor, .		6 0 0	..	..	..	
	Ballongry.	1827.	Irish Society, ...		30 0 0	20 0 0	..	40 0 0	Stationary and repairs.

EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTION.			PUPILS.												Name, and Religious Per- suasion of Master and Mistress.	
Physical.	Intellectual.	Moral.	Males.				Females.				Religious Per- suasions.					
			Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total Males.	Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic.		Other Deno- minations.
	The usual classical authors, constituting a preparatory course for college, and the ordinary English course for boys not intended for college.	Rev. Mr. Smith as a clergy- man attends to the moral conduct of his pupils. He presides at their meals, and is assisted in the superin- tendence by Mrs. Smith.	8	40	27	75	..	..	..	..	75	66	19	..	..	Rev. Mr. Smith, Prot.
The boys do all the work of the school, walking, drilling, rise at 5½, school 7½.	Edinburgh Sessional Books, Kildare-street Books, and any other approved by the Trustees, Books on Natural History, Voyages, and Travels, Arts and Sciences.	The business begins and ends with prayer. The pupils attend their several places of worship, and are also instructed during the week by their respective pastors, at appointed places.	13	68	..	81	..	..	..	..	81	10	28	43	..	Matthew Philson, Pres.
	Principally by large printed cards of extracts from the Kildare-street and other easy reading Books. In arithmetic the same mode is followed.	Visited every week by Rev. Mr. Seymour, and fre- quently by the Dean, &c.	45	30	..	75	38	15	..	53	128	73	18	37	..	{ John Price, Prot. Elizabeth Connor, Prot.
	Kildare-street Books.	Visited by P. clergymen three times a week. P. Catechism taught by an approved catechist. Scrip- tures, authorized version.	32	37	..	69	34	12	..	46	115	67	46	2	2	{ Joseph White, Mas., Prot. Ann Hunter, Mis., Pres.
	Kildare-street Books, and those published by the Board of Education, Intro- duction to Geography, Eng- lish Grammar.	Occasional visits by clergy and managers. Saturday set apart for religious instruc- tion in the R. C. Cate- chism.	77	25	..	102	70	59	..	129	231	..	..	231	..	{ Denis M'Closkey, Mas., C. Susannah Connor, Mis., P.
	Books of the Society.	Visited by Protestant clergy- men. Authorized version.	..	..	..	..	39	65	..	104	104	30	34	19	21	Miss M'Cay, Pres.
Males, one hour's daily schooling in summer, half an hour in winter. Fe- males, two hours daily. Lending library.	In lending library. Instruc- tions of three clergymen. Authorized version.	..	1	59	60	..	..	8	8	68	10	13	45	..	{ A. Gilmore, Mas., Prot. Mrs. Cunningham, Prot.	
Reading and writing as pre- paratory to moral instruc- tion.	Purely religious.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	Cath. M'Closkey, Prot.	
Dublin reading Books, His- tory.	Scripture lessons. Autho- rized version.	20	24	..	44	18	20	..	38	82	10	47	20	5	Andw. M'Ilwaine, Covenr.	
Usual school Books.	Catechism. Authorized ver- sion.	8	4	..	12	1	7	..	8	20	..	20	..	..	Thomas Stannton, Prot.	

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION.	When established.	EXPENDITURE.		Other Expenses.
			INCOME.	Salaries.	
			Per annum.		
Classical Schools in the City and Suburbs.	Artillery-lane; a private house. East Hall, do. Meeting-house Row. Cunningham-lane; a very good house.	1830	Board and lodging from £20 to 30 a year. The several masters extra. 200	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	Mall-wall; a private house.	..	Boarders, 27s. 6d. Day scholars from £1 11s. 6d. to 21s. per quarter.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
English Schools in the City and Suburbs.	Mall-wall; a private house.	1831	Boarders, £20 per annum. Day scholars, 10s. 6d. per quarter.	Assistant. ..	20 Rent and incidentals.
	London-street; 2 good rooms in a private house.	1831	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Bog-side; an attic in a dwelling-house.	1807	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Ferry-quay-street; a small house.	1821	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	William-street; a small room in a dwelling-house.	1832	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Fountain-street; an attic of a dwelling-house.	1813	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Fountain-street; an attic room.	1823	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Pump-street; a private house.	1829	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Richmond-street; a private house.	1833	10s. 6d. per quarter.	.. ..	.. ..
	Fountain-street; a small room in a dwelling-house.	1811	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Bishop-street; a small room in a back yard.	1835	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	St. Columb's-court; a good room.	1830	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Bridge-street; a good room.	1812	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	William-street; an attic of a dwelling-house.	1833	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Linenhall-street; a private house.	1833	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Bog-side; a small dwelling-house.	1816	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Rossville-street; a private house.	1834	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Linenhall-street; a room in a private house.	1807	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Barrack-row; a small house.	1835	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Foyle-street; a small middle room.	1805	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Bishop-street; an attic of a dwelling-house.	1825	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Cunningham-lane; a good room.	1833	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Pump-street.	1835	.. ..	.. ..	50 Apparatus, map, &c. £40.
English Schools in the Parish at large.	Ballymagorrt, or White House. Creggan.	1829	2s. 6d. to 4s. per quarter.	.. ..	.. ..
	Mullenan; a small cabin.	1834	2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter.	.. ..	.. ..
		1816	2s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter.	.. ..	.. ..
	Steelstown; a small cabin	1770	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTION.			PUPILS.													Name and religious Persuasion of Master or Mistress.
Physical.	Intellectual.	Moral.	Males.				Females.				Total Number of Pupils.	Religious Persuasions.				
			Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total.	Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total.		Protestants.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.	Other Denominations.	
Of the mixed nature common to schools of this description for children of the middle classes throughout the Kingdom.			..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27	10	14	3	..	Rev. Wm. Moore. Pres.	
..	Robertson's and Goldsmith's Modern History. Rollin's Anc. History. Keightley's Gen. History. Com. French and Italian Books, and the usual works on Arithmetic.	Frequent visits from the Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen. Authorized version of the Scriptures.	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	31	10	10	5	6	Rev. G. J. Ewing. Pres.	
..	Common classical and English Books.	Protestant and Presbyterian Catechism.	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	6	3	..	..	J. C. Howe, B. A. Pro.	
Half hour at noon for walking or play.	Edinburgh Sessional Papers.	Catechized by school Mistress, A. version.	8	20	4	32	..	..	..	32	17	12	3	..	Miss M'Cleron. Pro.	
..	Common Classical English Books.	Protestant and Presbyterian Catechism taught by the Master. A. version.	3	..	..	3	16	20	7	43	46	6	14	22	4	Mrs. Latham. Pres.
..	Murray's Grammar. Bonnycastle's Mensuration. Goldsmith's Geography.	Pro. Pres. and R. C. Catechism. A. and Douay versions.	18	12	5	35	2	5	3	10	45	12	18	5	10	Thomas Patton. Pres.
..	Murray's Reader and Grammar. Bonnycastle's Mensuration. Moon's Navigation.	Catechism for each sect on Saturdays. A. and D. versions.	23	31	..	54	17	25	..	42	96	5	5	86	..	John M'Carron. R. C.
..	Spelling Books. History and Natural History.	Pro. and R. C. Catechisms. A. and D. versions.	12	40	4	56	6	9	..	15	71	27	8	36	..	Neil M'Colgan. R. C.
..	Murray's Grammar. Goldsmith's Geography. History of England.	A. version.	24	14	2	40	14	7	..	21	61	6	4	51	..	Daniel Boyle. R. C.
..	School Books by Murray, Scott, and Manson.	R. C. Catechism. A. and D. versions.	15	18	..	33	11	10	..	21	54	19	14	8	13	J. M'Laughlin. Pro.
..	Usual School Books. Murray, Pinnock, and Goldsmith.	Each child taught its own Catechism. A. and D. versions.	18	15	..	33	9	12	1	22	55	1	..	54	..	Thomas Quig. R. C.
..	Ditto.	..	4	..	..	4	6	6	..	12	16	5	2	9	..	Miss Hughes. R. C.
..	..	Dr. Reilly's Catechism. A. and D. versions.	2	..	..	2	..	12	3	15	17	..	2	15	..	Mrs. Griffin. R. C.
..	School Books by Goldsmith, Manson and Murray. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c.	Pro. Pres. and R. C. Catechisms. A. version.	12	16	..	28	4	8	2	14	42	..	6	36	..	James Daly. R. C.
..	Robertson's and Goldsmith's Works. Common French and English Books.	Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen visit on Mondays to teach Catechisms.	12	8	4	24	17	3	..	20	44	8	17	19	..	Thos. Ewing. Pres.
..	Murray's Reader. Pinnock's History of England. Walker's Speaker. Economy of Human Life, &c.	Pro. Pres. and R. C. Catechisms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	4	5	4	1	Misses Pinkerton and Whittaker. Pro.
..	Universal and Manson's Spelling Book, and Murray's Grammar.	Ditto, A. version.	8	3	..	11	1	2	..	3	14	5	2	7	..	H. W. Greer. Pro.
..	Pinnock's and Manson's Spelling Book.	Rev. Mr. Radcliffe visits once a week. A. version.	21	12	..	33	8	3	..	11	44	1	3	37	3	M. M'Loughlin. R. C.
..	..	R. C. Catechism. A. version.	6	6	..	12	16	2	..	18	30	26	..	3	1	Miss Porter. Pres.
..	Guy's Primer. Scott's English Reader, and Elocution.	Pro. Pres. and R. C. Catechisms.	11	1	..	12	9	3	..	12	24	4	..	20	..	Francis Deeran. R. C.
..	Guy's Spelling Book and Primer.	Pro. and Pres. Catechisms taught every Saturday. A. version.	4	..	..	4	9	4	..	13	17	2	8	7	..	Miss Beadley. Pro.
..	Universal and Manson's Spelling Book.	R. C. Catechism. A. version.	2	..	..	2	13	..	..	13	15	7	8	..	..	Miss Nichol. Pro.
..	Ditto.	Pro. and Pres. Catechisms every Saturday. A. version.	3	..	..	3	11	1	..	12	15	..	..	15	..	Miss Anna Hackett. R. C.
..	Manson's Primer, and Universal Spelling Book.	R. C. Catechism daily.	3	..	..	3	9	..	..	9	12	5	7	..	..	Mrs. Mackey. Pres.
..	Children find their own books.	Each child taught its own Catechism.	2	..	..	2	7	..	..	7	9	..	..	9	..	Sarah Butler. R. C.
..	Major's Lessons on Objects. Arrowsmith's Ancient and Modern Geographies, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	3	9	2	..	Mrs. Perois. Pro.
..	Usual School Books.	Catechisms every Saturday.	15	..	..	15	13	..	..	13	28	22	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	25	30	..	55	15	5	..	20	75	12	26	37	..	Mr. Loury.
..	..	..	33	5	1	39	28	2	..	30	69	10	21	18	20	Mr. Miller.
..	Murray's Reader and Grammar.	A. and D. versions.	15	2	..	17	10	4	..	11	31	..	14	17	..	James Magennis. R. C.
..	Murray's Spelling Book. Guy's Primer and Pronouncing Dictionary.	Catechisms. A. version.	8	..	..	8	7	..	..	7	15	6	9	..	..	Margaret Kearney. Pro.
			337	270	20	627	282	182	26	490	1117	261	270	528	58	

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

There is in Derry a Depository of the Sunday School Society. And as intellectual Instruction has been followed to the after-walks of Life, so may the head Moral Instruction appropriately close with the following Summary, compiled principally from the recent "Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction."

Religious Persuasions.	Population.	Extent of accommodation provided in places of worship.	Average attendance as stated by the Commissioners of Public Instruction.	Places of Public Worship.	Periods at which Divine Service is performed.	State of the Congregation.	Number of Clergymen.
Protestants.....	3,314	2,320	1540	Cathedral.	Twice every Sabbath, once each on Wednesday and Friday, and all Church holidays.	Increasing.	4. The Dean, who is by office Rector of the parish, and 3 Curates; the former, as Dean, is also Rector of Clondermot and Faughanvale, which with Templemore, form the corps of the Deanery; and also of the perpetual cures of Inch, Burt, and Muff, which have been formed out of Templemore.
				Chapel of Ease.	Twice every Sabbath, and on the principal holidays.	Increasing considerably.	1. The Chaplain. He has no cure of souls.
				Free Church.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1. The perpetual Curate. He has no cure of souls.
				Wesleyan Methodist Meeting-house.	Twice every Sabbath, and once each on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Prayer Meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and meeting for Prayer every morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in Summer, and 8 in Winter.	Increasing.	2.
				Primitive Wesleyan Meeting-house.	Twice every Sabbath.	Increasing.	1.
Presbyterians.....	6,083	3,100	1,700	Presbyterian Meeting-house.	Twice every Sabbath, and a Lecture every Thursday evening in a large School-room.	Increasing.	1.
				Seceding Meeting-house.	Twice every Sabbath.	Slightly increasing.	1.
				Covenanting Meeting-house.	Ditto.	Increasing.	1.
Independents.....	164	350	175	Independent Meeting-house.	Twice every Sabbath, and on Monday and Thursday evening.	Increasing.	1.
Roman Catholics..	10,299	2,000	2,500	Roman Catholic Chapel.	Three Masses on every Sunday and holiday throughout the year. One Mass every morning. Two every morning in Lent and Advent, exclusive of occasional extra Masses.	Increasing.	4. Including a Roman Catholic Bishop, who is Parish Priest.
Totals.....	19,860	7,770	5,915				17

BENEVOLENCE.

Section 3.—BENEVOLENCE.

Under this head it is intended to reduce all such establishments, intended to alleviate the wants of man, whether moral or physical, as are supported by private or public bounty. And these establishments may be conveniently classed under three divisions, according as they are designed to remove *ignorance*, to relieve the *indigent*, or to alleviate the sufferings of *disease*.

Sub-section 1.—*Establishments for Instruction.*

In order to give a complete view of the quantity of *instruction* diffused over the parish, it was found necessary to incorporate with the *pay* schools, described under that head, those *free* schools, which, with equal propriety, enter as an element into the quantity of *benevolence*. And, in estimating to what extent education is advanced by the exercise of benevolence, it would not be sufficient to contrast the numbers of the free and pay schools. The result thus obtained would be fallacious, for the *payment* here, as in many other parts of Ireland, is frequently nominal; and, where it has been enjoined by the founders of the school, to induce or to gratify an honorable repugnance to gratuitous or charitable instruction, it is frequently evaded. This, however, is more the result of necessity than of inclination—the education of three or four children being, even at the lowest rate, a considerable deduction from the limited wages of a common labourer, or cottier; and, it must be admitted that, though willing to receive instruction for their children as a free gift, they are, in general, equally ready to make great sacrifices to obtain it.

Twenty-four free scholars are educated at the Diocesan School; and there is one institution of so peculiar a description that it seems to require special notice under this head, as well as under that of instruction.

Gwyn's Charitable Institution is named from the late Mr. John Gwyn, its founder, who died in 1829. By a will dated the 16th of May, 1818, this benevolent individual left the bulk of his large property, amounting to above £40,000, as a provision for “as many male children of the poor or lowest class of society resident in, and belonging to the city of Londonderry, and the precincts around the same, as hereafter described, as the said funds will feed, clothe, and educate—orphans, or such children as have lost one of their parents, always to be preferred.” The precincts defined are the N. W. Liberties, with the village of Muff, in the county of Donegal, and a circuit of a mile round it. A well attested certificate of residence for three or five years is required from parents, a medical certificate, and any other recommendation which the trustees may desire. Provision is made for including the Waterside and its precincts, when the funds should allow of it, “not exceeding the extent of the liberties,” and the district has already extended to the Waterside.

The management of the property is by the will vested in twenty-one trustees, consisting of the bishop of Derry for the time being, the two Presbyterian clergymen, and their successors, and eighteen merchants of the city. It is also provided in the will that a full meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly, but that a committee of five shall sit every week to transact incidental business.

The school was opened in a hired house, formerly the City Hotel, but the erection of a new school-house, at the rear of the Infirmary, is in contemplation, intended to accommodate 200 pupils. Ten acres of ground, statute measure, have accordingly been purchased in perpetuity. For the present, however, the project is deferred, in the hope of obtaining the bishop's palace, should the ecclesiastical commissioners consent to its sale.

The estimates state the probable expense of the building at £6,000. The plan presents a front of 193 feet, broken in the centre by an Ionic tetrastyle portico, above which rises a cupola.

In a codicil, dated the 21st of May, 1824, the testator expresses a wish that his bequest may be suffered to accumulate to £50,000 before the opening of the school; however, from the number of orphans left destitute by the cholera of 1832, further delay was considered inexpedient, and the school was accordingly opened on the 1st of April, 1833.

Each pupil receives daily 9oz. of oatmeal, 1 quart of buttermilk, 1 pint of sweetmilk, and 3lbs. of potatoes, with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef twice a week.

The pupils' relations are allowed to visit them monthly. They leave the institution at fifteen, and are clothed during their apprenticeship.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

On the 1st of March, 1834, the state of the bequest was as follows:—

Investments in the public funds,	£13,289	17	0
Bonds and Mortgages,	26,676	18	5
Shares in public companies, and cash in treasurer's hands, }	1,772	19	9
Freehold property, and bishop's lease, valued at . }	2,570	0	0
	£44,309	15	2

The income resulting from this capital was £1870 13s. on the 1st of March, 1835. On the 1st of April, 1835, the funds were estimated at £44,608 9s. 3½d.

Sub-section 2.—Establishments for the Indigent.

To avoid a too complicated classification it has been thought advisable to rank under this head not only such establishments as are intended for the actual pauper, but such as contemplate the removal of the pecuniary disabilities, to which individuals of a much higher order in the scale of society are exposed. With establishments of each description this city is well provided. At the head of them stands the Clergymen's Widows' Fund, next to which are the Savings' Bank and the Friendly Society.

The following may more properly be termed "Establishments for the Indigent:"—the Charitable Loan, the Ladies' Penny Society with its branch the Flax Fund, the Poor Shop, the Mendicity Association, and the Penitentiary. The Gaol also is made subservient to benevolent purposes, and three bequests have been left to the poor of the district. In addition to the following notices, much information will be found in the annexed table.

The Clergymen's Widows' Fund originated in a voluntary subscription, to which most of the Protestant clergy of the diocese contributed, and which has accumulated to a sum, out of which the widows are each paid £35 annually. The 5 senior widows have houses rent-free. These houses, which constitute the Widow's Row, adjacent to the cathedral, were built from the funds.

On the 19th of October, 1830, the state of the institution was as follows:—

Balance of stock in hands:—viz.

Corporation securities	£3046	3	1
Earl of Bristol's bond	923	1	6½
Government securities	2500	0	0
	£6469	4	7½
Balance on hands	196	7	6½
Total	£6665	12	2

On the 16th of October, 1834, the clergy of the diocese, then assembled in visitation, agreed on a number of rules for the future government of the institution, among which were the following:—that a committee of nine beneficed clergymen—to meet quarterly, and of whom three should constitute a quorum—should be annually appointed, with a combined treasurer and secretary, who should give security to the amount of £600, and receive a salary of £35,—that no investment should thenceforward be made except in the government securities, and that all sums otherwise put out, should be forthwith called in for such re-investments,—that curates should be admissible as members on payment of £1 per cent. annually, on their salaries,—and that, to meet the present exigencies of incumbents, the 1 per cent. payable by them, should be rated according to their nett incomes after the following deductions:—

1. Salary to curate or curates.
2. Interest to board of first fruits.
3. Agents' fees.
4. Per-centage allowed to landlords on tithe payment.
5. Per-centage payable to ecclesiastical commissioners.
6. Rent of house, where no glebe-house is, not to exceed £50 a year.
7. Rent of house, if chargeable.
8. Interest of money expended in building a glebe-house, and included in certificate.

BENEVOLENCE.

Savings Bank.—There is a savings bank at the mayor's private office, which is open from 7 to 8 on Saturday evenings.

ACCOUNT.	1832.	1833.	1834.	Remarks.
Sums received of depositors within the year, ending on the 20th November, ...	£. s. d. 2,419 4 11	£. s. d. 3,264 11 7	£. s. d. 4,319 1 3	* This increase of disbursements above deposits was caused by emigration, 1832.
Sums actually paid to depositors in money, including interest,*	2,680 8 2	2,866 13 2	3,315 4 2	
Total amount of deposits on the books, on the 20th November, ...	11,257 13 5	12,034 0 11	13,460 6 7	
Average of deposits on same date, a fraction more than	20 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 15 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Total number of depositors, whose accounts were open on 20th November, ...	537	553	610	

The following classification is for the year ending on the 10th of March, 1827:—

	Total amount in Bank.		
	£	s.	d.
279 Domestic servants, ...	3,793	4	0
36 Mechanics, &c.	835	10	1
18 Children, ...	340	2	6
14 Small Farmers, ...	734	3	4
11 Small Shopkeepers, ...	284	2	4
9 Teachers, Shopmen, &c.	527	9	2
6 Agricultural labourers, ...	115	0	10
5 Persons employed in the Public Preventive Service, ...	219	12	5
5 Sailors, ...	52	1	0
1 Friendly Society, ...	197	12	6
1 Apprentice, ...	3	0	0
384	£7,101	18	2
Average of deposits within a fraction of	£18	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Charitable Loan.—The charitable loan was instituted by bishop Knox. Up to 1829, the corporation contributed 30 guineas a-year. The institution was without support from this period until 1833, when a representation was made to the Irish Society, who granted £10 a-year towards the annual expense of management. The donations not being sufficient for the current expenses of management, the capital is on the decrease. On the 31st of July, 1835, it amounted to £423.

Ladies' Penny Society.—The ladies' penny society derived its name from the original limitation of the subscriptions to 1d. a-week. They now vary generally from 5s. to £1 a-year, but some are much higher.

In 1827, the society received a bequest of £30, and a like sum from the Irish Society, which has been since continued annually. The average income from these resources, aided by a few occasional donations, is about £200 a-year. The management is vested in a patroness, a president, and a committee of ladies. The visitors, who inspect the habitations of the poor, are also ladies, and mostly distinct from the sitting committee. To each of the four city wards, three collectors are appointed, of whom two are gentlemen, and of these one, at least, is a clergyman.

The committee meet weekly to consider petitions, and receive the reports of the inspectors. In case of urgent distress the visitors grant immediate relief, and usually in kind.

Previously to 1831, no Report was issued, but only a yearly abstract of the finances. In the first Report the relief specified is food, (*i. e.* meal), clothing, and comforts. The visitors distribute at their discretion orders for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of meal; however, the quantity distributed seldom exceeds 500 pecks annually, in value about £30. Clothing is given out in October and November, on the recommendation of a subscriber. Being the only kind of relief originally contemplated, it is the chief source of expenditure. In 1830 above 1000 garments were issued. The comforts consist of soap, straw, bread, groceries, and turf. The first two have indeed become regular items

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

of expenditure; but the last three have been discontinued since 1821. Of straw beds above 470 were granted in 1830, and of soap above 161lbs.

The Flax Fund is a separate and important branch. Soon after the establishment of the Penny Society, it was suggested, that, in addition to relieving the poor, something might be done to awaken their industry, and the most obvious mode appeared to be the promotion of flax spinning. In 1817 a grant of £10 was made from the funds, and for several years the branch society prospered. In 1818, 1820, 1822, 1829, and 1831, the funds were aided by collections at charity sermons, to the amount of £178, £263 (including a donation of £100 from the bishop), £131, £141, and £141 6s. 3d. In 1831, indeed, they had been completely exhausted, from the want of purchasers for the yarn manufactured. The Irish Society subscribe £20 annually.

Security is required for the flax intrusted to the spinner, which is generally from 1 to 2 lbs. The yarn is weighed, and examined, and, if all be found right, the spinner is paid, and supplied with flax anew. The payment varies. From 1s. 4d. a spangle, the original allowance, it gradually fell to 10d., owing to the decline of the linen trade—the committee conforming, although reluctantly, to the depreciated market prices, to avoid the appearance of patronizing the interests of commerce, rather than those of benevolence. However, although a diligent spinner can scarcely earn 2½d. a day, the applicants are too numerous to be constantly employed. The number of spinners is between 400 and 500, and the average quantity of yarn manufactured annually, was found in 1830 to be about 7657 spangles.

The report published in the present year (1835) gives a favourable account of the funds. Their prosperity is chiefly due to an increase in the price of yarn, and a reduction in the quantity of flax issued. The report concludes with a tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Mrs. William Knox, whose zeal for the interests of this institution, had continued unabated after her removal from Derry.

On the 1st of January, 1835, there was a balance of £13 3s. 5½d. to the credit of the ladies' penny society, and of £266 19s. 4d. to the credit of the flax fund. On the 3rd of July, 1835, the subscriptions to the parent society amounted to £172 10s. 7d.

Abstract of the Annual Income and Expenditure of the Ladies' Penny Society since its commencement.

Years.	No. of Poor relieved.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Waistcoats.	Shifts.	Bedgowns.	Slops, Shawls, or Handkerchiefs.	Caps.	Frocks.	Shoes.	Shirts.	Flannel Drawers.	Boys' Clothing.	BABY LINEN.				Blankets.	Meal Tickets.	Bread Tickets.	Grocery Tickets.	Straw Tickets.	Turf Tickets.	Soap Tickets.	YEARLY INCOME.
														Shifts.	Petticoats.	Caps.	Frocks.								£ s. d.
1815	316	31	242	34	234	34	..	200	42	15	75	..	..	80	75	41	42	33	238	43	..	45	..	..	199 17 1½
1816	400	30	230	30	220	20	..	150	40	..	70	..	..	60	70	31	40	10	200	40	..	80	200	200	201 9 6
1817	440	75	13	24	118	..	..	..	49	..	41	9	..	24	18	19	49	19	1714	62	365	449	282	109	273 12 2
1818	888	60	227	54	284	31	..	17	44	..	102	..	..	34	34	34	44	..	2790	282	831	926	169	127	294 14 5½
1819	891	108	260	60	361	38	..	80	58	..	158	..	30	100	100	100	50	..	1684	..	869	860	270	169	319 7 9
1820	427	66	224	70	226	..	..	31	27	..	102	29	21	42	42	42	27	..	2016	..	367	1000	312	..	240 1 2½
1821	507	54	219	60	171	31	..	21	12	..	92	..	7	72	72	72	36	..	2032	..	..	470	320	..	170 9 0
1822	374	26	179	74	215	..	..	54	6	..	100	17	..	72	68	51	36	..	1933	..	..	409	..	234	172 13 3½
1823	379	72	216	63	182	13	..	61	32	..	82	..	..	36	52	60	24	..	1338	..	..	386	..	578	182 18 2½
1824	300	81	276	120	233	..	..	65	31	..	57	9	..	78	84	69	39	..	2061	..	..	422	..	745	194 18 11
1825	437	76	136	55	128	..	56	96	39	..	34	..	..	58	58	65	18	15	2571	..	..	914	..	440	156 5 7½
1826	400	18	122	75	113	..	..	50	18	..	49	12	6	20	20	20	18	..	500	..	..	1000	..	169	121 3 3
1827	480	41	144	70	133	..	..	76	18	..	55	11	..	74	60	72	39	..	2282	..	..	319	..	844	171 10 5½
1828	366	100	162	76	168	..	..	70	45	..	85	14	..	40	40	40	20	..	2072	..	..	401	..	704	139 13 6
1829	433	88	149	73	127	..	..	114	9	..	68	19	..	20	20	20	10	..	2505	..	..	478	..	599	127 10 0
1830	553	84	243	86	210	2	..	40	56	..	130	28	..	38	38	38	19	..	3121	..	..	474	..	646	181 5 4
1831	418	85	150	56	145	..	..	120	20	..	76	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	3038	..	..	596	..	1788	156 12 5½
1832	534	19	244	95	189	..	35	114	43	..	62	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	2608	..	..	536	..	928	181 6 7
1833	523	54	310	90	180	..	30	120	50	..	65	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3048	..	..	528	..	916	195 7 1
1834	550	80	150	50	120	..	30	24	18	..	67	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3504	..	..	528	..	1044	145 0 0½

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Poor Shop.—The poor shop was instituted in 1821. It is supported from subscriptions, which average from £50 to £60 annually. Its object is to provide all poor applicants with clothes and bedding at prime cost, on condition of their giving security, and paying for them weekly, at the rate of 1*d.* in the shilling. Shoes are sold every Tuesday, and other clothing every alternate Tuesday. Instalments are received every Friday from 11 till 2. The management is vested in a committee of ladies.

This institution has tended to promote habits of punctuality, honesty, industry, and independence. The expenses of management (including loss by defaulters, office rent, &c.) being only from £20 to £25 annually; the capital is always on the increase, so that the mere interest will perhaps in time cover the expenses. When the security fails to cover a loss by default, the original capital becomes liable to it. The funds amount at present (1835) to £544 2*s.* 2*d.*

The following articles have been disposed of in the years specified:—

Years.	Articles.	Years.	Articles.
1821 . . .	1603	1828 . . .	3213
1822 . . .	1433	1829 . . .	2811
1823 . . .	2083	1830 . . .	1398
1824 . . .	2366	1831 . . .	1467
1825 . . .	2455	1832 . . .	1637
1826 . . .	2550	1833 . . .	2067
1827 . . .	2888	1834 . . .	1819

Detail for the last 3 Years.

ARTICLES SOLD.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Aprons, bedsteads, bonnets, caps, shawls, and slips, .	113	49	28
Bedticks, ...	190	124	132
Blankets, pairs of, ...	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	381 $\frac{1}{2}$	283 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloaks, ...	48	93	54
Coats, waistcoats, and trowsers, ...	90	74	65
Counterpanes, ...	24	66	48
Gowns and curtains, ...	143	197	178
Petticoats, flannel, ...	188	241	226
Sheets, ...	224	240	239
Shifts, calico, flannel, and linen, ...	77	59	60
Shirts, flannel and linen, ...	87	78	56
Shoes, pairs of, ...	181	341	301
Suits for babies and boys, ...	22	24	21
Waistcoats and drawers, flannel, ...	0	100	127
Totals, .	1637 $\frac{1}{2}$	2067 $\frac{1}{2}$	1818 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mendicity Association.—The mendicity association, or asylum, was instituted on the 13th of May, 1825. It is supported from voluntary subscriptions, and governed by a committee, which varies in number, and is annually renewed. The original object was the employment and support of street beggars but relief is also extended to the labouring poor in seasons of distress. The diet consists chiefly of oatmeal, potatoes, and milk. In 1829-30, when oatmeal was dear, rice was used for dinner, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., which cost only 12*s.* 5*d.*, slightly seasoned with molasses, ginger, and pepper, was found sufficient for 169 persons—allowing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each to 123 adults, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each to 78 children.

In 1830-1 the committee were obliged for about three months to diminish the rations, to substitute Indian meal for oatmeal, and preserve rice for dinner on alternate days. In 1832-3, it became necessary to reduce the list of paupers, and diminish the rations by 1 oz. of meal, and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes. Thus the daily expense of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for each pauper, not only provided them with the necessaries of life, but procured for several of the older inmates the luxuries of snuff and tobacco.

The paupers are employed in spinning, and occasionally in net-making. It was intended that one-half of their earnings should be spent on clothing, the only gratuitous supply being donations of worn garments: such labours, however, as suited the aged and infirm, were found to be but scantily productive.

BENEVOLENCE.

In 1829-30, several paupers, both men and boys, were engaged by the corporation as scavengers; the manure was sold, and the wages, which at first amounted to £1 a week, were to be spent on clothing. Much disappointment, however, ensued. From the eighth Report of the association, published in 1833, it appears that although they had been for three years satisfactorily fulfilling their part of the engagement, no payment had yet been made, notwithstanding repeated applications. The case was one of peculiar hardship, as, depending on their new resource, the committee had burthened the institution by an unusual increase of admissions. The debt of the corporation was then £211 5s. and the treasurer of the association was £175 ls. 6d. in advance. The sum of £50 has since been paid on account, and the sweeping of the streets resumed.

The committee of this, as of many similar institutions throughout Ireland, have frequently had occasion to complain of a decrease not only in the number, but in the liberality of the subscribers, and yet the utility of such asylums, especially during the visitations of the cholera, has been fully substantiated. In one of their Reports the committee also advance, as permanent claims on public support and confidence, the *economy* observed in the management of the funds, and the *vigilance* employed in the examination of applicants. Beadles are appointed to apprehend beggars, who are committed to a bridewell, annexed to the establishment. There were formerly only two beadles, but in 1830-1 a third was added. In that year the number of arrests amounted to 286; in 1831-2 to 168; in 1832-3 to 184; and in 1833-4 to 173. The asylum is lighted with gas, the expense of which for 1831-2 was defrayed by the city member.

By the death of bishop Knox, in 1831, the institution lost not only its most munificent supporter, but its virtual founder. The idea of establishing it was originally suggested by two gentlemen to that prelate, who immediately embraced their views, and subsequently exerted himself to overcome the prejudice of their opponents.

In the ninth and latest Report it is stated that the diminution in the number of paupers on the books is no evidence of the proportional decrease of pauperism, but arose rather from the necessity of removing nearly 40 individuals, who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been still entitled to assistance. A second measure of relief was the borrowing of £100 from the fund raised, in 1832, for the relief of cholera widows and orphans; for which sum the association is still responsible. And a third was a successful effort to recruit the funds of the association by applying to the Irish Society, who not only announced a present donation of £50, but a future increase of their annual subscription of £10 to £30.

On the 4th of February, 1835, the number on the books was as follows:—

	Interns.	Externs.	Totals.
Adults, . . .	57 . . .	68 . . .	125
Children, . . .	17 . . .	48 . . .	65
Total, . . .	74 . . .	116 . . .	190

LONDONDERRY MENDICITY ASYLUM.

Year ending.	No. on the Books at the Commencement of the Year.	No. received.	Total.	Left the Establishment	On the Books for a time.	Discharged.	Claims rejected.	Sent to the Infirmary.	Died.	No. on the Books at the End of the Year.	Potatoes.		Meal.		Charge for Milk.		Lodging, Fuel, and other Incidental Expenses.	Total.	Subscriptions.		
											No. of stones.	Cost.	No. of lbs.	Cost.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29th July, 1826.	0	206	206	85	0	12	0	0	17	92	6,964	£ 95 10 1½	15,879	£ 96 7 5½	82 17 5	169 7 11	£ 444 2 10½	£ 760 15 11½			
26th July, 1827.	92	108	200	42	31	15	0	4	9	99	7,180	115 16 9	17,853	127 2 0½	57 7 10½	113 4 0	413 10 8	639 3 0½			
2nd August, 1828.	99	138	237	38	56	12	0	10	11	110	6,893	76 16 9½	16,075	81 14 2½	54 8 10	73 17 9½	286 17 7½	782 8 0			
1st August, 1829.	110	104	214	58	28	5	0	6	14	103	8,490	78 3 8½	13,865	78 11 4½	64 9 1½	95 9 6	316 13 8	680 18 2½			
31st July, 1830.	103	254	357	57	43	20	0	19	20	198	7,202	95 14 2½	22,165	124 1 5	67 0 10½	121 7 5	408 3 10½	574 6 11			
30th July, 1831.	198	390	588	72	103	76	44	26	20	247	11,135	167 10 9½	30,700	185 18 7½	86 7 9	122 11 3	562 8 5	736 7 2½			
4th August, 1832.	247	303	550	95	89	53	35	30	21	227	13,671	118 15 2	37,540	167 15 9½	126 5 1	132 8 10½	545 4 11	686 9 9			
3rd August, 1833.	227	255	482	81	44	78	6	29	17	227	15,555	135 1 3½	38,548	176 17 6½	150 1 3½	115 11 11	577 12 0½	502 12 7			
2nd August, 1834.	227	193	420	80	16	81	36	18	15	174	9,367	89 0 8½	36,218	167 2 10	99 4 6½	131 6 6	486 14 7½	641 9 5½			

BENEVOLENCE.

Penitentiary.—The Penitentiary, which was instituted on the 1st of May, 1829, is supported from subscriptions and donations. Its object is to afford temporary shelter to unfortunate females, with a view to their reformation, and the period of residence is limited to three years. The patrons, committee, and secretary, are ladies, and the present number of inmates is seven.

In the rules the inmates are reminded of their voluntary seclusion, and enjoined under certain penalties to conduct themselves discreetly, and, in particular, to avoid any allusion to the past irregularities of each other. No conversation is permitted after they have retired to rest, and no message can be conveyed but through the matron.

In 1834 the funds failed, owing to a decrease in the subscriptions. In the treasurer's account of that year, a small balance appears to its credit, which, however, scarcely exceeds half a year's rent, then due on the premises. Two of the inmates have since left the institution, with the approbation of the managers. Early in 1835 sewing was abandoned as an employment, and washing substituted, which it was hoped, would prove more beneficial, and produce £40 or £50 a-year. This plan, however, proved abortive, as appears from the Sixth Annual Report, published within the present year (1835), in which the cause of the failure is chiefly attributed to the inconvenient construction of the house. This Report also dwells at some length on the conduct of several inmates discharged from the Penitentiary, in terms which, notwithstanding a few disheartening exceptions, evince great general satisfaction. This Report, like one on the Ladies' Penny Society, before alluded to, contains a tribute to the memory of a benefactress, whose persevering bounty towards the institution, after she ceased to be locally connected with it, appears not to have terminated at her grave,—for in the list of subscriptions, annexed to the Report, there is one of £10 from the "executors of the late Hon. Mrs. Knox."

Dr. *The Londonderry Penitentiary in Account with William Haslett Treasurer.* Cr.

1834.				1833.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
June 4. To Cash for provisions,	54	3	8	April 30. By Cash in hands,	40	10	7
Salaries, ...	33	15	0	By subscriptions and dona-			
Coals, ...	8	13	0	tions, viz.			
Clothing, ...	12	18	2	June 4. Ferryquay-street ward,	14	19	6
Rent, ...	27	0	0	Shipquay-street ward, .	24	17	0
Printing, ...	2	3	6	Bishop-street ward, .	10	16	6
Repairs, ...	0	12	10	Butcher-street ward, .	7	15	6
Miscellaneous, ...	2	18	4	Subscribers not resident	56	14	0
Balance to credit, . .	13	8	7	in Derry, ...			
	£155	13	1		£155	13	1
				1834.			
				June 4. By balance in treasurer's } £13 8 7			
				hands, ... }			

At the *Gaol* the prisoners receive one-third of their earnings. Several bequests have been also made, at different periods, for the relief of the poor and other purposes.—[See *Table*.]

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.
ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INDIGENT.

NAME.	Object.	Management.	Number relieved.	FUNDS.
				From Public Bodies.
Ten schools are wholly or partly supported by benevolence.	The removal of ignorance.	Sundry societies.	865 pupils receiving instruction.	£ s. d. 645 15 4.
Clergymens' Widows' Fund.	To relieve the widows of clergymen of the diocese.	Committee of nine beneficed clergymen.	13	.....
Savings' Bank.	To enable the working classes to amass the fruits of their industry.	Committee of management, 9 Directors, 1 Accountant, 1 Secretary and Treasurer, 1 Actuary.	610 on the books, 20th November, 1834.	Interest paid by government on deposits.
Charitable Loan.	To aid the poor by loans of £2, payable by weekly instalments of 1s. in the pound.	A committee of 18.	About 400 persons receive £2 per annum in loans.	Irish Society. £10 a year. County members, £5 each. City member, £10.
Ladies' Penny Society.	To relieve sick and indigent room-keepers, and the industrious poor.	Patroness, president, and a committee of 14 ladies.	550 in 1834.	Bequest of £30 a year, and Irish Society £30 a year.
Flax Fund (a branch of the Ladies' Penny Society).	To employ the poor.	A lady.	450 average per annum.	Irish Society, £20 a year, occasional charity sermons.
Poor Shop.	To sell clothes and bedding at prime cost.	Committee of ladies.	Uncertain.	.....
Mendicity.	To support street beggars and the labouring poor.	Committee.	190 on the books, 4th Feb., 1835.	Irish Society, £30 per annum.
Penitentiary.	To serve as a temporary asylum for unfortunate females.	Patroness, and a committee of ladies.	7	Irish Society, . £10 0 0 Draper's Com. . 10 10 0
Gaol.	To inculcate habits of industry amongst the prisoners, and thereby diminish the temptation to crime.	Governor and other officers.	Fluctuating.	Earnings of prisoners purchase materials and tools.
Bequest.	To relieve the poor of the parish.	Fallen into disuse.	Uncertain.	.....
Bequest.	To distribute to 34 inhabitants of the city and liberties, on the Derry side of the river.	Dean and curates of Derry, and executors.	34	.....
Bequest.	To distribute among the poor of the parish.	Church-wardens.	152	.....

BENEVOLENCE.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INDIGENT.

FUNDS.	ANNUAL EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT.		RELIEF AFFORDED.				When founded.
	House Rent.	Salaries.	Diet.	Clothing.	Money.	Otherwise.	
From Private Individuals.							
£ s. d. 2690 4 7.	With other expenses, £601.	£ s. d. 1059 12 6.	87 pupils dieted.	87 pupils clothed.	Exhibitions at College for pupils of Diocesan School.	Pupils apprenticed from Gwyn's Institution. 87 pupils lodged.	At sundry periods.
One per cent. on the nett incomes of the clergy of the diocese, and the interest on the accumulated capital which fluctuates in different years.	...	Treasurer and Secretary, £35 a year.	...	...	£35 a year to each widow.	The 5 senior widows have house rent free.	1729.
£13,460 6s. 7d., amount of deposits on books, 20th Nov. 1834.	...	...	...	...	Sums drawn out by depositors, increased by compound interest.	...	1816. 19th February.
From collections at places of worship, and annual donations of £450, (1835.)	House rent, £1.	One clerk, £20 Attendant, £1	...	...	Loans amounting to about £800 per annum.	...	1809.
Donations, about £140.	£1 10s. 0d.	...	Meal, 500 pecks, (worth about £30 annually), & bread and groceries.	Various articles of female dress.	...	Soap, and straw, and turf.	1815. 8th January.
.....	£16 14s. 4d., (including other expenses.)	£12 12s. 0d.	...	...	10d. a spangle for yarn.	...	...
Subscriptions, about £55, (average.)	From £20 to £25 a year.		...	1800 (average) articles of clothing sold annually.	...	...	1821.
Voluntary subscriptions, average on the last nine years, £656.	...	...	Oatmeal, potatoes, milk, &c.	Donations of some garments.	...	Snuff and tobacco (to some).	1825. 13th May.
Voluntary subscriptions and donations, £107 9s. 2d.	£27 0s. 0d.	£35 15s. 0d.	Inmates fed.	Inmates clothed.	...	...	1829. 1st May.
Earnings of prisoners purchase materials and tools.	No separate expense.		Usual diet.	Usual clothing.	The prisoners receive 1/3rd of their earnings when they leave gaol.	...	1826. 31st May.
Colonel John Mitchelburne, £5, late Irish currency.	...	...	...	...	£5 late currency.	...	1721. 12th July.
Alderman Peter Stanley, £42 a year, late Irish currency.	...	...	...	...	£42 late currency.	...	1826. 6th November.
Miss Margaret Evory, £20 a year.	...	...	...	...	£20.	...	1831. 5th February.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Sub-section 3.—*Establishments for Mental and Bodily Disease.*

With this class of establishments also the city is amply provided. The Lunatic Asylum can be only partially considered as appertaining to this parish, as its district embraces three counties. The Infirmary likewise is intended for the whole county, but the Dispensary is confined to the city and its liberties.

Lunatic Asylum.—The expense of erecting the Lunatic Asylum was advanced by government, and the three counties which constitute its district are bound to refund it by instalments. The expenses also of management are advanced from the same source, and repaid into the consolidated fund, by applotments levied on the three counties at the assizes, in proportion to the number of patients furnished by each.

The management is vested in a board of governors and directors, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and selected from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the district. The directors meet monthly, or oftener if necessary.

The general dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast—7 ounces of oatmeal, with $\frac{1}{3}$ quart of new milk.

Dinner, Sunday— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday—1 pint of buttermilk, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.

Tuesday and Thursday, ... Ox-head Soup and do.

Supper—5 ounces of oatmeal with $\frac{1}{3}$ quart of new milk.

No deviation from the above dietary is allowed, unless by an order from the physician.

Of the patients about 100 are constantly employed—the males in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, garden and field labour, weaving and winding, pumping, washing potatoes, &c.—the females in plain work, quilting, knitting, spinning, washing in the laundry, cleansing the house, &c.

The state of the establishment reflects great credit on the board, as well as on the manager and matron. It has repeatedly elicited the approbation of the inspectors-general of prisons, in whose Report for 1833 it is stated, that “this provincial asylum maintains its rank amongst those already established in Ireland, for neatness, good order, and economy, and manifests the success that has invariably followed the humane and wise treatment pursued.”

The officers, with their annual salaries, are as follow:—

Surgeon	£100	0	0	10 assistant nurses (each)	£4	4	0
Manager and matron*	250	0	0	1 cook	6	6	0
Clerk and store-keeper	30	0	0	1 laundress	6	6	0
Gardener	15	0	0	1 assistant laundress	4	4	0
5 keepers (each)	12	12	0	1 office store maid	4	4	0
5 nurses (each)	6	6	0	1 hall porter	10	0	0

YEARLY EXPENSE.

Year ending Jan. 5.	Total Expense Annually.			Expense of a Patient annually.			Number of Patients from each County on Jan. 5.			The Sum charged to each County, in each Year.									
							Londonderry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.	Londonderry.			Donegal.			Tyrone.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.													
1830	1173	10	4		†		21	25	27										
1831	2050	11	6	25	10	3½	36	35	39	1091	13	10	1193	11	11		1087	14	3
1832	2605	16	7	20	16	5	48	49	45	897	8	0	838	16	1		890	5	10
1833	2878	4	3	20	3	4	50	54	39	894	11	5½	998	15	9½		806	12	9
1834	2307	15	11	16	2	9½	48	53	47	764	18	7	807	9	4		717	13	9
1835	2473	9	9	16	17	2½	53	54	40	773	18	9	931	16	0		767	5	0

* Being a married couple they receive a joint salary.

† Nothing was paid this year. The items of expense are included in that following.

BENEVOLENCE.

RETURN OF PATIENTS.

Year.	No. of Patients on the 5th Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged relieved.	Discharged harmless and incurable.	Died.	Total discharged and died.
1830	73	87	8	1	0	5	14
1831	110	84	36	4	2	5	47
1832	142	81	32	5	1	11	49
1833	143	66	42	7	3	13	65
1834	148	74	41	6	3	19	69
1835	147	70	43	5	4	19	71

Infirmary.—The funds arise from parliamentary grants, grand jury presentments, governors' subscriptions, and contingencies.

The number of beds is 120.

Donors of 20 guineas become life governors or governesses, and the lowest qualification for an annual governor is 3 guineas. The number of life governors is 22, and of governesses 7: the number of annual governors is 31, and of governesses 3.

Average annual income for 5 years, ending on the 5th of

January, 1833, ... £1475 15 10½

Expenditure for do. £1456 10 0

Number of patients for do. 375

Total number of rations issued to patients, in the year ending on the 5th January, 1833, ... 33,954

Daily average number of patients, exclusively of paupers and lunatics, ... 57½

Daily average cost for provisions and medicine for each patient, ... 4¼d.

Do. do. including every item of expenditure, ... 9¼d.

The actual number of lunatics and idiots on the 31st of December 1833 was 12, of which 2 were born idiots, 2 epileptic, 1 a curable maniac, and 7 incurable maniacs.

The patients are bound to adhere to the rules under penalty of expulsion. These prescribe strict subordination and decorum. No intercourse is allowed between the male and female wards, without the surgeon's permission, on whom also depend the privileges of going beyond the walls, and smoking in the wards. No game of chance is allowed, and convalescents are obliged to assist in nursetending, &c.

The patients are expressly prohibited from conversing across the walls, resorting to the porter's lodge, or parting with any of their provisions; and visitors are similarly prohibited from introducing provisions, under pain of permanent exclusion.

The visiting days are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 11 to 12, and a governor's order must be produced. The surgeon, however, and the house steward, have a discretionary power of admitting at all times visitors from remote districts.

This building was erected to replace an old poor-house, which, previously to 1806, occupied the site of the present fish and vegetable markets, but was deficient both in funds and accommodation.

The officers, with their annual salaries, are as follows:—

Surgeon, ...	£92 6 3
Apothecary, (with diet and lodging,)	30 0 0
Steward, (with ditto,)	30 0 0
Matron, (with ditto,)	14 0 0
Gate and male lunatic keeper, ...	14 10 0
Female lunatic keeper	8 0 0
Cook, (with diet,)	8 0 0
4 other female servants, (each,)	6 0 0
4 ditto, ditto, (each,)	5 12 0
Barber, ...	5 0 0
Messenger, ...	4 0 0

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Patients admitted.

In the year 1825, ...	127	In the year 1830, ...	396
do. 1826, ...	169	do. 1831, ...	465
do. 1827, ...	221	do. 1832, ...	465
do. 1828, ...	279	do. 1833, ...	401*
do. 1829, ...	271		

Cases admitted from 5th January 1832 to 5th January 1833.

Amaurosis, ...	4	Amputations, ...	3
Cataract, ...	3	Erysipelas, ...	3
Nebulae, ...	2	Necrosis, ...	4
Ophthalmia, ...	5	Cancer, ...	6
Fracture, ...	15	Hernia, ...	2
Syphilis, ...	43	Burns, ...	5
Hydrocele, ...	2	White Swelling, ...	3
Ulcers, ...	35	Peritonitis, ...	1
Tumour, ...	4	Hepatitis, ...	2
Dyspepsia, ...	48	Diabetes, ...	2
Fever, ...	113	Lumbago, ...	5
Herpes, ...	4	Concussion of brain, ...	1
Ozoena, ...	2	Polypus, ...	1
Scrofula, ...	21	Lupus, ...	1
Paralysis, ...	12	Phthisis, ...	4
Epilepsy, ...	3	Fistula ani, ...	3
Asthma, ...	5	Fistula vaginae, ...	2
Dropsy, ...	14	Gonorrhoea, ...	4
Dysentery, ...	4	Disease of Heart, ...	1
Gangrene, ...	2	Stricture, ...	1
Rheumatism, ...	17	Diarrhoea, ...	4
Lepra, ...	3	Trismus	1
Abscess, ...	3	Old age, ...	6
Psoas Abscess, ...	1	Sprains, Contusions, Wounds, &c. 31	
Pneumonia, ...	2		465
Dislocation, ...	2		

Patients.

Remained in the house 6th January, 1833.	{ Hospital patients, 48	
	{ Lunatic patients, 11	
	— 59	
Admitted since, ...	401	
	— 460	
Cured, ...	331	
Relieved, ...	45	
Incurable, ...	9	
Died, ...	20	
Remaining in the house 5th January, 1834, ...	44	
	449	
Lunatics remaining in the house, 5th January, 1834, ...	11	
	— 460	
Aged and infirm remaining in house, 5th January, 1834, ...	10	
	— 470	
Total	470	

* The diminution in the number of cases reported was caused by fever being less prevalent last year than formerly.

BENEVOLENCE.

LIST OF DISEASES IN THE LONDONDERRY INFIRMARY, FOR 1834--35.

DISEASE.	1834.	1835.
	From 6th Jan. 1833, to 5th Jan. 1834.	From 6th Jan. 1834, to 5th Jan. 1835.
Fever, ...	40	24
Dyspepsia, ...	29	18
Rheumatism, ...	23	16
Ulcers, ...	34	27
Syphilis, ...	21	20
Gonorrhœa, ...	14	8
Paralysis, ...	12	6
Ascites, ...	13	8
Psoriasis, ...	5	5
Phthisis, ...	4	9
Scrofula, ...	4	12
Peripneumony	3	8
Lumbago, ...	3	2
Diabetes, ...	4	4
Sibbons, ...	3	2
Hernia, ...	3	..
Pleuritis, ...	3	1
Hydrocele, ...	3	2
White swelling, ...	3	6
Swelling of the knee, ...	1	..
Tumour, ...	..	3
Inflammation of brain, ...	..	3
Impetigo, ...	..	6
Debility, ...	..	3
Lupus, ...	..	3
Diseased liver, ...	..	3
Colica pictonum, ...	..	3
Irritable bladder, &c., ...	..	4
Hypertrophy of heart, ...	..	3
Ophthalmia, ...	2	7
Abscess, ...	2	3
Epilepsy, ...	2	2
Sciatica, ...	2	1
Hæmorrhoids, ...	2	..
Cough, ...	5	..
Amaurosis, ...	2	1
Pneumonia, ...	2	..
Necrosis, ...	2	8
Periostitis	2	..
Tinea capitis, ...	6	..
Hysteria, ...	2	1
Anasarca, ...	2	8
Cataract, ...	1	3
Asthma, ...	2	4
Irritability of stomach, ...	2	..
Leucorrhœa, ...	2	3
Cancer, ...	16	10
Injury of knee joint, ...	..	2
Hypochondriasis, ...	..	2
Fistuli ani, ...	..	2
Staphyloma and Entropium, ...	..	2
Carried forward		k

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

List of Diseases continued.

DISEASES.	1824.		1835.	
	From 6th Jan. 1833, to 5th Jan. 1834.		From 6th Jan. 1834, to 5th Jan. 1835.	
Brought forward	281		268	
Œdema of leg, ...	..		2	
Insanity, ...	2		..	
Apoplexy, ...	1		2	
Diarrhœa, ...	1		1	
Disease of spine, ...	3		5	
Meningitis, ...	1		1	
Vermes, ...	1		..	
Tethyosis, ...	1		..	
Herpes, ...	1		..	
Herpetic ulcer, ...	1		..	
Scirrhus, ...	1		..	
Burns, ...	4		8	
Hemicrania, ...	1		3	
Small pox, ...	1		1	
Cancerous eye, ...	1		..	
Lepra, ...	1		..	
Pediculi, ...	1		..	
Dysentery, ...	1		3	
Morbus coxarius, ...	1		2	
Swelling of jaw, ...	1		..	
Contracted fingers, ...	..		1	
Influenza, ...	1		..	
Chronic iritis, ...	1		..	
Phagedæna, ...	1		..	
Sycosis, ...	1		..	
Albugo, ...	1		..	
Disease of Schneiderian membrane, ...	1		..	
Ptyalism, ...	1		..	
Retention of urine, ...	1		1	
Ectropium, ...	1		1	
Icterus, ...	1		..	
Stricture, ...	1		3	
Scabies, ...	1		3	
Ague, ...	..		1	
Syphilitic ulcer, ...	..		1	
Opacity of cornea, ...	..		1	
Bronchocele and Epilepsy, ...	..		1	
Pernia, ...	..		1	
Rubeola, ...	..		1	
Chorea, ...	..		1	
Verruca, ...	..		2	
Tympanites, ...	..		1	
Amenorrhœa, ...	..		1	
Hemiplegia, ...	..		2	
Effects of mercury, ...	..		1	
Prolapsus uteri, ...	..		1	
Tubercular tongue, ...	..		1	
Cataract and Amaurosis, ...	..		1	
Fistulous communication with antrum maxillare, ...	..		1	
Gleet, ...	..		1	
Hydrothorax, ...	..		1	
Carried forward	318		325	

BENEVOLENCE.

List of Diseases continued.

DISEASES.	1824.		1825.	
	From 6th Jun. 1833, to 5th Jan. 1834.		From 6th Jan. 1834, to 5th Jan. 1835.	
Brought forward	318		325	
Carcinoma uteri,	..		2	
Do. of cheek,	..		1	
Eutropion,	..		1	
Enlarged ancle joint,	..		1	
Cynanche tonsillaris	..		1	
Polypus recti,	..		1	
Nodosity of joints,	..		1	
Carbuncle,	..		1	
Varicose veins,	..		1	
Dysuria,	..		1	
Erysipelas,	..		1	
Elephantiasis,	..		1	
Otitis,	..		1	
Swelled urles,	..		1	
Sore throat,	..		1	
Delirium tremens,	..		1	
Gastrodynia,	..		1	
Sarcocele,	..		1	
Wounds,	7		6	
Old age,	3		5	
Sprains	4		2	
Dislocation of hip joint,	1		..	
Fractures,	9		16	
Accidents which admitted the patients, but the nature of which has not been stated,	22		..	
Contusions and slight accidents,	37		25	
Total	401		398	

Dispensary.—The dispensary is rented at £23 1s. 6d. a year. It was established in 1819, by the late Bishop Knox and the inhabitants of the city, to which with its N. W. Liberties the district is confined.

It is supported from voluntary contributions, an annual grant of £30 from the Irish Society, and a county grant. The committee of management is appointed by the subscribers. The institution is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 to 2.

Return for six Years.

Years ending March	Number of Patients relieved.	Number of Dispensations of Medicine.	Number of Vaccinations.	Number of Gratuitous Visits.	Number delivered by the Midwife.	EXPENDITURE.							INCOME.					Number of Governors	
						Salary of Surgeon or Physician.	Salary of Assistant.	Salary of Midwife.	Rent of Dispensary.	Cost of Medicine.	Repairs.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Amount of Subscription.			County Grant.		Total.
														£	s.	d.			
1829	1569	13104	189	514	108	£ 75 0 0	£ 3 3 0	£ 19 16 0	£ 23 1 6	£ 62 2 7	£ 0 13 4	£ 39 15 4	£ 223 11 9	£ 120 7 0	£ 240 14 0	71			
1830	1431	15085	453	435	99	£ 75 0 0	£ 3 3 0	£ 21 12 0	£ 23 1 6	£ 56 18 5	£ 0 15 8	£ 16 7 3½	£ 196 17 10½	£ 162 14 4	£ 241 16 4	69			
1831	1082	15104	227	396	141	£ 75 0 0	£ 3 3 0	£ 28 4 0	£ 23 1 6	£ 70 9 10½	£ 4 14 9	£ 8 4 10	£ 212 17 11½	£ 149 1 6	£ 229 1 6	65			
1832	1326	18779	670	1154	153	£ 100 0 0	£ 3 3 0	£ 30 12 0	£ 23 1 6	£ 50 11 0	£ 2 18 0	£ 11 0 0	£ 221 5 6	£ 114 4 0	£ 194 4 0	70			
1833	1088	21460	256	1162	150	£ 100 0 0	£ 3 3 0	£ 30 0 0	£ 23 1 6	£ 98 19 8	£ 2 12 7	£ 20 16 0	£ 278 12 9	£ 163 0 0	£ 243 0 0	60			
1834	920	19340	254	856	96	£ 100 0 0	£ 3 3 0	£ 19 4 0	£ 23 1 6	£ 46 18 10	£ 1 16 8	£ 41 4 2	£ 235 8 2	£ 157 15 0	£ 262 3 0	108			

Establishments for mental and bodily Diseases.

Name.	Management.	Number relieved.	FUNDS.		ANNUAL EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.			When Founded.
			From Public Bodies.	From Private Individuals.	House Rent.	Salaries.	Annual Expenses of Patients.	
Lunatic Asylum.	Board of Governors and Directors.	In house 5th Jan. 1835, 147	Advanced as a Loan by Government, and repaid by Grand Jury Presentments.		Interest of £25,678 2s. 4d., the cost of erection.	£ s. d. 449 2 0	£20 each Patient (on an average of 5 years.	In 1831.
Infirmary.	Governors.	In house 5th Jan. 1835, 463.	Parliamentary Grants, Grand Jury Presentments.	Governor's Subscriptions.	Interest of the cost of erection.	£ s. d. 217 8 3	£1456 10s. 0d. on an average of 5.	In 1806.
Dispensary.	Committee of Management.	923 recommended in 1834.	£30 Irish Society and a County Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.	£ s. d. 23 1 6	£ s. d. 115 11 0 on an average of 6 years.		In 1819.

JUSTICE.

Section 4.—JUSTICE.

Those, who have directed their attention to the philosophy of crime, are aware that of late years several ingenious attempts have been made, more especially by continental writers, to reduce the subject to a science. M. Quetelet, of Brussels, and M. Guerry, of Paris, have taken the lead in these investigations; and—by tracing crime through the various motives and circumstances, which had led to or accompanied it—have given ground to hope that, when sufficient time and space have been afforded for the extension of such investigations, it may be practicable, by reaching the general causes of crime, to attain the first step towards its diminution and ultimate removal.

M. Quetelet infers, from the results of his inquiries, the possibility of calculating what number of murders, forgeries, &c. will be committed in any given community, within any given time, with the same weapons, &c. &c.—and this with the same certainty as we can reckon on the occurrence of the number of marriages, births, deaths, &c.—but adds:—“*Je suis loin d'en conclure cependant que l'homme ne puisse rien pour son amélioration: je erois, comme je l'ai dit au commencement de ce Mémoire, qu'il possède une force morale capable de modifier les lois qui le concernent; mais cette force n'agit que de la manière la plus lente, de sorte que les causes qui influent sur le système social ne peuvent subir aucune altération brusque.*”*

M. Guerry, likewise, has expended a great deal of ingenuity and research on this most interesting subject, and furnished a variety of curious tables, which have been laid before the British public by Mr. H. L. Bulwer, who expresses himself “greatly disposed to concur in the majority of M. Guerry's conclusions,” adding, however:—“This disposition I own is not merely founded upon a faith inspired by the calculations I have submitted to the reader. I do not feel that faith in such calculations which many do. But in this instance the results which M. Guerry has given are those which the ordinary rules of nature and observation would teach me to believe.”† These considerations disarm the subject of its terror; and enable us to enter calmly on the inquiry—how far natural, or general, causes may be modified by those circumstances, which it is in the power of a community to throw around them. Similar causes must, to a great extent, produce similar effects, while the human race continues to exist; but those causes are of two kinds—one general, or founded in nature, the other particular, or proceeding from the intervention of mankind: over the first, in the present state of knowledge of the natural history of man, it cannot be expected that any marked control can be exercised, and it is therefore on the second that reliance must be placed for that direction of the mental impulses, which shall lead rather to virtuous than to vicious results. It is demonstrated that mere *intellectual* instruction tends neither to diminish nor augment human depravity. “*L'instruction,*” says M. Guerry, “*est un instrument dont on peut faire bon ou mauvais usage. Celle qu'on va puiser dans nos écoles élémentaires, et qui consiste seulement à savoir, d'une manière assez imparfaite, lire, écrire, et calculer, ne peut suppléer au défaut d'éducation, et ne semble pas devoir exercer une grande influence sur la moralité. Nous pensons qu'elle ne rend ni plus dépravé ni meilleur. Nous aurions peine à comprendre comment il suffirait de former un homme à certaines opérations presque matérielles, pour lui donner aussitôt des mœurs régulières et développer en lui des sentimens d'honneur et de probité.*”‡ How, then, can so important a result as the improvement of human character be hoped for from the application of mental training alone, at least when exhibited in the mere rudiments of knowledge? rather, indeed, might an advancement in the aptitude to crime be expected to attend it; for intellectual knowledge alone is not sufficient to restrain the passions, though it may in some degree influence the mode of their direction. It is therefore to the combined influence of religious, moral, and intellectual instruction alone, that the amelioration of the human race may be safely committed. Had the researches of M. Quetelet been continued for *forty* years instead of *four* (“*les QUATRE années qui ont précédé 1830*”), or those of M. Guerry for *sixty* years instead of *six* (“*les SIX années comprises de 1825 à 1830*”), accompanied by the favourable circumstances here premised as essential to the improvement of mankind, there can be little doubt that the results developed would have been such as the warmest philanthropist could desire. Were such indeed not the case, how gloomy would be the prospect of the future—combining the same tendency to crime, with an increase of knowledge to facilitate its perpetration! Happy is it that the favourable is also the reasonable view of the

* “*Recherches sur le Penchant au Crime aux différens Ages.* By A. QUETELET.

† “*France, Social, Literary, Political.*” 2 vols. By H. L. BULWER, Esq.

‡ “*Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France.*” By A. M. GUERRY.

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subject, and that the well-wisher of his fellow-creatures can go on labouring for their benefit, under the cheerful conviction, that, if well directed, his labours will not be in vain.

Preventive Justice.—In reference to this head it has been shown that instruction is at work in the district now under consideration. Among those who form the adult generation many are ignorant of even the elementary knowledge of reading and writing, nor does that ignorance appear to be compensated by the moral instruction they received in youth. With the rising generation, however, both these branches appear to be better attended to. It has been shewn that out of the whole population, of 19,860 individuals, there are above 2,000 children receiving instruction; and even the gaol itself, the proper theatre of *retributive* justice, is, in degree, also *preventive* of crime—its discipline being calculated to reform the criminal, and thus diminish the danger of a second incarceration, when the period of his imprisonment shall have elapsed. Did he also acquire a handicraft trade within its walls, as is usual in several of the American prisons, there is little doubt that the cells would become, in a great measure, tenantless, while the want of expert artisans, which is generally felt throughout Ireland, would be at Derry considerably obviated.

The next step in the progress of the present inquiry leads to the establishments, which the county supports for the prevention of crime. The benevolent institutions, so liberally patronized by a numerous resident gentry, and a respectable mercantile body, and which afford relief to so large a proportion of the community, may be at least supposed to remove many of the *temptations* to crime, and for its *suppression* there are the following courts [see *Municipality*], in addition to the usual array of a city magistracy and police, aided by those of the county, which shall be more particularly noticed in their proper place:—

1. The Assizes' Court, held twice a year.
2. The Sessions' Court, do.
3. The City Sessions' Court, held four times a year.
4. The Petty Sessions' Court, held every week, before 2 or more magistrates.
5. The Mayor's, or Recorder's Court, held every Monday.
6. The Court of Conscience, held every Week.

In this part of the subject it is necessary to observe that, in any attempt to give a comprehensive view of crime, *debt* must be inevitably mixed up with it, although, when unaccompanied by *fraud*, it implies more of imprudence, than of moral criminality. This must be taken into consideration in estimating the quantity of *delinquency* (a term sufficiently wide in its acceptation to include both classes,) exhibited in the following tables, which have been drawn up from various returns, communicated through the courtesy of different officers, but which, notwithstanding much painstaking, it has been found impossible to reconcile in all their details.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED, CONVICTED, ETC.

DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.																
	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	
Committed for trial, . . . { Males, . . . Females, . . .	278 25	297 24	240 27	336 49	244 70	278 36	263 38	367 38	189 48	250 42	218 50	224 44	197 20	311 40	260 43	
Total,	303	321	287	385	314	314	301	405	237	292	268	268	217	351	303	
Punishments.	{ Convicted and sentenced to death, . . . { For life, . . . Transportation, . . . { For 14 years, . . . For 7 do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	3	5	
		..	..	2	..	..	3	3	2	2	1	..	3	5	5	
		..	..	..	..	2	..	2	15	14	7	20	11	8	..	5
		11	3	2	16	18	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Imprisonment, and severely { 5 years, . . . to be whipped, fined, kept { 3 do. . . . . to hard labour, &c. { 2 do., and above 1 year, . . . 1 do., and above 6 months, . . . 6 months, and under, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	3	..	7	..	16	3	7	2	
	1	6	12	12	2	3	1	10	7	6	7	5	7	11	2	
	194	228	157	226	192	195	175	270	120	145	161	171	174	254	241	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	
Total convicted, . . . Acquitted, . . . No Bills found, and not tried, . . . Bailed, and not tried, . . . Remaining for trial, . . .	206	237	175	260	217	220	179	305	145	167	188	213	198	293	260	
	19	12	16	28	19	17	12	21	10	59	42	31	13	31	24	
	35	34	40	41	25	25	25	79	82	66	38	24	6	27	19	
	11	10	15	20	11	11	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	32	28	41	36	42	41	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total, as above,	303	321	287	385	314	314	301	405	237	292	268	268	217	351	303	
Executed, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

PRISON REPORT.

	1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.	
NATURE OF CRIMES.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.	Number committed.	Number convicted.
Abduction, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Arson, ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Assault, ...	142	129	98	72	121	83	99	94	105	100	86	83	93	91	106	103
with intent to murder, ...	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
with intent to ravish, ...	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
with intent to ravish female infants, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
with intent to rob, ...	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bestiality, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bigamy, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary, ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Cattle-stealing (not otherwise described), ...	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child-stealing, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coining, ...	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combination, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy to murder, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
to rob, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow-stealing, ...	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	3	3	0	0	6	2	5	4
Cutting and wounding persons feloniously, ...	6	6	6	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Distilling illegally, ...	32	31	8	8	7	6	4	4	8	8	18	18	30	30	31	31
Embezzlement, ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Forgery (stamps and bank notes), ...	8	3	10	3	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(having forgeries in possession), ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud in obtaining money under false pretences, ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Gaol-breaking, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Highway robbery, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Horse-stealing, ...	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Hougluing, maiming, or killing cattle, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Larceny (not otherwise described), ...	20	13	13	10	16	10	48	25	44	30	22	19	39	28	31	20
from house and house-breaking, ...	16	9	10	2	12	2	0	0	3	0	4	3	1	1	0	0
from person, ...	2	1	5	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
from shop, ...	2	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Mail robbery, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter, ...	0	0	0	0	21	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	1
Misdemeanor (not otherwise described), ...	84	80	34	32	51	41	47	35	41	33	73	67	123	119	68	64
Murder, ...	4	2	7	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	0
females of their infants, ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
concealing the birth ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully, ...	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Perjury, ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig-stealing, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plundering wrecked ships, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape, ...	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Receiving and having in possession stolen goods, ...	16	6	8	3	1	0	4	1	6	2	3	1	14	4	8	2
Riotous assembling, ...	4	4	0	0	2	1	9	8	32	32	0	0	5	4	29	29
appearing armed by night, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
attacking dwelling-houses, or otherwise felonious, ...	0	0	3	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery of arms, ...	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seditious practices, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep stealing, and killing same with intent to steal, ...	4	3	2	0	3	2	5	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	1
Shooting at persons, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Stealing from bleach-green, ...	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking and holding forcible possession, ...	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawfully marrying persons, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttering counterfeit coin, ...	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Vagrancy, ...	29	2	21	3	9	0	19	13	13	3	2	0	18	2	0	0
Writing and sending threatening letters, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JUSTICE.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Cases for six Years.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Judgment passed, .	53	6	9	37	79	78
Dismissed, . . .	3	0	0	3	1	16
Total, . . .	56	6	9	40	80	94

COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

Cases decreed and dismissed in eight years.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Decreed, . . .	648	671	694	767	743	612	586	729
Dismissed, . . .	83	64	62	71	52	47	43	39
Total, . . .	731	735	756	838	795	659	629	768

MAYOR'S OR RECORDER'S COURT.

Cases in four years.

	No.	£.	s.	d.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1831.	1	Judgment for Plaintiff,	142	16	1 with a return of errors,
	2	Do.	12	6	6 costs of suit,
	3	Do.	5	0	0 and damages, and 6d. costs,
	4	Do.	8	3	1 6d. damages, and 6d. costs,
	5	Do.	33	15	9
	6	Do.	128	12	7 with costs of suit, and release of errors,
	7	Do.	63	11	9 the other costs, as above.
Nonsuits—1.					

	No.	£.	s.	d.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1832.	1	Judgment for Plaintiff,	103	3	2 with 6d. costs.
	2	Do.	50	16	9 Do.
	3	Do.	4	15	0 Do.
	4	Do.	3	17	2 Do.
	5	Do.	5	2	9 Do.
	6	Do.	22	14	2 Do.
	7	Do.	75	0	0 Do.
	8	Do.	75	0	0 Do.
Nonsuits—1.					

	No.	£.	s.	d.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1833.	1	Judgment for Plaintiff,	6	16	4 and costs.
	2	Do.	200	0	0 and costs of suit.
	3	Do.	77	0	0 with 6d. costs.
	4	Do.	14	0	0 Do.
	5	Do.	42	10	0 Do.
	6	Do.	200	4	0 Do.
	7	Do.	61	5	4 Do.
	8	Do.	29	0	6 Do.
Nonsuits—2.					

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

	No.	£	s.	d.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1834.	{ 1 Judgment for Plaintiff,	9	0	0 and 6d. costs.
	Nonsuits—1.			

This great diminution in the number of cases arose from a recent law, by which a portion of the mayor's jurisdiction was transferred to the court of the assistant barrister.

Crime.—In connection with this head, it is satisfactory to exhibit the following table for the year 1834, resulting from the operation of the above courts, which, through the industry of Mr. Coningham, the clerk of the gaol, has been drawn up with some reference to the classification of crime adopted by M. Guerry.

CRIMES.	COMMITTALS.				AGES.						STATE OF EDUCATION.			RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.						SEASON.						
	Convicted.		Acquitted.		No Bill found.																					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Murder,.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..
Rape,.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Manslaughter,.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Abduction,.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutting or wounding Persons,.....	95	8	1	..	1	1	11	57	16	10	4	6	..	..	37	14	24	29	14	16	71	3	18	28	32	26
Assault,.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Misdemeanor,.....	98	9	11	..	2	2	18	62	16	12	4	6	6	6	38	16	31	33	18	20	76	4	27	31	33	27
Crimes against the Person,.....	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1
Arson,.....	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
Highway Robbery,.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cow Stealing,.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sheep Stealing,.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Receiving and having in possession Stolen Goods,.....	10	10	5	1	3	2	4	11	4	3	2	2	2	2	11	6	3	6	6	4	16	..	1	3	..	1
Larceny not otherwise described,.....	27	2	1	..	1	..	6	15	2	4	1	1	1	1	8	6	10	5	8	5	16	..	4	13	8	4
Misdemeanor,.....	45	13	10	4	6	6	13	35	10	8	3	3	3	3	25	16	18	13	18	15	39	..	..	9	30	17
Fraud in obtaining money under false pretences,.....	28	1	..	..	..	..	5	18	3	2	1	..	..	..	9	6	5	9	5	6	18	..	..	10	11	2
Crimes against Property,.....	30	1	..	..	..	..	2	12	10	2	4	1	1	1	14	2	8	7	..	4	27	..	..	9	12	5
Riotous Assembling,.....	15	6	..	..	1	..	..	9	8	4	..	..	..	..	12	5	2	2	3	3	15	..	..	5	12	4
Distilling illegally,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanor,.....	73	8	..	..	1	1	7	39	21	8	5	1	1	1	35	13	15	18	8	13	60	..	..	24	35	11
Oaths, administering and taking unlawfully,.....	216	30	21	4	9	9	38	136	47	28	12	10	10	10	98	45	64	64	44	48	175	4	..	60	96	61
Crimes against the Community,.....	216	30	21	4	9	9	38	136	47	28	12	10	10	10	98	45	64	64	44	48	175	4	..	60	96	61
Totals,.....	216	30	21	4	9	9	38	136	47	28	12	10	10	10	98	45	64	64	44	48	175	4	..	60	96	61

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The above table, presenting merely a view of the crimes committed within the short space of one year, and the small compass of one county, is not capable of being satisfactorily submitted to the tests proposed by MM. Quetelet and Guerry. It may be, however, interesting to make the application so far as it is practicable.

With regard to the three classes of Crimes—*against the person, against property, and against the community*—it appears, at first view, that a vast majority have been committed by persons between the ages of 20 and 30: this is in exact conformity with the principle of the above writers, who fix upon 25 as the *maximum* period of criminality in males, and towards 30 in females. On the other hand, the predominance of *ignorant* delinquency is against their results. It may be also observed—that the crimes against *property* are nearly a mean between those against *the person, and against the community*.

In reference to *crimes against the person* there are but few instances of conviction for heinous offence; nor is it to be inferred from the number of committals for murder that any such crimes really took place—such committals being notoriously common throughout Ireland, in cases wherein there is not the faintest colouring of malice prepense. The age too of six out of eight of those committed—10 to 20—diminishes the probability of its existence. The instances of assault, which are on the other hand very numerous, are probably the result of drunken squabbles, or party differences: those committed by males are twelve times as numerous as those by females. The influence of season is but slightly perceptible.

In reference to *crimes against property* the convictions for serious delinquency are more numerous. In all cases the offenders were males,—and the most heinous crime, arson, was committed by a youth under twenty. Larceny is divided equally between the sexes—but in misdemeanor, (a crime variable in its nature, and scarcely capable of definition,) the proportion of male criminals is to that of female as 13 to 1. Juvenile profligacy is here also remarkable—one-fourth of the crimes having been committed by youths between the ages of 10 and 20. The preponderance of summer over the other seasons is also very great.

In reference to *crimes against the community*, with the exception of misdemeanor, the male convictions are to the female as 29 to 1. The summer season here also appears the most prolific.

Retributive Justice.—This branch of the subject relates to the interior of the gaol, which, as will have appeared from its topographical description [see Section 2], is well calculated for the adoption of two great features of improvement in prison discipline—classification, and inspection. The former, however, excepting the separation of the sexes, was abandoned on the 12th of June in the present year (1835), strict silence having being found to answer the same purpose, to enforce which a turnkey is always present during meals and work. With regard to the latter, the exemplary assiduity, as well of the board of superintendence as of the officers of the gaol, has called for the frequent approbation of the Inspectors General. In their Report, for example, of 1826, the following testimony occurs:—“On the whole, the gaol of Derry must be considered as of the first class in accommodation; and the discipline of the whole establishment bears the marks of that constant attention which is paid by the board of superintendence.” The Report for 1831, in like manner, asserts that—“the unremitting attention paid by the board of superintendence to this new gaol, has secured that regularity, cleanliness, and order, which must be manifest to every person visiting it.” And again, in the Report for 1833, it is stated, that—“the prison exhibits a system of discipline and good order, which leaves an inspector nothing to do but record his approbation for the information of government and the grand jury.”

Much information on the subject of gaol discipline has been diffused by an excellent “Report of William Crawford, Esq., on the Penitentiaries of the United States, addressed to his Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department,” and from the work entitled “*Du Systeme Pénitenciaire aux Etats Unis et de son Application en France*,” by MM. G. de Beaumont and A. de Tocqueville: much more may also be expected from the pen of Dr. Julius, who was sent out to America some years since by the Prussian government, and that of M. Duclapiaux, of Brussels, who lately visited this country. However, before the appearance of the interesting volume of MM. de Beaumont, and de Tocqueville, (which was first made known to the British public by an excellent article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 23.), the discipline of the gaol under consideration was in a great degree modelled after that of the Auburn Penitentiary, in the state of New York. The most valuable features of the system there pursued are adopted here—solitude at night, and labour in common workshops by day, but with the observance of rigorous silence—while corporal punishment, as a means of enforcing such silence, is not resorted to, the Derry criminal being literally “unwhipped of justice.” At this gaol, also, the prisoner receives one-third of his earnings, a regulation which exists in none of the American establishments. By the act 7th Geo. 4. c. 74, all pauper prisoners, that is, those supported at the public expense, are obliged to work, debtors included. The males are employed in carpentry, carrying and breaking stones for repairing the roads in the city and liberties, pulveriz-

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ing bones for manure, and whitewashing and cleansing the gaol—the females in spinning, knitting, sewing, washing, and cleansing the gaol. The males work 7 hours in summer, and 4 in winter; the females 7 in summer, and 5 in winter. There is no particular description of work for prisoners sentenced to hard labour; these, however, receive no part of their earnings.

The treadmill, although recommended by the Inspectors-General, has not been introduced; this is indeed fortunate, as the effect of labour enjoined as a punishment, and accompanied by no visible benefit either to the prisoner or to the community, can only induce in the criminal's mind an increase of his antipathy to work, rather than a growing desire to adopt it as the means of support; such punishment is only laborious idleness, and is here wisely superseded by work evidently directed to the advantage of the public—an advantage in which the prisoners share by receiving a portion of the profit.

The only punishment which has been found necessary, for enforcing the ordinary discipline of the gaol, is a change of diet, from milk to water at breakfast.

The cost of the male dress is for frieze about £1 11s., and for fustian about 8s. 6d.: that of a female dress is about 15s. 6d. The dietary consists of about 8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of newmilk, for breakfast; 4lbs. of potatoes, with one pint of buttermilk, for dinner, and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into gruel for supper. From the 1st of October to the 1st of June, the weekly expense for each prisoner's diet is 1s. 4d., during the rest of the year, 2s. 6½d.—1 lb. of bread, with newmilk, being then substituted for dinner. The provisions are inspected by the chaplains. The surgeon visits twice a-week, and oftener, if necessary. In the hospital there are separate wards for the sexes.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES A VIEW OF THE EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.					Average Number of Prisoners each Day in the Year.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet per Year.	PROFIT ON LABOUR.		
	Officers' Salaries.	Provisions and Fuel.	Male and Female Clothing, Furniture, Bedding, Repairs to Gaol, Soap, Candles, Medicines, Stationery, Straw, and Sundries.	Deduct Amount received for the Subsistence of Soldiers under Sentence of Courts-Martial.	Total Expenditure.			MALES. Breaking Stones and Bones, Carpenter Work, Repairs done to the Prison, and Whitewashing.	FEMALES. Washing for the Prison, and Sewing.	Total.
1830	£ s. d. 777 15 5	£ s. d. 526 12 4	£ s. d. 519 13 9	£ s. d. 15 11 0	£ s. d. 1808 10 6	68	£ s. d. 5 14 0	£ s. d. 49 10 0	£ s. d. 12 9 0	£ s. d. 61 19 0
1831	775 15 5	692 1 8	464 17 2½	4 0 0	1930 14 3½	89	5 1 5½	23 11 11	15 2 4	38 14 3
1832	722 15 6	630 9 4½	324 7 11½	16 10 6	1661 2 4	97	5 2 2	143 15 8½	40 1 7	183 17 3½
1833	732 15 6	945 2 4	471 14 4	90 11 3	2059 0 11	105	7 8 1	150 15 6½	38 9 5	189 4 11½

The profit on labour for the years 1832 and 1833 would have been greater; but, owing to the insufficient supply of stones, the prisoners were frequently without work. The expenditure for diet in 1833 would have been considerably lower than in any of the preceding years, considering the number of prisoners confined; but, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, sweet-milk was given in lieu of buttermilk, and bread was given for dinner, and stirabout for supper, a month longer than the usual period for such diet.

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The classification, above alluded to as now obsolete, was as follows:—

Males.

- 1st. Class.—Master debtors, i. e. those who maintained themselves.
- 2nd. do.—Pauper, do. i. e. those maintained by the public.
- 3rd. do.—Prisoners for trial at assizes.
- 4th. do.—Do. tried at do.
- 5th. do.—Do. for trial at sessions.
- 6th. do.—Do. tried at do.
- 7th. do.—Do. for fine or imprisonment.
- 8th. do.—Do. for king's evidence.
- 9th. do.—Soldiers tried by court-martial.
- 10th. do.—Prisoners condemned to death.
- 11th. do.—Convicts under sentence of transportation.

Females.

- 1st. Class.—Debtors, who maintained themselves.
- 2nd. do.—Do. maintained by the public.

The only classification observed with the female crown prisoners was that prostitutes were kept by themselves.

Prisoners, confined here before, are kept in strict seclusion.

From a report of committals for eight years—from 1827 to 1834, both inclusive—it appears, that the greatest number in gaol at one time, including debtors, ranged between 89 (in 1829,) and 153 (in 1833).

The Officers and their Salaries are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Governor,	100	0	0	1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
Chaplains, } Protestant,	46	3	1	2nd Do.	30	0	0
} Presbyterian,	46	3	1	3rd Do.	20	0	0
} Catholic,	46	3	1	4th Do.	20	0	0
Local inspector,	90	0	0	Hospital do.	25	0	0
Surgeon,	92	6	3	Female do.	15	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0	Hospital nurse,	12	0	0
Clerk,	25	0	0	Barber,	10	0	0
Under gaoler,	45	0	0				

In conclusion—it is gratifying to state that no execution has taken place in Derry since that of Acheson, for murder, in 1820, several years before the present gaol was built; and it may be reasonably hoped that the modern improvements in both branches of justice will for a long period avert the occurrence of another. Upon the whole—when the strict order, the unvarying cleanliness, and the mild yet firm government, which characterize every department of this gaol, are considered, it will be seen that the system adopted rests on sound principles, and is steadily advancing towards that perfection of prison discipline, equally remote from the unwholesome lenity, which offers a premium to crime, by pampering the indigent felon with physical comforts, unknown to him before he became such,—and from the overstrained severity, which, by the application of debilitating and degrading punishments, endanger the extinction of that dim ray of moral light, which may still linger within the bosom of the darkest criminal.

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General Description of the Port.—Derry has now been viewed in all those varied lights, which the beauty of its natural position, the animated story of its early history, and the importance of its institutions, are peculiarly calculated to throw over a city, at once memorable for past scenes and impressive in its present aspect and condition. As the commercial emporium of an extensive and fertile district it has yet to be noticed, and its fitness to fulfil the relations which are connected with a sea-port will require little elucidation or proof.

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The natural advantages of Derry as a port, were perhaps among the principal motives which led to its selection as the *focus* of king James's plantation of Ulster. When the north was first converted into "shire-ground," by Sir John Perrot, the county was called the county of Coleraine, and Derry had apparently no existence as a port; but the bar at the mouth of the river Bann soon led to a preference of the deeper and more extended waters of the Foyle.

The rocky coast of Donegal, on the W. of Lough Foyle, abounds with deep and often land-locked inlets, but the prevailing westerly winds render them difficult of access; on the E. the bold basaltic cliffs of Antrim are equally unfavourable, but the port of Derry affords ample water at the quays, with safe anchorage in all weathers.

It has been already stated, that the city lies about 19 miles above the entrance of the lough, the approach to which is made known by the light-house, on the island of Innistrathull, and will be much facilitated by two others, now erecting on Ennishowen Head, which are intended to serve as guiding lights past the great Tun Bank. The mountains of Benyevenagh, opposite Ennishowen head, is also a conspicuous landmark. Good charts and sailing directions have been published by the Admiralty, and at the entrance of the lough there is an establishment of pilots, under the Ballast Board. The channel lies under the bold shore of Ennishowen. Its breadth from Greencastle up to Redcastle (a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles,) is about half a mile. It there widens a little, but speedily becomes more shallow, and continues so to Quigley's Point, a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Redcastle, where the fluctuations of depth are defined by a perch, placed at low-water mark, and graduated with a scale of feet in large and legible characters. A succession of flats, consisting of mud and fine sand, extends from Redcastle to Culmore Point, where the lough narrows into a river. The channel is provided with buoys throughout. Those in the lough are neither sufficiently large, nor disposed in opposite pairs, to mark the width, as well as the direction of the channel. They form a single zig-zag chain, and are so far asunder that it is impossible to see half the distance between them in hazy weather, which, owing to the exhalations of the lough, is frequent. In the river the banks and shoals are well defined, both by the buoys, and by extensive salmon-weirs. Access to the lough is in stormy weather rendered difficult by an extensive shoal which lies without, and to the eastward of the entrance, and is variously called the Tons, the Tuns Shoal, and the great Ton Bank, from the Irish *tonn*, "wave." It extends in length 2 miles, and is and is bounded on one side by a line parallel to the Ennishowen coast—on the other by one curved towards the open sea. At each end there is a buoy—the outer one in 6 fathom water, and the inner, which is off Magilligan Point, in 4 fathom. The former is attached to a chain, capable of holding a ship of 400 tons; yet such is the violence of the sea that it seldom lasts more than two or three years. The expense of renewal is £55, and a further annual expense of about £50 is incurred in the restoration of the buoys, the destruction of which is sometimes imputed to the malice of the fishermen, who are charged with destroying them, as being an obstruction to their nets. In the finest weather there is generally a run on the shoal, and the attempt to cross it in a boat is always dangerous. Small vessels can sail into the lough by passing on the S. of the shoal, and between it and Magilligan Point: this, however, is advisable for none but steamers, except under very favourable circumstances. There is a better channel on the northward, along the Ennishowen coast. A vessel would be speedily swallowed up in this quicksand, yet it does not appear to undergo any change of position, or figure—a nearly complete correspondence existing between a survey of it made by Mr. Murdock Mackenzie, nearly eighty years ago, and a recent one conducted under the Board of Admiralty by Captain Mudge, by whom the nautical information, contained in this Memoir, has been contributed. Three patches of the shoal become dry at low water during spring-tides. The continuance of this bank without sensible variation for so long a period, is extremely curious, and proves that the currents have in this instance acted with great uniformity, depositing and removing the sandy *detritus* in nearly an equal proportion.

There is good anchorage for men-of-war and other large ships off Bonnyfoble [Moville], about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Greencastle, in from 6 to 7 fathom water. The anchorage is, however, by no means secure for small vessels, when the wind is southerly, as the tide, which at springs runs with great velocity, then occasions a short troublesome sea. By the application of steamers to tow shipping through the lough the danger of its navigation is greatly diminished, and much time saved: by their aid also vessels drawing 19 feet of water have come up to the city, although the general limitation is 16 or 17 feet, unless under favourable circumstances of wind and tide.

At the entrance of the lough there is high water at the full and change of the moon at 6 H. O.M., A.M., and the rise and fall are with spring-tides from 7 to 9 feet, and with neap-tides from 5 to 6.

At Quigley's Point, the depth of water on the flats is with spring-tides from 16 to 20, and from 12 to 13 feet, with neap-tides from 10 to 11 at high water, and from 5 to 6 at low water. At

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the quays of Derry there is high water at the full and change of the moon at 6H. 30M., A.M., and the rise and fall are with spring-tides from 7 to 9 feet, and with neap-tides from 5 to 6.

The depth of water at the wharfs is from 12 to 14 feet at low water of neap-tides. The tide-way extends through the parish, and on to Lifford, the county town of Donegal. The velocity of the current is from 3 to 4 miles an hour in the narrowest part of the channel, and from 2 to 3 in the widest. The prevailing wind is S. W.—variation, 28° W.

Lough Foyle.—Placed between the sea and the city, it has been shewn by the preceding notice of its entrance and channel, that the lough constitutes an essential element of the port. It is situated between the county of Londonderry on the E. and S., and the peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, on the W., having nearly the form of a right angled triangle, and communicating with the sea at the northern extremity by a narrow strait about a mile wide, between Magilligan Point and Greencastle. The length of the lough is about 15 miles, and its greatest breadth about $10\frac{1}{2}$. Generally shallow, its navigation is confined to the narrow channel, already described, which, following the windings of the Donegal coast, is bounded on the opposite side by sand banks, of which the most remarkable is *Shell Island*, so called, as being formed almost entirely of shells. By the continued accumulation of mud and sand brought down by the river, the land is gaining on the waters of the lough—large portions, popularly called the Slob, having been effectually reclaimed.

Lough Swilly.—That the interests of the port would be greatly advanced by extending its influence to Lough Swilly and the country surrounding it cannot be doubted. With this view a junction canal between Loughs Foyle and Swilly has often been contemplated, but in any consideration of the modes of effecting it, the curious fact must not be overlooked, that in Lough Swilly, at the Burnfoot, which is separated from the Foyle by a neck of land about 3 miles broad, the rise and fall at spring tides is 18 feet, that is, twice as great as at Derry, and the surface of the lakes rising therefore at high water to different levels. This circumstance may be thus accounted for. The great flood tide from the Atlantic, whose true course is from W. to E., rushes without impediment into Lough Swilly, but passes the narrow entrance of Lough Foyle. When it is half flood upon the shore, the stream flows back from Fair Head, and the island of Rathlin, (in the county of Antrim), and runs westward from *half-flood* to *half-ebb* upon the shore. This continues all the way from the above places to the mouth of Lough Foyle, which is supplied by the reflux tide, while the true tide, in the offing, is flowing and ebbing six hours each way.

Port Regulations.

The success of commercial speculation depends so much on the regularity and order with which they are conducted that, to ensure the prosperity of an extensive port, it is essential that arrangements should be made for promoting expedition and certainty in all its operations, for guarding as far as is practicable against accidents, and for facilitating repairs. A well matured system, therefore, of pilots, quays, and docks, is of the highest importance—and the imposts for their support are at once reasonable and necessary.

Ballast Office.—A ballast office was established in 1790, by act of parliament, and by a subsequent act remodelled in 1833. The port regulations are under the control of a committee of this establishment, which consists of the mayor for the time being, and seven other members, three of whom form a quorum. The two senior members go out by rotation annually. Candidates must be occupants of premises within three miles of the corporation hall, rated at £30 to the annual applotment of the police committee, and must also have been shareholders to the amount of £250 in shipping registered from the port, or have, in lieu of the latter qualification, imported or exported goods of the value of £2000, or paid in freight £200, during the year preceding the election. Electors must be occupants of premises similarly situated, and rated at £10, and must have also been shareholders of £100 during six months previous to the election, or have imported or exported within the year goods of the value of £500, or paid in freight £50.

Pilotage.—The strict discipline to which the pilots of this harbour have been latterly subjected, have rendered them efficient and well-behaved. Intended candidates must learn how to work a vessel of any size and under any circumstances, by serving three years at sea, and then study the navigation of the lough and river, with the practice of sounding. Experienced mates of vessels, however, are exempted from this preparation. They must also write a fair hand, and produce satisfactory certificates from their masters. A strict examination is held before the ballast committee, by the pilot-master, a branch pilot, and from two to four expert masters of vessels. Should the report be favourable the candidates are licensed for 9 feet of water only: for a greater draft they have to undergo a second examination. They have also to provide good securities, and enter into bond for good behaviour. The masters appointed to be examiners are always chosen from vessels, which draw at least as much water as is to fix the new pilot's qualification, in order that personal interest may help to preclude favour or partiality. A registry of

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conduct is kept by masters of vessels. Intoxication while on duty is punished by dismissal: for a similar offence while off duty, the penalty generally varies from £2 to £3; and the fines are expended in improving the harbour. All such cases of delinquency are investigated by the ballast committee: they are, however, of rare occurrence, not exceeding four or five in a year.

In consequence of various complaints the pilot regulations were revised in 1826, and the sum of 5 per cent. allocated from the pilotage to remunerate the ballast master for collecting. Since that period the rates of pilotage have been occasionally revised. By an act, which obtained the royal assent on the 4th of July, 1832, several preceding acts respecting pilotage and other matters were repealed. The right, however, of making by-laws was reserved for the ballast committee. On the 1st of December, 1832, the old by-laws were repealed. Among those now in force are the following, besides others specified in the annexed extract from the ballast-office table:—

No pilot is allowed to accept of any gratuity beyond his legal demand—penalty £1.

The collector of the ballast-office committee is bound to withhold payment of the pilot's demand, until he shall have produced a certificate of his good conduct, to be accompanied by an entry in the pilot-book, specifying the draft of water—such entry to be made by the person in actual charge of the vessel: penalty for refusing to make such entry, or for making a false one [see *Ballast-office Table*], £1.

The pilot-master may grant leave of absence, not exceeding 30 days: and the pilots are prohibited, under pain of suspension, from absenting themselves without leave, or exceeding the period allowed, unless by special permission of the ballast committee.

Any pilot refusing or neglecting to attend the pilot-master's summons, or to take charge of any vessel, is liable to a penalty varying from 1*l.* to 2*l.*

Persons in charge of vessels are allowed to change their pilot, on submitting to the clerk of the ballast committee, or the pilot-master, the particulars of the acting pilot's deficiency.

No person in charge of a vessel is allowed to ride it by any buoy within the Foyle (save the warping buoys at the Crook)—penalty 2*l.*

The harbour master is empowered to assign the station of all vessels, and, in any case of opposition on the part of those in charge, he is reimbursed for all expenses arising out of such opposition, from the fines imposed on the vessel.

Number of pilots licensed in 1830-1831 (including 1 supernumerary), 27

Do. 1831-1832 29

Do. . . . . 1832-1833 (including 3 supernumeraries), 30

Number of apprentices licensed in 3 years, as above, ... 10

Number of applicants, from 1826 to 1833, who were refused licenses, 4

No pilots nor apprentices were deprived of their licenses during the 3 years, ending in 1833, but there occurred long suspensions, and fines.

The following are the rates of pilotage, now [1835] in force, with various regulations respecting pilotage, ballast, &c., as given in the ballast office table:—

BRITISH SHIPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OR STEAM BOATS.

Inwards.

7 feet and under, to pay 14 <i>s.</i>				s.	d.	} <i>per foot</i> and inches in proportion.
Above 7 feet and under 8 to pay, at the rate of				2	0	
8 . . . . . 9				2	2	
9 . . . . . 10				2	4	
10 . . . . . 11				2	8	
11 . . . . . 12				3	0	
12 . . . . . 13				3	4	
13 . . . . . 14				3	8	
14 . . . . . 15				4	0	
15 feet and upwards, at the rate of				4	4	

Outwards.

7 feet and under, to pay 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>				s.	d.	} <i>per foot,</i> and inches in proportion.
Above 7 feet and under 8 to pay, at the rate of				1	6	
8 . . . . . 9				1	9	
9 . . . . . 10				2	0	
10 . . . . . 11				2	3	
11 . . . . . 12				2	6	
12 . . . . . 13				2	9	
13 . . . . . 14				3	0	
14 . . . . . 15				3	3	
15 feet and upwards, at the rate of				3	6	

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ALIEN SHIPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OR STEAM-BOATS.

Inwards.

7 feet and under, to pay £1. 1s.				s.	d.
Above 7 feet and under 8	to pay, at the rate of	9	.	3	0
8	.	9	.	3	4
9	.	10	.	3	8
10	.	11	.	4	0
11	.	12	.	4	4
12	.	13	.	4	8
13	.	14	.	5	0
14	.	15	.	5	4
15 feet and upwards, at the rate of				5	8

*per foot
and inches
in proportion.*

Outwards.

7 feet and under, to pay 17s. 6d.				s.	d.
Above 7 feet and under 8	to pay, at the rate of	9	.	2	6
8	.	9	.	2	9
9	.	10	.	3	0
10	.	11	.	3	3
11	.	12	.	3	6
12	.	13	.	3	9
13	.	14	.	4	0
14 feet and upwards, at the rate of				4	4

*per foot
and inches
in proportion.*

Vessels of 30 tons burthen *per register*, and under, pay 10s. inward pilotage, and 7s. outward pilotage if British. Wind-bound vessels pay half pilotage in, and half pilotage out, to or from Moville or Quigley's Point.

All vessels laden with bark, under 120 tons, pay 6d. *per foot extra*,—120 tons, and not exceeding 150 tons, 9d. *per foot extra*,—151 tons, 1s. *per foot extra*.

All British ships from foreign ports, or bound to foreign ports, or having on board half a cargo, or with passengers, pay 4d. *per foot extra*, in addition to the above charges.

Vessels which have cleared the lough, and by stress of weather are obliged to return, having already paid the full amount of pilotage, pay but one-third in, and one-third out, of the amount of their outward pilotage, to be ascertained by the master's account from the collector.

Pilots detained on board vessels receive the sum of 2s. 6d. when the measurement of such vessels does not exceed 150 tons, and when such measurement exceeds 150 tons, the sum of 3s. 6d. *per day*, and if detained unnecessarily in Derry, the like amount.

Lighters or steam-boats employed in the river, discharging, or loading, or found within one mile of the public quays, exceeding 20 tons burthen, pay 10s. *per annum*; those under 20 tons 7s. 6d. *per annum*; open boats or cots 5s. *per annum*, for a license.

Master pilots' licenses are, 1s.; pilots' licenses, 10s. *per annum*; supernumeraries', 1s.; old pilots', 1s.

The following are the Rates of Ballast, to those who may require to be supplied by the ballast office—two-thirds of the amount to be paid on ordering, and the remainder immediately on delivery, to the superintendent, or person appointed by the committee to receive the same.

Gravel ballast supplied by the office, at 1s. 3d. *per ton*; sand, or sufficient ballast supplied by the office at 1s. *per ton*. Twenty-four hours' notice to be given before ballast is required, after which period 30 tons must be delivered every twenty-four hours if demanded. Hours of demand from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., (Sunday, Christmas-Day, Easter-Day, [accidentally recapitulated in the act], and Good-Friday excepted), to be supplied by cars at the public quays or lighters.

Neither shells nor stones fit for building, or paving, are considered ballast.

Fines for Infraction or Evasion of the Regulations, are as follows:—For giving a false draft of water, £1; for obstructing any pilot or other persons belonging to the ballast office, in the performance or execution of their duty, £10; for maliciously damaging the property of the ballast office, £20, and to make good the injury; for avoiding payment of duties, £10; for refusing in any vessel to take a pilot, £5; for every 50 tons and treble pilotage. Receivers may enter ships, seize and distrain, and sell in five days after, if the duties are not satisfied. Further particulars are given in the by-law and act. Pilots are required to produce their regulations, with the pilot laws, when required to do so by masters of vessels.

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Tonnage, &c.—The tonnage for every foreign ship, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton, British currency; for every ship belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the Plantations, trading from Foreign or British Plantations, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton; and those of thirty tons and under, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton British currency; if in ballast from a port in Ireland, free, as heretofore. Steam-boats pay the same rates as other vessels, according to trade and property.

Quayage.—In the old plan of Derry, dated 1625, the only semblance of a quay is a short mole, built nearly on the site of the present ship quay.

Previously to 1832 the corporation alone possessed the right of having quays. They then lost their monopoly, and private ones were built. In November 1831 the corporation sold the interest of their quays to Mr. John A. Smyth, in whom their powers became consequently vested. Mr. Smyth adopted the former rates of quayage and port dues, and his quays are regulated as private property, with these provisions—that they are open to the public, and that all ships paying the stated charges, have a right to demand a berth. In default of payment the proprietor has recourse to the mayor. These quays are styled the Merchants' or Custom-House Quays. There are 21 sufferance, or private wharfs, or quays, including 2 at the Waterside, in CLONDERMOT. At those of the Liverpool steam-boat yards none but the steamers have berths, and no quayage is charged—in consequence of an agreement made between the steam-boat company, and their agent, to whom these quays belong, and who receives remuneration for them. At the Scotch steam-boat yards the same quayage is charged as at Mr. Smyth's quays.

Quayage Rates for Ships.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ashes, per barrel, ...	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Salts, per ton, ...	0 3
—, per ton, ...	0 4	Seeds, clover, and garden, per sack	0 2
Beef, and pork, per barrel, ...	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sugar, per hhd., ...	0 3
Bark, per ton, ...	0 4	Slates, and flags, per ton	0 3
Bottles, per groce, ...	0 1	Soap, per box, ...	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, per eight firkins, ...	0 1	Spirits, wine, and all kinds of liquors, } per pipe, or puncheon, }	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canes, or cane reeds, per 1000	0 5	—, per hhd.	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coals, per ton, ...	0 2	—, per barrel, ...	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Earthenware, per crate, ...	0 2	Tallow, per cask, ...	0 2
—, per load, ...	0 8	Tea, per 6 chests, ...	0 1
Flax, per ton	0 5	Tobacco, per hhd.	0 5
Flaxseed, per hhd., ...	0 1	Timber, per ton, ...	0 3
—, per barrel, ...	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Deals, per 120, 3 inch, under 20 feet, ...	1 0
Grain, meal, and flour, imported, ...	0 3	—, above, ...	1 3
—, exported, ...	0 0	Staves, pipe, ...	0 2
Glass, per crate, or package	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—, hogshead, } per 120, ...	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hemp, per ton, ...	0 5	—, barrel, ...	0 1
Dry hides, per ton, ...	0 6	Herrings, per barrel	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raw, do, per 100, ...	0 9	Bale goods, in proportion to size, from } 3d. to }	0 1
Hops, per pocket, ...	0 3	Paving, or building stones, shells, } bricks, slates, shipped as cargo per }	0 2
Iron, and lead, per ton	0 3	ton, ...	
Lemons, and oranges, per box, ...	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Linen, per bale, ...	0 3		
Mahogany, per ton, ...	0 3		
Pot ashes, per ton, ...	0 3		

Passenger ships 2d. per ton in register, in lieu of goods.

No brick, stones, sand, lime or manure can be landed on the Merchants'-quay, unless for immediate shipment on board vessels, after February.

All articles not particularly specified, to pay the same as other goods of the same weight and proportion.

No goods are allowed to remain longer than three days on the Merchants'-quay (if discharged by the revenue), save and except the following:—

Herrings—one half the cargo from first delivery, 6 days.—Slates coastwise or from Great Britain, from first delivery, 6 days.

Timber—20 tons, 6 days; deals 1,000, 6 days; staves 4,000, 6 days.

But in all cases when goods interrupt the discharge or loading of vessels, they are to be immediately removed by the owner or consignee, or be subject to a fine under 20s. per day, and the expense of removal by the quay-master—and when a longer period than is stated is necessary,

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an entry must be made in the receiver's office, who is authorized to extend the same, if he sees reasonable grounds for so doing.

No goods can be taken away until the quayage has been paid, and a receipt granted by the receiver, at the office.

Quayage Rates for Boats.

	s.	d.
Turf yawls, ...	0	3
Boats under 10 tons, ...	0	6
Do. of 10 tons, and under 15, ...	1	0
Do. of 15 tons, and under 20, ...	1	6
Do. of 20 tons, and under 30, ...	2	0
Do. of 30 tons, and upwards, ...	2	6

Any boat discharging, without having first paid the quayage, is subject to double quayage, the amount of which is determined by the regular tonnage of the boat. Any brick, stones, or sand, remaining on the quays more than one day, will be charged double quayage. No lime is permitted to be discharged on the quays, but must be put into carts out of the boat, and drawn away.

Port Dues.—By the authority of the 30th George the 3d, c. 31, the corporation collected the following port dues, which are only one-half of what they are entitled to by the act:—

	per ton.	
Coasters, ...	1½d.	} Irish currency.
Colliers, ...	1	
British vessels from foreign parts, ...	1½	

Steamers are charged at a rate $\frac{1}{3}$ lower, with the view of encouraging them.

Patent Slip Dock.—Until about 5 years ago there was no accommodation for repairing vessels, except by laying them on the bank of the river, or excavating for them shallow docks or cuts in the sandy slob, a system, which, in spite of its difficulties, with so small a fall of tide, is still sometimes followed: most vessels, however, were sent to Liverpool, or the Clyde, when in need of repair. In 1830, Messrs. Pitt Skipton, and Co. undertook to construct a patent slip dock, where vessels of 300 tons register can now be hove out of the water, and repaired. The expense was £4000.

In 1834 31 vessels of all sizes were repaired at the slip, and it is found to answer all the purposes of a dry dock.

Mr. Skipton's partner is Mr. Henderson—an experienced lieutenant in the navy: a first-rate foreman, and a gang of good shipwrights, are employed in the general yard attached to the establishment, from which a vessel of 180 tons register has recently been launched. It is a handsome vessel, built of Irish oak, and calculated to carry 259 tons.

For masts American pine is most approved, for spars Baltic, but American is generally used. Irish timber, chiefly oak, is procured from Walworth wood, Killymoon, Beach Hill, Learmont, &c. Irish timber is more used than English.

Miscellaneous Observations.—The port is well supplied with naval stores from Belfast; but sails, &c. are manufactured on the spot.

Small vessels, when outward bound, water at the wharfs, but large vessels at Moville, to ensure a light draft in crossing the flats which lie between Derry and that place.

The people of the neighbourhood engage readily in maritime pursuits.

Internal Trade.—The first impulse of the growth of a seaport must be given by the necessity of providing external markets for the increasing produce of well cultivated rural districts, or of extensive manufactories. Without the advantage of such sources of supply, the most favourable natural position must prove insufficient to advance a port to eminence; and the neglect of this consideration has often led to projects, which have only resulted in wasteful expenditure and useless establishments.

In Derry many of these advantages are found to exist in a very high degree; it is, in short, the natural port of export for the rural productions of a large space of fertile country, which extends far into the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, and is still the market for a considerable quantity of linen. Nor can there be a doubt, that from the future improvement of internal communications, a new extension of external trade may be expected, and a general enlargement of all the commercial relations of the port.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

The extent of internal supplies may be estimated by the quantities of the several leading articles sold in the markets:—

	Years.	Weeks.	Years.	Weeks.
<i>Linen.</i> —	1827	23,324	1831	19,893
	1828	23,130	1832	16,837
	1829	22,040	1833	17,445
	1830	19,900	1834	18,694

<i>Butter.</i> —Year ended 31st December,	1819	14,020 firkins.
	1820	20,544
	1821	22,036
	1822	15,000
	1823	15,686
	1824	15,323
	1825	21,028
	1826	34,500
	1827	52,640
	1828	48,759
	1829	36,982
	1830	24,096
	1831	26,576
	1832	39,821
From the 1st Jan. 1833, up to the 21st Dec.	. . . . .	37,840

Weigh-house, 26th December, 1833.

From the time of the repeal of the butter act, originally passed in 1812, this is but an imperfect return of the quantity shipped from this port. The statement previous to that time, 1829, may be taken as nearly correct.

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	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
<i>Grain, &c.</i> —1826	88 tons.	573 tons.	8467 tons.	1084 tons.
1833	352	574	18045	2245

<i>Flax.</i> 1833	800 tons.	<i>Yarn.</i> —From Jan. 1, to Aug. 5, 1835, spun in the neighbourhood, 150,000 spangles.— And brought from Donegal and Tyrone, 100,000.
1834	2000	
1835 between Jan. 1 and Aug. 5.	3000	

But the rural trade most curious and novel is that of eggs, which has sprung up in consequence of the ready means of export afforded by the steam boats, and it is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the great exportation the price for home consumption has fallen. This trade, though only one of five years' growth, has so much increased that in the year 1833 2533 boxes were exported.

In summer the weekly exportation is about 100 tons, and in winter about 20. About two-thirds of the quantity are shipped for Liverpool, and the remainder for Glasgow. In England the chief consumption is at Liverpool and Manchester, in Scotland at Glasgow,—but, when the supply is very abundant, they are sent further into the interior. The eggs are chiefly used for food, and are bought and sold by the hundred. The supply fluctuates considerably, and with it the price. In summer they are about 2s. 6d. a hundred, but in March, April, and May, they are frequently lower. In autumn, and the early part of spring, the price rises to about 4s. 0d., and at Christmas sometimes to 7s. 0d. The average price throughout the year is 3s. 6d. The dealers do not consider themselves repaid, unless the eggs bring from 8d. to 10d. a hundred more in the British markets than in Derry. This is the average profit in summer, but in winter it fluctuates more, and rises to 1s. 2d. The eggs are brought from the same counties as the other provisions, and the market is every day supplied. They are packed in boxes, with alternate layers of straw, and conveyed in steam-boats. The boxes sent to Liverpool average in size 25 cubic feet,—those sent to Glasgow, 20. In the abundant season, the sum of £2,000 a week is often expended on eggs.

Steam-Mill.—The erection by Mr. Schoales of this mill in 1831, worked by an engine of 18 horse power, has greatly added to the quantity of meal manufactured, and even changed the import of that article into an export. In 1831 553 tuns were imported, in 1834 2280 tons were

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exported: a part is also sold at the mill; the grain is procured in the markets of Derry, Strabane, and Castlefin. The success of Mr. Schoales has already given rise to a similar establishment erected by Mr. Leatham, and worked by an engine of 20 horse-power. The mill at Pennyburn is also a valuable auxiliary to the production of grain, which is further stimulated by the distillery at Pennyburn, and by the brewery and distillery in William-street. The smaller mills are too uncertain in the times of working, and too feeble in power to bear any comparison with those more powerful establishments.

Foundry.—As exercising an influence, though indirect, over production, the foundry and copper works of Mr. David Craig deserve notice. They are extensive, supplying the whole N.W. of Ulster. Twenty-five men are annually employed, most of whom have served an apprenticeship of seven years—besides a carpenter and turner, who are occupied in making wooden models for the castings ordered. The copper is imported direct from S. Wales, and the price varies from 11½d. to 13d. a pound; the iron from Wales and Scotland, chiefly from Wales; bar iron averages about £7 a ton, pig iron £4 10s.

Coach Factory.—There are two, the principal belonging to Mr. Foy.

The Gas Factory, which was established in 1830, at an expense of £7000, raised by shares of £11, adds to the resources of the port by increasing the demand for coal. The manufacture has been most carefully conducted, and from the purity of the gas it is now used even in the chambers of private houses. There are 5 workmen employed exclusive of the engineer, and the success of the undertaking is manifested by the rise of the price of shares, which are now at £15.

Though now extinct, the following attempts to increase the wealth of the city should not be passed unnoticed.

The Sugar House was built in 1762 by the late Mr. Robert Alexander, in a lane off Foyle-street, still called Sugar-house Lane. From this period until 1790 it continued under the management of the original proprietor, who then disposed of it to a company of wine merchants, by whom the business was continued, under the firm of Hugh Young and Co. Previously to the rebellion Mr. Y. emigrated to America, and the name of the firm was changed for that of Herman, Verdenhalm, and Co. When, in 1804, in consequence of the Berlin and Milan decrees, the sugar refiners of England and Scotland lost their continental markets, one-half of the protecting duty of 10s. a *cwt.*, imposed on all refined sugars imported into Ireland, was taken off, and in 1807 the other half. From this period the business of the firm decreased perceptibly, and in 1809 it was finally abandoned.

The Glass House.—In 1820, Mr. Joseph Moore, who had been the principal shareholder in the sugar establishment for some time previously to its dissolution, and to whom the buildings then belonged, converted them into a glass house. This business he conducted on a small scale, in connexion with his son; but, in 1825, the determination of the government to place this manufacture under the excise, led to its abandonment, and the younger partner subsequently emigrated to Swan River.

Internal Communication.—The river above the bridge is navigated by lighters, which bring down the agricultural produce of the country about Strabane, Lifford, and as far as Castlefin. They are also frequently loaded with bricks, and even with sand. The beds of gravel below Lifford, which formerly obstructed the navigation, have been removed, and the channel piled, so that the whole line to Castlefin is now open, and barges carrying 20 tons, with a draught of 2 feet of water, ply regularly along the line. The Merville steamer was originally intended for the same station, but, drawing 4 feet of water, she could only pass the shallows at spring tides, and being so frequently delayed by the obstructions in the river, the plan was abandoned. In 1832 she was tried between Derry and Strabane, and occasionally went to Castlefin, towing barges the whole way. An iron steamer was for some time talked of, but has not hitherto been tried. The depth of water, however, is now sufficient, and it is probable that the necessity of adding to the supplies for export, in order to keep pace with the increased means of sending them away by steam, will speedily induce a renewal of this project.

The Lighter charges are :

For Salt, coals, and iron, per ton,	£0	3	2	For Tallow, per cask	£0	2	1
.. Grain, and meal, do.	0	3	8	.. Square timber, per ton,	0	2	2
.. Hollow castings of iron, do.	0	5	2	.. 8-feet plank, per hundred,	0	7	6
.. Ashes, per barrel,	0	0	7½	.. 12-feet, do. do.	0	11	9
.. Herrings, do.	0	0	7½	.. Glass, per crate,	0	0	7

The roads are in general good, and carts are numerous, and easily procured for the purposes of transport.

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External Trade.—The external trade depends principally on the rural production of the country, and in that respect is supplementary to the internal trade, by conveying to the final market those articles, which, in the first instance, have been brought for sale to the home market. But it has also to bring within reach of the home consumer the return products of foreign industry, and in so doing, assumes the more general aspect of foreign commerce. In this latter point of view, the import trade may be considered under four different heads—1st, as conducted by foreign ships. 2nd, as conducted by British ships not belonging to the port of Derry, but making the voyage direct. 3rd, as conducted by British ships, &c. but not making the voyage direct. 4th, as conducted by ships of the port.

In the first, the arrivals of foreign ships are few, and consist of Norway and Dantzic vessels, laden with staves and timber, occasionally a Portuguese ship with salt and fruit, and ships of the United States, with small parcels of tobacco as a part cargo, their object being to take emigrants on the return voyage.

In the second, the trade is also small, and principally consists of barilla from Spain, sugars and rum from the West Indies, and wines from Spain and Portugal.

In the third, the trade is very considerable, the greater proportion of foreign commodities used in the city and county, coming indirectly or coastwise.

In the fourth, the trade is extremely small, consisting of timber from Canada and St. John's, and occasionally a cargo of wine from Oporto, and combined with these is the import from Great Britain of all those numerous articles, the product of its manufacturing industry, which penetrate even into the humble cottage of the poorest peasant. Bark, salt, and many other useful substances are introduced in the same way.

Amongst the most interesting imports is that flax-seed, which has increased to such an extent, that it is estimated that the quantity imported this year would sow 30,000 acres.

In 1833,	.	.	.	8100	hogsheads.
1834,	.	.	.	12024	
1835,	.	.	.	16600	

And this augmentation, after a decline to the small quantity of 3267 hogsheads in the year 1828, is to be ascribed to the powerful stimulus afforded to its production, by the recent spinning factories.

The coast trade is rapidly absorbing by the steam-vessels, though smacks to London and other ports, out of their immediate lines, are still in use.

The shipping of the port of Derry, in 1760, consisted of 67 sail, from 30 to 350 tons.

1	Of and above 300 tons	18	to 20 men and boys
21	— 200 —	14	— 16 —
18	— 100 —	12	— 14 —
21	under 100 —	5	— .. —

In 1776 about two-thirds of the above; the decline owing to that in the passenger trade, and in the import of flax-seed.

The following tables exhibit the present extent of shipping connected with the port of Derry:—

An account of Vessels employed in the Foreign and Coasting Trade for eight Years, ending 5th January, 1835.

Date.	FOREIGN.						COASTWISE.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.			Inwards.			Outwards.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1826	59	10,450	549	21	5559	273	422	32,632	2347	307	20,498	1684
1827	59	9,961	514	24	6132	310	481	42,165	3402	393	34,233	3018
1828	39	6,686	351	11	2553	128	628	50,243	4098	521	45,083	3741
1829	48	7,537	412	14	3865	189	574	48,912	3763	508	43,347	3346
1830	64	10,989	591	13	2689	144	612	51,088	3875	515	42,986	3354
1831	37	6,286	326	10	1989	109	694	58,955	3458	547	44,351	3381
1832	59	10,310	553	16	4321	219	637	62,032	4251	555	50,303	3510
1833	57	11,294	572	22	6845	321	607	63,879	4343	540	52,952	3901
1834	57	10,406	561	16	4869	223	649	63,726	4502	646	62,502	4511

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Of these, however, the following are Steamers :—

Date.	No. of Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1829	1	136	12
1830	1	136	12
1831	2	309	27
1832	3	516	42
1833	3	516	42
1834	5	741	59

The combined effect on the general interests of the city of all the modes of commercial intercourse which has been detailed, may to a certain extent be estimated by the amount of revenue and the post-office receipts.

Custom-House.

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1827 . . .	14,462	1831 . . .	73,512
1828 . . .	78,595	1832 . . .	74,377
1829 . . .	74,561	1833 . . .	74,049
1830 . . .	74,856	1834 . . .	72,871

Post-Office.

The Post-Office was established in 1784.

Amount of Postage collected in the year ending 5th July, 1821,	.	2,490	0	7
Ditto. Ditto. 1822,	.	2,577	7	11
Ditto. Ditto. 1823,	.	2,486	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto. Ditto. 5th January 1833,	.	3,479	12	0
Ditto. Ditto. 1834,	.	3,510	19	10
Ditto. Ditto. 1835,	.	4,047	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Emigration.

It has been incidentally mentioned that emigration attracts to this port a considerable portion of its foreign shipping, and it is impossible to stand on the quays of Derry in the early part of the year without experiencing some melancholy feeling at the sight of numbers who are thus leaving their native country, though probably with every chance of success and amelioration of condition.

The following are the numbers for a short series of years :—

Years.	Numbers.	Years.	Numbers.
1828	863	1832	7500
1829	1605	1833	6142
1830	2601	1834	6398
1831	6003		

Of the numbers in 1834, there appears to have been—

To British America,	.	.	.	3750
To the United States,	.	.	.	2648

Of these emigrating to British America—

589 were under 7 years of age.
341 were under 14 years of age.
2831 adults.

And of these last only 137 were above 40 years of age.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

This classification has been obtained from the registry list at the custom-house. As the emigrants to the United States are not obliged to register with the same exactness similar information cannot be procured for them.

The great majority appears to be in the vigour and energy of youth, seeking a new field for exertion and success. If the number above 40 years of age had preponderated there would have been cause to fear that they were of broken fortunes, or had already failed in some career at home.

Five-sixths of the number are said to belong to the middle class of farmers, and it is their custom to convert into money all their moveable property: if £10 be allowed for each, 50,000 would appear to be thus abstracted from this country.

Section 6.—POPULATION.

As a mere numerical question of increase or decrease, under peculiar circumstances of greater or less production, power, or means of subsistence, the statistics of population have acquired great interest from the exertions of Malthus, Sadler, &c. ; but the want of a well digested and uniform system of registry for births, deaths, &c., is so generally felt throughout the kingdoms, and especially in Ireland, that but little light can be thrown on it from matter connected with Derry. On the other hand, the term is here taken in a much wider sense than is usual, comprehending not only the number of the people, but several other considerations indicative of their tastes, or descriptive of their habits.

Number.—The earliest notice on record of the number of the people of Derry, is that of Nicholas Pynnar, in 1618-19, who, in describing the city, sets down the population at 102 families.

The next is the muster-roll of Sir Thomas Phillips, dated 1622, in which he gives 110 as the number of men capable of bearing arms. The roll itself is too curious a document to be here omitted.

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A Muster taken by Sr. Thomas Phillips & Richard Hadsor, Esq^r. his Ma^{ties}. Commissioners, of all y^e Inhabitants with their Servants residing in y^e County [*rectius* City] of Londonderry, wth their sev^l. Armes.

<i>Corslets.</i>		<i>Muskets.</i>	
Mr. Mayor,	2	Robert Thompson,	1
Mr. Wraye,	1	John Cooke,	1
Mr. Wynslow,	1	Roger Kirke,	1
Mr. Hugh Thompson,	1	Donnell M'Keroge,	1
Mr. Russell,	1	John Wallace,	1
Christopher Gifford,	1	William Simple,	1
William Cottismore,	1	John Palmer,	1
Mr. Goodwin's man,	1	Henry Dunkin,	1
Mr. Steele,	1	Mr. Carridge, (3 Servants,)	1
Nicholas Bailly,	1	Adam Moderwell,	1
Walter Tuckey,	1	John Bradin,	1
Edmond Glover,	1	John Wolridge, the younger,	1
John Frewen,	1	Thomas Span,	1
Mr. Brute Hamond,	1	Anthony Bowen,	1
George Newton,	1	John Wolridge, the older,	1
George Downing,	1	Thomas Sherrington, (a Souldier,)	1
William Haile,	1	John Smith,	1 caliver.
Thomas Sherrington,	1	William Briders,	1 musket.
Robert Shawe,	1	James O'Doherty,	1
<i>Pikes.</i>		Thomas Wooldney,	1
Robert Flavell,	1	Robt. M'Conoghie, Mr. Russell's man	1
Thomas Craford,	1	Robert Bartlet, Mr. man,	1
George Hamond,	1	John Patt,	1
<i>Piece.</i>		Mr. Shreiffe Smith,	1 halbert.
One of y ^e Sherif's men,	1	His Servant,	1
<i>Muskets.</i>		Mr. Goodwin,	1
Mr. Wraye's servant,	1	Mr. Alderman Ball,	1
Mr. Goodwin's man,	1	Mr. Dawson,	1
Richard Jones,	1	Thomas Yarrowrowe,	1
One Servant,	1	Henry Scollech,	1
Richard Muttervell,	1	Christopher Studdall,	1
Thomas Hamond,	1	Edward Blundell,	1
And his two servants,	1	George Sandech,	1 brownbill.
Isaac Smith,	1	Ninian English,	1 halbert.
Mr. Simon Pitt,	1	Mr. Castell,	1
Mr. Robert Bives,	1	Mr. Brute, Hammond's man,	1
John Seach,	1	Richard Apleton,	1
Richard Willson,	1	Mr. Long, (a Souldier,)	1
John Knealand,	1	Michael Gravell,	1
Richard Morrice,	1	John Palmer's Servant,	1
Leonard Davis,	1	Peter Shenington,	1 brownbill.
Francis Dolloway,	1	Serjent Richardson,	1 halbert.
A Servant,	1	William Wells,	1
Richard Bingley,	1	Thomas Brooke,	1
James Stewart,	1	Thomas Baker,	1
Thomas Blayney,	1	Thomas Vale,	1
John Eawke,	1	Edward Chambers,	1
Stephen Godfrey,	1	John M'Mish,	1 caliver.
Richard Sadler,	1	Thomas Smith,	1
William Cooke,	1	John Cottismore,	1
Timothy Poolie,	1	William Ffixter,	1
Nicholas Blayney,	1	George Mnophey,	1 sword.
Walter Hamilton,	1	Thomas Sherington and Heile,	2 swords.
Richard Percy,	1	(2 men,)	
Henry Addison,	1		
Donnell M'Cacles,	1		
Ermine M'Swine,	1		
Richard Stock,	1		
John Enickson,	1		
George Clare,	1		

23 Corslets.
60 Muskets.
27 Halberts. } The whole number of Masters
and Servants very well
armed are 110.

Signed by

JOHN WRARY,
Capt.
q 2

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

In 1623, according to the same authority, there were 109 families in Derry, and in 1626, the same number, whereof 5 were soldiers, the company in garrison there subject to be removed.

Archbishop King, in 1690, states the whole of the population of the parish, (including, of course, the Donegal part,) at about 700.

Beaufort and Seward, in the same year, 1792, give the population at about 10,000, which is evidently too high a statement.

The earliest general census of Ireland was that of 1800, in which Derry is omitted, "no returns having been received from that city."

In 1814, it appears from a "Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society," that the population amounted, at that time, to 14,087 persons.

The first census which gives any registered returns is that compiled in 1821, by Mr. William Shaw Mason, which gives 9313 as the number of the inhabitants of the city.

The decennary census of 1831 is the next, which gives for the city 10,130, or, including the suburbs, 19,620. The results of these official reports show that the estimate of Beaufort and Seward was too high.

The details of each decennary census are as follows :—

POPULATION.

1821.

PARISHES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, OR OTHER DENOMINATIONS.	HOUSES.				PERSONS.			OCCUPATIONS.				SCHOOLS.		
	Inhabited.	Families.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	No. of Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.	No. of persons chiefly employed in trades, manufactures, or handicraft.	No. of all other persons occupied and not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total Number of persons occupied.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Parish of Templemore, (part of)	1190	1290	41	1	3323	3674	6997	921	1660	557	3138	252	55	307
Culmore, (Extra-parochial,)	130	139	5	1	301	360	661	81	180	47	308	47	—	47
City of Londonderry,	1252	1958	77	1	4507	4806	9313	177	1204	1359	2740	719	18	737
	2572	3387	123	3	8131	8840	16971	1179	3044	1963	6186	1018	73	1091

1831.

PARISH, ETC.	AREAS.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Eng-lish Statute Acres.	Inhabited.	Families.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	Males 20 years of age.
Parish of Templemore, (part of,) City of Londonderry.*	—	1530	1727	25	94	724	593	410	4535	4955	9490	2245
	—	1292	1972	20	113	34	1297	641	4530	5620	10130	2201
Total . . .	—	2822	3699	45	207	758	1890	1051	9065	10555	19620	4446

* The city and suburbs together contain 19,620 inhabitants.

The latest Official Account of the Number of the Parishioners is contained in the following Abstract from the "First Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction :—" the Number of those in the City is not, however, given separately.

NAME.	1831. ACCORDING TO THE ENUMERATOR'S RETURN.					1834. AS DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.				
	Members of Estab-lished Church.	Roman Catho-lics.	Presby-terians.	Other Protes-tant Dis-senters.	Total in Parish.	Members of Estab-lished Church.	Roman Catho-lics.	Presby-terians.	Other Protes-tant Dis-senters.	Total in Parish.
Parish of Templemore, (part of,)	3166	9838	5811	157	18,972*	3314	10,299	6083	164	19,860†

* Besides this number, there were included in the census of 1831, 655 persons, whose religion could not be ascertained; of these 105 were patients and servants in the infirmary, 151 patients and servants in the lunatic asylum, 76 prisoners in the gaol, 118 the wives and families of the military at that time in the parish, and the remainder generally vagrants and casual lodgers in the city.

† By computation.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Race.—The next step after the above review of the number of the people at different periods, is the consideration of the different races, of which they have consisted, and at present consist. It appears that down to the occupation of Derry by Docwra in 1600, the place was inhabited chiefly by that race of the native Irish, called Kinel-Owen, of whom the Mac-Loughlins, O'Deery's and O'Cairellans, were the most numerous and respectable families. The colony of Docwra which supplanted them were wholly English; and that introduced at the plantation was nearly so, as appears from the muster-roll of the men of Derry, above cited, in which there occur only about three or four names of Scottish origin, and an equal number of Irish. Subsequently to that period there was a considerable influx of Scotch settlers, whose present descendants constitute the larger portion of the respectable citizens. The great bulk of the population are now, however, of the aboriginal rival Irish tribes, of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, who commingled with the English and Scottish races, retain but little recollection of past feuds, and are rapidly approaching a state of harmonious amalgamation, through the happy influence of wise laws, and the arts of peace. On referring to the list of mayors and sheriffs, it is rather remarkable, that the respectable name of Babington does not occur—that family being among the earliest settlers, as is evident from the plan of Docwra's city, in which "Babington's house" is the only private residence laid down in addition to the governor's.

Supply.—Having traced the *number* of the people, and their *race* down to the present day, it will here be necessary to advert to the means which the working classes in particular possess of supplying both their natural and artificial wants—so far as these have not been already treated of under the heads Education, Benevolence, Justice, &c. Here a comparison between the prices of provisions and the wages of labour becomes particularly interesting, and the groundwork for such is very amply afforded by the subjoined extract from Porter's "Tables of the Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c., of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies."

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

This head also embraces the fairs and markets at which the usual articles are exposed for sale, such as horses, cattle, butchers' meat, hardware, and soft goods, farming implements, &c. Customs are paid for the above only when they are exposed for sale at their respective stations, and therefore commodities sold in the open street are not chargeable. The general supply of horses is about 250, but about one-third are of bad quality.

The city is in general well supplied from the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Cavan. The supply of fish is frequently scanty, owing to the difficulty of encountering a rough sea in the indifferent boats employed. However, the market often abounds in turbot, *soles*, haddock, cod, and oysters. The turbot are taken near Innistrahull, and on Hempton's Bank, about 18 Irish miles N. of Inishowen Head. To the latter place, however, the fishermen do not resort before March. The *soles* and haddock are taken in Lough Swilly and elsewhere; the cod mostly off the entrance of Lough Foyle; and the oysters in Lough Swilly, from the island of Inch up to Fort Stewart, and in Lough Foyle from Quigley's Point down to Greencastle.

For horses, which are but rarely exposed for sale, there is no separate market-place, but they are walked through the streets with a tape or ribbon round the neck.

The supply of meat and vegetables depends, of course, on the quantity of grazing and vegetable ground in the vicinity. A few gentlemen have grazing fields close to the city, but the majority of the inhabitants are obliged to stall-feed their cattle. Grazing for milch cows costs £2 10s. for the six summer months. Good clover is sold at from £4 10s. to £6 an acre, and good meadow grass let at £5 an acre.

Ground for vegetable gardening, situated near the city, brings from £4 to £6 an acre—the tenant providing manure, and generally from the stables in the city.

In connexion with the rates of labour, as given above in Porter's "Tables," some notice of the ordinary building materials, &c. may be appropriately introduced.

American pine, which is mostly used in building ordinary houses, is sold at the average price of £2 15s. a ton. Memel pine, being of superior quality, is preferred for important structures, in which it is used for roofing, joisting, door and window-casing, and ornamental work. It is imported from Prussia, and sold in the city at from £4 10s. to £5 5s. a ton, which is £1 a ton lower than in 1832. American timber has also fallen proportionally. This depression arises from the extent of the supply consequent on the great demand.

Stone is procured from Bogstown and *Shantallow*, 2 miles N. of the city—and from Glashagh and *Creggan*, on the W. The landlord is paid 1d. a load for trespass, and the stone sold at the building ground for 1s. 4d. a ton.

Bricks are procured from the neighbourhood of St. Johnstown, and cost from 14s. to 16s. a thousand at the building ground. Many proprietors of brick-kilns beside the Sooly, have lighters and carts for conveyance. When unprovided with such, they pay 3s. a thousand for water-carriage to the city, a distance of 8 miles.

Lime is sold at kilns in the city, at 1s. 8d. a barrel for roche, and 1s. a barrel for slaked lime.

Welch Queen Ton Slates are those most in use. The supply is abundant, and the average price is £2 17s. 6d. a ton.

Flooring Flags are supplied from Prehen, distant 2 miles, and sold in the city at 2d. a square foot.

Conveyances.—The consideration next in order, after alluding to the supplies of the people's wants, seems to be the conveyance of them. This subject, however, in the majority of its bearings, immediately belongs to the *Port*, to which head the present notice, which is confined to an enumeration of public vehicles, must be deemed supplementary. This head necessarily implies some consideration of the artificial wants of the people, if recreation be indeed an element of that category.

STEAM PACKETS.

NAME.	When established.	Extreme Length.		Length of Registered Engine Room. Burden.			ENGINES.		ROUTE.		Average Passage.	Days of Sailing.
							No.	Horse Power of each.	From.	To.		
Foyle, ...	19th June, 1829,	F. 122	I. 0	F. 42	I. 7	Tons. 136	2	45	Derry,	Glasgow.	20 hours.	Sails alternately from both ports on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Queen Adelaide,...	15th Jan. 1831,	127	0	44	0	173	2	65	Derry,	Liverpool.	23 do.	Sails alternately from both ports on Wednesday and Saturday. The trip is performed within the day, and sometimes a third voyage.
Robert Napier,...	17th Sept. 1832,	127	0	47	0	206	2	85	Derry,	Liverpool.	23 do.	
Ennishoven, ...	1st May, 1834,	91	6	27	0	70	1	36	Derry,	Moville.	A day.	
St. Columb, ...	14th August, 1834,	126	0	41	9	153	2	50	Derry,	Glasgow.	20 hours.	Sails alternately from both ports on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Princess Victoria, ..	9th May, 1835,	152	1	58	0	225	2	112	Derry,	Liverpool.	22 do.	Sails alternately from both ports on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Isabella Napier, ..	Expected to make her first voyage on the 8th of August, 1835.											

N. B. The Londonderry, the Harriet, and the Moville, which plied severally between this port and Glasgow, Belfast, and Moville, have been taken off this station.

COACHES AND CARS.

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE.	When Established.	ROUTE.		Hour of starting from Derry.	No. of Hours in which the Journey is usually performed.	Hour at which the Return Vehicle usually arrives in Derry.	Days for leaving Derry.	REMARKS.
		From.	To.					
Mail Coach,.....	1800,	Derry,	Belfast,	6, P. M.	13.	7½, P. M.	Every day.	{ * <i>The Wonder</i> , passes the night at Omagh, and starts for Dublin the following morning.
Mail Coach,.....	1802,	Derry,	Dublin,	2, P. M.	{ 17, summer. 18, winter.	11, A. M.	Every day.	
Mail Coach,.....	5th July, 1826,	Derry,	Sligo,	8½, P. M.	12½.	5, A. M.	Every day.	
Day Coach, <i>The Reformer</i> ,	5th July, 1832,	Derry,	Belfast,	8, P. M.	10.	4½, A. M.	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Day Coach, <i>The Wonder</i> , *	6th Aug. 1833,	Derry,	Dublin,	5, A. M.	{ 4½ to Omagh. 13 from Omagh to Dublin.	11, P. M.	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.	
Day Coach,.....	12th May, 1834,	Derry,	Omagh,	4, P. M.	5½.	11, A. M.	Every day, Sunday excepted.	{ † Established in place of the Day Coach, <i>The Independence</i> , which ceased to run on 30th Jan. 1835.
Day Coach,.....	17th Aug. 1834,	Derry,	Donegal,	8, A. M.	7.	5, P. M.	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Mail Car,.....	1810,	Derry,	Moville,	1, P. M.	2½.	10½, A. M.	Every day.	
Mail Car,.....	1810,	Derry,	Buncrana,	2, P. M.	2½.	10½, A. M.	Do.	
Mail Car,.....	6th Oct. 1833,	Derry,	Dungiven,	{ 2, P. M., in winter, 1, P. M., in summer.	4.	10½, A. M.	Do.	
Car,.....	1st July, 1833,	Derry,	Letterkenny,	4, P. M., in winter.	4½.	10, A. M.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	{ † Established in place of the Day Coach, <i>The Independence</i> , which ceased to run on 30th Jan. 1835.
Car,.....	12th Aug. 1834,	Derry,	Buncrana,	{ 3, P. M., in winter. According to the season various, from 3 to 6, P. M.	2.	11, A. M.	Every day, Sunday excepted.	
Car,†.....	January, 1835,	Derry,	Coleraine,		6½.	1½, P. M.	Every day.	

POPULATION.

Habits. The phrase *habits of the people*, taken in its most general sense, is applicable to the highest as well as to the lowest classes. It is abundantly manifest from the preceding parts of this memoir, that the tastes of the upper orders of the inhabitants of Derry, and its neighbourhood, are decidedly utilitarian. There is no place of public amusement, except the theatre, which is seldom open. The concerts also have been discontinued, which were formerly given at the King's Arms Hotel. Even the *coerie* has fallen into disuse, a name given to the assemblies of the nobility and gentry, which were under the control of a *king* and *queen* of the night.

In the general recreations of the community at large there is nothing remarkable or peculiar. There is, however, one observance which claims peculiar consideration. The *shutting of the gates* of Derry by the apprentice boys, on the 7th of December, 1688, O. S., and the *opening of the gates* on the 12th of August following, have led to the observance of a curious ceremony, and to the establishment of various clubs.

So early as 3 in the morning parties of youths marched through the streets, preceded by military bands, playing, among other airs, that of "No Surrender," an air connected with the siege, and to which words have been adapted by Mr. Henry Morrison, a descendant of one of the Morrisons who fought at it. The motto also of "No SURRENDER" was displayed on a flag over the four principal gates before day-break. The effigy of Governor Lundy was likewise suspended from a gibbet, erected in the Diamond. The commencement of the ceremony was announced by the firing of a large cannon, while the bells of the cathedral also chimed some popular airs, connected with the siege. The red flag of the virgin city was hoisted, the vessels at the quays were gaily decorated, and a royal standard, with the date "1688" wrought in its centre, was planted formerly on the eastern end of the cathedral, but latterly on Walker's testimonial.

During the forenoon, crowds continued to pour into the city, and at noon several Orange lodges, adorned with standards and trappings, marched in to unite with the *apprentice boys* (a society so called,) in commemorating the day. After mustering at 1, they marched to the four gates in succession, and discharged volleys over them from the inside, according to the system of street-firing. After this they proceeded to the Diamond, discharged three volleys more, and gave three cheers for the king and constitution. The houses here were lined with people, and, amid shouts, music, and execrations, the effigy of Lundy was burned. The ceremony was concluded by an assembly of the gentry and apprentice boys in the corporation hall. Hither every man brought a glass, and a bottle filled with such beverage as he preferred; and this conviviality, which was hence termed the *bottle and glass*, was celebrated with music, singing, and public speaking. On several successive anniversaries, divine service was performed in different places of worship throughout the city.

Subsequently to the passing of an act of the 2 & 3 William 4, c. 118, by which such commemorations became illegal for five years, from the 16th of August, 1832, and from thence until the end of the then next sessions of parliament, the above observances were modified. At the last celebration in December, 1834, the ceremony began in the usual form. A board inscribed "No Surrender" was affixed to each of the gates, the red flag was hoisted on the eastern end of the cathedral, and a duplicate of it on Walker's testimonial. At 3 o'clock the effigy of Lundy was blown up amid shouts of "Down with the traitors," and "God save king William," but without music. There was no public display of badges, and the firing was limited to the discharge of six shots, from a 6 pounder, at the Testimonial, which began at 12 o'clock. Until of late the ceremonies were celebrated by persons of all religious denominations.

Clubs.—There are three clubs of Apprentice Boys at present. One of these consists chiefly of old men, and is itself of an old standing. Another, which was formed in October, 1824, is called the "No Surrender Club." It consists of 150 members, who subscribe 2s. a year. The business is conducted by a president, vice-president, two secretaries, two treasurers, and five other members, and the club assemble on the first Thursday of November, February, May, and August, and hold general meetings on the 8th of December, and 12th of August.

The third is of more recent formation. It is called the "Death and Glory Club," and is composed principally of journeymen tradesmen.

There is also a club entitled the "Friendly Brothers," whose object is merely jovial festivity.

Rural condition.—In this parish the consideration of the rural part is so completely absorbed by that of the city, that there can be no impropriety in introducing the present notice here. In *Creggan* the cottiers are rather comfortable, the proximity of the city allowing a fair chance of employment. In the direction of Lough Swilly also, that is from *Pennyburn* to *Coshquin*; the houses beside the road look pretty well, and the population are apparently comfortable.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

Towards *Ballyarnet*, orchards and kitchen gardens are seen, with farms and fences of considerable extent, and in good condition.

The cottiers are miserably poor about *Killea*, *Upper Creevagh*, and *Lower Creevagh*, which are mountain townlands, much frequented on account of free turbary being granted with the cabins. Whole families are frequently met with, begging for seed potatoes to crop their patch of ground. In these townlands several of the farm-houses are nearly as wretched as the cabins of the cottiers. Windows are frequently seen stopped up with stones, boards, or rubbish. The walls, which are built of rough stone, are not even plastered within or without, and the yards are quite filthy.

Fuel is scarce; high wages are paid for a "dark," that is, the day's labour of one man, working with the spade in a bog, and sometimes assisted by others with wheelbarrows. In *Killea*, green sods are used, and the gleanings of cut-away bog. The city is partially supported with turf from *Whitehouse* or *Ballymagrorty*.

The Presbyterian population resemble their brethren in other parts of the country. Their character varies much from the Scotch, and seems to have been formed by the peculiar circumstances of colonization in a wild and unsettled country.

The oldest individuals appear to be about *Killea*.

Ancient Traditions and Observances.—Fires are lighted on St. John's Day only by a few poor Roman Catholic families. Stations are still performed at Doon's (correctly Adamnan's) well near Kilmacrennan, and at many others in the county of Donegal, although the practice has ever been denounced from the altar. Several of the miracles and traditions current throughout the parish are immediately connected with the city.

Attached to the monastery of Derry was a large round tower, supposed to have been built by St. Columbkille, in which was a silver bell provided by him. After his departure a plot was formed to steal this bell; upon which it rung spontaneously for three days; and, at the moment when the thieves arrived, it sprang forth and disappeared in a part of the *Lecky* property, since called the Blue Bell Hill.

The wells in Derry, popularly called after St. Columb, although regarded in remote parts of Ireland as a specific for ocular complaints, are of small repute in the neighbourhood.

In Magazine-street, Derry, stands the *Haunted House*, called also the *Bridge House*, from a wooden bridge or arch, which, until lately, communicated between the hall door and the city wall. According to tradition, a young lady, an inmate of this house, suffered forcible abduction from the fairies, but reappeared to the proprietor, and requested him to undertake her rescue on the following night. He neglected to comply, and the tradition goes on to say that, on the morning after the appointed night, certain trees, which stood opposite to the house, were found stained with blood, and hung with pieces of human flesh. Strange voices were afterwards heard at night in the Bridge House. A female figure, also, in white attire, was seen issuing from a neighbouring cemetery, entering the house, returning to the place from whence she had come, and vanishing. This house remained long untenanted: but it is surmised that a party of smugglers, by whom the neighbourhood was infested, could have explained its mysteries.

There is in *Killea* a heap of stones called "Jenny's Cairn," connected with the following catastrophe, which occurred about 1775. A young man named Ramsay, who was attached to one Jane Glendinning, understanding that on a certain day she would go to Derry, contrived to meet her on her return, and besought her to accompany him to a friend's house, and remain in it until he should have obtained her parents' consent to their union. His reiterated entreaties being fruitless, he decoyed her to the spot now marked by the *cairn*, where he murdered her. His fury however, soon yielded to horror. He lay beside the body until morning, and then carried it to the nearest house, where he made a confession and surrender. He was subsequently executed at Derry.

There is another *cairn* in the bed of a rivulet called the "Priest's Burn," from a tradition that a priest was killed on the spot.

The description of the city being now concluded, it is necessary to advert to the few remaining subjects of this section, distributed throughout the parish at large.

Gentlemen's Seats.—On descending the Foyle from Derry, the first seat that occurs is *The Farm*, the property of Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., the city member. Adjoining *The Farm* is *Boom Hall*, so called from a boom thrown here across the river in the time of the siege. It is the property of the Earl of Caledon, and the residence of the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Adjoining *Boom Hall* is *Brook Hall*, formerly the residence of Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., the present Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad, and now of Henry Barré Beresford, Esq. It is remarkable for the beauty of its grounds. *Thorn Hill* occurs next, the residence of Captain Simeon. The last in the line of villas is *Ballynagard*, the property of Captain Hart.

TOWNLANDS.

Near The Farm is *Belmont*, once the residence of the late William Miller, Esq. Near Belmont is *Troy Cottage*, or *Troyvale Cottage*, the residence of Charles O'Doherty, Esq.

On ascending the Foyle from Derry the first seat that occurs is *Foyle-hill*, the residence of Mrs. Scott. It is situated one mile from the city, about 200 yards on the right of the Lifford road. On the same road, and a mile beyond Foyle-hill, is *Milton-lodge*, the residence of Captain Henry Lecky.

To the above residences may be added the following, which, like the former are situated near the river. The localities given in italics, are those of townlands, the residences having no distinctive names :

<i>Ballougry,</i>	.	.	.	Captain M'Neil.
<i>Greenham-house,</i>	.	.	.	William C. M'Clintock, Esq.
<i>Mullennan,</i>	.	.	.	Richard Harvcy, Esq.
<i>Culmore-point,</i>	.	.	.	Andrew M'Causland, Esq.
<i>Bellevue,</i>	.	.	.	Hans Riddall, Esq.
<i>Pennyburn,</i>	.	.	.	William D. Smyth, Esq.
<i>Do.</i>	.	.	.	Andrew Bond, Esq.
<i>Troy-house.</i>	.	.	.	Tristrem Holliday, Esq.

The bishop's demesne also, although it contains no residence, deserves to be enumerated under the present head.

The *cassino*, (correctly *casina*,) was erected by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. It is distinguished from the above residences by being nearly in the city, as it is situated in the suburbs close to a garden of the bishop. From its position on the slope of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of the river with the opposite bank. Although irregularly built it presents a handsome front, and the principal apartment is tastefully decorated with paintings in clear-obscure.

Manufactories. The only buildings of this description beyond the limits of the city, which require notice, are the mill and distillery at Pennyburn. The former is a windmill of considerable magnitude, possessing also the advantages of an undershot water wheel 12 feet in diameter. The latter is a very extensive range of building, but possesses no architectural features of importance. The most striking peculiarity in its appearance is the cooler, a long chamber occupying the whole upper portion of the building, to which the air is admitted by a series of arched openings extending all around it, and supporting the roof. The chimney, as in all edifices of this description, is a striking object in the surrounding landscape, surmounting the trees with which the building is surrounded.

Communications.—Three main-roads diverge from Derry, which lead severally to Greencastle, Lifford, and Letterkenny. The first runs for about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the parish, the second about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and third about $3\frac{1}{2}$. The high road to Buncrana branches off from the Greencastle road at Pennyburn Mill, and runs for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the parish in one level line. The Greencastle and Lifford roads lie along the edge of high-water mark—the former, so far as Pennyburn Mill; the latter, so far as Foyle Hill. These roads are all in bad order: that leading to Greencastle is the best, but a part of it, which lies along the strand, is an incommensurable paved causeway. The branch leading to Buncrana is in very bad order. The Letterkenny road is hilly and uneven; its direction also is capable of much improvement.

The cross-roads and bye-roads are sufficiently numerous; in the more improved districts they are broadest and least frequent.

The bridges in the rural part of the parish are small, and insignificant. Previously to the building of Derry Bridge, the communication with the opposite country (as has been elsewhere mentioned,) was by a ferry. There is still one existing at Culmore.

ANCIENT.

Section 1.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE PARISH.

Townlands.—The most ancient name of the district in which the parish is situated was *Máḡ Iḡe*, (*Moy-Iha*), "the plain of Ith," who, according to the Irish bardic histories, was the uncle of Milesius, the Spanish hero. Moy-Iha was the level district lying between the Foyle and Swilly, and extending to the south so far as to include the Church of Donaghmore, which is always called *Doimnac móp Muíḡe Iḡe* in the Irish annals, calendars, and other historical documents. Moy-Iha appears to have been the territorial name of the district down to the 5th century, when the country was partitioned among the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and though it was then divided so as to form parts of two different territories, it still popularly retained its ancient

PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE.

name. The northern part merged in the principality of Eoghan, (Owen), the son of king Niall, which as lying between the two arms of the sea, Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, by which it was very nearly insulated—received the appellation of *Inir Eogam*, (Inishowen), or Owen's Island. The southern part was allotted to Enda, or Enna, his brother, and hence received the name *Tír Enoa*, or the land or country of Enda. This territory contained 30 quarters of land.

An Irish poem, a thousand years old, referred to by Colgan, shews that the posterity of Enda were deprived of their patrimony by the Kinel Connell and Kinel Owen at a very remote time; and though that ancient authority states that they recovered it in the 6th century, it appears certain from the whole stream of Irish history that they were soon after again stript of their territory by the dominant power of the kings of Aileach of the race of Owen, by whom it was retained till the close of the 14th century. As long as the regal succession of the kings of Aileach was preserved, the territory of Moy Iha or Tir Enda, appears to have constituted the lordship of the *Ríogdom* or heir apparent to the northern crown, as the princes styled Lords, of Moy Iha by the annalists, are also generally called heirs of Aileach, and, excepting when they were cut off prematurely, appear subsequently as kings. Previously to the twelfth century, Moy Iha appears to have been occupied by a branch of the Kinel-Owen called Clan Conor, of which the most distinguished families were the O'Cathans, O'Cairellans, O'Murrays, O'Kennedys, O'Corrans, O'Quins and O'Dugans. Most of them subsequently crossed the Foyle, and possessed themselves of territories in the present county of Derry, and their place in Moy Iha was occupied by the Kinel Moen, another branch of the Kinel Owen, of whom the O'Gormlys and O'Loonys were generally the chiefs. And these in turn were also driven across the Foyle by the Kinel Connell in the fifteenth century. In Inishowen, the principal families were the Mac Loughlins (of royal rank), O'Deerys, O'Deromys, O'Brollaghans and O'Brolys, who were also of the Kinel Owen, but after the destruction of the fortress of Aileach, these also became subject to the power of the Kinel Connell, though permitted to retain their lands, and O'Dogherty was placed in the lordship of the peninsula at the commencement of the fifteenth century.—(See *Castle of Aileach*.)

About half the parish of Templemore, or what is generally called the northern liberties of Londonderry, was comprised in Inishowen, before the formation of the county of Londonderry, as is evident from an inquisition taken at Derry in the seventh year of the reign of James I., from which it appears that a jury composed of resident English and ancient Irish natives, of the principal septs of the district, “did upon their oaths find and present that the auntient and knowne meares of the countrey of Inishowen, alias O'Doghertie's countrey, to the south and south-east, are and have been, tyme out of mynde, as followeth, viz. from the part or braunch of Lough Swilly, on the weste and south-west parte of Birt, thorough the midst of a bog which extendeth to Lough Lappan, (O'Lappan's Lake,) from a well or spring upon Mullaghknockemona, and from the topp of that mountayne the meare extended thorough a small bog, which runneth alonge the top of the hill of Ardenemahill, and soe to the top of the hill of Knockenagh, upon the easte part of which hill ariseth the streame of Altbally M'Rowertie, which runneth a meare betweene *Bally Mac Rowertie* in *Ennishowen*, and parte of the landes of the Derry and Garrowgarle to the cawsey under Ellogh, and soe down thorough the bog to Lough Swilly, and from the foresaid cawsey the meare of Inishowen aforesaid is thorough the midst of the Bog to Lough Foile.” The southern part of the parish was in Tir-Enda.

It appears from this inquisition and some others, that Sir John O'Dogherty was possessed of the townlands of Ballyarnett, Ballymagrorty, Coshquin, Culmore (then called Leharden), and Elaghmore, being a part of his principality of Inishowen, all which was upon a surrender confirmed to him by letters patent in the 30th year of the reign of Elizabeth. In the year 1599, Sir John O'Dogherty, rebelled, and forfeited all Inishowen, but it was afterwards regranted to his son, Sir Cahir, as appears from an inquisition taken at Derry in the 7th year of James the 1st, with the exception of the quarter of Ballyarnett, the half quarter of Leharden (now Culmore townland), and 300 acres allotted to the castle of Culmore. In the year 1608 Sir Cahir also rebelled, and his letters patent, therefore, becoming *null and void*, his whole property was granted to Arthur Lord Chichester, of Belfast, by letters patent bearing date the 20th of November, in the 19th year of the reign of James the 1st. It appears from the same inquisitions, that Lord Chichester being thus seized, leased his possessions here to Faithful Fortescue, Knt., Arthur Usher, Tristram Berrisford, and Charles Points, and to their heirs. (Vide *Inquisition*, No. 1, *Tempore Car. I.*)

The townlands of Ballougry, Ballymagowan, Ballynagard, Ballynashallog, Creevagh, Killea, Mullennan, and Termonbacca, belonged to the abbey of St. Columbkille, at Derry.

The quarter of Craggin and Drumnurny and the half-quarter of Cournegloagh, all which seem to be included in the present townlands of Creggan and Edenballymore, belonged to the bishop, and the townland of Ballynagalliagh, as its name imports, was a part of the property of the nunnery of Derry. (Vide *Inquisition*, 7 *James I.*)

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It has not been discovered to whom Shantallow belonged, as that name does not occur in the inquisitions; the remaining townlands, Cloughglass, Pennyburn, Sheriff's Mountain, Springhill, and Springtown, are modern subdivisions of the more ancient denominations.

The ancient topography of the district, and the fluctuating fortunes of its dynasts, being thus pointed out, the next most important object of statistical research is the investigation of the orthography and etymology of the names of the townlands, into which the district is now divided.

Townlands, formerly called in Irish, *bailte bo*, (Anglicized *balliboes*,) i. e. cow-towns, or grazing-towns; *bailte biatac*, (Anglicized *ballybetaghs*,) i. e. victuallers-towns, or farmers-towns, are now called *bailte talman*, or townlands—to distinguish *bailte* in this sense from *bailte*, a village.

1. *Ballougry*: called *Ballywirry*, in the Ulster inquisitions, 1609; *Ballywirry*, a *lias Ballyougry* in the act of parliament, 4th Anne; and *Ballougry*, by Mr. Sampson. *Ballywirry*, its more ancient name, is most probably an Anglicizing of *bailte uí Mhuiréadair*, i. e. the town or townland of O'Murry, a family of the Kinel-owen, of whom Duaid Mac Fírbis speaks, under the head *Men of Moy-Ithe*—Lord Roden's copy (p. 127). *Ballyougry*, its "*alias*" and modern name means *bailte ugaire*, i. e. Ugaire's town—Ugaire having been a man's name among the Picts, and ancient Irish, as appears from Mac Fírbis (p. 241), and from the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1033. It may be here remarked, once for all, that the Irish word *bailte* (which is generally Anglicized *Bally*, and sometimes contracted to *Ball*—where it enters into composition with a word beginning with a vowel) signifies a place, or locality, a village, a seat, a town, and a townland, which last is now its usual meaning. It is explained by *mac*, i. e. a place or locality, in the Book of Lecan (fol. 164. p. b. col. a); translated *oppidum* by Archbishop Usher in his book on the Origin of British Churches (p. 861), and by his cotemporary Philip O'Sullivan Beare, a Spanish officer, in his History of the Irish Catholics (p. 159); *villa*, *vicus*, vel *Burgum*, by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum* (p. 544, n. 2); and *villa*, *pagus*, vel *villata*, by Roderick O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia* (p. 24).

O'Brien, in his dictionary, remarks that this Celtic word, *baille*, and the Latin, *vallis*, are originally the same, as the ancients always built their habitations in low, sheltered places, near rivers or rivulets." This, however, though ingenious, and the opinion of a man of sound learning, is scarcely tenable.

Dr. Villanueva, the author of *Ibernia Phœniciana*, throws the weight of his learning in support of the opinion of Vallancey and others, that the names of many places in Ireland (even Ballycastle, in Antrim), are derived from *Baal*, the God of the Phœnicians, and the supposed God of the ancient Irish; but this opinion is unsupported by a single solid argument, as no earlier authority than Keating has been yet adduced to prove that Baal was ever known in Ireland, and, even if there had, it is not at all likely that so many places would have been named after him. The truth seems to be, the the Irish words, *bail*, or *bailte*, a *village*, *ball*, a spot, and *balla*, a wall, are referrible to the same parent source with the Latin *villa*, *vallum*, *ballium*, and the German and English *wall*.

It appears from an inquisition taken at Derry in 1609, that *Eallywirry* was then in the occupation of John Howton.

2. *Ballyarnet*, called *Ballyarnell* in the printed copy of the Ulster Inquisitions; but *arnell* is doubtless a misprint for *arnett*, committed by the decypherer of the original MS. and a mistake which it was very difficult for a person unacquainted with the present name to avoid. The etymology of the latter part of this compound is uncertain, nor can it, perhaps, ever be ascertained, as the Irish language has totally disappeared from the district. It may, indeed, be remarked, that etymology is very uncertain, and, in fact, useless, unless when it elucidates or is elucidated by topography or history. The great topographer Colgan, a native of this very district of Moy-Iha, has frequently expressed this opinion, though almost all his followers in this path have wandered into the wildest regions of conjecture.

3. *Ballymagowan*: called *bailte na g-cánánac* by the Four Masters (A. D. 1537); *Ballygam* in the Inquisitions, by mistake for *Ballygan*, or *Ballygann*; and *Ballygan*, *alias Ballygowan*, in the act of Parliament, 4th Anne. On Sampson's map it is spelled *Ballymagowan*. *Ballymagowan* is now, however, become the established name. It signifies Canon's town, and the townland doubtlessly belonged to the canons of Derry. If the correct name could be restored it should be Anglicized *Ballynaganon*. In 1609, it was in the possession of George Norman. In the Down survey the Northern part of this townland is marked as "many small parcels of land belong unto the city of Derry."

4. *Ballymagorty*: called by Colgan *Baile-meg-rabhartaich*; in the Inquisitions *Ballym^c. Rowertie*, and *Ballymacrewortie*; in the Down survey *Ballymagorty*, but by mistake or ignorance. The signification is unquestionably the town of Mac Raverty, now Magorty—a family of the Kinel-owen, closely connected with the early ecclesiastical history of Derry

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Colgan says that there was a monastery anciently in this townland, the ruins of which were scarcely visible in his time [1647] (*Tr. Thau.* p. 495, col. I.) Another branch of the Mac Raverlys, who were the keepers of the *Caah* of St. Columbkille, which has been described by Sir William Betham in his *Antiquarian Researches* (vol. 1.) gave name to *Baile Meg-Rabhartaich*, in the barony of Tirhugh.

5. *Ballynagalliagh*: called *Ballynecalliagh*, and *Ballygalliagh*, in the Inquisitions, and *Ballynagalliagh* by Sampson. The meaning is unquestionably *baile na g-cailleac*, the town of the nuns, as it appears from the inquisition already referred to, that the jurors did, "upon their oaths say and present that there was a nunnery on the south side of the saide cattie, in the Island of Derry, with a small garden or plot of ground, called *Garnegalliagh*, *ḡapōa na ḡcailleac*, the garden of the nuns, "and a quarter of land called *Ballygalliagh*, to the said nunnery belonging, and that the half quarter of land called *Rosnagalliagh*, lying on O'Kane's side, was parcell of the possessions of the said nunnery." *Cailleac* is the Irish word to express an old woman who has borne no children, and also a nun. Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel, in the tenth century, derives it from the verb *cail*, to keep, and says that it was a name for an old woman who keeps the house. *Cailleac*, when it signifies a nun, is derived from *caille*, a veil or cover, *q. d. the veiled*: this rests on the authority of a very old Life of Saint Bridget. This townland has been in the possession of the Donegal family since 1620, but how it was acquired does not appear from the Inquisitions.

6. *Ballynagard*, called *Ballenegarde*, *Ballinnegord*, and *Ballynagardie*, in the Ulster Inquisitions; *Ballynagard* on Sampson's map; and *Ballymagard* in his memoir; the latter has also by corruption become the popular name. The signification is doubtlessly *baile na ḡapōa*, the town of the guard or garrison: thus *Stranagard*, the name of a townland in DESERT-MARTIN, is known to have its origin from a guard-house, a part of one wall of which still remains. This townland was, in 1609, in the possession of "Captain Henry Harte," whose heir still retains it.

7. *Ballynashallog*: called in the Inquisitions *Gortneshalyg*, and *Corneshaglagh*, and on Sampson's map *Ballynashannagh*. The name is evidently *baile na rēalḡ*, the town of the chaces or hunting, a name synonymous with *Huntingdon* in England. *Gortneshalyg*, written *Corneshalgagh* in all probability by a mistake of the transcriber of the original roll (7 Jac. I.) is *ḡort na rēalḡ*, the field of hunting. The word *ḡort* is now understood in the north of Ireland to signify a glebe, but this meaning is not recognized by any Irish writers; Keating used the word to signify a tilled field, and O'Sullivan Beare translates it simply *ager*, and Colgan *prædium*. It is sometimes written *ḡart*, and traceable to the same parent language with the English *garden*, and the German *garten*.

8. *Cloughglass* this name does not appear in the Inquisitions. In the Down survey the townland immediately to the north of *Edenballymore*, and evidently occupying the situation of this is called *Knocktall*. *Cloughglass*, in Irish *clóc ḡlar*, means green stone. Its ancient proprietor has not been discovered, it is probably a modern subdivison of some more extensive denomination.

9. *Coshquin*, called in the Inquisitions *Costquoyne*, and *Coskeyne*. The orthography would at first sight appear obscure; but to a person acquainted with the general nomenclature of Ireland it will not appear inexplicable. A barony in the county of Waterford bears the name of *Coir bhríḡoe*, *Coslibride*, i. e. along the Bride, from its stretching along the banks of a river of that name, and another barony in the county of Limerick has derived the appellation of *Coshma*, in Irish *Coir Maḡe*, from its lying along the river Maig. We find also in the county of Antrim the names of *Cushindun* and *Cushindall*, derived from two rivers anciently, but not at present, called *Dun* and *Dall*. Now it seems highly probable that the stream that flows by this townland into Lough Swilly was anciently called *caom*, or the beautiful, (*amœna*, Colgan), and that the townland received the appellation of *coir caome*, from its situation on its banks. *caom* would be a very appropriate Irish name for a stream, as such appellations are constantly given to them; for example *finn*, white, or bright; *glan*, and its diminutive *glanog*, clean; *dubh*, black; *finnglass*, the bright-green, &c. Sampson explains *Cosquin* as rabbit's-foot; but the Irish word which signifies rabbit is not *quin*, but *coinin*.

10. *Creevagh*, (upper and lower), called in the Inquisitions *Crivagh* and *Crevagh*, and in the act of Parliament, 4th Anne, *Creevagh*. It is an Anglicizing of the Irish word *Craobac*, which literally means bushy, but which is constantly used in a topographical sense to signify bushy or shrubby land.

This townland was a portion of the possessions of the abbey of Derry, but in 1609, it was in the occupation of Denis O'Dery, who was probably the *Erenach*. This family, called in Irish *O'Daḡpe*, which is now Anglicized *Deery*, was a distinguished branch of the Kinel-Owen, and for many centuries hereditary *Erenachs* of half the church lands of the monastery of Derry.

11. *Creggan*: called *Craggin* in the Inquisitions, and *Craggabell* in the Down Survey—sheet 5 of Londonderry. *Creaḡán* means rocky ground.

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It is stated in the Down Survey, that the half of *Craggabell* belonged to the church of Derry.

12. *Culmore*: The fort is called by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, *Cuil more*: and the place is called by the Four Masters *cūl mop*; in the Inquisitions the fort is called *Coolmore*, and the townland on which it stands, *Leharden*; it is called *Coolmore*, *Coolmore*, *Culmore*, alias *Cross* in the Charter of Londonderry. Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his Account of the Rebellion [*motus*] of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, translates *Cuil more* by *angulus magnus*, which is the true meaning, and descriptive of the locality. The two Irish words—*cūl* and *cūil*—are sometimes confounded by Irish topographers; they are however two distinct words—*cūl* signifying a back or retired place, and *cūil*, a corner or angle. *Cūil eac̃t̃pann*, (now *Culfeighterin*), the name of the north-eastern corner of the county of Antrim, affords another corroboration of the real meaning of this word. *Leharden* the "alias" name of this townland, signifies *leac̃ ap̃oan*, the half hill, by which is meant gently sloping hill.

13. *Edenballymore*. This townland does not appear in the Inquisitions. In the Down Survey it is called *Edenballimore* and *Edenballymore*. The name is evidently *Euoan baile mop*, which means the large townland on the brow or face of the hill. *Euoan baile* is Brae-face-town, and the adjective *mop*, large, was generally postfixed to the name of Irish townlands, when a denomination, originally one, was subdivided into a larger and smaller portion. To the former the adjective *mop*, large, was postfixed, and to the latter *beag*, small. Though this is the prevalent usage throughout Ireland, there is no *Edenbally Beg* to be found in this neighbourhood.

The Irish word *Eoan* is translated *Frons* by Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel, and generally signifies the human forehead, but when used topographically it signifies the brow of a hill; generally, but not always, the southern or sunny side, and the opposite of *cul*, the back or northern side of a hill. Keating defines the meaning of this word completely when he informs us that the River Barrow springs from the *Eden* or brow of Slieve Bloom: *Ip̃ follur gup ab ó heuoan pléibe ólaoma don leic̃ f̃oir̃ o'f̃ar̃ar̃ óeap̃ba*.

Lluyd observes that *bron*, the breast, *thygad* an eye, *geneu*, the mouth, and *braich*, an arm, enter into the names of some mountains in Wales. In Ireland likewise places are found which take their names from a comparison with almost every member of the human frame.

It appears from the Down Survey, which was finished in 1657, that 224 acres of this townland were held under lease by Captain Alexander Staples, and 12 acres of the south-eastern corner of it "a controversie." It seems to be included in the bishop's lands called *Craggin*, *Drumniurney*, and *Courneglogh*, which lay on the northern side of the bog, near the island of Derry. (See *Inquisition 7th James I.*)

14. *Elaghmore*: called in the most ancient Irish MSS. indifferently *Aileac̃* and *Oileac̃*, both which are pronounced *elagh*, according to the Ulster mode of pronouncing the diphthong *ai* and *oi*, when short. In the Ulster Inquisitions, the *l* is doubled, to render the short sound of the *e* certain. A full explanation of this name will be found in the account of Grianan Aileach, and that of the O'Dogherty Castle which stands in this townland.

The adjective *mop*, large, is postfixed to the name of this townland, to distinguish it from the smaller townland of *Elagh beg*, which lies to the west of it, outside the boundary of the county.

5. *Killea*: called *Killeigh* in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the 45th Elizabeth; *Kellegh* in an inquisition of the 7th James the 1st; *Killeigh*, alias *Killeagh*, in an act of parliament of the 4th Anne; and *Keelagh*, by Sampson. The name must be an Anglicising either of *Cill Uiač̃*, grey church, or *Coill Uiač̃*, grey wood, but it cannot be ascertained which, as the aboriginal language is no longer spoken in the district. Countless names of places in Ireland begin and end with the adjective, *uiač̃*, grey, especially names of mountains, rocks, and barren hilly lands.

The inquisition of the 7th James I. found it in the occupation of Francis White.

18. *Mullennan*: called in the Inquisition of the 7th James I. *Mullennan*; in the act of parliament of the 4th Anne, *Mollenam* (by mistake for *Mollenan*), and by Sampson *Mollenan*.

The meaning of this name is, in all probability, if not certainly, *Muilleann Enna*, Enna or Anna's mill—Enna, or Annadh, as being a male proper name, having been current in Ireland down to the 16th century, and in particular, the name of the chief from whom was derived Tir-Enna, the name of the ancient territory in which this townland lay. That there were several mills in Ireland a little before the introduction of Christianity is proved by several genuine fragments of Irish history still remaining. It appears from Cormac's Glossary—a very valuable fragment of ancient Irish literature—that before the erection of mills in Ireland, the Irish chiefs had female slaves, called *cumals* who ground their corn with querns. "*Cumal* .i. *cumola* .i. ben b̃ir̃ f̃p̃i bleic̃ b̃p̃on ap̃ ip̃ é mõ f̃p̃ir̃ amb̃ioir̃ cumatã õeap̃a p̃iã r̃iũ õo p̃ont̃ar̃ muil̃no—i. e. *Cumal*, quasi *Cu-mola* [i. e. *mola*, a mill] i. e. a woman, who was for grinding a quern; for the *cumals* were enslaved before mills were made." In the same work, the etymology of *muilleann*, a mill, is attempted to be accounted for by *mo-a-cūl*, i. e. greater its stones, "because," adds the

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etymologist, "its stones are larger than those of the quern; or from *mol-onn*, *i. e.* the shaft and the stone, because these are the two things called the mill, and from *mel-lin*, *i. e.* *mel*, to grind, and *linn*, the pond, "because it grinds by means of the pond." These derivations are obviously visionary, but they are curious, as evidences of the existence of watermills in Ireland, previously to the year 908, when the author of the Glossary was killed. In the same Glossary mention is made of *cotao .i. aipnem fpuir a melai gcep epna* "a mill stone by which barley is ground."

Cuan O'Lochain, chief poet and lawgiver of Ireland, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tighearnach, at the year 1024, states in his poem on the ruins then existing at Tarah—that the monarch Cormac, the son of Art, had a beautiful *Cumal* [Bond-maid,] by name *Ciarnad*, who was obliged to grind a certain quantity every day with a quern; but that the king, observing her beauty, took her into his house, and sent across the sea for a millwright (*zug pcep muillmo cap mop euno*), who constructed a mill on the stream of Nith, which flows from the fountain of Neamhnach to the N. E. of Tarah. This Irish custom of women grinding at the quern, will bring to the recollection of the reader the words of Job, (chap. 31, v. 10.) Tighearnach, under the year 651, records that the two sons of Blamae, the son of Hugh Slaine, monarch of Ireland, were killed in Muillenn Maeloran in a fray which took place between them and the Miller Maeloran.

Several other mills also are mentioned in various fragments of Irish history, such as St. Feehin's mill at Fore in Meath; St. Kieran's at Clonmacnoise, St. Lucherin's, &c.; and it is recorded in the annals of the Four Masters, that the celebrated upright stone in east Meath called *lia cúlbe* fell in 998, and that Malachy, king of Ireland, made four mill stones of it.

There are also still preserved among the MSS. of Trinity College, (class E. ta. 3, No. 5,) some ancient Irish laws relating to the regulation of mills.

Seeing then that there is every reason to believe that there were several mills in Ireland at a very ancient period, it is rational to conclude that this townland derived its name from an ancient mill, as the locality is adapted for one, and as the ruins of a modern mill are still existing in it, and that the real meaning is Enna's Mill, or perhaps the Mill of Tir-Enna, the territory in which it lay.

It appears from the Inquisition of the 7th James I., that this townland was then in the occupation of John Woods.

17. *Pennyburn*.—This townland does not occur in the Inquisitions, nor in the charter of Derry. It must have been a name imposed by the English colony, as it is not of Irish origin. In the Teutonic dialects, according to Richard Verstegan, *burn* or *bourne*, signifies a stream. It has been added by the Scotch settlers to the names of several small rivers in the north of Ireland, *s Burndale*, the modern name of the celebrated river in Donegal called *Dailia*, in the lives of Columbkille and Oaoil by the Four Masters.

18. *Shantallow*: this townland does not occur in the Inquisitions or any other ancient document hitherto discovered. The meaning of the name is evidently *Sean ealam*, old land; but why it originally received such an appellation, would be now difficult to ascertain. Perhaps land a long time tilled might be so called, in contradistinction to land lately reclaimed.

19. *Sheriff's Mountain*. This townland, which does not appear in the Inquisitions, appears to be a sub-denomination of some other townland; most probably of *Ballymagrorty*.

20. *Springhill*. This townland does not appear in the Inquisitions, and appears, also, to be a sub-denomination of *Ballymagrorty*.

21. *Springtown*. This townland, which does not appear in the Inquisitions, must be a sub-denomination of *Ballymagrorty* or *Shantallow*.

22. *Termonbacca*. Called in the Inquisition of the 45th Elizabeth, *Termonbackagh*; in that of the 7th James I., *Termonbaccoc*; in the act of parliament of the 4th Anne, *Termonbacco*; and by Sampson incorrectly *Tirmonbacca*.

The meaning is evidently *Teapmann baccaig*, *i. e.* the *termon* of the eripple.

Usher translates *tearmann* by the Latin *asylum*, and thinks that the Irish borrowed this word, as well as many others, from the Latin *terminus*, because such privileged places were commonly designated by special marks and bounds. *Termons* indeed, (he adds) were free land, but free from all claim of temporal lords, not of the church, being truly *territoria ecclesiastica*. Some have thought that Termon was the same as *terra monachorum*, or, in French *terre moine*, the land of monks. But this derivation is not tenable, nor is it derived from *terra immunis*, free land; although it is true that *termons* were sometimes free from tribute, they were not so always, for Red Hugh O'Donnell compelled the *termon* of Derry to render him 18 beeves a year in time of war, and the *termon* of Kilmacrenan, 24 methers of butter, and 24 methers of meal, once every quarter of a year.

There is a curious tract among the Lambeth MSS. written about the year 1605, which gives a very ingenious explanation of this word; as it has not been published, the following extract will be novel, as well as interesting:—"The tenants of the church lands, are called Eir-

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enaci, Corbani, or Termoners, and are all for the most part, schollers, and speake latin and anciently the chiefe tenents were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their nyghbours, whence they had their names of Eirennacs *απο της ειρηνης*, from making peace or of termoners, *a terminandis, litibus* from ending of controversies, and the lands of the church being anciently sanctuary lands within which no man was followed further by the pursuer in those tymes were thence also called Termons, *a termino*, because there ended the persuite. These tenents were first placed in those lands by the bishops and the possession thereof contynued unto them by new grants from the succeeding bishops, after the death of every Eirenagh, &c. Neyther was it lawful for the sonne of any Eirenagh, &c. to meddle with the lands his father possessed till the byshop made him a grant of the Eirenacy. And yf the Eirenagh, his sonne, came not within a certayne tyme lymited to receave his graunt, the byshop might give the land to another, whereof I have seen som presidents, [precedents.] And if the bishop did see the sonne or next kynnesman that demanded the Eirenacy, to be unable, in regard of his poverty, or otherwise, insufficient to performe the dueties of that place, the bishop gave the land to another whom he would chuse, whereof I have also seen some presidents [precedents.] The bishops altered the rents of these lands, accordingly as they were disposed to take more or lesse rejection from their tenents. These lands did never paye rent, nor any other duetye, or acknowledgement unto any other person, but onely to the bishop, untill the rebellion of Shane O'Neell, who for the mayntenance of his rebellion, ymposed and exacted cuttings, out of the church lands, as well as the temporall, the byshops being not then hable to resist him, nor redresse the wrong, otherwyse than by petition, to the deputye and councell, wch they did after the war ended; the temporall lords contynuing the sayd oppression of the church begon by Shane O'Neell, and obtayned an act of councell, against all the temporall lords that oppressed the church, whereby they were adiudged to restore unto the church ten for one, and this act, made by Sir Henry Sidney when he was deputye, and the counsell then was contynued in severell deputies' tymes successively."

These notices are curious, as illustrating the state of the *termons* in the time of the writer, and his derivations are very ingenious; but he is in error respecting their ancient history, and the meaning of the word. *Erenachs* were first appointed by abbots—not by bishops—and in the ecclesiastical stile, the word *terminus* as well as *finis* (both which also mean end or boundary) signifies a district or territory.—See Ducange at "*Terminus*." The truth seems to be, that the Irish word *ceapmann*, which is now used by the peasantry to signify refuge or protection, was originally borrowed, as Usher says, from the Latin *terminus*, which was used by ecclesiastical writers to signify church land,—that, when these lands were afterwards consecrated and erected into sanctuaries, the word *terminus* was taken to imply a sanctuary,—and that, as *termons* were among the ancient Irish places of retreat from danger, the word came in later times to signify asylum, shelter, refuge, or protection. It appears from an act of parliament of the 4th Anne, that the *termon* of Derry was popularly called "the fifteen hundred acres," and that it comprised this townland of *Termonbacca*, as well as *Mullennan*, *Ballygowan*, *Ballougry*, *Creevagh*, and *Killea*.

Why this townland, in particular, has retained the appellation *termon*, and received the additional epithet of *bacca*, or of the cripple, it would be now vain to conjecture, as after careful research no historical elucidation has been discovered. This was in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips in 1609. (See *County History* and the *inquisitions*.)

23. *Whitehouse*. This is a part of the ancient denomination of *Ballymagrorty*, of which we have spoken above. The name *Whitehouse* is said to have been derived from an old English habitation, the ruins of which still remain.

THE GLASSY EYE OF A MOLLUSK.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES.

Section 2.—ANTIQUITIES.—PAGAN.

1. *Sepulchral*.—There are but few vestiges of Pagan sepulchral remains in the parish. The summit of Holywell Hill is occupied by the remains of a *cairn*, about 40 feet in diameter. In the centre there is a small pit, 3 feet square, and 5 deep. It is formed by four large stones, and had doubtless a covering laid on them originally, as is usual in all such sepulchral chests, or *kistvaens*, as they are called, in England and Wales. The rock of the mountain forms the bottom of the sepulchre, which is called the Holy Well, from a small pool of rain water being generally found in it, which is popularly supposed to be possessed of miraculous healing virtues.

In *Ballymagrorty*, about 10 perches from Mr. Dogherty's house, there is a small *cromleac*, the table-stone of which is about 4 feet by 3, but it is at present nearly concealed by earth thrown over it.

2. *Military*.—Of this class the principal remain within the parish is a *rath* or earthen fort, situated in *Ballynagard*, on the western shore of the river Foyle. It is of an oval form, measuring 60 yards from E. to W., and 73 from N. to S.; and is nearly surrounded by a ditch, and a parapet of earth. This parapet is 6 feet high on the W., but near the river it disappears; and as the river and a natural bank of earth, 12 feet high, is a protection in that quarter, it is probable that none ever existed there. The parapet is now covered with large trees, and underwood. The original entrance is on the western side: two other points of ingress, near the river, appear to have been formed for agricultural purposes.

The *GRIANAN OF ELY*, or *GRIANAN OF AILEACH*, one of the most ancient, and historically interesting monuments remaining in Ireland, though situated within the county of Donegal, is so contiguous to this parish, in which a townland (*Elaughmore*) still retains its name; and is besides so intimately connected with the history of the district, that it may not be improper in this place to give some account of it.

This remarkable fortress has been already noticed by Colonel Blacker, in a pamphlet addressed to Dr. Knox, the late Lord Bishop of Derry, but that talented gentleman being but insufficiently acquainted with the characteristic peculiarities of the ancient Irish Cyclopean works, and still less with the existing historical notices appertaining to this particular one, has left unnoticed some of its most striking architectural features, and mistaken altogether the purpose of its erection. Colonel Blacker is, however, entitled to high praise, as well for the great trouble which he took in ascertaining the form and measurements of this venerable ruin, as for the patriotic zeal which prompted him to make his researches known. If such practical explorers of Irish antiquities were more numerous, our ancient monuments would be held in far higher estimation by the learned than they have been hitherto.

The *Grianan of Aileach* is situated in the county of Donegal, about a mile from the boundary of that of Derry, on the summit of a small mountain, 802 feet high, to which it has given its name. This mountain rises from the southern shore of Lough Swilly, immediately in the rear of the island of Inch, from which it is separated by a channel, which at low water is passable. The ascent for about a mile is tolerably gradual; but within a few hundred feet of the top, it assumes a more precipitous character, and it terminates in a circular apex, which commands one of the most extensive and beautiful varied panoramic prospects to be found in Ireland. A broad ancient road, between two ledges of natural rock, leads to the summit of the hill, from its base on the eastern or Derry side. By reference to the accompanying plan, it will be seen that, following this road, three concentric ramparts must be passed in order to arrive at the *caisiol*, or keep, of the fortress, and judging from what is observable in other ancient Irish regal monuments—*Emania*, for example—there is reason to believe that the whole hill was originally inclosed by another rampart, of which, owing to the progress of cultivation, no traces are now distinctly visible. The truth of this conjecture will be very strongly corroborated by historical evidences, to be adduced presently. These external ramparts, which are all in a state of great dilapidation, appear to have been formed of earth, mixed with uncemented stones. They are of an irregular circular outline, consequent upon their adaptation to the form of their inclosure, and ascend above each other in successive steps. Between the third, or innermost, rampart and the *cashel*, the road diminishes considerably in breadth, and diverges slightly to the right; and this approach was strengthened by a wall on each side, of which the foundation stones alone remain.

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The *cashel*, though in a more perfect state than the external ramparts, is still a mere ruin. "To the casual observer," Colonel Blacker remarks, "the first appearance of this edifice is that of a truncated cairn of extraordinary dimensions; but, on a closer inspection, particularly since the clearing away of fallen stones, &c., it will be found a building constructed with every attention to masonic regularity, both in design and workmanship." It is, in fact, a circular wall, inclosing an area of 77 feet 6 inches in diameter, and in its present state about 6 feet in height, and varying in breadth from 15 feet to 11 feet 6 inches, or averaging above 13 feet. Of its original height it is not easy to form a very accurate conjecture, but, from the quantity of fallen stones which form a glacis on either side, about 13 feet in breadth, it may be concluded to have been at least twice, or possibly three times, its present altitude. At the height of about 5 feet from the base, on the interior face of the wall, the thickness is diminished about 2 feet 6 inches, by a terrace, the ascent to which was by stair cases, or flights of seven steps, 18 inches wide, situated at each side of, but at unequal distances from, the entrance gateway. It is probable that there are similar ascents to this terrace in other parts of the wall, as is usual in forts of this description throughout Ireland, but now concealed beneath the mass of fallen stones; and that there was originally a succession of three or four such terraces ascending to the top or platform of the wall. On each side of the entrance gateway there are galleries within the thickness of the wall, extending in length to nearly one-half of its entire circuit, and terminating nearly at its northern and southern points. These galleries are 4 feet 9 inches high, and have sloping sides, being 2 feet 1 inch wide at bottom, and 1 foot 9 inches at top; they are covered by large stones laid horizontally. The galleries do not, however, communicate with the gateway, and to that on the N. no communicating passage, or entrance, has been discovered; but the other has, at its southern extremity, an entrance from the area, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 10 inches high, being barely sufficient to admit a boy. In this gallery, and near its northern termination, there is a small oblong square recess, 2 feet 9 inches high. There is but one gateway to the interior area of the *cashel*. It is but 4 feet wide at its base, and appears to have been not more than 6 feet high.

The sides of this passage, like those already noticed, were inclined, and covered by large flags, laid horizontally: one of the lintels, which is 6 feet long, and 1 foot 3 inches thick, remains within the area, and others of inferior magnitude lie about the entrance.

Section on A.B.

Section on C.D.

THE FORTIFICATION OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
 BY THE ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY
 AND THE NAVY
 IN THE YEAR 1862

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES.

A sketch of this gateway is annexed, as it would appear in its original state. On each

side of the entrance passage there is a niche—or, as masons would express it, a double reveal—the purpose of which must be left to conjecture.

The circular apex contains within the outermost inclosure about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, within the second about 4, within the third about 1, and within the *cashel* about $\frac{1}{4}$. The masonry of this great work is exactly similar to that of many other Irish *caisiols*, or *cahirs*. The stones, which are of the common grey schist of the district, are of polygonal forms, adjusted to fit each other, and wholly uncemented. It is quite evident that they have been in many parts squared with the hammer, but not chiseled, as Colonel Blacker supposed. This is most apparent in the angles, &c., of the entrance passage; but in the exterior face of the building the stones are much more rounded, or worn, at the edges, and indicate, from their state of decay, a very remote antiquity.

In the centre of the area of the cashel there are remains of a small oblong building, measuring 16 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 3 inches. The walls, which are 2 feet thick, and, at

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present not more than 2 feet high, are without mortar. The antiquity of this building is, however, extremely doubtful, as its angular form indicates a much more recent age than the works by which it is inclosed and the probability is that it was erected for a chapel during the severe administration of the penal laws, to which purpose it was certainly appropriated, until about forty years since, when a chapel was erected at Burt. There are no other vestiges of habitations, either within the *cashel* or its external ramparts. Between the third and fourth walls there is a spring well, which, when discovered a few years back, was covered with a large stone; and between the second and third walls there is a small mound, having around it a circle of ten large stones, laid horizontally, and converging to a centre. This mound was recently opened, but nothing was discovered in it that would throw light on the purpose of its erection. The space inclosed by the outer rampart is 5 acres.

If a more minute and detailed account of this interesting ruin has been gone into than its apparent importance would seem to warrant, the necessity for this will be manifest when it shall be shown—that the Grianan of Ely was one of the most remarkable and important works of its kind ever erected by the ancient Irish,—and the palace of the northern Irish kings from the earliest period of historic tradition down to the close of the 12th century—and that, consequently, such careful examination of its vestiges as should afford a clear idea of its original form, structure, and extent, would give the most accurate and conclusive evidence, now attainable, of the exact amount of skill in the art of building possessed by the ancient Irish.

It has, indeed, been supposed by Col. Blacker, that this curious remain of antiquity was erected as a Temple of the Sun—a conjecture which he rests on the etymology of its name Grianan, which as he states, does literally mean “the place of the Sun” “or appertaining to the Sun.” But etymology is at best but a very uncertain foundation for historical hypothesis; and the habit so generally indulged in by Irish Antiquaries of drawing positive conclusions from etymological conjectures has done more to retard than advance the knowledge of the history and antiquities of the country.

That the word *Grianan* was ever applied to denote a temple of the sun, or a temple of any kind, no authority has been adduced, or found; but there are abundant evidences that it was constantly used in a figurative sense, to signify a distinguished residence, or a royal palace. It is thus explained by O'Reilly, “*Ḡrianán*, a summer-house, a walk, arched or covered over on a hill for a commodious prospect, A ROYAL SEAT.” O'Brien, an earlier and better authority, also explains it as a “royal seat;” and gives as an illustration the name of the very palace in question—*Ḡrianán Óilúg* the Royal House of O'Neill in Ulster. O'Flaherty, and M'Firbis, without explaining the word, use it to express a royal habitation. “*Lachtna Kenedei Patris successor tres annos, a quo Grianan Lachtna apud Creigleith.*” Thus also Keating. The third house which was at Tara, was called Grianan na n-ingean, [*Ḡrianán na n-ingean*,] where the queens of the provincial kings used to sit. Colgan also observes, that places were called Grianans from the beauty of their situation, and renders it *Terra Solaris* and *Solarium*; and Cormac Mac Cuillennan, a writer of the 9th century, and superior as an authority to all the preceding, uses the words in a similar sense in his Etymological Glossary, in explanation of the word *Teamhair*, now Tara.

“*Teamhair*, corrupted from the Greek *Θεῶν ἑστῶν*, conspicio, *Teamhair*, then, every place where there is held a meeting of the learned, both in the plain and in the house, *unde dicitur*, *TEAMHAIR NA TUATHÉ*, i. e. a hill, and *TEAMHAIR AN TOIGHE*, i. e. the *Teamhair* of the house, by which is meant A GRIANAN, OR PALACE ON A HILL.”

That the learned king and archbishop of Munster, in his derivation of this and other Irish words from the Greek, was not led by the *ignis fatuus* of etymology as far into the region of fanciful conjecture as any of his modern followers in this uncertain science, it is by no means insinuated. But that the word Grianan, though often topographically applied to merely beautiful localities—“*loca amœnissima*,” as Colgan phrases it, was also generally used to signify a palace, or distinguished residence, in such beautiful and sunny situation, may be considered certain from the authorities now given, to which, if further evidences were necessary, numerous examples could be added from the ancient Irish poems, and romantic tales, of which the following *rann*, (or quatrain), quoted by the Four Masters in their Annals, at the year 1088, may serve as an instance.

Cathalan an chábaid cóip
 Óa rrué páinid. Óa reanóip
 For neamh ip in Ḡrianán Ḡlé
 Cuio hi féil Ciapán Saighe.

Cathalan, of true piety.
 Was tranquil, sage, and senior:
 He passed to Heaven—to the bright palace [*Grianan*]
 On the festival of Kieran of Saiger.”

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But even though it were allowed that the word Grianan was sometimes applied to a temple of the sun, the Irish authorities will abundantly prove that this—the Grianan of Aileach—was not of that description. In all the Irish histories the palace of the northern Irish kings is designated by the name *Aileach* simple, or accompanied with the epithets *Grianan*, *Aileach-neid*, *Aileach Frigreann*, and its situation is stated to have been on a lofty hill in the immediate vicinity of Derry. This name of Aileach is still preserved in two adjacent townlands called *Elagh-more* and *Elagh-beg*, or the great and little Elagh, and in the former there is a ruined castle called Aileach, built by the O'Doghertys, and which has been supposed by antiquaries to be the remains, or at least erected on the site of the ancient palace. But the architectural character of the ruins of this castle leave no doubt of its comparatively modern age, and its situation will not admit of the assumption that it occupies the site of the Grianan of Aileach: in the immediate vicinity of these townlands there is an ancient fortress, the identity of which with that of the kings is proved no less by its concordant architecture and loftiness of situation—like Tara and other distinguished Irish palaces—than by its still retaining the very name, with its peculiarly characteristic epithet Grianan prefixed, which is applied to it by the Irish annalists in their final notice of its destruction, a name which no other ancient Irish monument is found to retain.

All doubt of the identity of Grianan fort and the ancient palace is, however, removed by a description of the royal fortress, preserved in the *Dinnseanchus*, an Irish topographical work of very high antiquity, if not, as Dr. O'Connor states, the earliest treatise of the kind which any country now possesses.

This work treats of the origin of the names of the most historically distinguished places in Ireland, as forts, ears, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; and though, like the legends of the saints, it is almost wholly of a fabulous character, its evidences in regard to historical and geographic facts, are no less entitled to respect. The lives of the saints have been received as authority by the learned of Europe, "and rightly," as Pinkerton justly observes, "for there could be no possible temptation to fiction in these articles; but, on the contrary, every inducement to preserve these grand features exactly, in order to colour their ridiculous tales." So in the *Dinnseanchus*, the places mentioned must have had a real, and the persons connected with them at least a traditional existence, or its legends could have had no interest at the period of their compilation.

With these prefatory remarks, the following poem from that ancient work, explaining the origin of the various names of Aileach, is given in a literal and unabridged form, in preference to any selection merely of its valuable parts; as it is only by placing the whole before the reader, that its worth as a historical record can be truly estimated, or that suspicion of unfairness be prevented, which the mutilation or suppression of any portion of an ancient document is almost sure to create. The parts worthy of attention, either as illustrating the monument under consideration, or illustrating ancient manners and customs, are however printed in italics.

Oileach Fridgeann faich na ríge rígea in domain
Dun a roirí roirí fo gheabaib ére choic clavaib
Cnoc ar ar choabail in daígea dearg a roíra.
Ira a chíge ceap a checha tere a clocha
Caipen up-aro Ailech Fridgeann raich in deíge
Dun ina raileach ar rolaib aileach emir
Ina aibne Oilech nábhan glar a chraeba
Fao ca fuair* in daígea duana aoba aoba.
Ina ip moab oimenchur ana Oilech.
Ro lepechan leach in domain tech oia chíge

Oileach Fridreann, seat of the kings royal of the world;
Dun, through which ran roads under heroes, through five ramparts;
HILL, on which slept the *Dagda*; red its flowers,
Many its houses, just its plunders, scarce its stones.
LOFTY CAISLEN, is Ailech Frigrenn, fort of the good man,
Dun, the shelter of heroes, NOBLE LIME HOUSE;
Delightful place is OILECH GABRAN, green its bushes,
Sod, where placed the *Dagda*, the resting mound of *Aedh*.
In it many are the accounts of the wealth of Oilech,
A house of its houses would improve half the world

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* *Fuair* is an ancient form of *cuir*, he placed. See quotation from the Life of St. Bridget, under the word *Cailleach*, in O'Brien's Dictionary.

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Cach fath o ppith ainm ap Oileach cona fáilge.
 Ita suno ma reao chuimogio fear ca fáilge.
 Eochaid ollathair pinnora Einn uile
 Ro bo leat na leath muir opech in duine
 Tri mic in deag duine Echach can fuair formar
 Aengus ir Aed ir Ceimao na caencompair
 Coirpgeo maó Fathamain Fenoich deapair domain
 Oclach o Eochaid do uair deair pe fuair noomair,
 Feig gill moir a muir Chpuachan co ceib norglain
 Co naib naiguir co nucht nairao co nipt nonmar.
 Ar na rao rir do rir Eirio po rier ruirir
 Tair Coirpgeo o chpuach Oigle co tuair Tuirbi
 Teathra baingel ra bea Coirpgeo in chuip chaimpeng.
 Noor baill duir ior noilno uile a n Eirio.
 Do rao Teathra ar tocht a tempair a tig pleir
 Aeb a hairi ar Aed gen cor oib peir
 Do chuair Coirpgeo ofir a perrao ger bolc leir e
 Do char Teathra ger thaem opuir, Aed ra eir.
 Ir ano rin do rigne Coirpgeo in cleath fuileach
 Gum in mic po mill a eneach mo can fuileach
 Do chuair Eochaid diapair choirpgeo i epich n-umail
 Co pur timair tpeolinn nuair a cuil cumair
 Condeairt cach epochar Coirpgeo ceann na perrao
 Ma do rin uail na uair a ghuat glegel
 Nocho denair ap a Dagda mar a deair
 Anmach diurnach olgeo no imleagar.
 Ni oleagar ainm ir enech a mic manma
 Ni heaobear o bpeith neamoa opeich in Dagda

Each cause, from which Oilech received its name with its *Kings*
 Is here related, the treasure-house of men and arms.
 Eochy Ollahir divided all Ireland,
 (Greyer than the grey mist was the aspect of the man)—
 (Among) his sons who never felt envy—
 Aengus, Aedh, and Kermad of tranquillity.
 Corgeann, son of Fahoon, hero of the men of the world,
 A youth, who on Eochy brought disturbance and affliction,
 A mighty seion of Moy-Croghan [Connaught] with hair golden fine,
 With cheerfulness of mind, with breast of hero, with strength of nine.
 At the desire of the king of Ireland, who invited him,
 Corgeann came from *Cruach Oigle* [Croagh Patrick] to *Tuath Tuirbhi*:
 Teathra the white-fair was the wife of Corgeann, [she] of the fair, slender figure:
 No fairer person since the deluge lived in Erin.
 On coming to Temur in the banquet-house, Teathra
 Placed on Aedh her whole attention, though she had before refused him:
 Went Corgeann to see his lands, although it grieved him—
 And loved Teathra, in a fit of passion, Aedh—in his absence.
 Then did Corgeann, the sanguine sapling,
 Slay the man without delay, who had his *trust* (enech) violated,
 Went Eochy then to seek for Corgeann, in the land of *Umhall*,
 And drove him across *Linn Nuang* into a narrow corner.
 So that all exclaimed—"Be Corgeann, head of heroes, hanged,
 If e'er [before] his bright cheek acted pride or haughtiness."
 "We shall not do so," quoth the Dagda, as it is said,
In lawful hospitality the law is not to be enforced.*
 Must not be enforced in name [*honor*] and *hospitality*, oh sons of my soul!
 The Dagda's face shall never swerve from the *heavenly sentence*:

* The bard here puts a passage of the *Orpeata Neimio* (celestial judgments) or Brehan law, into the mouth of the Dagda.

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Achz bio amain ap a muin in mac po muaz
 No co ragba cloch bur chubaid ma chomair.
 Cuirtheap in mac ap muin Choippceno Cruic na Taeidean
 Dairbhu iapam da pianas pe Gaipguz n Gaibel
 Do himairceas Aeo la h Eochaid in airm agmair
 Nocho puc nuz peme a Tempas eipe amlao
 A cnuc Thempa tuar guba in pep poppin feinnich
 Nor puc leir co parth neio napas in ngeic glegil
 Ro gob Coirpreno tap clap meon moizi reanais
 Do piact co pino, moch in paigen, pino loch Febail.
 Febail mac loam lam glegel guala na boc
 Rolao von loch tap in leanab cloch a chomar
 Ot chonoairc Coirpreno cloch Febail pur feg pome
 Nor puc leir na uindeam uipe tuilleam eipe
 Ro moir co deirb von Dagda cen veilm nuabair
 Sin in cloch a muiz a milich uchoil uabair
 A dubairt co deairb in Dagda co nopeich noisam
 Tairm na zigib bio on Ailiz ainm an mair.
 Dio Aileach biar ap in mbailirea von banba
 Sech cach cnoc map chnoc tairteampa ap opai in Dagda
 Ro thoit Coirpreno fan cloich tuim po bhir a cruic
 Ni bo chairi a chup na laizi do bun bil
 Derin Gaiptheap Ailech Aeo na neach pise
 Ir Ailec Coirpreno Cruach biarbzhenn bithi
 Ap pin tuccha na da deigir pe van crithir
 Garban ir Michenn co h Eochaid fimoell pithir.
 Con tebairt piu parth do denam mun opem remjeng
 Comas hi parz na neng nalaino buo fepir o Erimo
 A debairt piu Neio mac Indai a naiguis doiliz
 Nocho deapnoair deagrluaz doamair Ear mop Oilich.

But he shall carry on his back the son he has slain
 Until he find a stone fit *for his tomb*.
 The son is placed on the back of Corgeann, of *Knock Taeidean*,
 For punishment by the fierce king of the Gaels :
 Was [thus] conveyed Aedh by Eochy of valiant arms
 (Never before brought king from Temur sueh a burden).
 From hill of Temur—cause of woe upon the hero !
 To the fort of Neid, the brave and beauteous seion,
 [Then] passed Corgeann through the middle of the plain of Shanny,
 And soon reached the promontory of the bright *Lake of Febhal*.
Of Febhal, the son of Lodan, the fair-handed, soft-shouldered
 Child, o'er whom the lake had rolled the stone of his grave.
 When Corgeann saw the stone of Febhal he soon seized it,
 And carried it with him tho' a heavy load.
 He told the Dagda truly without boasting—
 " There is the stone outside, O restrainer of pride !"
 The Dagda said, with countenance of protection—" Truly
 The houses and the place shall take name from this stone."
 " Aileach shall be the name of this *town* of Banba [Ireland]
 " Beyond every hill like the hill of great Temur," said Dagda's Druid,—
 Under the heavy stone sunk Corgeann—his heart broke—
 And was, with due respect, interred at the foot of an aged tree.
 Thence is called *Aileach* of *Aedh*, of wind swift horses,
 And *Aileach Corgeann*, he of the *bold eternal peak*.
 Hereupon were brought the two good men, in art expert—
 Garvan, and Michenn—to the hoary, grave Eochy :
 And he told these mild slender people to erect a fort,
That should be a fort of beauteous circles—the best in Erin—
 And said to them Neid Mae Indai, of severe mind,
 " Let not the great hosts of the world erect a fort like Aileach."

* Alluding to the famous peak now called Cruach Patrick, where Corgeann is said to have resided.

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Ro gab Garban gnimach ag rairri rag rnaise
 Ro gob imcealltara aoi eimcell tairi
 Cairnic denam daingim Oilich ger boro raethrach
 Mullach thigi na ngiall ngaibthech po iao aelcloch.
 Cairnic Neio mac Inoi a n Oilich an airm lebaip
 Ip puc leip in mnai mbuilich po bai i mbreagab
 Nocho pucao i tech nailich nech map neamain
 Oilich Neio o Neio mac Inoi airm in baile
 Sul tucao aip in tainm aile airmca fairie
 Oilich Friopenn fuilleo n anma puap na deagao.
 Nocho chuipthep i ceno nailich teno ach Temap
 Oo puacht Friopiu co flaithe n Alban an fuile na glom
 Ni gaoao op deapz an veig meio ceo og amlao
 Fubdairi airm aiponiz Alban in eich opemain
 Oo charao epaangao i n gonaib dia laim lebaip.
 Ingen con piz puc o piznaib ip o pomnaib.
 Oo uap Friopiu tpe aib n anbaile camiu chompaio
 Oileach airm ingine Ubdairi da lean camfip
 Na rin uageicopur buao ip gao in Gaetol
 Co n deachao leip oo lap chimo tiri a tiri nulaio.
 Roigrem nemap im apal choimling epuaio
 Ro chuinoich Ubdairi a ingen tpe aith fearpao.
 No po loipepao leath na banba fa theach tempa.
 Aoubairt piz Eochao Doimlen co nopeich paglom.
 Nach bepao co bpaé a ingim tpea fath amlao
 Ro gob in ceo cumairi in piz rin piz Tempa.
 Ro chuinoich aip oon in Dagda no mup Meaoa

*Proceeded active Garvan to work with art, and chip [the stones]
 He placed circular ramparts around the house,
 And finished the erection of the DANGAN [keep] of Oileach; though a laborious
 series—*

The top of the house of the querulous hostages closed limestone.
 Came Neid Mae Indai to Oileach of broad arms (weapons)
 And brought with him the beauteous woman who was in Bregia,
 Never was brought into the house of Aileach one like Neman.†
 Oileach Neid, from Neid Mac Indai, was the name of the town,
 Before the other name was given that armory of watching:
 Aileach Frigreann the other name it received afterwards:
 'Bove Aileach strong no other is placed but Temur.
 Passed Frigriu to the chief of Alba of the very fine hair,
 The illustrious of good judgment [literati] do not mention a young artisan like him.
 Fubdaire was the name of the monarch of Alba, of the furious steed
 Who hurled spears into wounds with his huge arm.
 A daughter had this king, who bore [the palm] from queens and famous women,
 Whose agreeable conversation Frigriu got by courteous glances:
 Oileach was the name of Ubdair's daughter; she followed the mild man,
 Being subdued by the love of the Gaedel—
 So that she passed with him from the middle of Kintire [Cantire] into the land
 of Uladh,*

*And they passed some time together in a difficult elopement:
 Demanded Ubdair his daughter with manly rage,
 Or that he would burn the half of Banba around the house of Temur.
 To him said Eoehy Dowlain, with the fine countenance,
 That he never would regain his daughter by such threats.
 Sought the artifice the protection of that king—that king of Temur,
 And asked of him the Dun of Dagda, or the Mur‡ of Meva.*

* That is:—"limestone closed," &c. according to the English order of the words.

† In all the genealogies of the Tuatha de Dananns Neman is set down as one of the two wives of Neid, the son of Indai.

‡ The Mur of Meva, i. e. the palace of Croghan, in Connaught, which was erected by the famous Queen Mab, who yet lives in the memory of the peasantry as an enchantress.

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Caemain a ríog ap a ríog pe ríog Fémín
 Thamech thagáir ip tobair Oilech o Oilich
 Appin tucair Oilech o Oilich pech cach nimoair
 Don chair glegil co ngruair na gloin co nuall nibrair.
 Derin garpther Oilech frigreriu friith a bunair.
 Ip o Oilech in Dagda ap cad maó aoba Ullao
 Flaithir Eriuo moirter linn ip na lebraib
 Ap beá a n Oilech Neio nemniog po tpeiz Tempaig.
 Tamiz ri Fail co fuair Oilig an uair alair.
 Cor bi matair Cholla crioi opoma an domain
 A re peimner faeáir Eriuo Oilech Friperio
 Molao ip mo na molbam do ni oigenem.
 Da ficio bliadain ac bliadain bect do rimaó
 Gnim glac glemep do teigead le ril mac mileao
 Neio mac Inoi aipori éuaircirt na tuath ngraoec
 Ceio per colach cap tpeigead obac ap Ailech.
 Noi ríga den ainm a h Oilech opine Aoaim
 Acup Eochair ainm cach éin fip pe garim ngrabao
 Eochair ollathair an ceio fear do éoirc dograinz
 Eochair eozóac do fuair ingreim pa cruair comlainn
 Eochair Opéac Eochair Feioleach fear na claream
 Ri puc a beáir co bunao Eochair Aipim
 Eochair buaoac Eochair map vo mapao cethra
 Eochair Doimlen fimo oluic fipomtha im oluic noebta.
 Eochair muioeasom mac Aipriz Inoi penair
 Muir ap muirer in ouine ap nap muir a noebair
 Mac don fip rin Niall do neart an domain oluigtheach
 Sa matair mop mineanz maipéac Cáipegen Cruithnech
 Claoa po Neill rígrair Oilich na napm naomap
 Gili mopa maicne meirgeal aicmi anpao

“Protect me, O King, against the rage of this king
 Who has come against thee,—and give Oileach to Oileach.”
 Then was given Aileach to Oileach, before every place,
 To the bright fair one with the splendid cheek, with the stately pride.
 Hence the name of *Aileach Frigreann* is given to her lands,
 And to the fort of Dagda, distinguished above every residence in Uladh;
 The government of Ireland—it is told to us in books—
 On being placed in Aileach Neid, abandoned Temur.
 Came the king of Fail, and found Aileach one solitary time,
 So that she became the mother of the Collas who figured in the world:
The oldest of the labours [works] of Erin is Oileach Fireann—
 It deserves more praise than I will here confer.
 Twice twenty years but one—exact the computation—
 Was this fine work erected before it came to Mile’s sons [sons of Milesius]:
 Neid Mac India, high king of the north, country of flocks,
 Was the first brave man who placed his seat at Aileach.
 Nine kings of one name in Aileach, of Adam’s race:
 Eochy the name of each—a dreaded sound!
Eochy Ollathair the first—he, who quelled disturbance;
Eochy Eadgothach, who received persecution—he of the hard battle;
Eochy Opthach: Eochy Feileach, man of swords;
Eochy Airev, who established his right;
Eochy Buadhach [the victorious] *Eochy mor*, who slaughtered cattle;
Eochy Dowlain, the fair, well proved in the contests thick.
Eochy Moyvaine, son of the monarch of Inehenny,
 A sea in his offspring—he against whom the battle ne’er was turned,
 Son to this man was Niall, who obtained great sway in the world,
 His great, fair, slender, proud mother was Carina, the Pict.
 The descendants of great Niall, kings of Oileach, of valiant arms,
 Huge youths of white fingers, heroic tribe—

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Eogan mae Neill co nept milead o meo leimim
 Opeach da tigeao inbeam einig fino pep Feabail.
 Ineactio ingen piz monaig matair Eogan
 Co naig Neupiz co pun epem pip co luo leomain
 Cinel Eogan uairli finda fine tempa
 Meoir pa ngabar painne imta ailli mepla.
 Ip iao pluag ip uairli an Epino Oipeet Oilich
 Ip iao ip fepp pa niao feban eoir ca tizib
 Seact naiporiz veg oib ap Epino o aicme Eogan
 Do coipenobar coip a faegail doib a n-deorag.
 Ip doib gobear geill cac eip tap a teigio
 Ip oib ata an ouine oigaino uili ap Epino
 Cuapao eolac do innir da cac fiaigan
 Dimneancup Oilig in uabair uoiliz oiamair
 Oapreallur opec deapz veap pe deabao tpeap na eizib
 Ip e pa haipori an oomain ghim na gpaovib
 An tan ppiet ag loc aobal pebail aobap Oilig
 Seachtmogao ap pe ceoab bliabam blaoo do cianu
 Re ngein Cpiet a cathpaiz luoa vathglain diaoa
 Ceathpacao ap ceo ap cuiz mili of na muizib
 Se bliabna piu pamm na comair eall im eizib
 Cup gabao ag mop pluag monaig opouan Oilig
 Ipa Cpiet coimpoz cac ealmain ip cac epeetan
 Ri tap ia ap noaim fo vatanb ailli eatoil.

Eogan, the son of Niall, with strength of a hero from the size of a child,
 Countenance, in which shone hospitality—fair man of Foyle.
 Ineaehtfee, daughter of King Monaeh, was mother of Eogan—
 He with the valour of royal Neid,* with the resolution of a hero, with the strength of a lion,
 The Kinel-owen, nobles fair, tribe of Temur,
On whose fingers are rings, beautiful, loose,
 The noblest host in Erin is the meeting of Oileach;
 They are the best and most honourable at their houses:
 Seventeen monarehs of them [ruled] over Erin, of Eogan's race,—
 They defended their right against foreigners.
 By them are received the hostages of each country, over which they pass,
 Of them is the man who is the Defender of all Ireland:
 Cuarad, the learned told to each witness
 The *Dimnseanchus* of Aileach of pride—*difficult, obscure.*
 Dareylus of the ruddy face, expert in the battle, of strong houses,
 Was monareh of the world, active in his dignities—
 When was found at spacious Lough Foyle, the cause of Aileach,†
 Seventy years on six hundred—a famed remote period—
 Before the birth of Christ in the Jewish eity, fair, pious;
 Forty, one hundred, and five [two?] thousand from the eruptions,
 Six years before the separation of the Comars with the houses,
 Until assumed the great host of Monaeh, the superiority of Oileach.
 Jesus Christ proteet each land and each sea.
 O King of the fair-coloured land of our people, I implore thee.

It appears from Irish history, that the nine kings mentioned in this poem as having preceded Owen, who flourished in the 5th century, did not succeed one another, but that several intervened between them. The periods at which they flourished are thus set down in O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology:—

1. ECHY OLLATHAIR, or the Dagda, commenced his reign A. M. 2804, and governed the Tuatha de Dananns 80 years, the same number as Aiod, of the tribe of Benjamin, governed the Hebrews.
2. ECHY EADGOTHACH. He was the fourth in descent from Looee, the son of Ith, the uncle of Milesius: he commenced his reign A. M. 3041, and ruled 4 years.

* Neid was the Mars of the Pagan Irish.

† That is:—the stone from which the name was given.

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3. Eochy OPTHACH. He was also of the race of Looee, and commenced his reign A. M. 3432. Forty-one monarchs intervened between these two.
4. Eochy FEIDHLEACH. He commenced his reign A. M. 3922, and ruled 12 years.
5. Eochy AIREMH. He commenced his reign A. M. 3934, and ruled 10 years.
6. Eochy BUADHACH, or the *victorious*, appears to be another name for *Eochy Gunat*, who governed Ulster 13 years, and commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland A. D. 277, and died the year after.
7. Eochy MOR does not appear among the monarchs of Ireland, but is found among the list of the kings of Ulster, in the book of Lecan, as Eochy, the son of Lugh, who was the son of Ross.
8. Eochy DOWLAIN was the son of Cairbry Liffecar, monarch of Ireland. The bard calls this monarch king of Temur, which means monarch of Ireland; but it does not appear from Irish history that he ever attained to that eminence, though it is probable that he was king of Ulster. He was the brother of Fiacha Sraivtinne, who was monarch of Ireland for thirty years, and was killed by his nephews, the three Collas, the sons of Eochy Dowlain, in the battle of Dubcumber, in 322. Collas Uais, who succeeded his uncle as monarch of Ireland, was deposed after a reign of 4 years, and fled to Scotland.
9. Eochy MOYVAIN mounted the throne of Ireland in 358. He was the grandson of Fiacha Sraivtinne, and as the poem states, father to the celebrated Niall Naoigiallach, or of the nine hostages. Carina, the mother of Niall, is called the Pict in the poem, but the Saxon woman by Tighearnach, and the books of Lecan and Ballymote, in the account of the illustrious women of Ireland.

If any reliance can be placed on Irish chronology, it will be seen that the antiquity of this building would be very great indeed, no less than upwards of a thousand years before the Christian era; and it is curious that the old poet, in making Eochy Ollathair, or the Dagda, synchronize with the Assyrian monarch Darcylus, exactly agrees with this chronology of O'Flaherty—the period assigned to that king by Usher being before Christ 1053. As it is stated, however, by Tighearnach, the accurate annalist of Clonmacnoise, in the 11th century, that “all the records of the Scots before the time of Kimbath are uncertain,” that is to say, in the year 305 before Christ, this chronology must be regarded as the work of later times, and treated accordingly.

Passing, however, over this statement, and whatever else may be fabulous or doubtful in the legends in this poem, there is obviously much still remaining that may be regarded as historic truth, and as evidences of the very remote antiquity assigned by distant traditions to the work to which it relates. The accuracy of the description of the ancient palace is fully verified by its existing ruins, and there appears no reason to doubt that the names of its builders, Garvan, Michan, and Frigriu, are real names, preserved by tradition. Without entering on the very difficult question respecting the claim of the Irish to the use of letters before their conversion to Christianity, it appears certain from this poem, that the ancient traditions of the country were committed to writing at least at a very early period after that event; for the writer, who, it is certain, from internal evidences, must have written in or before the 11th century, refers to *Cuarad an Eolach*, or learned man of an earlier, and as it would appear, a distant age as his authority. The names of Garbhan and Frigriu are found in many other ancient Irish authorities as the builders of Aileach, and the latter is called Frigriu, the son of Ruibi Ruadh, who was the son of Didiul, and is stated to have been one of the Fomorians, or African mariners, celebrated for their skill in building with stone. The celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid M' Firbis, in combating the assertion of modern antiquaries, that the Irish were acquainted with stone buildings before the arrival of the Danes and English, quotes as evidence of the fact an ancient poem, written in or before the 10th century, by Donnell the son of Flanagan, in which these two persons are named as the builders of Aileach.

Dá cáil leoir Ailíg an arm
Rigriu agus Garban mac Ugarb
Traighleathan aóluig vealba
Ráthbhuidé túir tpién zeampac.

The two *cashelors* of Aileach of the army,
Rigriu and Garvan, son of Ugarv,
Traighleahan [Troylane] who split figures;
The *rathbhuidé* [rath-builder] of the strong tower of Temur.

And from this verse it will also be seen, that the ancient Irish had distinct terms to denote builders with stone and earth, and that a true distinction was made between the *cashel*, or stone

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fortress of Aileach, and the rath or earthen one of Temur, as the existing remains in both places sufficiently testify.

A fact of greater importance, established by this poem, is that its erection was not attributed to that dubious race, the Milesians, whose reality has been impugned by Innes, Pinkerton, and Thomas Moore; but to the Tuatha De Dananns, a Scythic or Gothic people, whose historic existence is acknowledged by all those writers to stand on a more solid basis: and it is a remarkable circumstance shewn in Mr. Petrie's Prize Essay on Ancient Irish Military Remains, (1834,) that all the Cyclopean monuments, whether military or sepulchral, are ascribed by the Irish historians either to these Dananns, or their kindred race the Firbolg, or Belgæ. The uniformity pervading all these Danann and Belgic monuments in Ireland, has been proved in that essay, as well as their perfect similarity, not only with the stone remains of the Picts in Scotland, and the Belgæ and Damnonii of Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; but also with those monuments in Belgium, Greece, Italy, and the islands of the Mediterranean, known among antiquaries by the term Cyclopean.

"To say who the Cyclopeans originally were," Mr. Petrie observes, "is beyond the scope of the present inquiry. It is one which the most learned men have found difficult to answer, and which it would be presumptuous in the writer to attempt to determine. There is, however, such a singular agreement between the accounts given by classical writers, of the builders of those remarkable remains in Greece, and those preserved by our native chroniclers of the builders of the uncemented stone works in Ireland, England, and Scotland, as should not be passed unnoticed."

"Pliny," observes Mr. Dodwell (vol. ii. p. 218), "says that according to Aristotle, towers were invented by the Cyclopeans, and according to Theophrastus, by the Tirynthii. The Scholiast of Statius pretends that every thing that was remarkable for its great size, was said to have been formed by the Cyclopeans. The great difficulty, however, is to ascertain who the Cyclopeans were, whence they originated, and at what time they flourished. I shall refrain from entering into a long discussion upon this subject, in hopes that it will be fully investigated by the learned promoter of this system, (M. Petit Radcl.) whose work, which is earnestly expected, will, no doubt, throw new light upon this recondite and long neglected part of primitive history; it suffices, at present, to observe, that Strabo had as confused ideas about the Cyclopeans 18 centuries ago, as we have at present; he says that they were seven in number, and come from Lycia. The scholiast of Euripides, however, maintains that they were a Thracian nation, so named from one of their kings, and that they were the best artists (*τεχνίται*) of the age in constructing military fortifications, and to have diffused their architectural knowledge through Greece, and many parts of Italy, Sicily, and Spain. These countries were colonized by the Pelasgi of Greece, who learned the art of military construction from the Thracian nation: *but it is more probable that the Cyclopeans were the Pelasgians*, who settled at a very remote period in the Peloponnesus, for it is generally allowed that they were strangers and not autochthonesian."

Ihre was convinced that the Pelasgi were Scythæ, and Pinkerton has (apparently) proved it "Historic Truth"—*that the Pelasgi, or Hellenes, or Greeks, were Scythians of Thrace.* (Dis. on the Scythians, Part I. cap. iv.)

The Firbolg, under which name is included the Damnonii and Galenii, according to the books of Lecan, Ballymote, and all the other ancient Irish authorities, were of the Greeks of Scythia, and came hither from Thrace. The Picts and Belgic Britains were of the same race, and also came from Thrace.

The Tuatha De Dananns were also Scythians of Greece, but are said to have come from Boeotia, thence to the north of Europe, to Scotland, and lastly to Ireland, (Book of *Lecan*, folio). This colony, as well as the Firbolg, are represented as superior in their knowledge of the arts of civilized life to the Gael (Celtæ) or Milesians, their supposed *successors*. Whether the accounts of these races be *wholly* Bardic forgeries, or whether they may not have, in their chief facts, a traditional origin in truth, however subsequently blended with fable, I shall leave the reader to determine for himself, but I cannot help observing, that they seem wonderfully borne out by the similitude between the Cyclopean monuments of Greece, Italy, and the islands of the Mediterranean, and those which I have now described.

I have already spoken of the curious agreement between the monumental remains of the Damnonii in Devonshire and Cornwall, and those of the Damnonii or Firbolg in Ireland. The eastern, or Phœnician, origin of the former is strongly insisted on by the learned antiquary Mr. King, in his *Monumenta Antiqua*, in support of which, the most striking evidence appears to be that drawn from a comparison of the form of the Median city of Ec-batana, as related by Herodotus, with that of the ancient British castle of Launceston, in Cornwall: the similarity pointed out is indeed striking, yet it is not so remarkable as that which will be found between the eastern city and our Firbolgian fort of Dun-Aengus, inasmuch as that the Cornish castle is of inferior magnitude, and is built with lime cement, a circumstance which points out its comparatively modern date.

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"The Medes being obedient to him, Dejojoes, in all these matters; he (Dejoces) built walls both great and strong, these which are now called Eebatana, each one in circuit surrounding the other, and each wall so artfully constructed, that the one surpassed in height the other, only by its battlements (*προμαχίωσι*): the very nature of the enclosed area aided this mode of construction, it being on a high pointed hill, so that such a design might be well executed, and still more did the pains bestowed effect it.

"Thus far" (says Mr. Petrie) "the description would apply equally to Dun Aengus; and in the details which follow the differences are only such as point out the superior magnificence of the Median palace to the Dun or Cahir of the Hiberno-Belgic chief.

"All the surrounding walls being in number seven, within the last was (were) the royal apartments and treasures; the greatest of the walls answers (somewhat) to the greatest circuit of the walls of Athens; (this circuit was inferior to that of the hill of Aileach); and of the first (or outermost) surrounding wall, the battlements are white. But of the second, they are black. Of the third surrounding wall, they are all Phœnician purple. Of the fourth blue. Of the fifth of a reddish yellow, and so of all the rest; all around the battlements are adorned with colours artificially prepared (*χρῆσιμενοι εἰσι φαρμακοῖσι*), and the two last (or innermost) have the battlements of the one silvered, and of the other gilded; these walls Dejoces constructed for himself, and for enclosing the dwellings of those who belonged to him; but as to the rest of the people, he ordered them to inhabit around the wall (or suburbs;) and when all was built, Dejoces was the first that established this ordinance, that no one should enter into the palace to the King, but that all business should be transacted by messengers, and that the King should be seen of no one.

"Allowance," says Mr. King, "must unquestionably be made for the vast difference in point of magnitude between one of the first and most sumptuous patterns of those kind of structures in the east, where arts first took their rise, and the more distant imitations of them in a remote island of the west, barbarous as Britain was. But yet, surely in reading Herodotus's description of Eebatana in Media, except merely as far as relates to the gilding and silvring, and richly ornamented colouring of the battlements of the walls, and that they were seven in number, instead of five; one seems to be almost reading the description of Launeeston castle, extended upon a grander scale." (*Monumenta Antiqua*, vol. 3.)

These remarks are equally applicable to the Belgic fort of Dun Aengus, and the Danan one of Aileach, and the similarity in both instances is such as could hardly have been the result of chance, and affords a strong presumption in favour of their asserted Scythian or eastern origin.

Be this, however, as it may, the notices of Aileach preserved in the authentic annals, and historical poems, as well as in the lives of saints, and genealogical tracts, shew that it was the seat of the kings of the northern portion of Ireland, as Tara was of the southern, from a period considerably antecedent to the introduction of Christianity down to the close of the 12th century.

In the tripartite life of St. Patrick, which is said to have been originally written by St. Evin in the 6th century, Aileach is spoken of as the remotely ancient seat of the Irish kings before St. Patrick's time; and an historical poem, preserved in the book of Lecan—which appears from internal evidence to have been unquestionably composed in the 11th century—gives a list of its forty-four christian kings, commencing with Eoghan the son of Niall, in the 5th century, and ending with Niall, who died in 1061, in whose reign the poem was composed. The substance of this poem will be found in the introductory county history, as well as an account of the revenues and rights paid to those kings from the subject territories, and the subsidies paid to their petty dynasts, for their services in war, &c.

The following notices appear in the various Irish annals:—

A. D. 674. Aileach Frigreann was plundered by Finsneachta, the son of Donchadh (king of Ireland).

937. Aileach Frigreann was plundered by the Danes.

1101. Mortagh O'Brien, king of Munster, at the head of the forces of Leinster, Ossory, Meath, and Connaught, marched with a great army across Easroe (Ballyshannon), and proceeded into Inishowen, which he plundered and ravaged, and burned many churches and fortresses about Fahan-Mura, and Ardstraw, and demolished the *Grianan of Aileach*, in revenge of the destruction and demolition of Ceanneora [Kincora] by Donnell Mac Loughlin some time before (1088), and he ordered his army to bring from Aileach to Limerick a stone of the demolished building for every sack of provisions which they had with them.

This is the last notice of Aileach, as a residence of the kings, to be found in the Irish Annals, and it appears never after to have been re-edified. The kings of the Kinel-Owen or northern Hy Niall, still indeed retained for some time the name of Aileach as their title, as the kings of the southern Hy Niall did that of the deserted Temur or Tara—but their palace was removed to Inis-Eanaigh, in the parish of Urney, in Tyrone, which probably continued to be their residence after the arrival of the English. It may be indeed remarked that this distinction of Aileach, like that of Emania, was regarded as an epoch in Irish history. In

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1589, when Red Hugh O'Donnell plundered Thomond, the territory of the O'Briens, who were then leagued with Queen Elizabeth, Mac Brody their chief poet and historian, as the Four Masters record in their annals, wrote that it was in revenge of the destruction of Aileach by Mortagh O'Brien that God, in consequence of the curse of Columbkille upon his race, permitted Thomond to be so dreadfully devastated.

It will have been seen that the preceding notices of Aileach have been drawn entirely from Irish authorities, but it should also be stated, that there are strong grounds for believing that its existence as a royal seat or town was, as might naturally be expected, not unknown to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer of the second century, in whose map of Ireland it appears to be marked under the appropriate classical name of *Regia*, and situated on the west of his river Argita, which seems to be a translation of the Irish word *Fin*, the name of the principal or parent stream of Lough Foyle. It is not a solid objection to this supposition, that the situation of Ptolemy's Regia is not laid down with perfect accuracy. In a map which must have been drawn entirely from the reports of merchants or mariners, no exact position in localities should be expected, and certainly is found in no one instance. We should, perhaps, rather wonder at Ptolemy's general accuracy, when we consider that all the maps of Ireland, from the time of Norden and Jobson, in the reign of Elizabeth, down to the survey by Sir William Petty, often misname, and sometimes lay down, remarkable places altogether out of their proper localities: and it is a remarkable fact, that even in our own times the situation of Aileach is marked, by two of the most distinguished Irish scholars and topographers, Charles O'Connor and Haliday—as far from the actual locality of the palace as Ptolemy places his *Regia*.

It may, perhaps, be further objected that—though Ware, and most other antiquaries and geographers of the 17th century, concurred in the opinion that the *Argita* of Ptolemy was the Fin, or river of Lough Foyle, and his *Vidua*, Lough Swilly, Camden—on the contrary, conjectured the *Argita* to have been the Swilly, and the *Vidua* the Crodagh, a small river in Donegal—and that this conjecture is corroborated by the map of Richard of Cirencester—said to be drawn from ancient authorities in the 14th century—which was unknown to Camden, having been but recently discovered. To this objection it may be replied, that the authority of Camden alone should be held as of little consideration in this inquiry, as his conjectures respecting the locality of Ptolemy's names in Ireland are in most instances erroneous, and that to concur with him on this occasion, we should also give assent to the supposition of the Rev. Charles O'Connor and others, that the Logia of Ptolemy is Lough Foyle, though it seems beyond question to be the Lagan, which is called Locha by the ancient Irish, and Logan by the early English writers. Neither does the authority of Richard add any great weight to Camden's conjecture, though the difficulty is lessened by that writer, who throws into his map, between the Argita and Logia, as if they had been omitted by Ptolemy, not only the Banna or Bann, but also the Foyle, to which he gives the very suspicious name of Derabhona, or river of Derry. For, in the first place, it may be remarked, that his authority has been lately impugned, and in the second, that—even allowing his work to be genuine, as Stukely and Pinkerton believed—it would still be as the latter observes, the height of absurdity to set his authority against that of Ptolemy when he differs from him. Be this, however, as it may, it is worthy of remark, that Richard, in transferring the Argita of Ptolemy to Lough Swilly, and inserting the Derabhona in its place, marks a city, which, though without a name, is evidently the Regia of Ptolemy in the exact situation of Aileach—namely, between the Derabhona, or Derry river, and the Argita, which is his Lough Swilly.

In conclusion—if the Regia of Ptolemy be considered, from the preceding evidences, as the Aileach Neid of Irish history, a point of great importance will be gained towards the general elucidation of the map of Ireland by that ancient geographer: may it not be added, that no other conjecture will combine so many plausible and concurrent evidences of probability in its favour?

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES.

St. Columb's Stone.

Next to the Grianan of Aileach, the most remarkable remain of antiquity connected with this parish, is that called St. Columb's Stone, situated in the garden of Bellmont on the Fahan road, about a mile from Derry. It is marked on the map of the siege made by Neville, and re-engraved for this memoir. This stone, which is of granite, exhibits the sculptured impression of two feet, right and left, of the length of ten inches each, and is otherwise unmarked with the chisel. Its general form and measurements will appear from the annexed wood-cut.

Though this monument is held in great veneration, there is no tradition connected with its origin worthy of notice. It appears, however, to have been one of the inauguration stones of the ancient Irish kings, or chiefs. That stones of this kind, as well as rude stone chairs, were used in the several distinct territories, appears not only from the existence of several to this day but also from the testimony of the poet Spenser, who thus speaks of them in his interesting "Views on the State of Ireland." "They used to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill, in some of which I have seen formed an engraven foot, which they say was the measure of their first captain's foot, whereon he standing receives an oath to preserve all the ancient former customs inviolable, and to deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then hath a wand delivered unto him, by some whose proper office that is."

It is not, perhaps improbable, that this stone may be the identical one appropriated to the inauguration of the kings of Aileach, from a period even antecedent to the establishment of Christianity in the country. That a stone consecrated to this purpose anciently existed at Aileach, appears from a passage in the tripartite life of St. Patrick, in which it is thus expressly mentioned.

"The man of God accompanied Prince Eoghan to his palace, which he then held in the most ancient and celebrated seat of the kings, called Aileach, and which the holy bishop consecrated by his blessing, promising that from the seed of Eoghan many kings and princes of Ireland should spring; and as a pledge of which he left there a certain stone, blessed by him, upon which the promised kings and princes would be ordained." (Triad. Thaum. p. 145.)

That such a stone, therefore, existed at Aileach, is unquestionable, and there is little reason to believe that it was ever destroyed, because with the Irish it would have been held sacred, and the English had no power in the country till the commencement of the 17th century, at which time it is recorded as a memorable fact, that they broke down the crowning stone of the O'Neill's at Tully Og, and if they had destroyed any other crowning stones, we should not be without historic notice of the circumstance. No stone of the kind is, however, now to be found at Aileach, which was deserted in the 12th century,—and it is not improbable that its ancient inauguration stone may have been removed to a more convenient site in the vicinity of Derry, for the use of the O'Doghertys, its more recent local chiefs, and be so used till the extinction of their independent existence. Against this conjecture, the traditional name of the monument should weigh but little, as the stone might have been, and very probably was, subsequently consecrated by St. Columb; and it should be borne in mind, that it has been the constant habit of the Irish people, when their local history was lost, to connect

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their ancient remains with the name of the most popular, or patron saint of the district. Thus we find that the devastation of Thomond, by Red Hugh O'Donnell, at the close of the 16th century, was popularly supposed to be the effect, not of St. Patrick's, but of St. Columb's curse, in revenge of the destruction of Aileach by the O'Briens, five centuries before.

There is also an artificial mount twenty-five feet square, and raised about four feet from the ground. It is called St. Columb's mount, and was probably the platform on which the stone formerly stood.

Section 2.—ANTIQUITIES.—CHRISTIAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The old *Church of Killea or Killeagh*, ("Grey Church"), which gives name to a townland, and was formerly one of the five chapels of ease of Templemore, has not been used for divine service since the Reformation, and the foundations only now remain. It was of an oblong form, 60 feet by 30; the grave-yard, which is still used by the peasantry of the vicinity, is surrounded by an excellent stone wall 7 feet high, which appears to be of equal antiquity with the ruined church, there is an ancient gateway, now built upon the north-eastern side, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches high. The grave-yard contains no inscriptions worthy of notice.

The *Church of Culmore*, or properly *Cuilmore* (*the great angle*), though a ruin, is of no great age, having been built, as we learn from Archbishop King's visitation book, before the late troubles, and burned by King James's army, since which it has never been repaired. It was obviously intended for the use of the Protestant garrison of the fort. This church which was of no mean structure, consisted of a nave and transept in the form of a cross, with a square steeple at its W. end. Its extreme length was 54 feet, and its breadth in the transepts 46.—With the exception of the W. end, the walls are still entire. According to tradition the body of the French general De Rosen was interred here, as well as that of the person who killed him—but tradition is most generally a blundering chronicler, and in this instance erred, at least in the name,—for De Rosen was not killed, but the French general Momon fell at Pennyburn, and was very probably interred here. It is also said, that divine service was performed only twice in the church previously to its destruction.

MILITARY. The castle of Aileach, or Elagh, though at present but an insignificant ruin, claims attention, as retaining the name of the ancient fortress of the northern kings already no-

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ticed, and with which it has in consequence been latterly confounded. In what manner this name was originally so transferred; whether given by its founder in remembrance of the more illustrious regal residence, or as more probable, merely bestowed in consequence of its situation within the district still called Aileach, it is fruitless now to conjecture, and is a question now of little moment. This castle is situated on the verge of the parish, in the townland of Elaghmore, on a gentle but commanding eminence, 248 feet above the level of the sea, (sheet 13;) and is about 2 miles distant from the more ancient fortress. Neither the date of its erection, nor the name of its founder are preserved in the Irish annals, but tradition assigns the erection of it, as well as the neighbouring castles of Burt and Inch, to the O'Doghertys; and their exact similarity in form and style shews them to be of the same age, and designed for a common object—which was obviously the defence of the peninsula of Inishowen.

From an examination of the castles of Burt and Inch, which are still in a tolerably perfect state, we find that each consisted of a lofty square keep, with semicircular towers projecting from two of the angles, and strengthened by an outward ballium; and of these castles, that of Burt was, according to O'Sullivan, and the inquisitions, O'Dogherty's chief fortress of Inishowen. Of Aileach, a portion of one of the semicircular towers only now remains, the chief portion having been used as building materials in the adjacent village. The form and style of these castles indicate their erection in the 15th century, and history furnishes a strong though indirect evidence of their origin in that age. It is certain that the peninsula of Inishowen was anciently, as its name indicates, and has been historically shown, the original territory of the Kinel Owen, and that after the O'Neills, the chief family of this race had forced their way by conquest into the more southern territories called after them Tir Eoghain, or Tirone. This original district formed a portion of the territory of the O'Gormly's, chiefs of the Kinel Moen a branch of the same stock. After the fall of the monarchy in the 12th century, however, the increasing power of the Kinel Connell enabled them, after much contention, to add this district to their ancient possessions, and place the O'Doghertys, a distinguished family of that race, over it as tributary chiefs. And though we have no very exact account of the circumstances connected with its occupation by this family, the Irish annals afford such evidences as are sufficient to show that it must have been about the commencement of the 15th century: for it is at this period that we find them for the first time add the title of Lord of Inishowen, to that of their more ancient patrimony. This will appear from the following extracts from the annals of the Four Masters.

1342. Donnell, O'Dogherty, chief of *Ardmiodhair* and the *cantred of Tir Enda*, a man abounding in hospitality and valour, died.

1359. John O'Dogherty, chief of *Ardmiodhair*, was killed at Ballyshanny, (Ballyshannon.)

1407. Owen O'Dogherty, heir to the chieftainship of *Ardmiodhair*, died.

1413. Conor O'Dogherty, chief of *Ardmiodhair*, and LORD OF INISHOWEN, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the poor and the needy, died.

This is the first notice which occurs in these annals, of the O'Doghertys as Lords of Inishowen, and henceforward, they appear to have held it as tributary lords, sometimes under O'Neill, but usually under O'Donnell, till it was confiscated in the 17th century.

It appears certain, therefore, that the castles of Aileach, Burt, and Inch, were not erected previous to the 15th century, nor is it likely that they were built at a more recent period, as they were then indispensably necessary to the security of the territory, the possession of which was contested fiercely and with great loss of life, by O'Neill and O'Donnell, the rival chiefs of the great races of Kinel Owen and Kinel Connell, till the commencement of the following century, when O'Neill was obliged to make a formal surrender of his right to it. According to the Four Masters, in 1512, O'Neill was forced to obtain peace from O'Donnell, by a formal renunciation "of every claim which had been disputed between their ancestors, of the rents of the territories of Kinel Moen, *Inishowen*, and all Fermanagh;" and in 1514, after mutual preparations for another combat, O'Neill was induced a second time to surrender his claims to these territories, on which occasion the annalists state, "he gave *new charters*, (*captaíca nuao*) to O'Donnell, together with a confirmation of the old ones of Kinel Moen, *Inishowen*, and Fermanagh." During these contests, as we learn from Irish MSS., as well as Sir H. Dockwra's "Narration," the O'Dogherty was obliged to pay chief rent to the party uppermost. The rent exacted by O'Neill was sixty milch cows each May day. That paid to the O'Donnell was sixty beeves and sixty milch cows each May day; and they were bound to send sixty horsemen and 120 foot soldiers to the field, and entertain his *Bonnaghts* or hired auxiliaries, be they ever so numerous, for the space of nine nights. The *Eric* or mulct, paid by the territory for killing a man, was 168 cows. In the time of Red Hugh O'Donnell, the chief rent for Inishowen was increased to sixty beeves three times a year, or 180 annually.—(*Original Irish MS.*)

During the existence of the monarchy, as appears from the book of rights, Inishowen ranked among the five *free* territories, but its chiefs were obliged to wait on the king in all public assemblies, and also to aid him with his forces in time of war. The gifts which the

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King of Aileach bestowed on the Prince of Inishowen, when he had occasion for his services were, 7 slaves, 7 women, 7 swords, and 7 goblets.—(*Leabhar Lecain*, folio 188, *et sequen.*)

It will be seen in the introductory history, that Sir Henry Doewkra, previous to his occupation of Derry, and immediately after his landing at Culmore on the 16th May, 1600, took the Castle of Aileach, which "Sir John O'Dogherty had recently abandoned, and begun to pull down," and garrisoned it with Captain Ellis Floude and his company of 150 men. And also that this garrison was attacked by the O'Dogherty's on the 28th June following, on which occasion Sir H. Doekwra and Sir John Chamberlain, with 40 horse and 500 foot, hastened to the assistance of the besieged, and in the pursuit of the Irish which followed, the former had his horse shot dead under him, and the latter lost his life.

On the death of Sir John O'Dogherty, in December following the Castle of Aileach was restored to his son Sir Cahir, who though not yet arrived at manhood, was appointed chief of his country by Doekwra, in opposition to his uncle Felim, appointed by O'Donnell, and after having in return rendered the most signal and important services to the government, in eight years after, in revenge as it appears of a personal insult, he rashly entered into that unfortunate rebellion, which deprived himself of life, and his race of property.

The Forts of Culmore and Dunnalong.—The forts of Culmore and Dunnalong, so distinguished in the history of Ireland during the 17th century, from their connexion with Derry, as "the fortresses of Lough Foyle," present in their existing state but little to interest, except what is derived from the recollection of their former celebrity. Their original plans will be seen from the annexed outlines, copied from original drawings in the MS. chamber of Trinity College. Of Dunnalong, which was originally the more important of the two, scarcely a trace is now discoverable, but its early importance is still indicated by the continuance of its fairs on the 1st January, 1st August, and 8th November. It is situated immediately outside the southern boundary of the parish, in the county Tyrone.—(*See History*).

The fort of Culmore has not been occupied as a military station for the last 100 years, but it still preserves to some extent its original form and character. The barraek, and also the parapet wall which surrounded the tower, have both disappeared, but the earthen rampart and ditch, which extending across the tongue of land defended the fort on the land side still exist, and have been partly planted by Anderson M'Causland, Esq. whose father, Abraham, saved the tower from ruin by a temporary repair at his own expense in 1785, until General Hart, soon after his appointment to the governorship of the fort, about the year 1824, repaired it in a permanent manner. This tower is rectangular, and measures 25½ by 24 feet, the walls are 6 feet thick, and consist of three floors or stories.

The origin of this fortalice has not been ascertained, but it was probably erected by the O'Dogherty's in the 16th century. It was in the possession of the crown so early as 1556, as appears from the following grant of Mary.—Patent Sept. 12, 1556. 3 et 4, f. R. 3.

"Richard Bethel and William Piers, gent. } Hereby they had a grant of the offices of Constables of Cragfergus and of the works and Customs of the Town and Keeper of the Castle, Lordship and Town of Culmore, with all the lands and Hereditaments belonging to Culmore. And for the better custody of the Castle of Cragfergus is granted to them the command or rule of twelve Harqueboshers, five Archers, one Porter and two Bombardiers; and for the better custody of Culmore five Harqueboshers and five Archers with all usual fees and 8*d.* sterling a day for each Harqueboshers, 6*d.* for each Archer, 8*d.* for the Porter, and 8*d.* for each Bombardier, they pay into the Exchequer the rent of £8 Irish yearly, out of the said works and customs of Cragfergus."—(*Liber Hiberniae*).

During the Tyrone rebellions and the reign of Elizabeth, Culmore must have been abandoned by the English, and was probably destroyed by Sir John O'Dogherty; but it must have fallen into their possession, as Sir Henry Docwra, when he landed there in 1600, only found "the butt end of the old broken castle," around which he raised "a forte such as might be capable to lodge 200 men in." Having completed the works in six days, he left in it a garrison of 600 men, under the command of Captain Launcellott Atford. At the termination of the war this garrison was gradually reduced, so that in April, 1602, it amounted to only 100, and in 1603, to no more than 20 men, who were under the command of Captain Henry Hart. This Captain Hart, who is the ancestor of the present respectable family of Ballynagard and Doe Castle, "was appointed" by privy seal (Whitehall, March 31, 1604) and by patent (Dublin, May 30, 1605) during pleasure (3 James I.—1*a pars et R.* 8) "to the custody of Culmore, in consideration of the great charges and labours he had taken in the building and fortifying of the Castle or Fort, with a grant of the buildings and appurtenances thereof, 300 acres of land adjoining thereto, and the fishing thereof during pleasure."

At the breaking out of the rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, in 1608, the fort of Culmore was gained by treachery, Sir Cahir, having invited Captain Hart to a conference at Burneranagh, (Bunerana,) made him his prisoner, and obtained the keys of the fort, as the condition of his liberation. The fort contained at this period 12 pieces of ordnance, and also 2000 books belonging to the bishop of Derry. For the latter, as O'Sullivan states, the bishop offered 100 pounds

From a M.S. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Engraved by Wm. Wood

From a M.S. by Sir Thomas Phillipps about 1825

Engr'd by Wm. Wood

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weight of silver to Felimy Mae Devitt, who had been placed in command of the garrison by O'Dogherty: it was, however, refused, and shortly after, when the fort was besieged by Sir Richard Vineuel, Mae Devitt committed the books to the flames in sight of the besiegers, and then took flight himself with his followers in two vessels, conveying with him a part of the cannon, and casting the remainder into the sea.

At the plantation, which followed in 1609, it was an article of the agreement with the London corporation, that "the city should have the castle of Culmore, and the land thereunto, in fee-farm, they maintaining a sufficient ward of officers therein." In 1618, Thomas Raven was employed for two years, for measuring and setting out the fortifications at Derry and Culmore; and it is probable, that the present tower was erected at this period, as it does not agree in situation with that marked in the plan.

From this period down to the present, a regular succession of governors has been kept up, though, as a military station, Culmore has been disused for more than a century. Indeed, even so early as 1625, the default of the Londoners in not keeping a proper ward in it, according to their agreement, were made one of the articles of complaint against them, as the commissioners reported they had apparently violated their engagement. At this time the fort contained fourteen pieces of ordnance, and the corporation were directed to have them sufficiently manned, according to the articles and charter. The corporation, however, made answer to the king, that they had not broken their covenant, "for they have ever had, (the time considered) a sufficient ward there, and now in those times of danger, they have increased the number of the warders according to the direction of the Lord Blayney."

A new commission having been issued in 1628, to inquire into the defaults of the Irish corporation, they were instructed to inquire "whether the City of Derry should have the Castle of Culmore and the lands thereunto belonging in fee farm, they maintaining a sufficient ward and officer therein, whether is there any such ward there maintained, and in what manner hath it been maintained, by how many men, and how furnished." To these inquiries the commissioners made answer:—"we find that not the City of Londonderry but the City of London should have the Castle of Culmore, and 300 acres laid thereto in fee farm, and we also find that a contract was made between the said Londoners and Captain John Baker, deceased, who held the place till Michaelmas, 1626; until his death, which was about Christmas following, he had from the Londoners an addition of 10 men, at *6d. per diem*, a piece, for the more keeping of the said fort; and since that time Captain John Bingham hath charge of the said Fort and Castle, with the same allowance of men, money, and land."

To the question—"how the Castle of Culmore hath formerly been guarded with wards and gunners"—the commissioners replied:—"that how the Castle of Culmore hath bin guarded with warders we have shewed in our answer to the 7th article, among whom we do not find so much as one gunner: as for ordnance and the other provisions, we find these particulars: (*viz.*) 2 demi-culverings, 4 saeras, 2 minions, 2 falcions, all of iron, and none of them mounted upon good earriages, 29 worms, ladles, and sponges, 24 Muskets, 16 bandoliers, 11 musket rests, 15 musket moulds, 3 sows of lead, 100 wt. of lead in musket bullets, 19 barrells of corne powder, 3 halberts, 15 old swords unserviceable, 15 wormes, 14 scourers for muskets, 600 iron shot, 120 roulds of match, 6 pikes gynne, 2 ropes, 1 blockhead, 1 gynne pole, 18 lifters, 12 barrells of wheat, 100 peeks of oatmeal, and 10 peeks of oatmeal groass, 1 hogshhead of beef, 1 barrel of salmon, 400 wt. of cheese, and 16 empty barrels.—(*Phillips's MS.*)

The subsequent history of Culmore is thus stated in the history of the Irish Society:—
27th November.—A report was made by the Committee as to the original establishment of Culmore Fort, whereby they stated, that his late Majesty King Charles the Second, by his letters patent, bearing date 10th day of April, in the fourteenth year of his reign, granted to the society of the governor and assistants, London, of the new plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland, and to their successors the castle and fort of Culmore, in the County of Donegal, and all the lands containing, by estimation, three hundred acres, with the said castle and fort, then or then late occupied or used, or to the same belonging or assigned, or to be assigned, with the appurtenances to the said castle and fort conveniently adjoining; and they found that the said society, by the said letters patent, for themselves and their successors, did covenant with the crown to keep and maintain, at their own costs and charges, in the said castle and fort, a ward of so many men well and sufficiently armed, and expert officers, as should be necessary for the defence thereof: they further found that the said society having surrendered, or agreed to surrender, to the crown, certain customs to them granted by the said former letters patent, his said Majesty, was pleased by his letters patent, bearing date the 19th day of May, in the seventeenth year of his reign, in consequence of the said surrender, to release the said covenants on the part of the society; and to declare that for the future the said society, over and above the repairs of the said castles and fort, to be charged only with the yearly sum of £200 for the governor of the said castle and fort, towards maintaining a garrison therein, and providing them with arms and ammunition: and also with the said three

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hundred acres of land, and the profits thereof: so that upon the whole state of the case, it appeared that the legal estate of and in the said three hundred acres of land was properly vested in the society, in trust, for the governor of the said castle, and fort for the time being. The sum of £200 is still paid half yearly by the society to the governor of the fort.

Previously to the memorable siege of Derry, a strong garrison was placed in Culmore, under the governor William Adair, of Ballymena, Esq. The ordnance consisted of four falcon, and four rabonette of brass, and three minon, two demiculverine, four sacker-minion and two falcon of iron. Its governor (garrison?) did not, however, acquire an equal distinction by its defence as that of Derry. A body of the enemy consisting of 400 foot, with the cavalry regiment of Tirconnell and the dragoons of Dungan, under the command of Momont, Hamilton, Pusignan, and the Duke of Berwick, having chosen their quarters near the fort, "the commander," says Berwick, "surrendered at once," (on the 23rd of April, 1689,) "though we had not the means of taking it."

The following are the articles of capitulation, copied from the original in king James's papers, from the Southwell MSS., now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.—

"Capitulation between the Hon^{ble}. Richard Hamilton, Lieu^t. General of his Majesty's forces in Ulster, on one parte, and William Adair, of the town of Ballymenoch, now Governor of the castle of Coolmore on the other parte, the 23rd day of April, 1689.

"1. Imprimis, that his Majestie's subjects at present at Kilmore, shall by his most sacred Majestie's gracious and free pardon, enjoy their lives, religion, estates, goods and chattels whatsoever, whereon they find them, and command all his Majestie's officers, civil, military, and otherwise, to be aiding and assisting to them for the recovery of the same. And that his Majesty shall, upon application, order the said several pardon or pardons to be issued without any expense or charge.

"2. That the said officers and soldiers, and the said garrison on their submission, shall depart the said garrison, with all their goods and chattels, to their several abodes or dwellings from garrison to garrison; and on demand receive passes to transport themselves beyond sea, without imposition of others, together with full enjoyment, as formerly, of all their estates, goods, and chattels whatsoever, with a full and general pardon of all offences whatsoever, committed since their taking up of arms.

"3. That the said officers and soldiers in Kilmore, shall be allowed to carry out their swords, and that the officers shall be allowed to have their own horses and mares, pistols, each of them a gun for their own pleasure, behaving themselves as becometh his Majestie's loyal subjects.

"4. And if the gentlemen officers and soldiers of the city of Londonderry, and other his Majestie's subjects in the province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland, will accept of the like favor of his sacred Majestie's most gracious and free pardon, that they may enjoy the same if they accept of it within three days after the date of these presents, and surrender up of the said garrison, and have full freedom and liberty after the said three days, as they can most conveniently take away their goods and chattels, excepting their serviceable horses and arms, which are in like manner to be surrendered up for his Majestie's service.

"5. That the great gate of the castle of Kilmore, shall immediately be surrendered up to his grace the Duke of Berwick, to put such guard thereupon as he shall thinke fitt, all the soldiers of the said garrison, having before carried their fire-arms into such room of the said castle as shall be most convenient, where they are to be kept under lock and key, which said key, as also the keys of all the ammunition and powder, shall be delivered up to his grace the Duke of Berwick, at his arrival at the gate.

"WILLIAM ADAIR.

"RICHARD JOHNSTON.

"BENJAMIN ADAIRE."

Governors of Culmore Fort:—Sir Arthur Chichester (afterwards Lord Chichester) was the first governor after the plantation. He was appointed by privy seal, (June 30, 1609); and by patent, (Oct. 25, 1609), for life, "with all the lands and hereditaments thereto belonging, and the charge and command of the warders, with the several pairs and entertainments already, or hereafter to be established for each warder, the fee of 4s. 8d. English, making 5s. 4d. Silver harpes, current in Ireland by the day, for a constable; and 2s. 6d. English, making 3s. 4d. Irish harpes, for a gunner." (7. 2^a pars d. R. 12, et 7. 2^a pars f. R. 3).

Captain John Baker held the place till Michaelmas 1626, or thereabouts, only for the stipend of £52. *per annum*, and the 300 acres valued at £30 *per annum*, until his death, which was about christmas following. He had from the Londoners an addition of 10 men, at 6d. *per diem*, a piece, for the more keeping of the said fort; and since that time,—

"Captain John Bingham hath charge of the said fort and castle, with the same allowance of men and money." (*Phillips's MS. anno 1628.*)

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Samuel Robert Stewart; Privy Seal, Westminster, April 11, 1638—Patent, 1638—Life.
—(14 *Charles* 1. 7^a *pars* d. *R.* 1.)

John Gorges, Esq.—Captain, Commander, and Governor—Patent, Dec. 3, 1670,—Beh^r.
—(22 *Charles* 2. 2^a *pars* d. *R.* 49.)

Col. Wm. Cecill,—vice Gorges,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1673, Patent, Dublin,
March 9, 1673,—Pleasure.—(26. 2^a *pars* f. *R.* 12.)

Col. Wm. Cecill, former patent revoked,—Patent, Nov. 16, 1680,—Pleasure.—(32. 1^a *pars*
f. *R.* 36.)

George Phillips, Esq. Cecill surrendered 29th,—Patent, June 30, 1681,—Pleasure.—33.
1 *pars* f. *R.* 37, 38.)

Capt. Mathew Bridges,—vice Phillips,—Patent, Sept. 13, 1684—Pleasure.—(36. 2^a *pars*
f. *R.* 54.)

William Adair, Esq. of Ballymena, was governor in 1688-89; after which period there was
no garrison kept up, and the fort was allowed to fall to ruin.

Colonel Mitchelburne, solicited the Irish Society in March, 1690, “to recommend him to
his majesty, as governor of Culmore fort, which thing the society took into consideration; and
finding in the charter that they were obliged only to maintain such a garrison in the said fort as
should be thought necessary by their majesties; and, considering that the said fort was then
quite demolished, and not capable of any garrison, the society were of opinion that in regard
there was no forte, there could be no occasion for a governor, and therefore, no obligation on the
society to pay any stipend or salary.”—(*Hist. Irish Society.*)

Sir Charles Fielding was appointed governor, by his majesty, 6th of May, 1691; and a war-
rant was made out by the society, for payment of £50 to him.—*Ib.*

1692—7th April. The society ordered the salary to be paid, and the acres to be enjoyed
the governors of Culmore fort in future.—*Ib.*

Of the succeeding governors no account has been obtained.

General Appearance and Scenery. The general character of the parish is that of a
rich well cultivated country. As much interest attaches to the neighbourhood of the river,
whose broad and placid waters, with the long line of its light wooden bridge, combining with
the battlemented walls and buildings of the town, the numerous demesnes and ornamented
villas spread along its shores, and with the distant view of Lough Foyle and the mountains of
Inishowen and Benevena, form a succession of landscapes possessing no ordinary share
of beauty and picturesque effect. The city itself, with its towering spire, seated on a com-
manding and nearly insulated hill—its merchant vessels thronging the port—the steamers
arriving from or starting on their voyages, with numerous small boats of fishermen and others—
and all the activity and bustle which attends its present state of commercial prosperity,
associated with the recollections which history supplies of its trials past, is the great central
object of this interesting and beautiful district.

SECTION III.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

MOST of the matter connected with this division of the subject has naturally arranged itself in the description of the city under the several heads—*Municipality, Education, Benevolence, Justice, Commerce, and Population.*

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.

A consideration of the means by which the productive powers of nature are called into beneficial action, and rendered subservient to the wants of mankind, is not only useful as tending towards the amendment of imperfect systems, but also as leading to such a knowledge of the comparative values of raw and manufactured articles, as must materially assist the financier in predieating what effects are likely to follow those imposts, which are laid upon production in any of its stages.

To secure the full advantage of this investigation, it is necessary to keep constantly in view the important principle, that application of external power to production, whether it be exhibited in mere manual labour, aided by implements of husbandry, or in the more compound state in which it is developed in manufactures, is still a form of the same thing. And further, that the term *manufactory* implies not a work distinct from primary productions, but one either auxiliary or supplementary to it, so that the manufacture of woollen goods is still a part of the agricultural system, being supplementary to the breeding of sheep; the manufacture of linen to the culture of flax; the manufacture of cotton goods to that of cotton, in the same manner as the operations of the corn mill are supplementary to the growth of oats, barley, and wheat; a principle sound in itself, and calculated to remove those obscurities and prejudices which at present perplex the inquirer, in his estimate of the relative importance of agriculture and manufactures, which he has been accustomed to consider two distinct things, and not as they really are, parts of the same.

The simplicity which results from the application of the principle, here laid down, does not terminate with manufactures; it may be pursued even into trades, which are thus allocated to their respective heads of productions. The baker follows the miller, as the miller succeeds the farmer. The shoe-maker, the tanner. The tanner in like manner the farmer; and if the system be pursued to its full extent, the ordinary shopkeeper becomes auxiliary also to production, and may be classed among some one or other of the trades of distribution. This is the system adopted in the accompanying tables of productive economy. In the first, a condensed view is given of the mode of distribution of the land, its aspects, qualities, and general advantages, as exhibited in each townland; and it may be here added that *the soils*, resulting from the decomposition of one class of rocks only, possess much uniformity both of appearance and quality. In the higher grounds, they contain most silex and are in a few districts stony, sandy, and meagre; but they generally consist of light, productive elays, or loams; becoming in the very low grounds stiffer, but never to an injurious degree.

Manures are readily attainable, being in part stable dung, either resulting from the home keep of cattle, or bought in Derry. Lime burned in the city, the stone having been brought from beyond the limits of the parish, and shells procured at Shell Island, in Lough Foyle. Kelp, purchased in Derry, is also occasionally used, and bog earth forms part of a very valuable compost, mixed with dung, lime, and shells, which is in general use.

The aspect and climate are on the whole favourable, and the appearance of much of the parish is such as to hold out every promise of success to the farmer.

The second table embraces the subject of cultivation—shewing the various crops, the order in which they are usually cultivated, the times of seeding and of harvest, and the amount of crops. Some improvement in farming may be deduced from the statements it contains—wheat, which formerly was considered unsuited to the soil or climate, the soil being

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.

considered too light and the climate too cold for its growth, has gained a footing in the parish, and is advancing in estimation. Green crops are also occasionally adopted.

The natural meadows, which are few, have been described in the botanical notice of the parish. Pasture is limited and forced.

Artificial Botany, &c. Forced or sown meadows are far from general; when for cutting the first year, they are sown with perennial rye-grass and red clover, 1 bushel of grass seed and 12lbs. of clover being generally sown on each Cunningham acre.

When intended for grazing, white grass and white clover are sown, 4 bushels of the white grass seed and 6lbs. of clover seed being allowed for each acre.

It may be here remarked, that the grasses known by the name of white grass, which includes *holcus mollis* and *lanatus*, are the most general, if not the only grasses sown on ground laid out for pasture, which is certainly more owing to custom than to their merits as superior grasses, for although they produce a considerable crop on light, sandy, and even more in damp, boggy ground, they are rather disliked by cattle, particularly by horses, as is remarked by Mr. Sinclair, (*Hortus. Gram. Woburnensis*, page 164), who recommends that hay made of these grasses should be sprinkled with salt, cattle preferring such grasses as have either a sub-acid or a saline taste.

Nurseries constitute another branch of production, and from their increase it may be hoped that many parts of the parish will, at a future day, be ornamented by plantations.

That on the townland of Ballymagowan, is the largest and longest established; it contains an extensive collection of forest and fruit trees, with a few American plants, and flowering shrubs; there is one small glass-house, which contains a collection of geraniums, and other tender exotics. The forest trees consist of oak, ash, elm, birch, sycamore, beech, alder, horse chesnut, Spanish chesnut, with spruce, silver, balm of gilead, larch, and Scotch firs, all of which are sold at from 13 to 15 shillings a thousand, after being two years transplanted from the seed-bed; in all, three years old. The fruit trees are sold at about 6d. each; (*i. e.* pears and apples;) and among the apples, the kind called the may-bloom (probably the Irish codlin) is in most demand. Peach and plum trees are sold according to their quality and age. The grounds are but roughly kept, and the superior branches of nursery business indifferently attended to.

That belonging to Mr. Hart on the townland of Shantallow is next in size, and contains a large collection of forest trees, which are sold at the same prices as above: there is also a small collection of flowering shrubs; the grounds are very rudely kept.

Reid's nursery, on the townland of Termonbacca, is the smallest and latest established; besides a large collection of forest and fruit trees, it contains many flowering shrubs and flower roots, which are well cultivated. The forest and fruit trees are sold at the same price as at the other nurseries, the ground is neatly kept.

Besides the trees sold at the nurseries, it is customary for the nurserymen to send in trees to Derry on the market days, which are generally sold by the farmers, when the largest, or those, which experienced planters would reject, generally find the readiest market. Some of those are brought from the neighbourhood of Strabane in the county Tyrone.

The sale of thorn quicks, constitutes a considerable portion of the nursery trade; they are generally sold when two years old, one year from seed, and one transplanted from the seed bed, and sell at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a thousand. When at that age, they are used for what is termed ditch fencing, *i. e.* throwing up a ditch and laying the young quicks on their sides, in the face of it; others are sold when two and three years transplanted, which sell at from 10s. to 15s. a thousand, and are only used for planting on the level ground without any ditch. With the exception of thorns, the nurserymen seldom raise their own seedlings; they mostly import them from Scotland, where the nursery price is, (taking one year with another) for the different kinds of hard wood, from three to four shillings a thousand; spruce and silver firs, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a thousand; scotch and larch firs, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. a thousand; and such seedlings, when no agreement with the Scotch nurserymen has been made to free their charges to Derry, will cost in expenses of carriage, &c. from Edinburgh to Derry, from 7d. to 9d. a thousand. It is the general practice, when a considerable quantity of different kinds of trees are ordered, to give all kinds, without exception, at the above stated prices, but when single thousands of good oaks, or Spanish chesnuts are ordered, they are charged higher rates, the oaks generally at from 17s. to 18s.; the Spanish chesnuts from one guinea to twenty-five shillings.

Most of the wood in this parish seems to have been planted rather with a view to ornament than to profit. The most common trees along the banks of the river Foyle, to the S. W. of Derry are beech, elm, sycamore, with some fine thriving ash in *Termonbacca*. Along the river side, to the N. E., are seen some good old specimens of Scotch and larch fir, and on the demesnes of Brook-hall, and Boom-Hall, are also some good oak, elm, and sycamore.

In general, little spirit prevails among the inhabitants of this parish either for collecting the choicer flowers, or ornamenting their dwellings, although within the last few years a greater taste has been shown, and some few of the gentry have at considerable trouble and expense ob-

PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE.

tained extensive collections. That at the lodge belonging to Mr. Gilmour, is the best, and consists of carnations, Dahlias, and auriculas, which are cultivated with great care. Although the soil and climate seem favourable to the growth of a number of the more hardy exotic plants, few have been introduced, except at Brook-hall and the palace. At the former, they grow with surprising luxuriance, several species of the beautiful north American genus, *rhododendron* (of which there is a large quantity,) flourishing and seeding as if in their native climate. Some of those shrubs have attained the height of 15 and 20 feet in the woods; and the seeds dropping from them vegetate in abundance, and afford plenty of young plants annually, a circumstance of which the neighbouring nursery-men sometimes avail themselves, by lifting quantities of the young plants in March, which they plant out in beds, and soon have fit for market. There are also several species of American oaks planted in the demesne, which are thriving well. The scarlet oak, and the cork tree willow, are becoming good trees, as is the liquid amber tree. Several other species of American trees are also thriving. Mr. Moore of Mullennan, has during the last few years made much exertion to introduce exotic flowering shrubs, of which he has now a considerable collection: plants of south America, New Holland and China, have, with a little care, withstood the cold of several winters even in an exposed situation. In the parish generally there is little change from the common kinds of forest trees, though the American plane trees planted in the ground of the free school, are thriving, and already appear to good effect.

Cattle.—Have been little improved; it is indeed a received opinion, that in the small farms, in which the grazing cannot be much attended to, the common Irish breed is best suited to the indifferent food it obtains. Sheep are few in number, and hogs by no means so numerous as in other parts of Ireland, the high price which potatoes command in the Derry market, and the comparative low price of stock, rendering the feeding of pigs unprofitable.

Poultry have been very numerous under the influence of the egg trade, and bee-hives prove also a source of production.

In the two next Tables the amount of labour, either simple as of man, or compound as in machines is exhibited; and the effects they produce can be readily estimated. Great subdivision of the land adds to the quantity of labour required for its tillage, by precluding that perfect system of management, which would induce economy of time and labour. The families also of small farmers are in fact labouring, and thus add to the gross amount, considerations which must be kept in view in the examination of the Tables. By compound power in the grain mills alone, a force equivalent to the constant work of about 400 men, is added to the productive energy of the parish.

Ballynagalliagh, *Ballyarnet*, and *Elaghmore*, belong to the Marquess of Donegal; *Coshquin* and *Ballymagrorty* to Lord Templemore; *Creggan*, and the most of *Edenballymore* are church lands; *Ballynagard*, (as already stated), belongs to Captain Hart; *Culmore* is the property of the governor for the time being, and pays neither tithes nor county cess; the remaining denominations are held under the Irish Society.

The farms vary in size from 4 to 100 acres. The rent of the best land is from £2 to £2 10s. an acre; of second rate, from £1 to £1 10s.; and some brings no more than from 5s. to 10s. This specification does not include the town parks, many of which let very high. There is also a considerable number of cottiers.

Fishing.—The right of fishing the river Foyle, so far up as Lifford, is vested in the Irish Society, by the charter of Londonderry, granted by James the 1st on the 29th of March, 1613; but at present the Marquis of Abercorn and the Earl of Erne, hold fisheries below that town. The bishop formerly exercised a right to some small fishings, and also to a tithe of the whole, which led to disputes between the Irish Society and the see of Derry; these were, however, settled by the 3rd and 4th of queen Anne, the bishop renouncing his right to the fishing, &c. and accepting a compensation of £250 a year. The original right was vested in the ancient monastery of Derry, on the suppression of which, the see claimed it as its successor.

The *Salmon Fishery* of the Foyle is one of the most extensive in the county. The number of men employed is 120; exclusive of 120 water-keepers. The quantity of fish taken in 1835, up to the 1st August, was in weight 90 tons, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. Or in number 35,473. There are twelve stake nets, and seven boats. The salmon is shipped principally to Liverpool, 25,742, or 66 tons, of the above quantity having been shipped to that port. Some is also sent to Glasgow, and some pickled for the London market. The quantity consumed in the lower market of Derry is variable, it may be estimated at about one-fifth of the export to Liverpool, and the price averages about 4d. to 5d. per lb. In the three preceding years, the quantities of fish taken were—

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.
In 1832,	180	13	3	8
1833,	130	15	2	11
1834,	135	15	3	4

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.

Valuation.—The only remaining subject of importance, is the valuation founded upon the Ordnance Survey—a copy of which is annexed.

Townlands.	Quantity.			Annual Value of Land.			Annual Value of Houses, deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ rd.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ballougry.....	664	2	20	447	18	0	61	18	0	509	16	0
Ballyarnet	603	2	27	349	18	0	62	9	0	412	7	0
Ballymagowan.....	381	3	3	391	0	0	69	2	0	460	2	0
Ballymagrorty.....	648	3	21	470	0	0	37	18	0	507	18	0
Ballynagalliagh	647	0	37	313	4	0	45	4	0	358	8	0
Ballynagard.....	424	3	22	251	2	0	60	17	0	311	19	0
Ballynashallog.....	523	0	18	592	11	0	204	18	0	797	9	0
Cloughglass	87	0	13	111	10	0	..	..	..	111	10	0
Coshquin	833	1	31	414	9	0	66	10	0	480	19	0
Creevagh, Lower.....	351	2	23	173	19	0	6	15	0	180	14	0
Creevagh, Upper.....	371	3	30	182	16	0	7	8	0	190	4	0
Creggan	342	3	36	246	4	0	7	2	0	253	6	0
Culmore	708	1	12	384	0	0	75	10	0	459	10	0
Edenballymore	534	3	10	635	4	0	2007	15	0	2642	19	0
Elaghmore	512	0	34	259	6	0	34	2	0	293	8	0
Killea	380	2	13	176	5	0	14	2	0	190	7	0
Londonderry Suburbs.....	197	1	21	226	15	0	15049	8	0	15276	3	0
Mullennan	829	3	18	511	5	0	65	8	0	576	13	0
Pennyburn	123	0	19	174	12	0	152	2	0	326	14	0
Shantallow	1178	0	27	907	0	0	191	17	0	1098	17	0
Sherif's Mountain	408	1	38	155	2	0	5	14	0	160	16	0
Spring-hill	55	1	25	45	13	0	..	..	..	45	13	0
Springtown	227	2	34	227	14	0	23	16	0	251	10	0
Termonbacca	464	0	3	417	16	0	72	7	0	490	3	0
Ballymagrorty or White-house	1072	0	1	297	11	0	31	5	0	328	16	0
	12573	1	16	8362	14	0	18352	7	0	26716	1	0
Exemptions	42	0	32	49	11	0	2651	7	0	2700	18	0

Signed,

RICHARD GRIFFITH, { *Commissioner of Valuation
in Co. Londonderry.*

ROBERT A. FERGUSON, }
ROBERT BATESON, } *Members of the Committee of Revision
for the said County.*
W. H. ASH, }
W. H. HOLMES. }

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, LONDONDERRY,
17th September, 1834.

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.—RURAL.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.—ITS FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERS.

TOWNLAND.	ESTATES.	Acreage.	ASPECT.			LEVEL.			SURFACE.			SOIL.		SUB-SOIL.	SUPPLY OF WATER.				FARMS.				MANURES, FUEL, &c.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MARKETS. And distance in Miles.
	Proprietor. Tenant. Tenure.		General.	Exposed to — Winds.	Shelter from — Winds.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Smooth. Rough. Stony. Rocky. Level. Undulating. Hilly. Mountain. Bare. Woody.	Moor. Sand. Gra- vel. Loam. Light Clay. Clay.	Swamp. Bog. Mountain. Pasture. Meadow. Arable.	Rivers.	Brooks.		Lakes.	Springs.	Under 10 Acres.	Under 20 Acres.	Under 50 Acres.	Above 50 Acres.	Kind, and Distance in Miles.	Kind and Quality.					
CITY AND SUBURBS.	Houses, Gardens, &c.	A. R. P. 199 3 30	E.	S. to N. E. modified by Locality.	N. & N. W. Modified by Locality.	Feet. 119	Feet. Foyle.	Feet. 50	Smooth. Hill.	Clay.	Gravel. Rock.	Houses and Gardens.				Foyle.	1	..	7 or 8	..	..	..	..	..	Foyle, and principal Road.		..
BALLYARNET.	P. Marquis of Donegal. T. Lives renewable for ever.	603 2 27	near- ly S.	N. E. S. W.	N.W. at S.E. corner.	290	100	160	Smooth. Summit, rocky. Bare.	Clay. Gravel and bog.	Rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-10th Pasture, 1-10th Meadow, 1-10th Arable, 7-10th				..	1	1	4 or 5	2	1	1	3	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 1/2 Lime, 3 Kelp, 3 Bog, 0	Roads to Derry, Greencastle, &c. Good and sufficient.		Derry, 3
BALLYNAOALLIAGH.	P. Marquis of Donegal. T. Lives renewable for ever.	647 0 37	S.	S. to N. E.	N. W.	259	36	140	South, smooth. North, rough. Summit, rocky and bare.	Summit, moor. Sand and gravel on S.E. Light clay N. W.	Rock and till, indurated gravel.	Bog and Waste, 1-6th Pasture, 1-10th Meadow, 1-30th Arable, 2-3d				..	2	..	6 to 8	..	2	5	4	Dung, 0 Shells, 2 Lime, 2 1/2 Kelp, 2 1/2 Bog, 0	Cross roads good; and high road from Buncrana to Derry.		Derry, 2 1/2
BALLYNAOARD.	P. Captain Hart. T. 21 Years and 2 Lives.	424 3 22	Eas- ter- ly.	Variable to E. or W. ac- cording to position.	Slight, and depending on position.	164	Foyle. Water.	100	Smooth. Undulating on top with little rock. Saddle-shaped. De- mesne woody.	Gravel. Light clay. Clay.	Rock. Gravel. Till.	Bog and Waste, 1-7th Pasture, 1-20th Meadow, 1-20th Arable, 3-4th				Foyle.	1	1	3 or more.	3	6	2	..	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 1/2 Lime, 3 Bog, 1	Muff to Derry. Road good. Cross roads good. Foyle.		Derry, 3
BALLYNASHALLOG.	P. Irish Society. T. 21 years.	523 0 18	E.	E.	W.	145	Foyle.	100	Smooth. Undulating. Woody.	Clay. Boggy. Loam.	Rock. Blue clay below. B. Loam.	Bog and Waste, 1-50th Pasture, 1-4th Meadow, 1-4th Arable, 3-7th				Foyle.	2	..	Few.	..	..	4	3	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 1/2 Lime, 1 1/2 Bog, 1	Muff to Derry. Road good. Foyle.		Derry, 1 1/2
BALLYNAGOWAN.	P. Irish Society. T. 21 Years and 1 Life.	381 3 3	Eas- ter- ly.	S. & E.	W. & N.	400	28 Foyle.	200	Smooth. Undulating. Hilly. Woody in part.	Moory. Light clay. Clay.	Rock. Gravel.	Bog and Waste, 1-40th Pasture, 1-20th Meadow, 1-16th Arable, 6-7th				Foyle.	1	..	Many.	15	1	1	1	Dung, 0.1 Shells, 0.1 Lime, 1/2 Bog, 1 1/2	Foyle River. Road from N. T. Cunningham to Derry. Good.		Derry from, 1/2 to 1
BALLYMAGRORTY.	P. Irish Society. T. 21 Years.	648 3 21	Nor- ther- ly.	Northerly.	Southerly.	450	66	200	Smooth. Undulating. Some planting.	Loam. Light clay. Clay.	Gravelly. Clay on rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-25th Pasture, 1-20th Meadow, 1-50th Arable, 5-6th				..	4	..	Many.	8	11	6	..	Dung, 0.1 1/2 Shells, 2 Lime, 1 1/2 Bog, 1 1/2	Buncrana to Derry. Old and new roads. Letterkenny to Derry, and cross roads. Good.		Derry, 1 1/2
BALLYMAGRORTY, OR WHITE HOUSE.	P. Lord Templemore. T. 41 Years and 3 Lives.	1072 0 1	Nor- ther- ly.	Generally exposed.	Very little shelter.	860	50	250	Summits, rough. Rocky mountain. Slopes, undulating. Bottom, le- vel, being boggy meadow. Bare.	Moor. Loam. Light Clay. Clay.	Rock.	Bog and Waste, 2-3d Pasture, 1-30th Meadow, 1-50th Arable, 1-4th				..	2	..	Many.	3	9	5	1	Dung, 0.2 1/2 Shells, 2 1/2 Lime, 2 1/2 Bog, 1 1/2	Buncrana to Derry. Old and new roads. Cross roads. All good.		Derry, 2 1/2
BALLOUGRY.	P. Irish Society. T. 31 Years and Lord Castlereagh's Life.	670 3 0	S. & E.	Generally exposed.	In part from N. W.	325	Foyle.	180	Rough. Rocky. Hilly, Upper smooth. Undulating. Middle, level on the west.	Moor. Loam. Gra- vel. Light clay. Boggy.	Rock. Gravel- ly clay.	Bog and Waste, 1-10th Pasture, 1-6th Meadow, 1-7th Arable, 2-3d				Foyle.	1	..	Many.	4	2	5	2	Dung, 0 Shells, 2 Lime, 2 1/2 Bog, 1 1/2	Road from N. T. Cunningham to Derry. Johnstown, &c. to do. Foyle. Cross roads. Good.		Derry, 2 1/2 to 3
CLOUGHOLASS.	P. Irish Society. T. 21 Years.	87 0 13	N.	Northerly.	Southerly.	135	50	80	Smooth. Undulating. Some trees.	Clay.	Rock. Gravel- ly clay.	Bog and Waste, — Pasture, 1-8th Meadow, 1-5th Arable, 2-3d				..	1 or 2	..	Few.	..	..	..	1	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 Lime, 1 Kelp, 1 Bog, 1/2	Buncrana to Derry road. Branch or cross road. Good.		Derry, 1
COSHQUIN.	P. Lord Templemore. Tenants at Will.	833 1 31	N.E.	Northerly.	Southerly.	700	32	150 to 350	Rough. Upper part, smooth. Un- dulating. Middle, level, boggy meadow. Lower, bare.	Moor. Loam. Light clay. Clay. Bog.	Rock. Gravel.	Bog and Waste, 1-4th Pasture, 1-17th Meadow, 1-20th Arable, 3-5th				..	2	..	Many.	1	..	16	..	Dung, 0.2 1/2 Shells, 3 Lime, 2 1/2 Bog, 1 1/2	Buncrana to Derry, } Roads. Letterkenny to do. } Cross roads. Good.		Derry, 2 1/2
CREEVAGH, UPPER AND LOWER.	P. Irish Society. Tenants at Will. 21 years.	723 2 13	S.	High and generally exposed.		645	140	400 nearly.	Rough. Rocky. Summit, undu- lating on S. Boggy, with heath on N. Bare.	Moor. Loam. Clay. Bog.	Rock. Gravel- ly.	Bog and Waste, 1-6th Pasture, 1-14th Meadow, 1-14th Arable, 2-3d				..	..	..	Many.	0	3	6	4	Dung, 2 1/2 Shells, 1 1/2 Lime, 2 1/2 Bog, 0	Letterkenny road, and cross road.		Derry, 2 1/2
CREGGAN.	P. Bishop of Derry. T. 21 Years.	342 3 36	N.	Northerly.	Partly S. but high.	464	140	300	Rough. Undulating. Bare.	Loam. Light clay. Clay.	Rock. Gravel over it.	Bog and Waste, 1-12th Pasture, 1-16th Meadow, 1-30th Arable, 5-6th				..	2	..	Several.	1	4	..	3	Dung, 0.1 Shells, 1 Lime, 1	Bancrana to Derry. Old road good.		Derry, 1
CULMORE.	P. The Crown. Sir J. Byng, Governor, Tenants at Will.	708 1 12	E.	E.	W.	184	Foyle.	60	Smooth. Undulating, and some level. Bare.	Sand and gravel. Light clay. Loam, (or boggy clay.)	Gravel. Clay, and rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-7th Pasture, 1-23d Meadow, 1-70th Arable, 5-6th				Foyle.	1	Foyle.	Several small.	31	6	6	..	Dung, 0 Shells, 0 Lime, 4 Bog, 1/2 Sea-weed, 1/2	Greencastle to Derry. Culmore to Derry. Muff to Derry. Foyle.		Derry, 4
EDENBALLYMORE.	P. Irish Society and Bi- shop of Derry. T. Houses 40 Years, Land 21 Years.	567 1 33	N.	Northerly.	In part from South, but stands high.	378	Foyle.	200	Smooth. Undulating. Partly woody.	Boggy. Loam. Clay.	Rock, and sla- ty gravel.	Pasture, 1-8th Meadow, 1-25th Arable, 3-4th Houses, &c.				Foyle.	2	Mill Pond.	Several.	25	1	..	1	Dung, 1/2 Shells, 1/2 Lime, 1/2	Foyle. Various and good to N. and W.		Derry, 0 to 1/2
ELAOMORE.	P. Marquis of Donegal. T. Lives renewable for ever.	512 0 34	S. E. S. & S. E. Much modified by Valleys.		N. W.	354	32	150	Rough. Rocky. Hilly. North, smooth, and undulating on the south. Level, bare.	Moor. Loam. Light clay. Clay.	Gravelly clay. Rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-3d Pasture, 1-10th Meadow, 1-30th Arable, 1-half				..	3	..	Several.	..	1	0	1	Dung, 0.3 Shells, 3 Lime, 3 Kelp, 3 Bog, 1/2	Branch to Buncrana and Derry road. Cross roads. Several mostly good.		Derry, 3
KILLEA.	P. Irish Society. Tenants at Will.	381 1 33	W.	Westerly.	Easterly.	527	100	250	Rough. Rocky on N. Smooth. Undulating on S. Bare.	Moor. Gravel. Light clay. Clay.	Gravel, and rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-3d Pasture, 1-8th Meadow, 1-40th Arable, 1-half				..	1	..	Several.	1	1	5	2	Dung, 0.3 Shells, 3 1/2 Lime, 3 Bog, 1 1/2	Letterkenny to Derry roads.		Derry, 3
MULLENNAN.	P. Irish Society. T. 31 to 41 Years.	829 3 18	S.	S. & E.	N. & N. E. in part.	243	Foyle.	100	Part, rough, gravelly, and Bog. Part, smooth. Bare.	Gravel. Boggy. Loam. Clay.	Gravel, and clay, and rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-6th Pasture, 1-10th Meadow, 1-25th Arable, 2-3d				Foyle.	3	..	Many.	9	7	6	5	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 Lime, 3 Bog, 1/2	Johnstown and Derry roads, old and new. Foyle.		Derry, 3
PENNYBURN.	P. Irish Society. T. 21 Years.	123 0 19	N.E.	W. & E.	N. & S. lying low.	..	Foyle.	..	Smooth. Part, undulating. Part, level. Part, woody.	Gravel. Loam. Bog- gy clay. Light clay.	Gravel, and clay.	Pasture, 1-20th Meadow, 1-6th Arable, Distillery, &c. 3-4th				Foyle.	1	..	Few.	4	..	1	1	Dung, 1	Greencastle Derry road. Bun- crana Derry road. Good. Foyle.		Derry, 1
SHANTALLOW.	P. Irish Society. T. 31 Years.	1178 0 27	W.	Westerly.	S. & S. E. in part.	284	Foyle.	150	Smooth. Undulating. Woody.	Gravelly clay and loam, and bog.	Gravelly clay, and rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-7th Pasture, 1-25th Meadow, 1-30th Arable, 11-15th				Foyle.	2	..	Many.	34	9	6	..	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 1/2 Lime, 2	Buncrana to Derry, and several cross roads. Some of the latter bad. Foyle.		Derry, 2
SHERIFF'S MOUN- TAIN.	P. Irish Society. Tenants at Will.	408 1 38	N.	N. W.	S.	593	320	400	Rough. Undulating in part, and some Bog. Bare.	Moor. Light clay.	Indurated gra- vel, and rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-5th Pasture, 1-12th Meadow, 1-40th Arable, 11-16th				..	1	..	Several.	7	4	6	..	Dung, 0 Shells, 2 1/2 Lime, 2 Bog, 1 1/2	Letterkenny to Derry road and branches.		Derry, 2
SPRING HILL.	P. Irish Society. Tenants at Will.	55 1 25	S.	Southerly.	W.	522	410	450	Undulating. Bare.	Light clay.	Rock.	Pasture, 1-6th Meadow, 1-10th Arable, 3-4th				..	1	..	Several.	3	2	..	..	Dung, 0 Lime, 1 Shells, 1/2 Bog, 1/2	Cross road bad.		Derry, 1 1/2
SPRING TOWN.	P. Irish Society. T. 21 Years.	227 2 34	N.E.	Northerly.	S.	200	57	90	Smooth. Undulating. Part, level. Bare.	Some Gravel. Clay.	Gravelly clay, and rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-30th Pasture, 1-10th Meadow, 1-10th Arable, 4-5th				..	3	..	Few.	1	..	..	2	Dung, 0 Shells, 1 1/2 Lime, 1 1/2 Kelp, 1 1/2 Bog, 1/2	Buncrana to Derry roads, old and new; and cross roads. Good.		Derry, 1 1/2
TERMONBACCA.	T. Irish Society. P. 21 Years and 1 Life.	464 0 3	S. E.	S. & E.	W. exposed, a ridge.	422	Foyle.	220	Undulating. Steep. Slope to river. Woody towards the Foyle.	Light clay and clay.	Rock.	Bog and Waste, 1-45th Pasture, 1-10th Meadow, 1-15th Arable, &c. 4-5th				Foyle.	2	..	Many.	12	..	..	2	Dung, 0.1 Shells, 1/2 Lime, 1.4 1/2 Bog, 1/2	Johnstown to Derry, good. Branches tolerable. Foyle.		Derry, 1

The subsoil is more generally a coating of gravel resting on the rock than the rock itself, and it is often in a very indurated or cemented state, owing to the abundance of oxide of iron proceeding from the decomposition of the schistose rocks. It is then called by the term Till, generally red Till, that being its prevailing colour. Much of this substance is injurious to vegetation, and it is generally dreaded; but in small quantities, particularly when mixed with lime and clay, it could do no harm, and might be beneficial. There is less of it in this state than in some of the other parishes.

The pasture is added to extraneously, that is by grazing on the Ennishowen Mountains, where the pasture varies from ten shillings to fifteen shillings for a cow, during six months, and, taking the proportion from the rents of land, this amounts to about an acre in the parish of Templemore, which parish, therefore, gains that quantity of land by each cow grazing from home. Manures, such as shells, are estimated as to distance from the point on the shore, or elsewhere, where loaded in the cart; the sea distance not being here taken into account. Dung is either the produce of the farm, and then brought from 0 (no) distance, or purchased in the city. Lime is made in the city, the stone being brought to it.

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.—RURAL.

CULTIVATION.—ITS MODE AND RESULTS.

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From the careless manner in which accounts of any kind are kept by the small Farmers, it becomes very difficult to ascertain with precision the amount of their crops, or the actual quantity of seed used. The numbers entered in the Table are the mean of the quantities stated by them, and must in some degree be affected by the preceding cause, and by the distrust which unfortunately still influences the poorer classes, who imagine that every inquiry is made with a view to the augmentation of their burthens. The price of manures in the field is composed of their cost price, the expense of carriage, and an allowance for loading. In dung the cost price is assumed as 0, it being the product of the Farm, but in the Farms near Derry, the city manure is occasionally purchased and carted for use to the Farm: when this is the case the manure for an acre, carried by hand one mile, may be estimated at £6 16s.; two miles £8 4s.; three miles £9 12s.; and it will be readily understood that so great an augmentation of price, consequent upon the carriage of a manure so bulky in its nature, must limit its transport from one place to another, and render the

keep of a sufficient stock essential to the prosperity of a Farm. Lime, from its comparatively small bulk, is less augmented in price by transport than other manures, and, when fitted for the particular soil, deserves to be preferred: at present it is little used except as an ingredient in composts. Composts are very general. Dung and bog manure being mixed in nearly equal proportions together with shells and lime. This is shewn by the Table, as it is more usual to mix the several denominations than to use either separately; and it may be here finally observed, in respect to shells and lime, that wherever water carriage can be adopted the low original price of the shells gives them an advantage over lime, but, in case of extensive land carriage, the advantage is evidently in favor of lime.

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.—RURAL.

APPLICATION OF POWER.

TOWNLAND.	ESTATES. FARMS.	SIMPLE OR DIRECT LABOR IN FARMING OPERATIONS.						SIMPLE LABOR IN QUARRYING.		AUXILIARY POWER, SIMPLE.								AUXILIARY POWER, COMPOUND.														
																		MILLS—GRAIN.										MILLS.—FLAX.				
		Farmers, (working) and from Family.	Servants, (domestic).		Servants farm- ing, or general.		Labourers, occasional.		Total No. of days.	No. Roads. Lime. Building.	Days.	Implements.	Kind.	Ploughs, Harrowes, Hocs. Kind.	Threshing Machine.	Spinning Wheels.	Hacklers. Resident. Travelling.	Carts. Carts. Horses.	Panniers. Horses. Horses.	Wind. Wheel.	Water. Size.	Grain. Quantity ground. Quantity maximum.	Time worked. Time possible.	Attend- ants, in- cluding Miller.	Wheel.	Size.	Raw quantity. Tow quantity. Maximum quantity.	Time worked. Time possible.	Attendants. Male. Female.	Kind. Wheel. Size.	Quantity. Time. Maxim. time. Do. quantity.	Attendants.
			Male.	Fem.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fem.																								
CITY AND SUBURBS.	Marquis of Donegal.	..	..	..	..	..	1. 2 Men. 313 4 Men. 50 1. 3 Men. 150 Roads and ballast.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 { 20 Horse. 18 Horse power.	..	..	..	52 weeks per annum. The mills are supposed to work during the season, 16 hours in the 24.	20	Hackling con- nected with steam en- gine.	14 cwt. in 11 hours giving 7 cwt. of Tow.	New machine, has worked six months.	29 Males.	No spinning Machines.	..	..	
BALLYARNET.	Marquis of Donegal. 7 Farmers.	2	8.	11	12.	0	26. 10	13188	None constant.	Spades. Shovels, &c. common. Smooth sickle. Rough do. seldom used.	9. 26 4 Rollers.	..	34	..	0. 15. 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALLYNAGALLIAUGH.	Marquis of Donegal. 11 Farmers.	42	20.	7	4.	0	45. 0	38103	1, (not used at pre- sent.	Ditto.	14. 29. 3	..	50	1	4. 23. 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Overshot, 12 feet.	82640 lbs. 20160 tow.	14 weeks. Full time.	4. 1	..	..	..	..
BALLYNAGARD.	Captain Hart. 11 Farmers.	24	2.	1	6.	0	19. 25	10662	None constant.	Ditto.	10. 14. 1 Roller.	..	19	1	1. 15. 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Undershot, 11 feet.	60480 lbs. 15120 tow.	14 weeks. Full time.	2. 1	..	..	..	..
BALLYNASHALLOO.	Irish Society. 7 Farmers.	1	17.	20	25.	0	55. 62	4724	None constant.	Ditto.	7. 13	1	1	..	0. 12. 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALLYNAGOWAN.	Irish Society. 18 Farmers.	37	25.	12	12.	0	14. 23	17142	Abandoned.	Ditto.	13. 17	..	40	..	0. 18. 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALLYMAGRORTY.	Irish Society. 25 Farmers.	75	21.	9	6.	0	55. 8	36009	None constant.	Ditto.	23. 33. 3	..	60	..	2. 35. 26	..	Water undershot, 12 feet in dia- meter.	Oatmeal. 107520 lbs. Full time.	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALLYMAGRORTY, OR WHITE HOUSE.	Lord Templemore. 18 Farmers.	37	7.	9	9.	0	43. 8	56801	Roads.	Ditto.	16. 25	..	83	..	2. 19. 43	..	Undershot, 12 feet.	Oatmeal. 112900 lbs. 225800 maximum.	8	4	Undershot, 12 feet.	84480 lbs. 21120 tow.	22 weeks. Full time.	3. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BALLOUGRY.	Irish Society. 13 Farmers.	52	25.	12	9.	0	123. 19	32889	1 Quarry. 6 Men. 100 days. Roads.	Ditto.	19. 36. 1	..	50	..	3. 36. 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLOUGHGLASS.	Irish Society. 1 Farmer.	..	..	..	4.	0	45. 7	3280	1, (not regularly used.)	Ditto.	2. 2	..	..	..	0. 4. 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COSHQUIN.	Lord Templemore. 17 Farmers.	31	28.	15	8.	0	41. 12	25614	Small Building.	Ditto.	16. 35. 3	1	50	..	10. 26. 43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Water under- shot, 12 feet diameter.	99840 lbs. 24960 tow.	16 weeks. Full time.	3. 1	..	..	..	..
CREEVAGH, UPPER AND LOWER.	Irish Society. 13 Farmers.	38	5.	1	17.	0	30. 11	21847	2 Quarries. 4 Men. 156 days. Building.	Ditto.	19. 19	1	50	1 Travelling.	2. 24. 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CREGGAN.	Bishop of Derry. 8 Farmers.	19	11.	5	1.	0	44. 24	12542	None constant.	Ditto.	8. 11. 2	..	40	..	1. 13. 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CULMORE.	The Crown. Sir J. Byng, Governor. 43 Farmers.	137	12.	7	8.	0	50. 0	52881	None constant.	Ditto.	30. 38. 1	..	83	..	19. 17. 43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDENBALLYMORE.	Irish Society, and Bishop of Derry. 27 Farmers.	..	3.	1	33.	0	163. 33	16414	1 Quarry, not worked at present.	Ditto.	7. 10. 2	..	20	..	3. 21. 38	..	Water overshot, 14 feet.	Oatmeal. 322560 lbs. 370944 maximum.	24 Full time.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ELAGHMORE.	Marquis of Donegal. 11 Farmers.	28	11.	5	7.	0	27. 11	20623	None constant.	Ditto.	9. 15. 2	..	11	..	5. 15. 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KILLEA.	Irish Society. 9 Farmers.	34	4.	2	3.	0	19. 3	13036	No constant Quarry.	Ditto.	7. 16	..	20	..	0. 13. 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Undershot, 12 feet.	69120 lbs. 17280 tow.	24 weeks. Full time.	3. 1	..	..	..	..	..
MULLENNAN.	Irish Society. 27 Farmers.	59	17.	10	21.	0	150. 34	33491	1 Limestone, not worked at present.	Ditto.	22. 35. 3	..	60	..	3. 32. 48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Undershot, 11½ feet.	54720 lbs. 13680 tow.	16 weeks. Full time.	2. 1	..	..	..	..	..
PENNYBURN.	Irish Society. 6 Farmers.	..	1.	2	8.	0	32. 19	4487	None constant.	Ditto.	3. 3	..	6	..	1. 8. 9	..	Water undershot, 14 feet. Wind.	Wheat-Flour. 1513200 lbs. 1164800 Oatmeal.	34 weeks. 26 weeks.	6 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
SHANTALLOW.	Irish Society. 49 Farmers.	114	24.	27	38.	0	127. 61	72644	1 Quarry. 2 Men. 56 days. Building.	Ditto.	48. 50	..	80	..	8. 71. 89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHERIFF'S MOUN- TAIN.	Irish Society. 17 Farmers.	26	8.	4	..	..	47. 0	22449	None constant.	Ditto.	16. 22. 1	..	40	..	1. 18. 23	1 pair. 1 horse.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPRING HILL.	Irish Society. 5 Farmers.	6	1.	2	..	..	4. 0	2897	None constant.	Ditto.	3. 3	..	6	..	0. 3. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPRING TOWN.	Irish Society. 3 Farmers.	..	9.	4	2.	0	30. 24	5835	None constant.	Ditto.	5. 4. 2	..	8	..	0. 9. 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TERMONBACCA.	Irish Society. 14 Farmers.	63	13.	9	7.	0	124. 14	28265	Old Quarries not used.	Ditto.	15. 21. 27	..	44	..	0. 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Undershot, 12 feet.	25272 lbs. 6318 tow.	13 weeks. Full time.	3. 1	..	..	..	..	..
By this Table it appears, that the amount of days' labour, applied to the cultivation of an acre of land, varies very considerably even in the Townlands of a Parish. It is necessary, however, to deduct from the amount of days' labour, the amount of days' labour, applied to the cultivation of an acre of land, varies very considerably even in the Townlands of a Parish. It is necessary, however, to deduct from the amount of days' labour, the amount of days' labour, applied to the cultivation of an acre of land, varies very considerably even in the Townlands of a Parish. It is necessary, however, to deduct from the amount of days' labour, the amount of days' labour, applied to the cultivation of an acre of land, varies very considerably even in the Townlands of a Parish. It is necessary, however, to deduct from the amount of days' labour, the amount of days' labour, applied to the cultivation of an acre of land, varies very considerably even in the Townlands of a Parish. 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By this Table it appears, that the amount of days' labour, applied to the cultivation of an acre of land, varies very considerably even in the Townlands of a Parish. It is necessary, however, to deduct from the gross amount of acres, the quantity of waste land in each Townland, before the comparison can be correctly made, and that being done, the result will afford a clue to the effect of extreme subdivision of the land in small Farms, on the amount of labour required for its cultivation. This is shewn in the accompanying memoir, in which also an estimate is made of the amount of compound auxiliary power, as compared with the products of cultivation re-

quiring its application. This comparison indeed is essentially necessary, as without it the increasing influence of Derry, not merely over the agriculture of the Parish in which it is situated, but over that also of an extensive lands are limited in the time of working by a deficiency of water: the new Steam mills also absorb a considerable portion of their former supply of Grain.

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.—RURAL.

MANUFACTURES AND MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.—APPLICATION OF POWER.

TOWNLAND.	MANUFACTURES. (The Materials being Natural Products.)				PRIMARY.		MANUFACTURES. (The Materials being products of Cultivation, or resulting from a previous application of Power.)														SECONDARY.				
	LIME.		BRICKS.		POTTERY.		KELP.	BREWING.	DISTILLING.	REFIN- ING SALT.	ROPE MAKING.	TANNING.		WEAVING.						BLEACHING.		FULLING.			
														WOOLLEN.		LINEN.		COTTON.							
	No. of Kilns. No. of Men. Time employed. Do. of process.	Quantity. Barrels. Value. Fuel employed, and price. Object.	No. of Kilns. No. of Men. Time employed. Time process.	Quantity. Value. Fuel and Price. Market.	No. of Kilns. No. of Men. Time em- ployed. Time of pro- cess.	Quantity. Value. Fuel. Market. Value of ex- traneous materials.	No. of men. Class of do. Time em- ployed. Quantity and value.	Malt, quantity. Beer, do. Value of each. Hops, quantity and value. Attendants. Power auxiliary.	Malt or Grain. Spirits. Quantity. Value of each. Attendants. Power auxiliary.	Pans con- nected with Limekilns. Quantity. Value.	Walks. Men. Hemp. Quantity. Value. Rope, Value.	Pits, Men, Hides, do. do.	No. do.	Value Hides. " Bark. " Leather.	Looms indepen- dent. Looms connected with Establish- ments.	Quantity and value of Material. Quantity and value of Product.	Looms indepen- dent. Looms at- tached to Establish- ments.	Quantity and value of material. Quan- tity and value of product.	Looms. Men. Women. Auxiliary power. Kind.	Quantity and value of material. Quan- tity and value of product.	Attendants. Auxiliary power. Kind. Time of process. Time employed.	Quantity of Linen. Value of ex- traneous mate- rials. Price of process.	Attendants. Auxiliary power. Kind. Time of process. Time employed.	Quantity of Cloth. Value of ex- traneous mate- rials. Price of process.	
CITY LONDONDERRY.	2 double, } 4 2 single, } Total, 52 months. Process, constant.	42,012. £1750. Coals, 16s. per ton. Building, Manure, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pans 5. Crude salt 5s. Refined do. 780.	..	3 Tanneries. Pits, 117 Men, 22 Hides, 4267 Calf do. 4116 Horse, do. 300	..	Hides, £3719 Bark, 2603 Leather, 8000	..	..	Independent, 1 Establishments, 6 Diaper and damask, with patterns. 1 woman also em- ployed.	1292 lbs. £129 3920 yds. 490	8 looms employed by a Glasgow establishment. 8 women or boys.	4304 lbs. £179 23384 yds. 581	..	..	..	..		
BALLYARNET.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 3	1296 lbs. £ 65 2880 yds. 168	2 looms. 2 men, 2 women, or boys.	1076 lbs. £44 16s. 5846 yds. 146	..	..	..	..		
BALLYNAGALLIAGH.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Establishments, 3	1296 lbs. £ 65 2880 yds. 168	2 looms. 2 men, 2 women, or boys.	1076 lbs. £44 16s. 5846 yds. 146	..	..	..	..		
BALLYNAGARD.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 2 Establishments, 3 Working ½ the year.	1070 lbs. £ 54 2400 yds. 136	1 loom. 1 man, 1 woman, or boy.	538 lbs. £22 8s. 2923 yds. 73	..	..	..	..		
BALLYNASHALLOO.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Domestic. Brook Hall. Not at present continued.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BALLYNAGOWAN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 3 half the year.	630 lbs. £31 1440 yds. 78	..	..	..	..	..	..		
BALLYMAGROTTY.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BALLYMAGROTTY, OR WHITE HOUSE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 1 Coarse sacking, three months.	342 lbs. £6 10s. 443 yds. 12 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BALLOUGRY.	1 occasionally for home use.	Very trifling. Manure.	None at present.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Tannery. Pits, 53 Men, 8 Hides, 2000 Calf, do. 1200	..	Hides, £1680 Bark, 840 Leather, 3516	..	..	Independent, 12 for nine months.	3530 lbs. £225 8610 yds. 549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CLOUGHGLASS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
COSHQUIN.	None in use.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 8 Establishments, 4	5304 lbs. £265 11505 yds. 672	3 looms. 3 men, 3 women, or boys.	1614 lbs. £ 67 8769 yds. 260	..	..	..	..	..	
CREEVACH, UPPER AND LOWER.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 independent. Weaves blankets during 3 months of the year.	335lbs. £25	Independent, 2 works 3 months. Establishments, 4 for the year.	1310 lbs. £142 4077 yds. 328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CREGGAN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CULMORE.	1 Kiln. 4 Men. Recent specula- tion. Process, 2 days.	25 Barrels a day, at 9d. Turf, 1s. 4d. the load. Manure.	1 Kiln. 5 Men. For a short time in Summer. Process, 20 days.	25,000, at from 12s. to 15s. per 1000. Surrounding coun- try.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 looms. 3 men, 3 women, or boys.	1614 lbs. £ 67 8769 yds. 219	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDENBALLYMORE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14560 bushels of malt. 5200 barrels beer. 9100 barrels. £5400. 18200lbs. hops. £1800. 11 men constantly. 1 horse crush-mill.	64000 bushels of malt and grain. 132000 gallons of spirits. £20000 of grain. £39000 of spirits. 30 men.	7 walks. 20 men. 13 boys. 2427 cwt. £3276. Rope £4948	..	1 Tannery. Pits, 79 Men, 10 Hides, 2100	Hides, £1800 Bark, 990 Leather, 3900	..	..	Establishment, 1	432 lbs. £21 958 yds. 56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ELAGHMORE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 7	3430 lbs. £171 7224 yds. 391	4 looms. 4 men, 4 women, or boys.	2152 lbs. £89 12s. 1692 yds. 292	..	..	..	..	..	
KILLEA.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MULLENNAN.	None in use.	..	None at present.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 12 six months.	2040 lbs. £145 5310 yds. 351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PENNYBURN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M. and G. 76800 bushels. Spirits 160000 gallons. 30 to 50 men. Water-wheel and steam-engine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHANTALLOW.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Establishments, 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHERIFF'S MOUN- TAIN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 2	910 lbs. £ 45 2064 yds. 112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPRING HILL.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPRING TOWN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Independent, 2	1632 lbs. £ 54 2655 yds. 110	2 looms. 2 men, 2 women, or boys.	1076 lbs. £ 44 16s. 5846 yds. 146	..	..	..	..	..	
TERMONFACCA.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 walk, 1 man. 1 boy. 60 cwt. £93. Rope £142.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 looms. 3 men, 3 women, or boys.	1614 lbs. £ 67 8769 yds. 219	..	..	..	..	..	..

The most striking fact which appears on the face of this table, is the uniformity of proportion in value between the raw material and the manufactured article—a uniformity natural in all cases where labour, either simple, or aided only by simple auxiliary power, has been applied. The application of machinery destroys this balance, and, by substituting what may be called cheaper labour, enables the manufactured article to be sold at a price less in proportion to that of the raw material than could otherwise be done, and the more this principle is acted on, the nearer will the value of the manufactured article approximate to that of the raw material; and the advantage to the community may be best understood, by mentally supposing the principle to its utmost extent, and the article grown as it were in a finished state. To this fact there is an exception in the cotton, which, it is probable, might even be sold at a lower rate when manufactured, than it is now; and it may be remarked, as an interesting circumstance, that the Glasgow manufacturers have found it advantageous to employ the simple labour of the Irish weaver in this production. The change also, in the linen manufactory, of independent weavers into weavers working for establishments is another curious fact, and, as the same course was pursued in the first stages of the cotton

manufactory, as detailed by Mr. Baines in his able History of its growth and state, it may be reasonably considered as a great and most important improvement, without which the manufacture must have continued to languish from the increased cost of the article, consequent on the loss of time, which attends the independent mode in which each weaver has to buy his own materials, and to seek his own market. In other manufactures a few obvious facts are brought forward by this Table. In lime the profit is exceedingly small, and it has been ingeniously added to by the union of salt pans with the lime kilns. In tanning the price of the bark is one of the greatest elements of expense, and to reduce the price of leather the most important step would be the reduction of the price of that necessary ingredient, or the substitution of some equivalent for it. In this parish the tanners add to their profit by joining to their manufactory the advantages of retail sale. On the whole, here as everywhere, the profit being in nearly a constant ratio to the outlay, the greater the capital applied, the more the advantage obtained.